

Key to Navjeevan Practice Book

Standard
5

Teacher's Copy

Mathematics


NAVJEEVAN

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Part One

1. Roman Numerals

Problem Set 1

1.

Numbers	Roman numerals	Numbers	Roman numerals
1	I	11	XI
2	II	12	XII
3	III	13	XIII
4	IV	14	XIV
5	V	15	XV
6	VI	16	XVI
7	VII	17	XVII
8	VIII	18	XVIII
9	IX	19	XIX
10	X	20	XX

2. (1) 5 (2) 7 (3) 10 (4) 13 (5) 14 (6) 16 (7) 18 (8) 9

3.

Number	Three	Eight	Six	Twelve	Fifteen	Nineteen
Roman numerals	III	VIII	VI	XII	XV	XIX

4. (1) IX (2) II (3) XVII (4) IV (5) XI (6) XVIII

5.

International numerals	4	6	8	16	15
Roman numerals	IIII	VI	IIX	XVI	VVV
Right / Wrong	X	✓	X	✓	X
Correct if Wrong	IV		VIII		XV

Problems for Practice :

1. (1) 1 (2) 5 (3) 10 (4) 50 (5) 100 (6) 500 (7) 1000

2.

Numbers	Roman Numbers
30	XXX
31	XXXI
32	XXXII
33	XXXIII
34	XXXIV
35	XXXV
36	XXXVI
37	XXXVII
38	XXXVIII
39	XXXIX
40	XL

2. Number Work

Problem Set 2

1.  **Two Digit Numbers :**

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| (1) Ten. | (6) Forty two. |
| (2) Twenty five. | (7) Fifty three. |
| (3) Forty five. | (8) Sixty. |
| (4) Sixty seven. | (9) Seventy six. |
| (5) Eighty nine. | (10) Fifty two. |

 **Three Digit Numbers :**

- (1) One hundred and two.
 (2) Five hundred and sixty eight.
 (3) Four hundred and twenty three.
 (4) Three hundred and forty one.

- (5) Seven hundred and sixty nine.
- (6) Two hundred and seventy.
- (7) Three hundred and fifty.
- (8) Six hundred and ninety.
- (9) Eight hundred and five.
- (10) Seven hundred and eighty one.

Four Digit Numbers :

- (1) One thousand and twenty four.
- (2) Three thousand four hundred and sixty.
- (3) Nine thousand one hundred and five.
- (4) Eight thousand seven hundred and sixty two.
- (5) Five thousand and forty three.
- (6) Four thousand and ninety five.
- (7) Nine thousand six hundred and two.
- (8) One thousand six hundred and ninety three.
- (9) Two thousand seven hundred and ninety.
- (10) Six thousand eight hundred and thirty five.

Five Digit Numbers :

- (1) Twenty thousand four hundred and sixty five.
- (2) Fifty five thousand nine hundred and three.
- (3) Seventy four thousand eight hundred and fifteen.
- (4) Ninety thousand six hundred and fifteen.
- (5) Eighty thousand five hundred and sixty nine.
- (6) Sixty five thousand four hundred and twenty seven.
- (7) Eighty thousand five hundred and sixty two.
- (8) Ninety five thousand seven hundred and one.

- (9) Thirty five thousand six hundred and seventy four.
- (10) Thirty thousand seven hundred and fifty nine.

2.	Devanagiri numerals	International numerals	Numbers written in words
(1)	२,३५९	2,359	Two thousand three hundred and fifty nine.
(2)	३२,७५६	32,756	Thirty two thousand seven hundred and fifty six.
(3)	६७,८५९	67,859	Sixty seven thousand eight hundred and fifty nine.
(4)	१,०३४	1,034	One thousand and thirty four.
(5)	२७,८९५	27,895	Twenty seven thousand eight hundred and ninety five.

- 3. (1) Twelve thousand seven hundred and forty.
- (2) Twenty eight thousand and ninety five.
- (3) Thirty one thousand six hundred and eight.
- (4) Ten thousand nine hundred and seventy two.

4. (1)	20 notes of 1000 rupees	20,000
	5 notes of 100 rupees	500
	14 notes of 10 rupees	140
Ans.	₹20,640	20,640

- (2) ₹ 16,285 in all.
- 5. Biggest number - 75,430; Smallest number - 30,457
- 6. (1) Washi - 92,173 (2) Moregaon (3) Gaganbawada - 35,777

Problem Set 3

- Seven lakh, sixty-five thousand, two hundred and thirty-four.
 - Four lakh, seventy-three thousand, two hundred and twenty-five.
 - Three lakh, twenty-seven thousand, and one.
 - Eight lakh, seventy-five thousand, three hundred and seventy-five.
 - One lakh, fifty thousand, four hundred and thirty-seven.
 - Two lakh, three thousand, one hundred and seventy-four.
 - Six lakh, forty-seven thousand, eight hundred and fifty-one.
 - Nine lakh, nine hundred and ninety-nine.
 - Five lakh, seventy-five thousand, and ten.
 - Four lakh, three thousand, and five.
- 1,35,855 (2) 7,27,000 (3) 4,25,300
 - (4) 9,09,099 (5) 7,49,362 (6) 8,00,000
- 7,64,351 (2) 5,40,293 (3) 3,76,125
 - (4) 2,49,108 (5) 8,75,641

Problem Set 4

- Twenty-five lakh, seventy-nine thousand, eight hundred and ninety-nine.
 - Thirty lakh, seventy thousand, five hundred and six.
 - Forty-five lakh, seventy-one thousand, five hundred and four.
 - Twenty-one lakh, nine thousand, and nine hundred.
 - Forty-three lakh, seven thousand, eight hundred and fifty-four.

- Fifty lakh.
 - Sixty lakh, and ten.
 - Seventy lakh, and one hundred.
 - Eighty lakh, and one thousand.
 - Ninety lakh, and ten thousand.
 - Ninety-one lakh.
 - Ninety-nine lakh, ninety-nine thousand, nine hundred and ninety-nine.
- Rupees Ninety-four lakh, twenty-nine thousand, four hundred and eight.
 - Rupees Sixty-one lakh, seven thousand, one hundred and eighty-seven.
 - Rupees Forty-six lakh, fifty-three thousand, five hundred and seventy.
 - Rupees Forty-five lakh, forty-three thousand, one hundred and fifty-nine.
 - Rupees Thirty-seven lakh, one thousand, two hundred and eighty-two.
 - Rupees Twenty-seven lakh, seventy-two thousand, three hundred and forty-eight.
 - Rupees Fifty-eight lakh, forty-nine thousand, six hundred and fifty-one.

Problem Set 5

- Seventy lakh 70,00,000
 - Four lakh 4,00,000
 - Fifty thousand 50,000
 - Zero 0
 - Ninety Thousand 90,000

2. 10,99,999 3. ₹ 8,40,566 4. 40,71,994 metres
5. ₹ 37,89,528

Problem Set 10

Subtract :

$$\begin{array}{r} (1) \quad 6 \ 4 \ 2 \ 9 \ 3 \\ - \quad 2 \ 8 \ 5 \ 4 \ 7 \\ \hline 3 \ 5 \ 7 \ 4 \ 6 \end{array}$$

- (2) 13589 (3) 12912 (4) 01785

Problem Set 11

Subtract :

- (1) 8,57,513 – 4,82,256

7	15		4	10	13
8	8	7	8	1	8
– 4	8	2	2	5	6
3	7	5	2	5	7

- (2) 3,10,096 (3) 44,76,678 (4) 33,37,889
(5) 41,47,798 (6) 46,565

Problem Set 12

1. Amount required for laptop ₹ 2 7 4 5 0
Amount Prathamesh has ₹ – 2 2 9 7 5
Amount he still needs ₹ 4 4 7 5

Prathamesh still needs ₹ 4,475 to be able to buy the laptop.

2. 1,580 3. 15,122 4. ₹ 1,57,340
5. 3,207

Problem Set 13

1. Number of khair trees 2 3 0 7 8
Number of behada trees + 1 9 4 7 6
Total number of khair and behada trees 4 2 5 5 4

The Forest Department planted 50,000 trees altogether.

∴ Number of other trees = ?

- Trees planted altogether 5 0 0 0 0
Total number of khair and behada trees – 4 2 5 5 4
∴ Number of other trees 7 4 4 6

Ans. 7,446 trees were neither of khair nor of behada.

2. 14,84,379 3. ₹ 4,60,418 4. 14,000

4. Multiplication and Division

Problem Set 14

1. Multiply.

$$\begin{array}{r} (1) \quad \quad \quad 3 \ 2 \ 7 \\ \quad \quad \quad \times \quad 9 \ 2 \\ \hline \quad \quad \quad 6 \ 5 \ 4 \\ + \quad 2 \ 9 \ 4 \ 3 \ 0 \\ \hline 3 \ 0 \ 0 \ 8 \ 4 \end{array}$$

- (2) 1,01,682 (3) 5,04,630 (4) 35,57,208
(5) 12,36,676 (6) 1,16,523 (7) 85,272
(8) 5,16,897 (9) 19,18,592 (10) 32,72,361
(11) 29,29,638 (12) 17,66,448
2. 18,625 3. 28,380 4. ₹ 4,95,720
5. ₹ 7,70,000 6. ₹ 18,78,450 7. 13,14,000 seconds
8. ₹ 34,31,571 9. 99,89,001 10. ₹ 1,98,900

Problem Set 15

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{1. (1)} \quad \begin{array}{r} 40 \\ \hline 32 \overline{) 1284} \\ - 128 \\ \hline 0004 \\ - 0 \\ \hline 4 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

Quotient = 40, Remainder = 4

(2) Quotient = 64, Remainder = 18

(3) Quotient = 44, Remainder = 19

(4) Quotient = 208, Remainder = 15

(5) Quotient = 53, Remainder = 25

(6) Quotient = 2,182, Remainder = 9

2. Distance to be travelled = 336 km

Speed = 48 km/hr

∴ Number of hours taken = ?

It will take 7 hours to travel that distance.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \quad \quad \quad 7 \\
 48 \overline{) 336} \\
 - 336 \\
 \hline
 000
 \end{array}$$

3. 40 books

4. 45 people

5. 173

6. 122 notebooks, 24 sheets

7. 10

Problem Set 16

1. Total amount Anna had ₹ 1 0 0 0 0

Amount donated to school ₹ - 7 0 0 0

Remaining Amount ₹ 3 0 0 0

Number of students among whom amount got equally divided as prize = 6

Amount of each prize = ?

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \quad \quad \quad 500 \\
 6 \overline{) 3000} \\
 - 30 \\
 \hline
 000 \\
 - 00 \\
 \hline
 000 \\
 - 00 \\
 \hline
 00
 \end{array}$$

Ans. Amount of the prize was ₹ 500.

2. ₹ 1,550

3. ₹ 150

4. ₹ 1,140

5. 56 kilos

6. 600 litres

5. Fractions

Problem Set 17

1. (1) 10 (2) 20 (3) 22 (4) 2 (5) 7 (6) 2 (7) 5 (8) 2

2. (1) $\frac{9}{18}$ (2) $\frac{12}{18}$ (3) $\frac{12}{18}$ (4) $\frac{4}{18}$ (5) $\frac{14}{18}$ (6) $\frac{30}{18}$

3. (1) $\frac{2}{5}$ (2) $\frac{2}{5}$ (3) $\frac{2}{5}$ (4) $\frac{3}{5}$ (5) $\frac{3}{5}$

4. (1) $\frac{2}{3}, \frac{18}{27}$ (2) $\frac{5}{7}, \frac{10}{14}$ (3) $\frac{5}{11}, \frac{15}{33}$ (4) $\frac{7}{9}, \frac{14}{18}$

5. (1) $\frac{7}{9} = \frac{7 \times 4}{9 \times 4} = \frac{28}{36}$ and $\frac{7}{9} = \frac{7 \times 5}{9 \times 5} = \frac{35}{45}$

$$\frac{7}{9} = \frac{28}{36} = \frac{35}{45}$$

(2) $\frac{4}{5} = \frac{16}{20} = \frac{12}{15}$

(3) $\frac{3}{11} = \frac{12}{44} = \frac{15}{55}$

Problem Set 18

1. (1) $\frac{3}{4} = \frac{3 \times 2}{4 \times 2} = \frac{6}{8}$ **Ans.** Thus, $\frac{6}{8}, \frac{5}{8}$ are like fractions.

(2) $\frac{21}{35}, \frac{15}{35}$ (3) $\frac{8}{10}, \frac{3}{10}$ (4) $\frac{12}{54}, \frac{9}{54}$

(5) $\frac{3}{12}, \frac{8}{12}$ (6) $\frac{25}{30}, \frac{24}{30}$ (7) $\frac{18}{48}, \frac{8}{48}$

(8) $\frac{9}{54}, \frac{24}{54}$

Problem Set 19

1. (1) = (2) > (3) < (4) = (5) > (6) >
 (7) > (8) > (9) > (10) > (11) = (12) =
 (13) > (14) > (15) < (16) >

Problem Set 20

1. (1) $\frac{1}{5} + \frac{3}{5} = \frac{1+3}{5} = \frac{4}{5}$ (2) $\frac{6}{7}$ (3) $\frac{3}{4}$
 (4) 1 (5) $\frac{7}{15}$ (6) $\frac{6}{7}$ (7) $\frac{9}{10}$ (8) $\frac{5}{9}$ (9) 1

2. Mother gave $\frac{3}{8}$ guava to Meena and $\frac{2}{8}$ guava to Geeta.
 \therefore Altogether she gave $\frac{3}{8} + \frac{2}{8} = \frac{3+2}{8} = \frac{5}{8}$

Ans. Mother gave $\frac{5}{8}$ part of the guava altogether.

3. The whole field

Problem Set 21

1. (1) $\frac{5}{7} - \frac{1}{7} = \frac{5-1}{7} = \frac{4}{7}$ (2) $\frac{1}{4}$ (3) $\frac{5}{9}$
 (4) $\frac{3}{11}$ (5) $\frac{5}{13}$ (6) $\frac{2}{5}$ (7) $\frac{7}{12}$ (8) $\frac{7}{15}$

2. $\frac{7}{10}$ of a wall is to be painted. Ramu has painted $\frac{4}{10}$ of it.

So, the part of the wall which needs, to be painted is $\frac{7}{10} - \frac{4}{10} = \frac{7-4}{10} = \frac{3}{10}$

$\frac{3}{10}$ more of the wall needs to be painted.

Problem Set 22

1. (1) $\frac{1}{8} + \frac{3}{4} = \frac{1}{8} + \frac{3 \times 2}{4 \times 2} = \frac{1}{8} + \frac{6}{8} = \frac{1+6}{8} = \frac{7}{8}$

(2) $\frac{11}{21}$ (3) $\frac{11}{15}$ (4) $\frac{11}{14}$ (5) $\frac{42}{45}$

2. (1) $\frac{3}{10} - \frac{1}{20} = \frac{3 \times 2}{10 \times 2} - \frac{1}{20} = \frac{6}{20} - \frac{1}{20} = \frac{6-1}{20} = \frac{5}{20} = \frac{1}{4}$

(2) $\frac{1}{4}$ (3) $\frac{1}{7}$ (4) $\frac{1}{15}$ (5) $\frac{1}{28}$

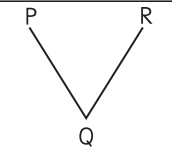
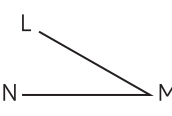
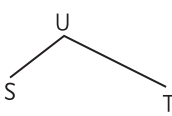
Problem Set 23

1. (1) $\frac{1}{3}$ of 15 = $\frac{1}{3} \times 15 = 15 \div 3 = 5$, 5 pencils
 (2) 7 balloons (3) 3 children (4) 6 books

2. (1) $\frac{1}{5}$ of 20 = $\frac{1}{5} \times 20 = 20 \div 5 = 4$, 4 rupees
 (2) 6 km. (3) 3 litres. (4) 5 cm.

3. (1) $\frac{2}{3} \times 30 = 2 \times 10 = 20$
 (2) 14 (3) 24 (4) 25

6. Angles**Problem Set 24**

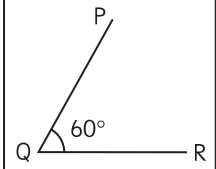
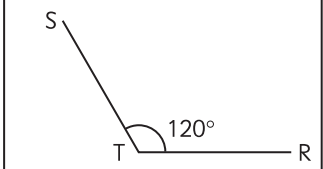
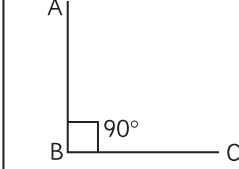
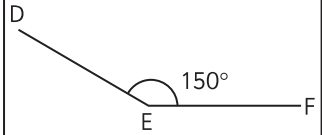
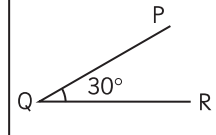
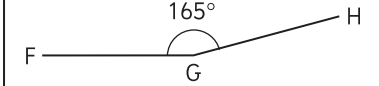
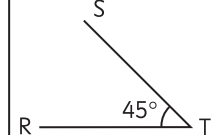
Diagram	Name of the angle	Vertex	Arms of an angle
	' $\angle PQR$ ' or ' $\angle RQP$ '	Q	QP and QR
	' $\angle LMN$ ' or ' $\angle NML$ '	M	ML and MN
	' $\angle TUS$ ' or ' $\angle SUT$ '	U	UT and US

Problem Set 25

1. 40° 120° 90° 85°

Problem Set 26

1.

<p>(1) 60°</p>  <p>$\angle PQR = 60^\circ$</p>	<p>(2) 120°</p>  <p>$\angle STR = 120^\circ$</p>	<p>(3) 90°</p>  <p>$\angle ABC = 90^\circ$</p>
<p>(4) 150°</p>  <p>$\angle DEF = 150^\circ$</p>	<p>(5) 30°</p>  <p>$\angle PQR = 30^\circ$</p>	
<p>(6) 165°</p>  <p>$\angle FGH = 165^\circ$</p>	<p>(7) 45°</p>  <p>$\angle STR = 45^\circ$</p>	

Problem Set 27

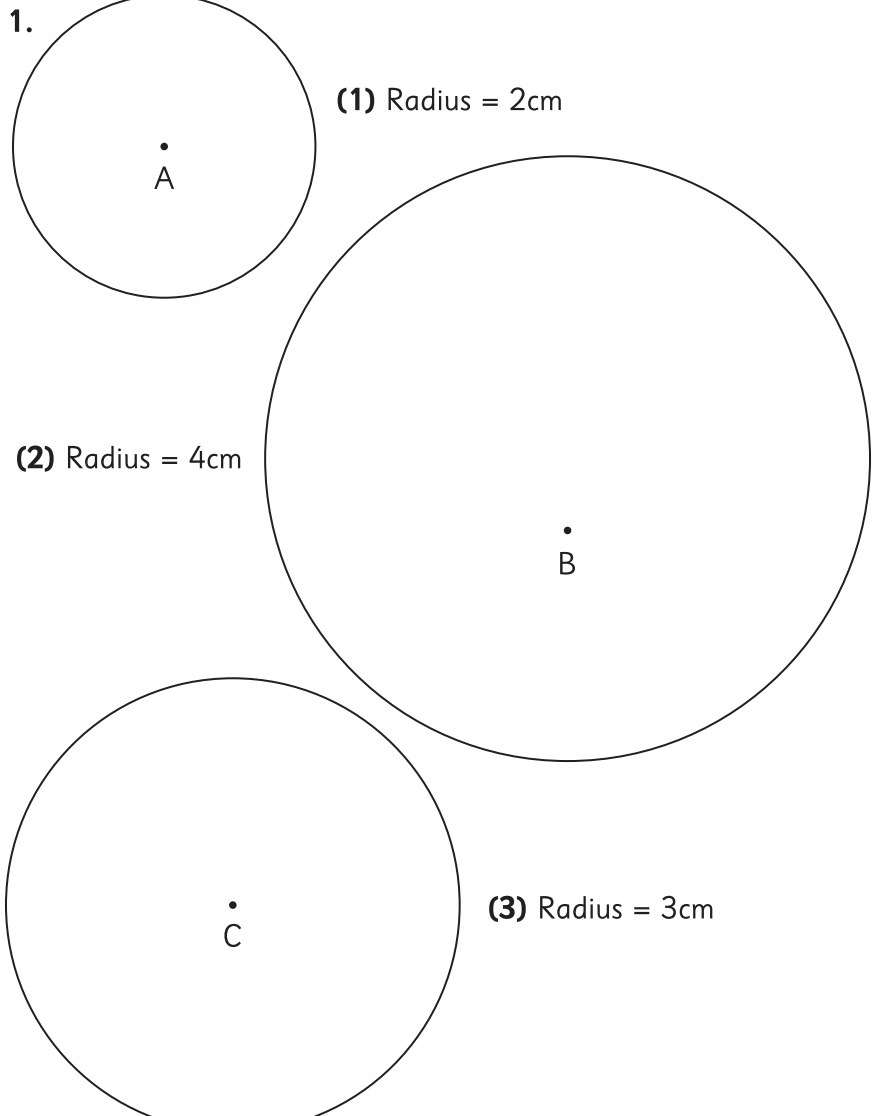
- (1) Railway tracks (2) Banks of a river
- (1) An electric pole fixed to the ground
(2) Tree trunk on the ground.
- Parallel lines, Perpendicular lines, Parallel lines, Parallel lines,
Perpendicular lines

Problems for Practice :

1. (1) $\angle Y, \angle XYZ$ (2) $\angle B, \angle ABC$ (3) $\angle T, \angle STR$ (4) $\angle E, \angle DEF$

7. Circles**Problem Set 28**

1.

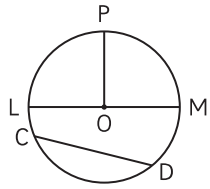


(1) Radius = 2cm

(2) Radius = 4cm

(3) Radius = 3cm

2.



Diameter LM

Radius OP

Chord CD

Problem Set 29

1. Radius = 5 cm; Diameter = 2 x Radius = 2 x 5 = 10 cm.

2. 3cm.

Radius	4 cm	8 cm	9 cm	11 cm
Diameter	8 cm	16 cm	18 cm	22 cm

Problem Set 30

Points in the interior of the circle = Y, R, T, X

Points in the exterior of the circle = M, W, Z

Points on the circle = P, N

Problem Set 31

- (1) 'arc SLM' and 'arc SNM'.
(2) 'arc LMN' and 'arc LSN'.
(3) 'arc ABC', 'arc BCD', 'arc CDA' and 'arc DAB'.
(4) 'arc PQR', 'arc QRS', 'arc RST', 'arc STP' and 'arc TPQ'.
(5) [To be done by students]

Problems for Practice:

Radius	4.8 cm	9 cm	3.9 cm	10.5 cm
Diameter	9.6 cm	18 cm	7.8 cm	21 cm

- (1) Arc AOB, Arc ALB (2) Arc ATU, Arc ALU
(3) Arc TQR, Arc TPR

Part Two

8. Multiples and Factors

Problem Set 32

- (1) 1, 2, 4, 8 (2) 1, 5 (3) 1, 2, 7, 14
(4) 1, 2, 5, 10 (5) 1, 7 (6) 1, 2, 11, 22
(7) 1, 5, 25 (8) 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32 (9) 1, 3, 11, 33

Problem Set 33

- (1) 100, 102, 104, 106, 108 (2) 100, 105, 110, 115, 120
(3) 100, 110, 120, 130, 140
- 6, 12, 18, 24, 30
- 3 m = 300 cm ribbon is to be divided by 50 cm. Yes, we can cut the ribbon into 50 cm pieces with nothing left over, because 300 is a multiple of 50; so we get 6 such pieces.
- 20 cm shorter.

Divisor \ Number	2	5	10
15	×	✓	×
30	✓	✓	✓
34	✓	×	×
46	✓	×	×

Divisor \ Number	2	5	10
55	×	✓	×
63	×	×	×
70	✓	✓	✓
84	✓	×	×

Problem Set 34

- 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19.
- 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 40, 42, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49, 50.
- 22, (37), (43), 48, (53), 60, 91, 57, (59), 77, (79), (97), 100
- 2 is the only prime number which is even.

Problem Set 35

1. (1) 22 – 1, 2, 11, 22 and 24 – 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24
More than 1 common factors, not co-prime numbers.
- (2) not co-prime numbers (3) co-prime numbers
(4) co-prime numbers (5) co-prime numbers
(6) co-prime numbers (7) not co-prime numbers
(8) co-prime numbers

9. Decimal Fractions**Problem Set 36**

1. (1) $3\frac{9}{10} = \frac{39}{10} = 3.9 =$ Three point nine.
- (2) One point four (3) Five point three
(4) Zero point eight (5) Zero point five

Problem Set 37

1. (1) $9\frac{1}{10} = \frac{91}{10} = 9.1 =$ Nine point one.
- (2) Nine point zero one (3) Four point five three
(4) Zero point seven eight (5) Zero point zero five
(6) Zero point five (7) Zero point two
(8) Zero point two

Problem Set 38

1. (1) Place value of 6 = 6; Place value of 1 = 0.1;
Place value of 3 = 0.03
- (2) Place value of 4 = 40; Place value of 8 = 8;
Place value of 8 = 0.8; Place value of 4 = 0.04
- (3) Place value of 7 = 70; Place value of 2 = 2;
Place value of 0 = 0; Place value of 5 = 0.05

- (4) Place value of 3 = 3; Place value of 4 = 0.4
(5) Place value of 0 = 0; Place value of 5 = 0.5;
Place value of 9 = 0.09

Problem Set 39

1. (1) 58 rupees 43 paise (2) 9 rupees 30 paise
(3) 2 rupees 30 paise (4) 2 rupees 30 paise
2. (1) ₹ 6.25 (2) ₹ 15.70 (3) ₹ 8.05
(4) ₹ 22.04 (5) ₹ 7.20
3. (1) 58 m 75 cm. (2) 9 m 30 cm. (3) 0 m 30 cm.
(4) 0 m 30 cm. (5) 1 m 62 cm. (6) 91 m 40 cm.
(7) 7 m 2 cm. (8) 0 m 9 cm.
4. (1) 1.50 m (2) 50.40 m (3) 50.04 m
(4) 7.34 m (5) 0.10 m (6) 0.02 m
5. (1) 6 cm 9 mm (2) 20 cm 4 mm
(3) 0 cm 8 mm (4) 0 cm 5 mm
6. (1) 7.1 cm (2) 1.6 cm (3) 14.4 cm (4) 0.8 cm

Problem Set 40

1. (1) 2.5 (2) 2.25 (3) 2.75 (4) 10.5
(5) 14.75 (6) 16.25 (7) 28.5

Problem Set 41

1. (1)
$$\begin{array}{r} 1. \quad 50 \text{ m} \\ + 2. \quad 50 \text{ m} \\ \hline 4. \quad 00 \text{ m} \end{array}$$
- (2) 12.00 rupees (3) 10.25 m

$$\begin{array}{r} 2. \quad (1) \quad 23.4 \\ + \quad 87.9 \\ \hline 111.3 \end{array}$$

- (2) 852.34 (3) 81.83 (4) 51.01

3. (1) 119.9 cm (2) 1833.15 m (3) ₹ 6000.00

Problem Set 42

$$\begin{array}{r} 1. \quad (1) \quad 25.74 \\ + \quad 13.42 \\ \hline 12.32 \end{array}$$

- (2) 38.13 (3) 31.60 (4) 31.63 (5) 31.57 (6) 2.78
(7) 8.78 (8) 36.38




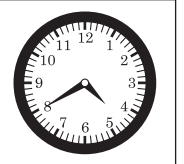
2. Vrinda's height increased by 0.05 m.

Problems for Practice :


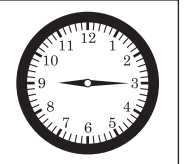


1. (1) 2.4 (2) 77.1 (3) 163.8
2. (1) 88.079 (2) 228.3
3. (1) 6.939 (2) 593.74

10. Measuring Time

Problem Set 43

1.    

2 : 25 **7 : 50** **8 : 05** **4 : 40**

2.    

4.30 o'clock 9.15 o'clock 4.45 o'clock 11.20 o'clock

3. 5 o'clock in the morning to 10 : 30 in the morning the same day
= 5 hours 30 minutes

The journey takes 5 hours and 30 minutes.

4. 9 : 45 pm.
5. 15 hours and 25 minutes.

Problem Set 44

1. 10 : 30, 8 : 10, 13 : 20, 17 : 40
2. (1) 9 : 10 (2) 14 : 10 (3) 17 : 25 (4) 23 : 10 (5) 7 : 25

Problem Set 45

1. (1)

Hr	Min
2	30
+ 4	55
6	85
+ 1	
7	25

$$\begin{array}{r} 85 \\ - 60 \\ \hline 25 \end{array}$$

7 hours 25 min

- (2) 8 hours 10 min (3) 5 hours 20 min (4) 7 hours 05 min

2. (1)

Hr	Min
2	60 + 10
3	10
- 2	40
0	30

$$\begin{array}{r} 70 \\ - 40 \\ \hline 30 \end{array}$$

0 hours 30 min

(2) 2 hours 45 min (3) 2 hours 30 min (4) 3 hours 30 min

3. 8 hours
 5. 1 hour to reach
 7. 4 hours and 10 minutes
 9. 12 hours and 30 minutes
4. 6 : 15 in the evening
 6. 1 hour and 15 minutes
 8. 6 hours and 30 minutes
 10. 28 hours and 45 minutes

11. Problems on Measurement

Problem Set 46

1. (1)

₹	paise
1	
9	50
+ 14	60
24	10

$$50 + 60 = 110 \text{ paise}$$

$$= ₹ 1 + 10 \text{ paise}$$

₹ 24, 10 paise

- (2) 14 cm 4 mm (3) 48 m 25 cm (4) 29 km 690 m
 (5) 55 kg 420 g (6) 45 l 090 ml

2. (1)

₹	paise
18	150
19	50
- 12	60
6	90

$$₹ 1 + 100 \text{ paise}$$

$$150 - 60 = 90 \text{ paise}$$

₹ 6, 90 paise

- (2) 20 cm 4 mm (3) 2 m 70cm (4) 22 km 295 m
 (5) 8 kg 680 g (6) 7 l 450 ml

Problem Set 47

1.

l	ml
1	
20	450
+ 28	800
49	250

Milk to the children in an Ashramshala
 Milk to the children in an orphanage
 Total milk donated

Ajay donated 49l 250 ml of milk.

2. 825 m (3) 52 l 600 ml (4) ₹ 308
 5. 50 km (6) 45 minutes (7) 22.5 km
 8. 6 kg 250 gm (9) 12 m 50 cm
 10. (1) 120 km (2) 15 km (3) 30 km (4) 210 km
 11. 98 grams (12) 62 pouches (13) 5 m 10 cm
 14. 27 l 500 ml (15) 94 kg 300 gm (16) 19 m 50 cm
 17. 9 kg 200 gm (18) 925 m (19) 7 kg 500 gm
 20. [Note : For this question, we assume that all the given places lie on the same route and also in the same direction from Akola.]

Akola	Amravati	Bhusawal	Nagpur	Jalgaon	
0	95	154	249	181	km

(1) The distances are measured from which city?

Ans. Akola.

(2) What is the distance between Bhusawal and Nagpur?

Bhusawal is at 154 km and Nagpur is at 249 km from Akola.

∴ We subtract to find the distance between them.

249 km	Nagpur
- 154 km	Bhusawal
095 km	

Ans. The distance between Bhusawal and Nagpur is 95 km.

(3) What is the distance between Amravati and Jalgaon?

Jalgaon is at 181 km and Amravati is at 95 km from Akola.

∴ We subtract to find the distance between them.

181 km	Jalgaon
– 95 km	Amravati
86 km	

Ans. The distance between Amravati and Jalgaon is 86 km.

(4) What is the distance between Amravati and Nagpur?

Amravati is at 95 km and Nagpur is at 249 km from Akola.

We subtract to find the distance between them.

249 km	Nagpur
– 95 km	Amravati
154 km	

Ans. The distance between Amravati and Nagpur is 154 km.

(5) What is the distance between Akola and Nagpur?

Ans. The distance between Akola and Nagpur is 249 km.

(6) What is the distance between Akola and Amravati?

Ans. The distance between Akola and Amravati is 95 km.

21. Sugar : 1 kg = 32 rupees
 2 kg 500 gram = $32 \times 2 + 32 \times \frac{1}{2} = 64 + 16 = 80$ rupees

Rice : 4 kg = $35 \times 4 = 140$ rupees

Chana Dal : 1 kg 500 gram = $60 \times 1 + 60 \times \frac{1}{2} = 60 + 30 = 90$ rupees

Toor Dal : 3 kg = $70 \times 3 = 210$ rupees

Wheat : 7 kg = $21 \times 7 = 147$ rupees

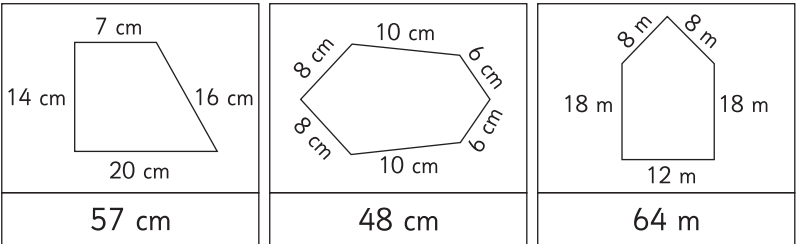
Oil : 1 kg 500 gram = $110 \times 1 + 110 \times \frac{1}{2} = 110 + 55 = 165$ rupees

Problems for Practice :

1. (1) 9 kg 902 g (2) 808 km 0 m
 (3) 60 l 9 ml (4) 78 kg 178 g

12. Perimeter and Area

Problem Set 48

1. 

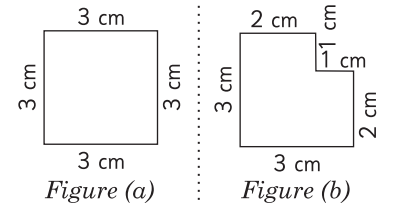
2. Perimeter of figure (a)

= 12 cm

Perimeter of figure (b)

= 12 cm

Perimeters of both the figures are equal.



Problem Set 49

1. 22 cm 2. 64 m 3. 36 m 4. 2 km
 5. 5 km 760 m daily 6. ₹ 28, 800 7. 400 m
 8. 800 m 9. 55.6 cm
 10. (1) 12 cm (2) 10.2 cm (3) 9.6 cm (4) 10 cm

Problem Set 50

1. (1) Area of the square = length of its side × length of its side
 = $12 \times 12 = 144$ sq m

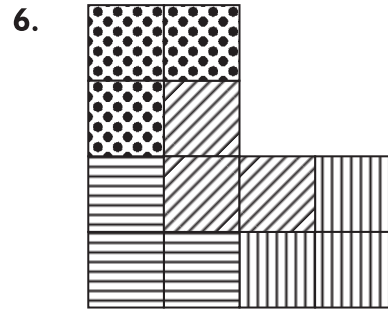
(2) 36 sq cm (3) 625 sq m (4) 324 sq cm

2. ₹ 4, 50, 000

3. (1) Area of the square is 16 sq cm and its perimeter is 16 cm.
 (2) Area of the rectangle is 16 sq cm and its perimeter is 20 cm.

4. ₹ 15, 360

5. 6 squares



13. Three Dimensional Objects and Nets

Problem Set 51

1. (1) Front, Side, Above (2) Above, Side, Front
 (3) Side, Front, Above

2.

Object	The object as seen		
	from the front	from one side	from above
Table			
Chair			
Water-bottle			

14. Pictographs

Problem Set 52

1. All the four numbers are divisible by 8.

Therefore, one picture will represent 8 sacks

$$40 \div 8 = 5; \quad 56 \div 8 = 7; \quad 8 \div 8 = 1; \quad 32 \div 8 = 4$$

Grain	Sacks
Rice	
Wheat	
Bajra	
Jowar	






Scale : 1 picture = 8 sacks

2.

Types of vehicles	Number
Bicycles	
Automatic two-wheelers	
Four-wheelers (cars/jeeps)	
Heavy vehicles (truck, bus, etc.)	
Tractors	

Scale : 1 picture = 12 vehicles







3.

Type of book	Number
Science	
Sports	
Poetry	
Literature	
History	

Scale : 1 picture = 7 books

Problems for Practice :

1. (1)

Profession	Number
Doctor	
Engineer	
Teacher	
Professor	
Scientist	
Lawyer	

Scale : 1 picture = 7 Persons

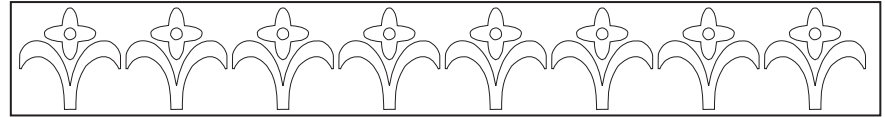
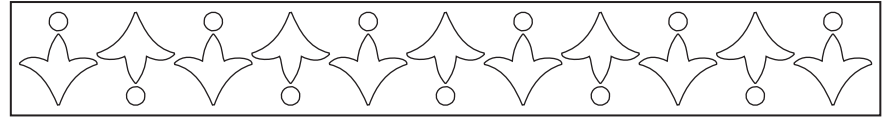
15. Patterns

Problem Set 53

1. 9, 16, 64, 81. 2. 3, 6, 15, 21. 3. 36
 4. 121 5. 66

Problems for Practice :

1.



16. Preparation for Algebra

Problem Set 54

1. $(6 + 7)$, $(10 + 3)$, $(9 + 4)$

Equalities:

$(6 + 7) = (10 + 3)$; $(6 + 7) = (9 + 4)$; $(9 + 4) = (10 + 3)$

2. $(7 + 11)$, $(19 - 1)$, (9×2) ; $(36 \div 2)$

Equalities:

(1) $(7 + 11) = (19 - 1)$ (2) $(7 + 11) = (9 \times 2)$

(3) $(7 + 11) = (36 \div 2)$ (4) $(19 - 1) = (9 \times 2)$

(5) $(19 - 1) = (36 \div 2)$ (6) $(9 \times 2) = (36 \div 2)$

Problem Set 55

1. (1) $(23 + 4) = (4 + 23)$

$27 = 27$

Ans. Right

- (2) Right (3) Wrong (4) Wrong (5) Wrong

(6) Right (7) Right (8) Wrong (9) Right

(10) Wrong (11) Right (12) Wrong

2. (1) = (2) > (3) <
3. (1) 7 (2) 2 (3) 4 (4) 0
(5) 2, 3 (6) 2

Problem Set 56

1. (1) Let the number be x .
Hence sum of the number and zero is $x + 0 = x$.
- (2) Let the numbers be ' a ' and ' b '.
Hence, $a \times b = b \times a$.
- (3) Let the number be ' m '.
Hence, $m \times 0 = 0$.
2. (1) A number (m) less zero is the number itself (m).
(2) A number (n) divided by 1 is the number itself (n).