Mathematics

Textbook

Answer Key

CLASS

5

Math – 5

Chapter–1. The Fish Tale

Time to Perform

1. Do yourself.

2.

S.No.	Number	Period	Place value	Face value
1.	65<u>8</u>4293	Ten thousands	80000	8
2.	5694<u>3</u>298	Thousands	3000	3
3.	246<u>6</u>36	Hundreds	600	6
4.	4<u>7</u>99466	Lakhs	700000	7
5.	8945<u>2</u>0	Tens	20	2

3. (a) Place value of 9 in 56498 is 90.

(b) Face value of underlined digit in 310046 is 1.

(c) 6 is in the Ten thousands place in 567854.

(d) Place value of 5 in 231548 is 500.

(e) In 10<u>2</u>3465, the face value of underlined digit is 2 and place value is 20000.

(f) A log boat will go 4 km in one hour. The speed of the log boat is 4 km/hr.

(g) A motor boat covers a distance of 20 km in two hours. The speed of the motor boat is 10 km/hr.

4. (a) Ten thousand – 10,000

(b) One lakh – 1,00,000

(c) Hundred lakh – 100,00,000

(d) Two million twenty thousand one hundred six – 2,020,106

(e) One lakh thirty thousand three hundred – 1,30,300

(f) Ninety millions one hundred twenty six thousand two hundred six – 90,126,205

5. (a) 458316 = Four lakh fifty eigth thousand three hundred sixteen Four hundred fifty eight thousand three hundred sixteen.

(b) 2793623 = Twenty seven lakh ninety three thousand six hundred twenty three.

Two millions seven hundred ninety three thousand six hundred twenty three

(c) 10002469 = One crore two thousand four hundred sixty nine.
One million two thousand four hundred sixty nine.

6. (a) 23564 = 2 × 10000 + 3 × 1000 + 5 × 100 + 6 × 10 + 4

(b) 600124 = 6 × 100000 + 1 × 100 + 2 × 10 + 4

(c) 901358 = 9 × 100000 + 1 × 1000 + 3 × 100 + 5 × 10 + 8

7. (a) 30000 + 2000 + 400 + 00 + 6 = 32406

(b) 8000000 + 600000 + 00000 + 1000 + 300 + 40 + 9 = 86,01,349

8. 23468 → S : 23469, P : 23467

210469 → S : 210470, P : 210468

10948 → S : 10949, P : 10947

6001348 → S : 6001349, P : 6001347

136500 → S : 136501, P : 136499

9. (a)
```
    7 5 1 5 4
  + 3 5 1 4 8
  ─────────────
  1 1 0 3 0 2
```
Estimated sum = 110300

(b)
```
    6 8 7 4 9
  + 1 2 0 6 1
  ─────────────
    8 0 8 1 0
```
Estimated sum = 80800

10. (i) 3684, 24586, 42158, 68948
   68948, 42158, 24586, 3684

   (ii) 24610, 346846, 457912, 986425
   986425, 457912, 346846, 24610

11. Loan taken from bank = ₹ 8,000
   Paid every month = ₹ 750
   Time for paying = 1 Year = 12 Month
   Total money paid = ₹ 750 × 12 = ₹ 9000
   Thus, total ₹ 9000 he pays back to the bank.

NCERT Corner

1. Weight of the kingfish = 8 kg
   Total cost of the kingfish = Rs 1200
   Weight of 1 kg fish = 1200 ÷ 8 = 150
   Fazila sells the kingfish at Rs 150 per kg.

2. Weight of prawns sold by Floramma = 10 kg
   Cost of 1 kg prawns = Rs 150
   Price of 10 kg prawns = Rs 150 × 10
   $\qquad\qquad\qquad$ = Rs 1500
   Floramma got Rs 1500 by selling 10 kg prawns.

3. Weight of swordfish sold by Gracy = 6 kg
   Cost of 1 kg swordfish = Rs 60
   Total money Gracy earned by selling 6 kg of swordfish = Rs 60 × 6 = Rs 360
   Mini earned Rs 360 by selling sardines.
   Cost of 1 kg sardines = Rs 40
   Weight of sardines sold by Mini = 360 ÷ 40 = 9 kg
   Mini sold 9 kg sardines and earned Rs 360.

4. Total money with Basheer = Rs 100
   One-fourth of the money = Rs 100 ÷ 4 = Rs 25
   Remaining three-fourth of the money = Rs 100 – Rs 25 = Rs 75

   (a) He bought squid for Rs 25.
   Cost of 1 kg squid = Rs 50
   Now, cost of $\frac{1}{2}$ kg squid = Rs 50 ÷ 2
   $\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad$ = Rs 25

12. Distance between Delhi and Bhopal = 700 km
   Time of departing = 2 : 30 Pm
   Speed of bus = 100 km/hr
   Total time to cover 700 km = 7 hours
   $$\left(\because \frac{100 \times 7}{7} \right)$$
   Time of arrival = 2 : 30 Pm + 7 hours
   $\qquad\qquad$ = 9 : 30 pm

   Basheer can buy $\frac{1}{2}$ kg squid with Rs. 25.

   (b) He bought prawns for Rs 75. Cost of 1 kg prawns = Rs 150 Cost of $\frac{1}{2}$ kg prawns = Rs 150 ÷ 2 = Rs 75

   Basheer can buy $\frac{1}{2}$ kg prawns with Rs. 75.

Women's Meenkar Bank

● Number of fisherwomen who join the bank = 20
   Money saved by each of them every month = Rs 25
   Total money collected in a month = Rs 25 × 20 = Rs 500
   Thus, 20 women save Rs 500 every month.

● Now, 1 year = 12 months
   10 years = 12 months × 10 = 120 months
   Total money saved in 10 years = Rs 500 × 120 = Rs 60,000
   Rs 60,000 will be collected in 10 years.

Practice Time

1. (a) Amount of loan taken by Gracy = Rs 4000

Amount of payment every month
= Rs 345

We know, 1 year = 12 months
Total amount paid back to the bank
in 1 year = Rs 345 × 12 = Rs 4,140
So, Gracy paid Rs 4,140 to bank in
1 year.

(b) 1 year = 12 months

Total amount paid back by Jhansi
and her sister in 1 year = Rs 23,520

Amount they paid every month =
Rs 23520 ÷ 12 = Rs 1,960

They paid back Rs 1,960 every
month.

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Chapter–2. Shapes and Angles

Time to Perform

1. (a) ✗ (b) ✓ (i) ✗ (j) ✓

(c) ✗ (d) ✗ (k) ✗ (l) ✗

(e) ✓ (f) ✓ (m) ✗ (n) ✓

(g) ✗ (h) ✓ (o) ✓

2. Do yourself.

3.

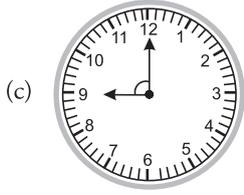|	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
Shape						
No. of Match sticks	4	3	6	6	8	5
Type of Angle	Right angle	Acute	Right angle	Obtuse	Obtuse	Obtuse

4. (a) 40° → Acute
   (b) 90° → Right angle
   (c) 125° → obtuse
   (d) 64° → Acute
   (e) 180° → Straight
   (f) 82° → Acute
   (g) 146° → Obtuse
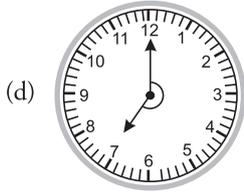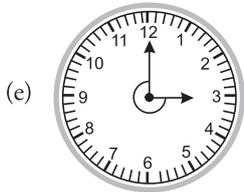   (h) 150° → Obtuse

5. (a)

Acute

(b)

Obtuse

(c)

Right

(d)

Reflex

(e)
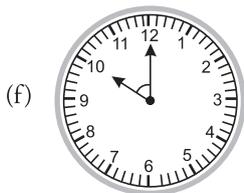
Reflex

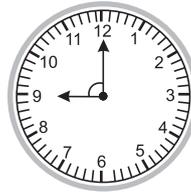(f)
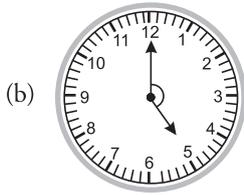
Acute

6. (a) Acute angle

10:00 O'Clock

(b) Obtuse angle

10:15 O'Clock

(c) Right angle

9:00 O'Clock

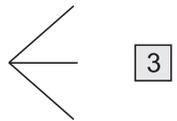**7.** (a) ☐ 4
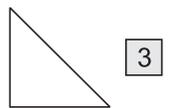
(b) ⬡ 6

(c) ⬠ 5

(d) ★ 10

(e) ◁ 3

(f) ◣ 3
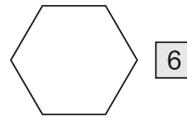
8. Do Yourself

NCERT Corner

Practice Time–1

1. All the angles in the figure are equal.

2. (a) The angles marked with yellow are equal.

   (b) The angles marked with green are equal.

   (c) The angles marked with blue are equal.

3. Do Yourself

4. Do Yourself

Practice Time–2

1. Look at the angles in the pictures and fill the table.

Angle	Right angle	More than a right angle	Less than a right angle
(scissors)			✔
(woman)	✔		
(kite)	✔		
(pliers)		✔	
(STOP sign)		✔	
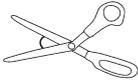
2. **Disclaimer :** The purpose of this section is to make students observe their surroundings. It is highly recommended that the students prepare the answers on their own.

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Chapter–3. How Many Squares ?

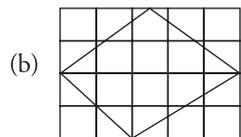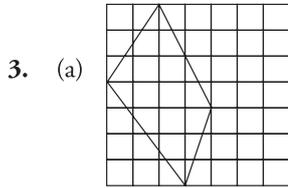### Time to Perform

1 (a) Perimeter = 3 cm + 1 cm + 1 cm + 4 cm + 1 cm + 1 cm + 3 cm + 1 cm + 4 cm + 1 cm + 1 cm + 1 cm = 22 cm

(b) Perimeter = 3 cm + 5 cm + 7 cm + 5 cm + 1 cm + 4 cm + 3 cm + 4 cm = 32 cm

2. (a) Area = $10 + 8 \times \dfrac{1}{2}$ = 10 + 4 = 14 cm^2

(b) Area = $3 + 3 \times \dfrac{1}{2}$ = 3 + 1.5 = 4.5 cm^2

(c) Area = $10 + 8 \times \dfrac{1}{2}$ = 10 + 4 = 14 cm^2

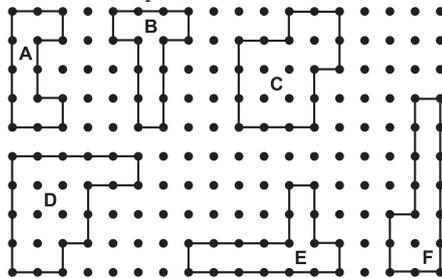(d)   Area = $4 + 4 \times \dfrac{1}{2} = 4 + 2 = 6$ cm^2

3.   (a)

(b)

4.   Do yourself.

5.   Given shapes

Shape	Perimeter	Area
A	14 unit	6 unit^2
B	14 unit	6 unit^2
C	16 unit	12 unit^2
D	18 unit	13 unit^2
E	18 unit	8 unit^2
F	16 unit	8 unit^2

(a)   Minimum perimeter → Shape A and B

(b)   Maximum perimeter → Shape D and E

(c)   Minimum area → Shape A and B

(d)   Maximum area → Shape D

6.

7.

NCERT Corner

Practice Time–1

1.

2.
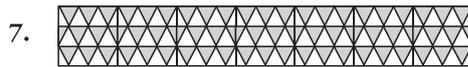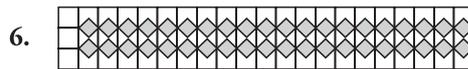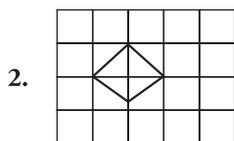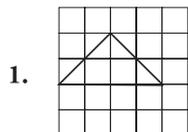
The given figure comprises of 2 half-filled squares and 2 squares that are less than half-filled. Thus, we will ignore the squares that are less than half filled.

So, area of the given figure = 1 square cm

Therefore, it clearly proves that the area of the figure i.e. 1 square cm is less than 2 square cm.

3.   (a)   The given rectangle is divided into two equal triangles by drawing a line as shown below.
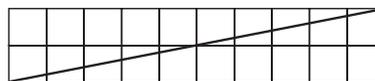
Area of rectangle = 20 square cm

Area of each triangle = 12 of area of rectangle

= (20 ÷ 2) square cm = 10 square cm

(b)   The given rectangle is divided into two equal rectangles by drawing a line as shown below.

Area of rectangle = 20 square cm

Thus, area of each small rectangle = 12 of area of rectangle = (20 ÷ 2) square cm = 10 square cm

(c)   The given rectangle is divided into one rectangle and two equal triangles by drawing 2 lines as shown below.

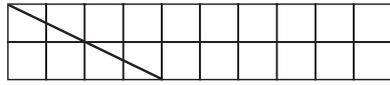We will consider a square as complete if it is more than half-filled, and will ignore a square if it is less than half-filled.

Thus, in the red shaded region, we have 2 completely filled squares and 2 squares that are more than half-filled. Thus, the area of red triangle = 4 square cm

Similarly, the area of green triangle = 4 square cm Now, the area of remaining portion i.e. the rectangle contains 12 completely filled squares.

- Thus, the area of rectangle = 12 square cm.
- Area of each of the triangle is 4 square cm.

Disclaimer : The answer to part (c) of the question may vary from student to student. The answer provided here is for reference only.

Practice Time–2

The shapes C and D will tile a floor without leaving any gaps. Area of each shape = 2 × 2 = 4 square cm.

Design with shape C
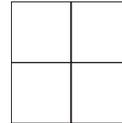
Design with shape D
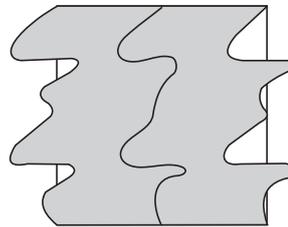
Disclaimer : The answer may vary from student to student. It is highly recommended that the students prepare the answer on their own.

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Chapter –4. Parts and Wholes

Time to Perform

1. (a) Rama took 3 tablets on the first day of her fever. Part of the tablets die she take = $\frac{3}{10}$. Part of the tablets is left = $\frac{7}{10}$.

   (b) She took 2 more tablets on the next day. Now, part of the tablets is left = $\frac{5}{10}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$

   (c) She took one more on the third day. Now part of the tablets is left = $\frac{4}{10}$ or $\frac{2}{5}$

   (d) Part of the tablets in the strip is more – the one that is remaining or the part that was taken till now = **one that was taken till now**.

    = $\frac{1}{8}$ = $\frac{2}{8}$

 $= \dfrac{5}{8}$ $= \dfrac{6}{8}$

Greatest Fraction = $\dfrac{8}{8}$

 $= \dfrac{3}{8}$ $= \dfrac{4}{8}$

 $= \dfrac{7}{8}$ $= \dfrac{8}{8}$

Smallest Fraction = $\dfrac{1}{8}$

3. (a)

(b)

(c)
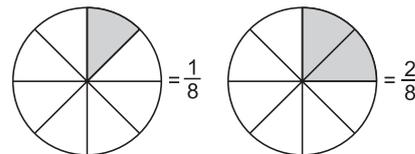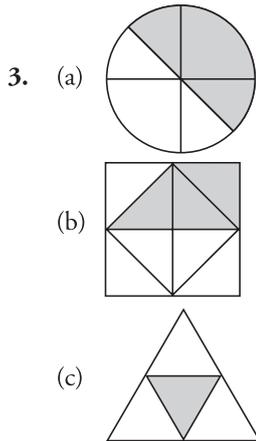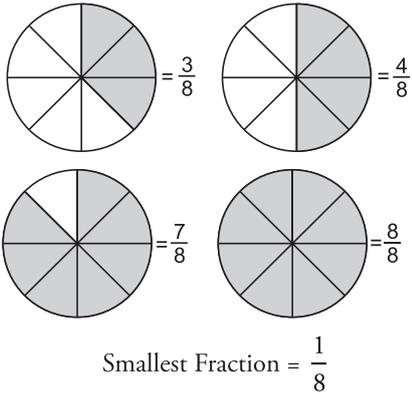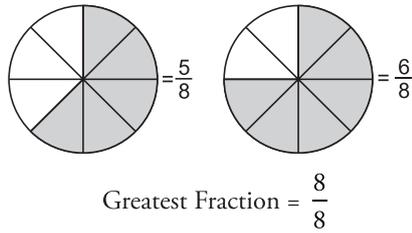
4. (a) $\dfrac{2}{3} = \dfrac{2\times2}{3\times2} = \dfrac{2\times3}{3\times3} = \dfrac{2\times4}{3\times4} = \dfrac{2\times5}{3\times5}$

$\Rightarrow \dfrac{2}{3} = \dfrac{4}{6} = \dfrac{6}{9} = \dfrac{8}{12} = \dfrac{10}{15}$

(b) $\dfrac{5}{7} = \dfrac{5\times2}{7\times2} = \dfrac{5\times3}{7\times3} = \dfrac{5\times4}{7\times4} = \dfrac{5\times5}{7\times5}$

$\Rightarrow \dfrac{5}{7} = \dfrac{10}{14} = \dfrac{15}{21} = \dfrac{20}{28} = \dfrac{25}{35}$

5. (a) False : $\dfrac{2}{5} \times 30 = 12 \neq 15$

(b) True : $\dfrac{3}{7} \times 28 = 12 = 12$

(c) False : $\dfrac{4}{8} \times 64 = 32 \neq 34$

(d) True : $\dfrac{2}{12} \times 6 = 1 = 1$

(e) True : $\dfrac{3}{15} \times 20 = 4 = 4$

(f) True : $\dfrac{1}{5} \times 35 = 7 = 7$

6. (a) $\dfrac{1}{2}, \dfrac{2}{6}, \dfrac{2}{4}, \dfrac{1}{6}, \dfrac{3}{6}$

$\Rightarrow \dfrac{1}{2}, \dfrac{1\times2}{2\times2}, \dfrac{1\times3}{2\times3} \Rightarrow \dfrac{1}{2}, \dfrac{2}{4}, \dfrac{3}{6}$

are equivalent.

(b) $\dfrac{4}{5}, \dfrac{8}{10}, \dfrac{8}{15}, \dfrac{12}{15}, \dfrac{16}{25}$

$\Rightarrow \dfrac{4}{5}, \dfrac{4\times2}{5\times2}, \dfrac{4\times3}{5\times3} \Rightarrow \dfrac{4}{5}, \dfrac{8}{10},$

$\dfrac{12}{15}$ are equivalent.

(c) $\dfrac{3}{8}, \dfrac{6}{16}, \dfrac{12}{32}, \dfrac{15}{24}, \dfrac{21}{56}$

$\Rightarrow \dfrac{3}{8}, \dfrac{3\times2}{8\times2}, \dfrac{3\times3}{8\times3} \Rightarrow \dfrac{3}{8}, \dfrac{6}{16}, \dfrac{9}{24}$

are equivalent.

7. (a) $\dfrac{4}{7} \overset{?}{=} \dfrac{12}{21} \Rightarrow \dfrac{4\times3}{7\times3} \overset{?}{=} \dfrac{12}{21}$

$\Rightarrow \dfrac{12}{21} \overset{?}{=} \dfrac{12}{21}$

Thus, both are equivalent.

(b) $\dfrac{3}{5} \overset{?}{=} \dfrac{15}{30} \Rightarrow \dfrac{3\times6}{5\times6} \overset{?}{=} \dfrac{15}{30}$

$\Rightarrow \dfrac{18}{30} \overset{?}{=} \dfrac{15}{30}$

Thus, both are not equivalent.

(c) $\dfrac{2}{3} \overset{?}{=} \dfrac{2}{6} \Rightarrow \dfrac{2\times2}{3\times2} \overset{?}{=} \dfrac{2}{6} \Rightarrow \dfrac{4}{6} \overset{?}{=} \dfrac{2}{6}$

Thus, both are not equivalent.

8. (a) $\dfrac{6}{12} \boxed{<} \dfrac{10}{12}$ (b) $\dfrac{1}{4} \boxed{>} \dfrac{1}{16}$

(c) $\dfrac{5}{8}$ $\boxed{<}$ $\dfrac{5}{4}$ (d) $\dfrac{8}{9}$ $\boxed{>}$ $\dfrac{2}{9}$

(e) $\dfrac{3}{5}$ $\boxed{>}$ $\dfrac{3}{18}$ (f) $\dfrac{12}{15}$ $\boxed{>}$ $\dfrac{8}{15}$

9. (a) $\dfrac{1}{2}$ of ₹ 1 = $\dfrac{1}{2}$ × 1 = ₹ 0.5

(b) $\dfrac{3}{4}$ of ₹ 200 = $\dfrac{3}{4}$ × 200 = ₹ 150

(c) $\dfrac{1}{4}$ of 1500 g = $\dfrac{1}{4}$ × 1500 = 375 g

10. (a) If 1 hour = 60 minutes, then

(i) $\dfrac{1}{2}$ of an hour

$= \dfrac{1}{2}$ × 60 = 30 minutes

(ii) $\dfrac{3}{10}$ of an hour

$= \dfrac{3}{10}$ × 60 = 18 minutes

(b) If 1 dozen = 12, then

(i) $\dfrac{2}{3}$ of a dozen = $\dfrac{2}{3}$ × 12 = 8

(ii) $\dfrac{4}{6}$ of a dozen = $\dfrac{4}{6}$ × 12 = 8

(c) If 1 kg = 1000 g, then

(i) $\dfrac{1}{4}$ of a kg = $\dfrac{1}{4}$ × 1000 = 250 g

(ii) $\dfrac{5}{10}$ of a kg = $\dfrac{5}{10}$ × 1000 = 500 g

(d) If 1 litre = 1000 mL, then

(i) $\dfrac{4}{5}$ of a litre

$= \dfrac{4}{5}$ × 1000 = 800 mL

(ii) $\dfrac{2}{10}$ of 500 mL

$= \dfrac{2}{10}$ × 500 = 100 mL

11. (a) Total part of field in which oranges are grown = $\dfrac{1}{9}$ part of total field

(b) Area of field in which mangoes are grown = $\dfrac{2}{9}$ part of total field

(c) Bananas occupies the biggest part, that is $\dfrac{3}{9}$ or $\dfrac{1}{3}$ of total field.

(d) Mangoes and grapes.
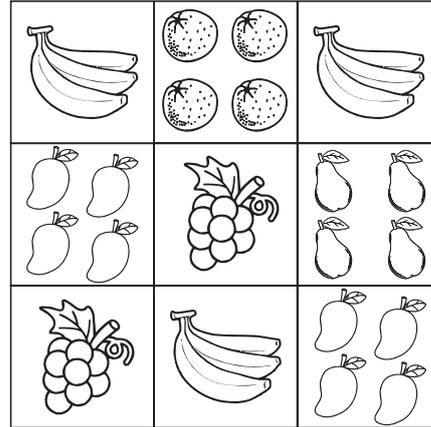
12. Total weight of potatoes = 12 kg

Big potatoes = $\dfrac{2}{3}$ of 12 kg

$= \dfrac{2}{3}$ × 12 = 2 × 4 = 8 kg

∴ 8 kg potatoes were big.

13. Let distance between home to school

$= x$ km

Distance covered by cycle = $\dfrac{7}{10}$ × x

$= \dfrac{7x}{10}$ km

Distance covered by walking = $x - \dfrac{7x}{10}$

$= \dfrac{10x - 7x}{10} = \dfrac{3x}{10}$ km

14. Total weight of earnings = 32 gm

Weight of silver = $\dfrac{7}{8}$ × 32

$= 7 × 4 = 24$ gm

∴ 28 gm silver is mixed in the earnings.

NCERT Corner

Practice Time–1

(A) Total number of pieces in the chocolate bar = 12

Manju gives one-fourth of the chocolate to Raji. Number of pieces of chocolate given to Raji = 12 ÷ 4 = 3

Thus, Raji got 3 pieces of chocolate. Now, Manju gives one-third of the chocolate to Sugatha. Number of pieces of chocolate given to Sugatha = 12 ÷ 3 = 4

Thus, Sugatha got 4 pieces of chocolate. Now, Manju gives one-sixth of the chocolate to Sheela. Number of pieces of chocolate given to Sheela = 12 ÷ 6 = 2

Thus, Sheela got 2 pieces of chocolate.

Total number of pieces of chocolate given to Raji, Sugatha and Sheela = 3 + 4 + 2 = 9

Total number of pieces of chocolate left in the bar = 12 – 9 = 3

As Manju ate the remaining part of the chocolate, she will get 3 pieces of chocolate.

Part of the chocolate eaten by Manju = 14

**(B)** Since one triangle is divided into three equal parts, therefore, each part is one-third $\left(\dfrac{1}{3}\right)$ of the whole triangle. Let us $\dfrac{1}{3}$ in each part and colour them in a different colour as shown in the above figure.

In order to show that these parts are equal. Let us name them, T_1 T_2 and T_3. Trace any of them, say T_1. Now place traced part over T_2 and T_3. We find that T_1 covers T_1, T_2 and T_3 are of the same shape and size.

Hence, these triangles are equal.

(C) These rectangles can be divided into six equal parts as follows :
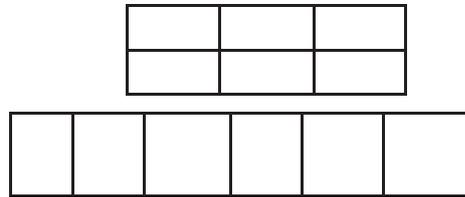
Practice Time–2

1. Distance travelled by Raheem to reach school from home = $1\dfrac{1}{4}$ km

Distance travelled by Raheem to return home from school = $1\dfrac{1}{4}$ km

Total distance travelled by Raheem = $1\dfrac{1}{4} + 1\dfrac{1}{4}$ = $1 + 1 + \dfrac{1}{4} + \dfrac{1}{4}$ = $2 + \dfrac{2}{4}$ = $2 + \dfrac{1}{2}$ = $2\dfrac{1}{2}$ km. Thus, the total distance travelled by Raheem to go and return from school is $2\dfrac{1}{2}$ km.

2. Cost of a pen and a pencil = Rs $7\dfrac{1}{2}$

Total money given to the shopkeeper = Rs 10

Total money returned to Latha by the shopkeeper

= Rs 10 – Rs $7\dfrac{1}{2}$

= $10 - 7 - \dfrac{1}{2}$ = $3 - \dfrac{1}{2}$ = Rs. $2\dfrac{1}{2}$

We know that, 1 quarter rupee = 25 paise 1 half rupee = 50 paise

Now, the shopkeeper can return Rs $2\dfrac{1}{2}$ in the following ways :

(a) 1 half rupee coin and 8 quarter rupee coins

(b) 4 half rupee coins and 2 quarter rupee coins

(c) 2 half rupee coins and 6 quarter rupee coins

(d) 3 half rupee coins and 4 quarter rupee coins

3. (a) The correct time for the arrival of the train is quarter to 7 = 6 : 34 hrs

But, the train is late by half an hour.

So, expected time of the arrival of the train

The right time is a quarter to 7 i.e. 6 : 45

But, train is delayed by half an hour i.e. 30 minutes.

So, exact time train will arrive at 6 : 45 + 0 : 30 = 7 : 14

Thus, the expected time of the arrival of the train is quarter past 7.

(b) Expected time of the arrival of the train = 7 : 14 hrs.

Nazia gets off at a station after $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. of boarding the train.

Time at which Nazia will get off = From the question,

Nazia gets off at a station after = 2 : 30 hours

Then, total time taken by Nazia to reach = 2 : 30 + 7 : 15 = 9 : 45

Thus, Nazia will get off from the train at quarter to 10.

(c) Shaji will reach Emakulam by this train after 5 hours.

Expected time of the arrival of the train = 7 : 14 hrs

Expected time at which Shazi will reach Ernakulam =

From the question, it is given that,

Shaji will take 5 hours to reach Ernakulam

Then, total time taken by Shaji to reach Emakulam = 7 : 15 + 5 = 12 : 15

Thus, Shazi will reach Ernakulam at quarter past 12.

●●●

Chapter–5. Does it Look the Same ?

Time to Perform

1. (a) (b) (g) (h)

(c) (d) (i)

(e) (f) (j)

2. (a)

(b)

(c)

(d)

(e)

(f)

(g)

(h)

(i)

(j)

(k)

3. ☐ → ☐

(c)
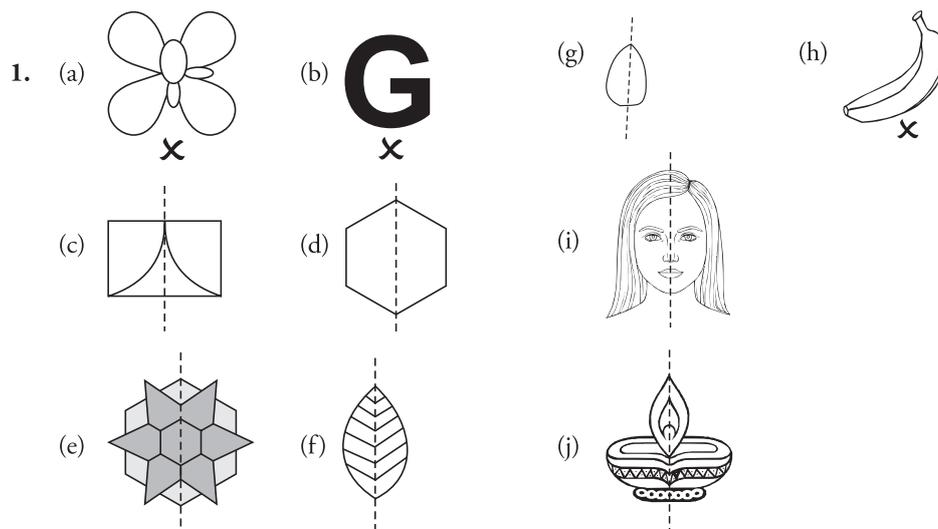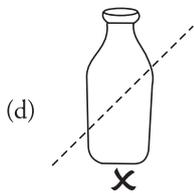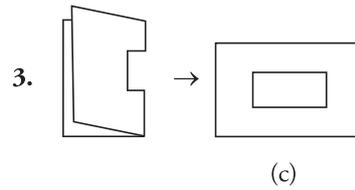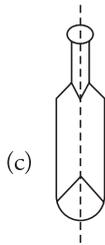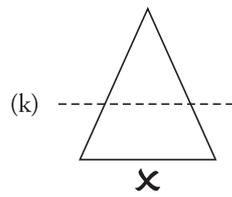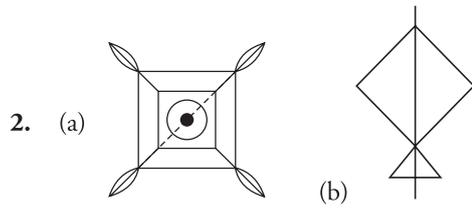
4. (a) 95, 90, 85, 80, 75, 70, 65, 60

(b) 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49

(c) 6, 12, 24, 48, 96, 192, 384

(d) 98, 87, 76, 65, 54, 43, 32
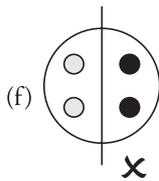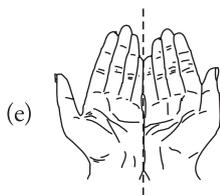
5. (a)   (i) $\frac{1}{4}$ (ii) $\frac{1}{2}$

(b)   (i) $\frac{1}{2}$ (ii) $\frac{1}{4}$

6. (a) A   (b) N

(c) S   (d) T

(e) D   (f) H

(g) W   (h) V

(i) M   (j) U

(k) O   (l) B
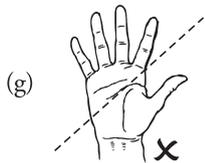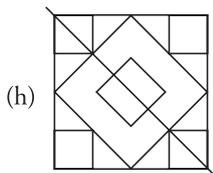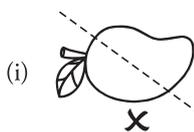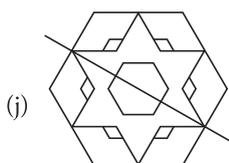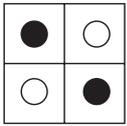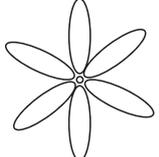
7. **(a)** $\frac{1}{4}$ turn = ✗

(b) $\frac{1}{6}$ turn = ✓
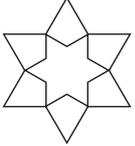
(c) $\frac{1}{6}$ turn = ✗
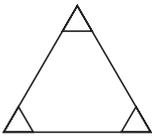
(d) $\frac{1}{3}$ turn = ✓
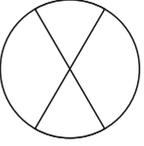
(e) $\frac{1}{2}$ turn = ✓
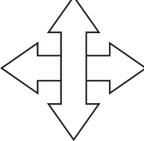
(f) $\frac{1}{4}$ turn = ✗

NCERT Corner

Practice Time–1

1. H, I, X, N, S, Z and O.
2. MOW, SWIMS, SIS, and NOON read the same on half a turn.
3. 0, 1 and 8 are the numbers that look the same after half a turn.
4. 2 digit numbers that look the same on half a turn are 11, 88. 3 digit numbers that look the same half a turn are 101, 111, 808, 888, 818, 181. 4 digit numbers that look the same on half a turn are 1001, 1111, 8008, 8888, 8118, 1881.

5.

Practice Time–2

(A)

(B)
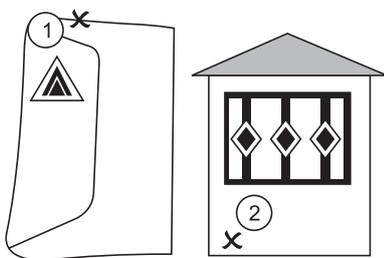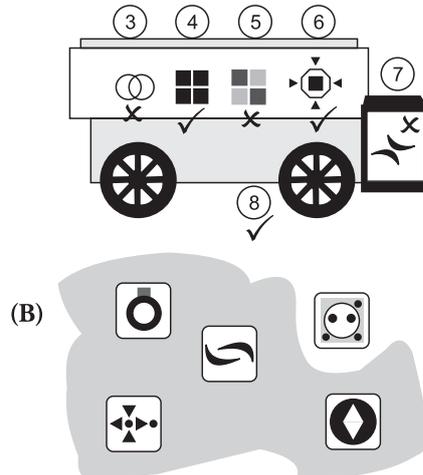
(C)

		On $\frac{1}{4}$ turn	On half turn
(a)	△	▷	▽
(b)	☐	☐	☐
(c)	▭	(vertical rectangle)	▭
(d)	⬡	⬡	⬡

Image (a), (c) and (d) do not look the same on $\frac{1}{4}$ turn. Image (a) does not look the same on $\frac{1}{2}$ turn.

- Fan (a) will look the same on $\frac{1}{3}$ turn.

- Shape after $\frac{1}{3}$ turn.
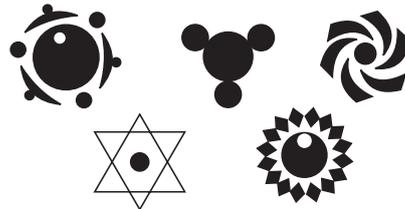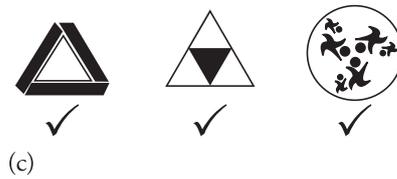
Practice Time–3

1.

		$\frac{1}{3}$ turn	$\frac{1}{6}$ turn
(a)			
(b)			
(c)			
(d)			

2. (a) and (b)

(c)

3. Figures that look the same after 13 turn :
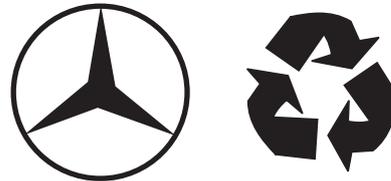
4. Figures that look the same after 16 turn :

Disclaimer : The answer may vary from students to student, based on his/her experience. The answer provided here are for reference only.

● ●

Chapter–6. My Multiple I'll be Your Factor

Time to Perform

1.

	Number	First Multiple	Second Multiple	Third Multiple
(a)	63	63 × 1 = 63	63 × 2 = 126	63 × 3 = 189
(b)	42	42 × 1 = 42	42 × 2 = 84	42 × 3 = 126
(c)	24	24 × 1 = 24	24 × 2 = 48	24 × 3 = 72
(d)	60	60 × 1 = 60	60 × 2 = 120	60 × 3 = 180
(e)	11	11 × 1 = 11	11 × 2 = 22	11 × 3 = 33
(f)	37	37 × 1 = 37	37 × 2 = 74	37 × 3 = 111

2.

	Number	First four factors			
(a)	44	$\frac{44}{44} = ①$	$\frac{44}{22} = ②$	$\frac{44}{11} = ④$	$\frac{44}{4} = ⑪$
(b)	60	$\frac{60}{60} = ①$	$\frac{60}{30} = ②$	$\frac{60}{20} = ③$	$\frac{60}{15} = ④$
(c)	24	$\frac{24}{24} = ①$	$\frac{24}{12} = ②$	$\frac{24}{8} = ③$	$\frac{24}{6} = ④$
(d)	48	$\frac{48}{48} = ①$	$\frac{48}{24} = ②$	$\frac{48}{16} = ③$	$\frac{48}{12} = ④$
(e)	15	$\frac{15}{15} = ①$	$\frac{15}{5} = ③$	$\frac{15}{3} = ⑤$	$\frac{15}{1} = ⑮$
(f)	12	$\frac{12}{12} = ①$	$\frac{12}{6} = ②$	$\frac{12}{4} = ③$	$\frac{12}{3} = ④$

3.

(a) Venn diagram — 24 and 28; intersection: 1, 2, 4

(b) Venn diagram — 36 and 24; intersection: 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12

(c) Venn diagram — 7 and 14; intersection: 1, 7

(d) Venn diagram — 18 and 27; intersection: 1, 3, 9

(c) Factor tree: 30 → 3, 10 → 2, 5

(d) Factor tree: 32 → 8, 4; 8 → 2, 2, 2; 4 → 2, 2

4.

(a) Factor tree: 28 → 14, 2; 14 → 7, 2

(b) Factor tree: 16 → 8, 2; 8 → 4, 2

5.

(a) Factor tree: 48 → 12, 4; 12 → 6, 2; 6 → 2, 2; 4 → 2, 2

(b) Factor tree: 66 → 33, 2; 33 → 11, 3

(c) Factor tree: 63 → 21, 3; 21 → 7, 3

(d)

Prime factors of 24 = 2 × 2 × 2 × 3 = 2^3 × 3

Prime factors of 36 = 2 × 2 × 3 × 3 = 2^2 × 3^2

Prime factors of 75 = 3 × 5 × 5 = 3 × 5^2

Prime factors of 90 = 2 × 3 × 3 × 5

$\qquad\qquad$ = 2 × 3^2 × 5

6. (a)
```
2 | 44, 28
2 | 22, 14
  | 11,  7
```
HCF(44, 28) = 2 × 2 = 4

(b)
```
3 | 45, 75
5 | 15, 25
  |  3,  5
```
HCF(45, 75) = 3 × 5 = 15

(c)
```
 2 | 22, 44
11 | 11, 22
   |  1,  2
```
HCF(22, 44) = 2 × 11 = 22

(d)
```
5 | 75, 25
5 | 15,  5
  |  5,  1
```
HCF(75, 25) = 5 × 5 = 25

7. (a)
```
2 | 24
2 | 12
2 |  6
3 |  3
  |  1
```
(b)
```
2 | 36
2 | 18
3 |  9
3 |  3
  |  1
```
(c)
```
3 | 75
5 | 25
5 |  5
  |  1
```
(d)
```
2 | 90
3 | 45
3 | 15
5 |  5
  |  1
```

8. (a)
```
5 | 35, 50
  |  7, 10
```
C.F.(35, 50) = 5

(b)
```
2 | 12, 30
3 |  6, 15
  |  2,  5
```
C.F.(12, 30) = 2, 3, 2 × 3 = 2, 3, 6

(c)
```
2 | 28, 16
2 | 14,  8
  |  7,  4
```
C.F.(28, 16) = 2, 2 × 2 = 2, 4

(d)
```
3 | 33, 18
  | 11,  6
```
C.F.(33, 18) = 3

9. (a)

Factors of 32

$\qquad$ = 2, 16, 8, 4

(b) Multiples of 24

$\qquad$ = 24 × 1, 24 × 2, 24 × 3

$\qquad$ = 24, 48, 72

10. Tick (✓) the numbers which are the factors of the following numbers. One has been done for you :

Numbers	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
(a) 28	✓		✓			✓							✓
(b) 46	✓												
(c) 72	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓			✓		
(d) 25				✓									

11. (a) 6 = 1, 2, 3, 6 = (1, 6), (2, 3)

   (b) 15 = 1, 3, 5, 15 = (1, 15), (3, 5)

   (c) 24 = 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24
   = (1, 24), (2, 12), (3, 8), (4, 6)

12. (a) Multiple of 2 and 11
   = Multiple of 2 × 11
   = Multiple of 22
   = 22, 44, 66, 88

   (b) Common multiple = 22, 44, 66,
   LCM = 22

   (c) 48 = 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16, 24, 48
   56 = 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 14, 28, 56
   72 = 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 12, 18, 24, 36, 72

   (d) Common factor = 8
   HCF = 8

13. (a) To find the greatest volume of tin in which the merchant can fill the two kinds of oil, we need to find the greatest common divisor (GCD) of 120 and 180. The GCD of 120 and 180 is 60. Therefore, the greatest volume of tin in which the merchant can fill the two kinds of oil is 60 litres.

   (b) To find the greatest number of plants she can put in one row, need to find
   HCF of 45, 81 and 63.
   $45 = 3 × 3 × 5 = 3^2 × 5^1$
   $81 = 3 × 3 × 3 × 3 = 3^4$
   $63 = 3 × 3 × 7 = 3^2 × 7^1$
   HCF of given number is the largest factors which divides all the given number perfectly.
   $HCF(45, 81, 63) = 3^2 = 9$
   Hence, greatest number of plants she can put in one row is 9.

   ● ●

Chapter–7. Can You See the Pattern ?

Time to Perform

1. (a)

   (b)
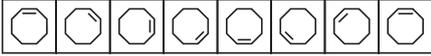
2. (i)

3. (a) 740, 760, 780, **800, 820, 840, 860, 880**
   (b) A5, B10, C15, **D20, E25, F30, G35, H40**

4. Complete Pattern 8, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48, 56
   My pattern may be as follow : 6, 12, 18, 24, 30

5. (a)

17	10	15
12	14	16
13	18	11

   (b)

21	16	23
22	20	18
17	24	19

   (c)

14	19	18
21	17	13
16	15	20

6. (a)

   (b)
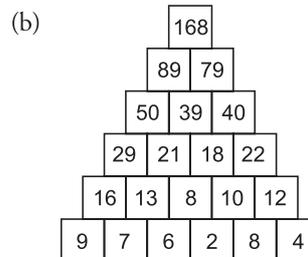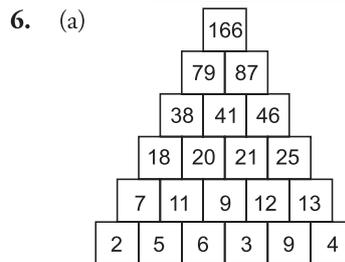
7. (a) $1 \times 1 = 1$
$2 \times 2 = 1 + 3$
$3 \times 3 = 1 + 3 + 5$
$4 \times 4 = 1 + 3 + 5 + 7$
$5 \times 5 = 1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + 9$
$6 \times 6 = 1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + 9 + 11$
$7 \times 7 = 1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + 9 + 11 + 13$
$8 \times 8 = 1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + 9 + 11 + 13 + 15$
$9 \times 9 = 1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + 9 + 11 + 13 + 15 + 17$
$10 \times 10 = 1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + 9 + 11 + 13 + 15 + 17 + 19$

(b) $0 \times 9 + 1 = 1$
$1 \times 9 + 2 = 11$
$12 \times 9 + 3 = 111$
$123 \times 9 + 4 = 1111$
$1234 \times 9 + 5 = 11111$
$12345 \times 9 + 6 = 111111$
$123456 \times 9 + 7 = 1111111$
$1234567 \times 9 + 8 = 11111111$
$1234568 \times 9 + 9 = 111111111$
$1234569 \times 9 + 10 = 1111111111$

8. (b) 23
Number turned back = 32
= 23 + 32
= 55

(c) 42
Number turned back = 24

= 42 + 24
= 66

(d) 53
Number turned back = 35
= 53 + 35
= 88

9.
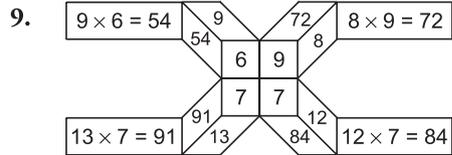
10. (a) $1 + 2 = 3$
$2 + 3 = 5$
$3 + 4 = 7$
$4 + 5 = 9$
$5 + 6 = 11$
$6 + 7 = 13$

(b) $1 + 2 + 3 = 6$
$2 + 3 + 4 = 9$
$3 + 4 + 5 = 12$
$4 + 5 + 6 = 15$
$5 + 6 + 7 = 18$
$6 + 7 + 8 = 21$

(c) $2 + 1 = 3$
$2 + 2 = 4$
$2 + 3 = 5$
$2 + 4 = 6$
$2 + 5 = 7$
$2 + 6 = 8$

NCERT Corner

Practice Time

1. (a)

(b)

(c)

(d)

2. (a)

Following the pattern, the next figure will be

(b)

(c)

3. (a) Rule : Turn by 45° each time

( )   (✓)
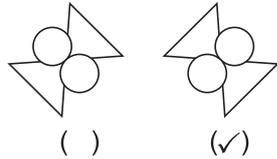
(b) Rule : Turn by 90° each time

( )   (✓)
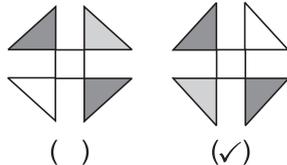
(c) Rule : Turn by 90° each time

(✓)   ( )
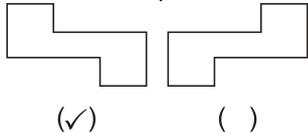
(d) Rule : Turn by 90° each time

(✓)   ( )
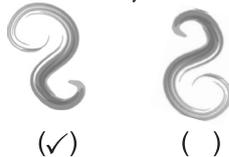
Number Surprises

1. (a) Let the age of my friend be 9 years.
Adding 5 to it, we get 9 + 5 = 14
Multiplying this sum by 2, we get 14 × 2 = 28
Subtracting 10, we get 28 – 10 = 18
Dividing it by 2, we get $\frac{18}{2}$ = 9

After doing all the operations, we again get the age of our friend's age as the final answer.

Disclaimer : The answer may vary from student to student based on his/her observation. The answer provided here is only for reference.

(b) ☆ Take a number [10]

☆ Double it [10] × [2] = [20]

☆ Multiply by 5 [20] × [5] = [100]

☆ Divide your answer by 10 [100] ÷ [10] = [10]

Disclaimer : The answer may vary from student to student. The answers provided here are only for reference.

(c) ☆ Take a number [6]

☆ Double it [6] × [2] = [12]

☆ Again double it [12] × [2] = [24]

☆ Add the number you took first to the answer [24] + [6] = [30]

☆ Now again double it
[30] × [2] = [60]

☆ Divide by 10 [60] ÷ [10] = [6]

(d)

1	=	1	×	1
121	=	11	×	11
12321	=	111	×	111
1234321	=	1111	×	1111
1234564321	=	11111	×	11111
12345654321	=	11111	×	111111

● ●

Chapter–8. Mapping Your Way ?

Time to Perform

1. The opposite direction of :
(a) North is South
(b) East is West
(c) South is North

2. (a) The regions located in the northern part of the country are often referred to as the North Indian States.

For example, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Chandigarh, Delhi, J & K, Ladakh, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarkhand.

3. 36 × 10 = 360 km

4. 480 ÷ 20 = 24 cm

5. (a) Aaramgah is in between the two buildings, Hamman and Rangmahal.

(b) Moti Mahal building on this map is farthest from Meena Bazar.

(c) Between Hamman and Rang Mahal two buildings is Aaramgah.

(d) About 400 m (approx) for is Lahori Gate from Diwan-e-Khaas.

(e) Diwan-e-Khaas is nearer to the river Yamuna.

6. (a) Display Board is exactly opposite to the blackboard.

(b) Total 28 benches are in the classroom.

7. (a) In East direction is ASSAM situated.

(b) In East direction is ORRISA situated.

(c) Madhya Pradesh central state.

(d) Maharashtra, Telangana and Karnataka are to the south of Madhya Pradesh.

(e) Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and Meghalya are eastern states of India.

(f) Haryana, Uttarakhand and Punjab are states to the north of Delhi.

(g) Sushma is going from Rajasthan to Assam. Uttra Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal are the states that fall in between her routes.

(h) Rashmi is going from Himachal Pradesh to Bengaluru (Karnataka). Haryana, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra are the states that fall in between her routes.

Chapter–9. Boxes and Sketches

Time to Perform

1. (a) False
   (b) False
   (c) False
   (d) True
   (e) True

2. Math the net with the shape you will get by folding.
   (a) (ii), (b) (i), (c) (iv), (d) (iii).

3. Do yourself

4. Do yourself

5. (a) 3 cubes
   (b) 8 cubes

6. Do yourself

7. (a)

(b)

8. (a)

(b)
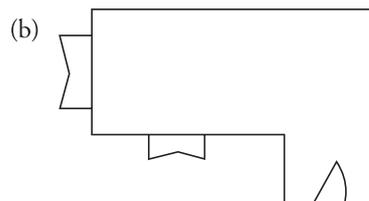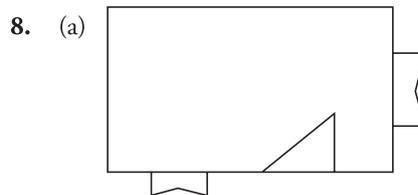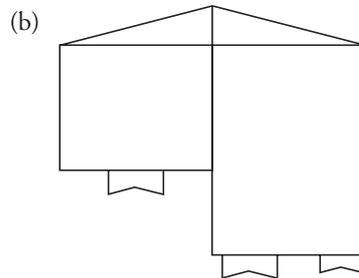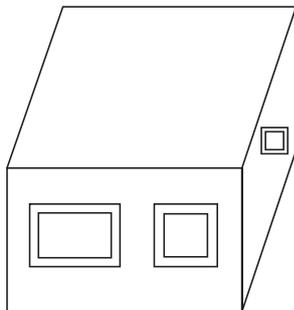
NCERT Corner

Practice Time–1

1. The doors and windows on the deep drawing of the house is shown below.
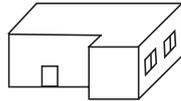
There are 2 windows that could not be shown on the deep drawing. These windows are encircle on the floor map as shown below.
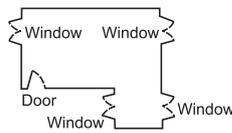
2. Do Yourself.

Practice Time–2

1. The top view of the bridge is shown below.

The front view of the bridge is shown below.
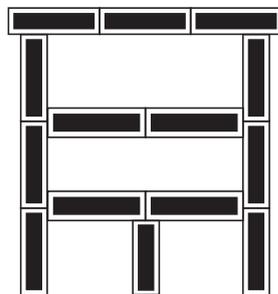
The side view of the bridge is shown below.

2. **Disclaimer :** Students are advised to prepare the answer on their own.

3. Number of cubes in the top layer = 4 + 5 = 9

   Number of cubes in the second layer from top = 4 + 5 + 3 + 4 = 16

   Number of cubes in the third layer from top = 4 + 5 + 3 + 4 + 2 + 3 = 21

   Number of cubes in the fourth layer from top = 4 + 5 + 3 + 4 + 2 + 3 + 2 + 1 = 24

   Number of cubes in the bottom layer = 4 + 5 + 3 + 4 + 2 + 3 + 2 + 1 + 1 = 25

   Total number of cubes in the model = 9 + 16 + 21 + 24 + 25 = 95

   The correct drawing for the top and side view is given below :
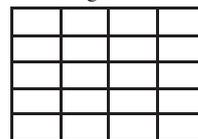
   T, S

Chapter–10. Tenths and Hundredths

Time to Perform

1. (a) $1.4 \times 5 = 7$ cm
   (b) $1.4 \times 6 = 8.4$ cm
2. (a) $3.69 \times 10 = 36.9$
   (b) $53.4 \times 100 = 5340$
   (c) $52.4 \times 10 = 524$
   (d) $4.23 \div 100 = 0.0423$
   (e) $6.43 \div 100 = 0.0643$
   (f) $6.35 \div 100 = 0.0635$

3. (a) ₹ 2.5 = 2.5 × 100 = 250 paise

(b) 84 cm = 84 × 10 = 840 cm

(c) 8 cm = 8 × 10 = 80 mm

(d) 6 cm = 6 × 10 = 60 mm

(e) 3.4 cm = 3.4 × 10 = 34 mm

(f) 57 mm = 57 ÷ 10 = 5.7 cm

4. (a) 2.5 < 3.7

(b) 64.3 = 64.30

(c) 6.34 < 56.7

(d) 5.35 < 6.57

(e) 43.6 > 4.65

(f) 64.6 > 5.35

5. (a) 34.64 = Thirty four point six four

(b) 42.42 = Fourty two point four two

(c) 36.75 = Thirty six point seven five

(d) 75.16 = Seventy five point one six

6. (a) $5 \times 10 + 6 \times 1 + 3 \times \dfrac{1}{10}$ = 50 + 6 + 0.3 = 56.3

(b) $7 \times 10 + 4 \times 1 + 6 \times \dfrac{1}{10}$ = 70 + 4 + 0.6 = 74.6

(c) $0 + 4 \times \dfrac{1}{10} + 5 \times \dfrac{1}{100}$ = 0 + 0.4 + 0.05 = 0.45

(d) $4 \times 1 + 6 \times \dfrac{1}{10} + 3 \times \dfrac{1}{100}$ = 4 + 0.6 + 0.03 = 4.63

7. (a) $\dfrac{8}{10}$ = 0.8   (b) $\dfrac{45}{100}$ = 0.45

(c) $\dfrac{3}{10}$ = 0.3

8. (a) Cost of two cotton candies = 2 × 24.25 = ₹ 48.50

(b) Cost of four ice creams = 4 × 47.50 = ₹ 190

(c) Cost of three hot dogs = 3 × 45.99 = ₹ 137.97

(d) Cost of four candies and four ice creams = 4 × 5.99 + 4 × 47.50 = ₹ 223.96

(e) Cost of six cotton candies and half a dozen cookies = 6 × 24.25 + 12 × 69.50 = ₹ 215

(f) Cost of a small cake and four hot dogs = 99.99 + 4 × 45.99 = ₹ 283.95

(g) Cost of two hot dogs and a dozen cookies = 2 × 45.99 + 12 × 69.50 = ₹ 230.98

(h) Cost of two ice creams and three cotton candies = 2 × 47.50 + 3 × 24.75 = ₹ 167.75

(i) Cost of three small cakes and a hot dog = 3 × 99.99 + 45.99 = ₹ 345.96

(j) Cost of eight ice creams and three small cakes = 8 × 47.50 + 3 × 99.99 = ₹ 679.97

9. (a) Sri Lanka money costs the least in Indian rupees.

(b) America's money costs the most in Indian rupees.

10. (a) Total earning in Indian rupees = 240 × 83.12 = ₹ 19,948.80

(b) 357 dollars = 357 × 83.12 = 29673.84
440 Yuan = 440 × 11.68 = 5139.20
Mrs. Sharma earns more.
Total money difference of both = 29673.84 – 5139.20 = ₹ 24534.64

(c) 630 Yuan = 630 × 0.56 = 352.80
364 Lankan ruppes = 634 × 0.27 = ₹ 171.18
Mrs. Gupta earns more.

(d) 330 × 0.62 = ₹ 204.60

NCERT Corner

Practice Time–1

1. Length of nail = 2 cm 9 mm Now, 10 mm = 1 cm

$1 \text{ mm} = 110 \text{ cm}$

9 mm = 0.9 cm

So, 2 cm 9 mm = 2.9 cm

2. Length of lady finger is 8 cm and 4 mm Now, 10 mm = 1 cm

1 mm = 110 cm

4 mm = 0.4 cm

So, 8 cm 4 mm = 8.4 cm

3. Using the scale on this page find the difference in length between candle 1 and candle 3.

Length of	Length in cm and mm	Length in cm
Candle 1	2 cm 9 mm	2.9 cm
Flame 1	1 cm 3 mm	1.3 cm
Candle 2	4 cm 9 mm	4.9 cm
Flame 2	1 cm 9 mm	1.9 cm
Candle 3	6 cm	6.0 cm
Flame 3	1 cm 9 mm	1.9 cm

Practice Time–2

Rupee $\frac{1}{2}$	5 paise	Rupee 0·75
Rupee $\frac{1}{10}$	25 paise	Rupee 0·50
Rupee $\frac{5}{100}$	99 paise	Rupee 0·05
Rupee $\frac{3}{4}$	50 paise	Rupee 0·10
Rupee $\frac{99}{100}$	75 paise	Rupee 0·25
Rupee $\frac{1}{4}$	10 paise	Rupee 0·99
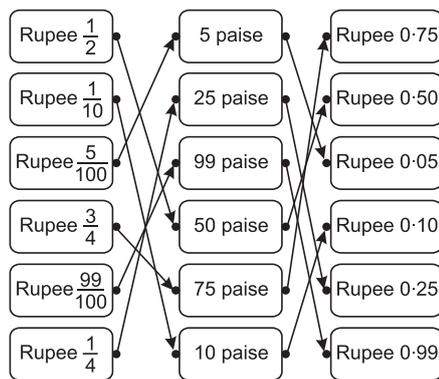
Practice Time–3

1. (A) The money of England will cost the most in Indian Rupees as 1 pound is equal to Rs 77.76

(B) We find from the chart that, 1 US dollars = Rs 39.70 = 39 rupees 70 paise = 39 × 100 paise + 70 paise = 3900 paise + 70 paise 3970 paise 10 US dollars = 10 × 3970 paise = 39700 paise = Rs 397.00

So, Mithun got Rs 397.00 from his uncle as a gift.

Money spent on school trip by Mithun = Rs 350.00 So, money left with Mithun = Rs 397.00 – 350.00 = Rs 47.00

397.00 – 350.00 = 47.00

(C) Here, we are considering the exchange rates of Dirham in place of Saudi Riyal. Salary of Majeed's father = 1000 Dirham We find from the chart that, 1 Dirham = Rs 10.80 = 10 rupees 80 paise = 10 × 100 + 80 paise = 1000 + 80 paise = 1080 paise

So, 1000 Dirhams = 1000 × 1080 paise = 1080000 paise = Rs 10800

Therefore, salary of Majeed's father = Rs 10800.00

Salary of Arun's father= 2000 Sri Lankan Rupees We find from the chart that, 1 Sri Lankan Rupee = Re 0.37 = 37 paise

So, 2000 Sri Lankan Rupees = 2000 × 37 paise = 74000 paise = Rs 740.00

Therefore, salary of Arun's father = Rs 740

Thus, Majeed's father gets more salary in Indian Rupees than Arun's father.

(D) Price of present bought by Leena's aunty = 30 Yuan

We find from the chart that,

1 Yuan = Rs 5.50 = 5 rupees 50 paise = 5 × 100 + 50 paise = 500 + 50 paise = 550 paise

So, 30 Yuan-30 × 550 paise = 16500 paise = Rs 165

So, the cost of the gift in Indian Rupees is Rs 165.00

(E) (1) We find from the chart,

1 Won = Re 0.04 = 4 paise

We know that, Re 1 = 100 paise So, Rs 4 = 4 × 100 paise = 400 paise Rs 400 = 400 × 100 paise = 40000 paise

Now, 4 paise = 1 Won So, 400 paise = 400 ÷ 4 Won = 100 Won and 40000 paise = 40000 â€ ÷ 4 Won = 10000 Won Thus, Astha can change

100 Won for Rs 4, and 10000 Won for Rs 400.

(2) We find from the chart,

1 Hong Kong Dollar = Rs 5.10 = 5 rupees 10 paise = 5 × 100 + 10 paise = 500 + 10 paise = 510 paise

Total money with Astha = Rs 508 = 508 × 100 paise = 50800 paise

50800 paise = 50490 + 310 paise

50800 paise = 510 × 99 + 310 paise

50800 paise

    = 510 HKD + 310 paise

Now,

310 paise = 300 paise + 10 paise

    = 3 rupees and 10 paise

    = Rs 3.10

Thus, Astha can change 99 HKD for Rs 508 and Rs 3.10 is left with her.

2.

Item	Quantity	Price (Rupees)
Soap	1	12.50
Green	1 kg	50.25
Gram Tea	250 gm	27.25
Coconut Oil	1 Litre	60.00
	Total	150.00

3. (1) Mumbai had the highest temperature i.e. 35.1°C at 3 pm. Srinagar was the coolest place with the temperature of 8.1°C at 3 pm.

(2) Temperature of Mumbai at 3 pm = 35.1°C temperature of Srinagar at 3 pm = 8.1°C Difference in temperature = 35.1°C – 8.1°C = 27°C

(3) Temperature of Thiruvanantha-puram at 3 pm = 33.5°C

Rise in the temperature needed to attain a temperature of 40°C = 40°C – 33.5°C = 6.5°C

(4) Temperature of Chennai at 3 pm = 29.9°C Temperature of Kolkata at 3 pm = 26.6°C Difference between temperature = 29.9°C – 26.6°C = 3.3°C

(5) (a) Temperature of Srinagar at 3 am = 1.3°C it will be very cold there.

(b) Temperature of Chennai at 3 pm = 29.9°C

Temperature of Chennai at 3 am = 21.1°C

Difference between temperature = 29.9°C – 21.1°C = 8.8°C

Temperature of Bhopal at 3 pm = 25.9°C

Temperature of Bhopal at 3 am = 9.8°C

Difference between temperature = 25.9°C – 9.8°C = 16.1°C

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Chapter–11. Area and Its Boundary

Time to Perform

1. (a) Area of square = (side)^2
              = (16)^2 = 256 sq cm

(b) Area of rectangle = length × breadth
              = 32 cm × 12 cm
              = 384 sq. cm

(c) Perimeter of square = 64 cm
  ⇒   4 × side = 64
  ⇒   side = 64 ÷ 4
  ⇒   side = 16 cm

(d) Perimeter of square = 48 cm

$\Rightarrow \qquad 4 \times$ side = 48

$\Rightarrow \qquad$ side = 48 ÷ 4

$\Rightarrow \qquad$ side = 12 cm

Area of square = (side)^2

$\qquad$ = (12)^2 = 144 sq. cm

2. (a) Perimeter = 2(11 + 8)

$\qquad$ = 2 × 19 = 38 m

(b) Area = $l \times b$ = 192 = $l \times 3$

$\Rightarrow \qquad l$ = 192 ÷ 3

$\Rightarrow \qquad l$ = 64 m

Perimeter = 2($l + b$)

$\qquad$ = 2(64 + 3)

$\qquad$ = 2 × (67)

$\qquad$ = 134 m

(c) $\qquad$ Perimeter = 2($l + b$)

$\Rightarrow \quad$ 2(15 + b) = 44

$\Rightarrow \qquad$ 15 + b = 44 ÷ 2

$\Rightarrow \qquad$ 15 + b = 22

$\Rightarrow \qquad b$ = 22 – 15

$\Rightarrow \qquad b$ = 7

$\therefore \qquad$ Breadth = 7 m

3. $\qquad$ Perimeter = 2($l + b$)

$\Rightarrow$ Perimeter = 2(12 + 4)

$\qquad$ = 2 × 16 = 32 cm

4. $\qquad$ Perimeter = 4 × side

$\qquad$ = 4 × 63 = 252 cm

Area = (side)^2

$\qquad$ = (63)^2 = 3969 sq. cm

5. $\qquad$ Perimeter = 72 cm

Area = 17 × 16 = 272 sq. cm.

6. Perimeter = 4 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 4 + 1

$\qquad$ + 1 + 1 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 1 + 1 + 1

$\qquad$ = 4 + 5 + 4 + 3 + 9 + 3

$\qquad$ = 9 + 7 + 12 = 28 cm

7. Side of file = 10 cm

Area of file = (10)^2 = 100 sq. cm

Area of kitchen = $l \times b$

$\qquad$ = 200 × 150 sq. cm

Number of tiles required

$\qquad = \dfrac{\text{Area of kitchen}}{\text{Area of tile}} = \dfrac{200 \times 150}{100}$

$\qquad$ = 300

8. Length of garden = 6 m

Width of garden = 9 m

(a) Perimeter of garden = 2(6 + 9)

$\qquad$ = 2 × 15 = 30 m

(b) Area of garden = $l \times b$

$\qquad$ = 6 × 9 = 54 sq. m.

NCERT Corner

Practice Time–1

1. (a) Length of kitchen = 220

Each side of tile = 10 cm

Number of tiles that can be placed along its length

$= \dfrac{\text{Length of kitchen}}{\text{Length of each tile}} = \dfrac{220}{10} = 22$

Breadth of kitchen = 180 cm

Length of each side of tile = 10 cm

Number of tiles that can be placed along its breadth

$= \dfrac{\text{Breadth of kitchen}}{\text{Breadth of each tile}} = \dfrac{180}{10} = 18$

Number of tiles that he will need for kitchen = 22 × 18 = 396

(b) Length of the fencing of square garden = 20 m

We know that a square has 4 sides and all its sides are equal.

So, length of each side of a square

$= \dfrac{\text{Length of fencing of garden}}{\text{Number of sides of a square}}$

$= \dfrac{20}{4} = 5$ cm

(c)
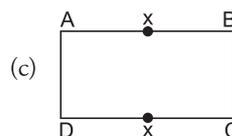
We know that a rectangle has two equal lengths and two equal widths.

Now, width of a rectangle = BC = AD = 4 cm

Sum of the two widths of rectangle = 4 cm + 4 cm = 8 cm

Also, length of rectangle = AB = CD So, we get the remaining length of rectangle = 20 cm – 8 cm = 12 cm

Now, we know a rectangle has two lengths and they are equal. So, we divide it by 2 to get the length.

Length of rectangle = $\dfrac{12}{2}$ cm = 6 cm

(d)
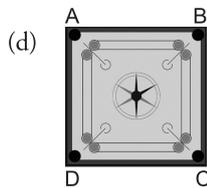
As the carrom board is square, so length of all its sides will be equal. Side = AB = BC = CD = AD

Therefore, its perimeter = sum of all its sides = 320 cm

Now, all the 4 sides are equal, so we divide 320 by 4. Thus, length of each side = $\dfrac{320}{4}$ cm = 80 cm

Now, area of a square carrom board = side × side = 80 cm × 80 cm = 6400 square cm

(e) Area of the design = 1 full square + 4 half squares

$$= (1 + 2) \text{ full squares}$$
$$\therefore \quad = 3 \text{ full squares}$$
$$= 3 \times 1 \text{ square cm}$$
$$= 3 \text{ square cm}$$

Area of one tile = half of the cm square

$= \dfrac{1}{2}$ square cm

Number of tiles

$= \dfrac{\text{Area of the design}}{\text{Area of one tile}}$

$= \dfrac{3}{\dfrac{1}{2}} = 3 \times \dfrac{2}{1} = 6$

Own designs of area 4 and 6 square cm are shown :

Design of area 4 square cm and 6 square cm :
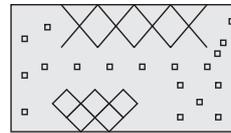
(f) Perimeter of Sanya's card = Sum of all its sides = 10 + 8 + 10 + 8 = 36 cm

Length of Manav's card = 11 cm
Perimeter of his card = 44 cm
We have to find the width of Manav's card.

Perimeter of card = Sum of all its sides = 11+11+ sum of 2 other sides = 22 + sum of 2 other sides

Now, sum of two other sides = 44 – 22 = 22 cm The two other sides of the greeting cards are width. So, width of Manav's card = 22 ÷ 2 = 11 cm

Width of Aarushi's card = 8 cm Area of the card = 80 square cm

Now, we have to find length of the card.

Area of card = Length of card × 8 cm = 80 square cm So, on dividing the area of card by its width, we can get its length. Therefore, length of Aarushi's card = 80 ÷ 8 =10 cm.

Whose card	Length	Width	Perimeter	Area
Sanya	10 cm	8 cm	36 cm	80 square cm
Manav	11 cm	11 cm	44 cm	121 square cm
Aarushi	10 cm	8 cm	36 cm	80 square cm
Kabir	10 cm	10 cm	40 cm	100 square cm

Practice Time–2

A.

	Square cm	Square metre	Square km
Handkerchief	✔		
Sari		✔	
Page of your book	✔		
School land			✔
Total land of a city			✔
Door of your classroom		✔	
Chair seat	✔		
Blackboard		✔	
Indian flag	✔		
Land over which a river			✔

B.

A (3 cm), B (6 cm)
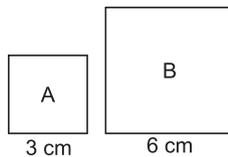
1.   Each side of square A = 3 cm So, perimeter of square A = Sum of all its sides = 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 = 12 cm
2.   Each side of square B = Double the side of square A So, side of square B = 2 × length of side of square A =

2 × 3 = 6 cm
3.   Area of square B = 6 × 6 = 36 square cm
4.   Area of square A = 3 × 3 = 9 square cm So, area of square B is 4 times the area of square A.
5.   Perimeter of square B = Sum of all its sides = 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 = 24 cm
6.   Perimeter of square B is 2 times the perimeter of square A.

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Chapter–12. Smart Charts

Time to Perform

1.

Day	Tally Marks	Number of Children
Car		16
Bus		17
Cycle		24
Walk		23

2.   (a)   Drawing is the most common hobby.
   (b)   Singing is the least common hobby.
   (c)   32 children like dancing and singing.
   (d)   40 children like gardening and playing.
   (e)   10 more children like dancing than singing.
   (f)   6 more children like drawing than gardening.

3.   (a)   Thursday
   (b)   Monday
   (c)   36 × 7 = 252 notebooks
   (d)   9 × 7 = 63 notebooks
   (e)   8 × 7 = 56 notebooks
   (f)   16 × 7 = 11 notebooks

4. (a) Torch   (b) Bag   (c) Shinchan   (d) Pokemon

    (c) Tent   (d) Torch   (e) Pokemon

    (e) Sleeping bag   (f) Binoculars

    (g) Sleeping bag

5.

Day	No. of Ice creams sold	Tally Marks
Mon.	14	
Tue.	12	
Wed.	25	
Thu.	9	
Fri.	21	

6. (a) Shinchan   (b) Sofia the First

7.

8. (a) 20 marks   (b) 30 marks

    (c) 20 marks   (d) 50 marks

    (e) 10 marks   (f) 40 marks

NCERT Corner

Practice Time–After school

1.

What they like to do after school	Number of children
Watching TV	2
Playing football	3
Reading story books	1
Listening Music	2
Sleeping	1
Drawing	1

Disclaimer : The answer may vary from student to student. The answers provided here are only for reference.

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Chapter–13. Ways to Multiply and Divide

Time to Perform

1. (a) 36 × 25

	30	6
20	600	120
5	150	30

       36 × 25 = 720 + 180

             = 900

(b) 73 × 21

	70	3
20	1400	60
1	70	3

       73 × 21 = 1460 + 73

             = 1533

2. (a)
```
        7 3
×       6 8
—————————
      5 8 4
  4 3 8 ×
—————————
  4 9 6 4
```

(b)
```
        8 5
×       5 8
—————————
      6 8 0
  4 2 5 ×
—————————
  4 9 3 0
```

(c)
```
        7 9
×       2 5
—————————
      3 9 5
  1 5 8 ×
—————————
  1 9 7 5
```

(d)
```
        8 5
×       7 9
—————————
      7 6 5
  5 9 5 ×
—————————
  6 7 1 5
```

(e)
```
        6 3
×       4 7
—————————
      4 4 1
  2 5 2 ×
—————————
  2 9 6 1
```

3. (a)
```
14 ) 2730 ( 195
     − 14
     ————
      133
     − 126
     ————
        70
        70
     ————
        ×
```
195 × 14 = 2730 verified.

(b)
```
21) 9576 (456
    − 84
    ————
     117
    − 105
    ————
     126
    − 126
    ————
      ×
```
456 × 21 = 9576 verified.

(c)
```
14 ) 8372 (598
     − 70
     ————
      137
     − 126
     ————
      112
     − 112
     ————
        ×
```
598 × 14 = 8372 verified.

(d)
```
15 ) 3555 (237
     − 30
     ————
       56
     − 45
     ————
      105
     − 105
     ————
        ×
```
237 × 15 = 3555 verified.

4. (a) 125 ÷ 5 ☐ 5 × 3 ⇒ 25 $\boxed{>}$ 15

(b) 153 ÷ 3 ☐ 10 × 5 ⇒ 51 $\boxed{>}$ 50

(c) 119 ÷ 7 ☐ 4 × 6 ⇒ 17 $\boxed{<}$ 24

(d) 45 ÷ 9 ☐ 3 × 2 ⇒ 5 $\boxed{<}$ 6

(e) 27 ÷ 3 ☐ 3 × 3 ⇒ 9 $\boxed{=}$ 9

(f) 225 ÷ 5 ☐ 10 × 4 ⇒ 45 $\boxed{>}$ 40

5. (a) 75 − 50 = 25

(b) 70 ÷ 5 = 14

(c) 16 × 8 = 128

(d) 325 − 25 = 300

(e) 27 × 9 = 243

(f) 448 ÷ 8 = 56

6. (a) Money Shona get in one year
= 243 × 12 = ₹ 2916

(b) Money Anay get in 2 months
= 156 × 2 = ₹ 312

(c) Money Anand get in 60 days
= 104 × 2 = ₹ 208

(d) Money Pihu get in half a year
= 262 × 6 = ₹ 1572

(e) Money Piyush get in a dozen moths
= 293 × 12 = ₹ 3516

(f) Money Shona and Anay get altogether in one months
= 243 + 156 = ₹ 399

(g) Money, Pihu, Shona and Anay get altogether in 2 month
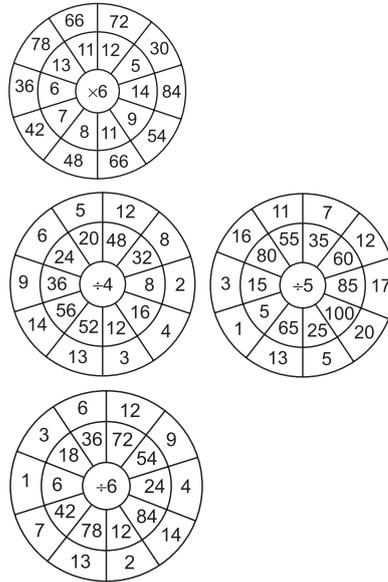= 2 × ₹ (262 + 249 + 156)
= ₹ 661 × 2
= ₹ 1322

(h) Money Piyush, Pihu and Anand get altogether in 3 months

= 3 × ₹ (293 + 262 + 104)

= ₹ 659 × 3

= ₹ 1977

(i) Money all the children get altogether in a month

= 293 + 243 + 262 + 156 + 104

= ₹ 1058

(j) Money Anand get in 6 years

= 104 × 72 = ₹ 7488

(k) Money Shona get in 10 years

= 243 × 120 = ₹ 29160

7. (a) $a + a = b \Rightarrow 1 + 1 = b \Rightarrow \boxed{b = 2}$

(b) $(x) \times (x) = y \Rightarrow 2 \times 2 = 4 \Rightarrow \boxed{y = 4}$

$y + y = z \Rightarrow 4 + 4 = 8 \Rightarrow \boxed{z = 8}$

8.
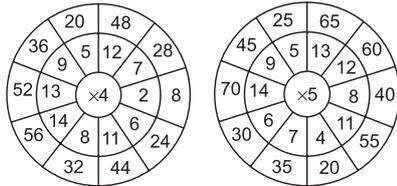
9.

10. (a) 1625 ÷ 25 = 65 litre

(b) 675 × 25 = 16875 litre

(c) 3057 ÷ 3 = 1019 families

(d) 3430 ÷ 35 = 95 boxes

(e) 1173 ÷ 69 = 17 apples

(f) 91 × 8 = 278 bottle caps

(g) 32 × 3 = 96 chocolates

NCERT Corner

Practice Time–1

1. (a)
```
        3 2
      × 4 6
    ─────────
        1 9 2   (32×6)
    + 1 2 8 0   (32×40)
    ─────────
      1 4 7 2
```

(b)
```
        6 7
      × 1 8
    ─────────
        5 3 6   (67×8)
    +   6 7 0   (67×10)
    ─────────
      1 2 0 6
```

2. (a)
```
        4 7
      × 1 9
    ─────────
        4 2 3   (47×9)
    +   4 7 0   (47×10)
    ─────────
        8 9 3
```

(b)
```
        1 8 8
      ×   9 1
    ─────────────
        1 8 8   (188×1)
    + 1 6 9 2 0   (188×90)
    ─────────────
      1 7 1 0 8
```

(c)
```
        6 3
      × 5 7
    ─────────
        4 4 1   (63×7)
    + 3 1 5 0   (63×50)
    ─────────
      3 5 9 1
```

(d)
```
        2 2 5
      ×   2 2
    ─────────────
        4 5 0   (225×2)
    + 4 5 0 0   (225×20)
    ─────────────
      4 9 5 0
```

(e)
```
      3 6 0
    ×   1 2
    ─────────
      7 2 0   (360×2)
  + 3 6 0 0   (360×10)
  ─────────
    4 3 2 0
```

(f)
```
      1 6 3
    ×   4 2
    ─────────
      3 2 6   (163×2)
  + 6 5 2 0   (163×40)
  ─────────
    6 8 4 6
```

Practice Time–2

(a) He will earn in 52 days ₹ 98 per day = 98 × 52 = ₹ 5096

(b) He will pay in 2 years ₹ 2750 per month = 24 × 2750 = ₹ 66000

(c) Total cost of milk selling per day = 23 × 13 = ₹ 299

(d) Total earning in a month = 11 × 210 = ₹ 2310

(e) Total cost = 12 × 240 = ₹ 2880

Practice Time–3

1. (a)
```
  4 ) 4228 ( 1057
    − 4
    ─────
      22
    − 20
    ─────
      28
    − 28
    ─────
       ×
```

(b)
```
  22 ) 770 ( 35
     − 66
     ─────
       110
     − 110
     ─────
        ×
```

(c)
```
  8 ) 9872 ( 1234
    − 8
    ─────
      18
    − 16
    ─────
      27
    − 24
    ─────
      32
    − 32
    ─────
       ×
```

(d)
```
  21 ) 672 ( 32
       63
     ─────
       42
       42
     ─────
        ×
```

(e)
```
  7 ) 772 ( 11
    − 7
    ─────
      7
    − 7
    ─────
      2
```

(f)
```
  13 ) 639 ( 47
     − 52
     ─────
       119
     − 117
     ─────
         2
```

Practice Time–4

1. Number of boxes = 576 ÷ 24

= 24 boxes

2. Number of people = 836 ÷ 44

= 19 boxes

3. Number of rows = 458 ÷ 15 = 30 Rows 8 trees left over

Make the Best Story Problem

1. (b) Option (a) is not a good choice because the price is not given in the story.

Option (c) is not good choice because the total number of boxes is given in the story.

2. (b) Option (a) is not a good choice becuase the number of children for each tent is already given.

Option (c) is not a good choice because the number of children is already given.

3. (c) Option (a) is not a good choice because the total number of eggs is already given.

4. (b) Option (b) is not a good choice because there is no data on the number of fresh or spoiled eggs.

Practice Time–5

1. (a) 9) 438 (48
           − 36
           ‾‾‾‾‾
             78
           − 72
           ‾‾‾‾‾
              6
           Check
           438 = 9 × 48 + 6 = 432 + 6
                             = 438   **verified**

(b) 12) 3480 (290
        − 24
        ‾‾‾‾‾
          108
        − 108
        ‾‾‾‾‾
            0
        Check
        3480 = 12 × 290
             = 3480   **verified**

(c) 7) 450 (64
        − 42
        ‾‾‾‾‾
          30
        − 28
        ‾‾‾‾‾
           2
        Check
        450 = 7 × 64 + 2 = 450   **verified**

(d) 10) 900 (9
        − 90
        ‾‾‾‾‾
          0 0
        − 0
        ‾‾‾‾‾
          ×
        Check
        900 = 10 × 90   **verified**

(e) 6) 678 (113
        − 6
        ‾‾‾‾‾
          07
        − 6
        ‾‾‾‾‾
          18
        − 18
        ‾‾‾‾‾
          ×
        Check
        678 = 6 × 113   **verified**

(f) 2475 ÷ 11
     11) 2475 (225
         22
         ‾‾‾‾
          27
          22
         ‾‾‾‾
           55
         − 55
         ‾‾‾‾
            0
         Check
         2475 = 225 × 11   **verified**

2.

21 × 16 = 336	15 × 7 = 105	93 × 2 = 186	17 × 5 = 85	10 × 10 = 100
26 × 26 = 676	77 × 10 = 770	50 × 10 = 500	11 × 11 = 121	59 × 7 = 413
85 × 30 = 2550	64 × 42 = 2688	3200 ÷ 40 = 80	19 × 3 = 57	248 ÷ 8 = 31
432 ÷ 18 = 24	729 ÷ 9 = 81	825 ÷ 5 = 165	221 ÷ 13 = 17	576 ÷ 12 = 48
228 ÷ 4 = 72	869 ÷ 11 = 79	847 ÷ 7 = 121	981 ÷ 3 = 327	475 ÷ 19 = 25
31 × 19 = 589				

| 545	110	434	642	709	623	919	341	12	168
984	16	561	608	236	413	529	62	259	905
709	907	367	632	336	121	492	178	431	25
166	806	584	186	100	589	72	717	248	676
624	82	105	24	165	17	85	770	327	500
247	997	485	2688	81	80	48	901	126	121
742	427	756	531	79	2550	337	1001	314	57
945	1000	687	584	1200	31	124	3126	978	53
109	799	845	1999	864	955	123	1234	678	56
549	459	614	1864	834	559	900	1111	268	171

Chapter–14. How Big ? How Heavy ?

Time to Perform

1. (a) The amount of space displaced by an object in a liquied is called volume (capacity).
   (b) The volume of an eyedropper is measured in mL.
   (c) The volume of a water tank is measured in L.
   (d) The volume of a cube whose each edge is 4 cm long is 64 cm^3.
   (e) The volume of a cube whose each edge is 8 cm long is 512 cm^3.

2.

	Number of Marbles	Water Raised
(a)	2	6 mL
(b)	4	8 mL
(c)	2	14 mL
(d)	7	14 mL
(e)	8	16 mL

3. Weight of 1000 coins
   = 85 × 1000 = 85000 g
   = 85 kg
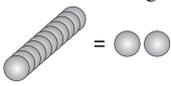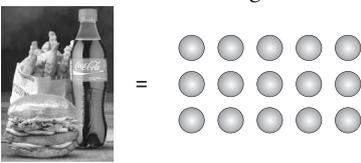
4. (a) ⬤⬤⬤ = ◯◯
   = 60 × 2 = 120 gm
   (b) 🖼 = (15 balls)
   = 15 × 60 = 900 gm

5. (a) 4 × 11 = 44 g
   (b) 12 × 11 = 132 g
   (c) 11 × 11 = 121 g
   (d) 10 × 11 = 110 g

6. (a) Volume of Anu's cube = (3)^3 = 27
   (b) Volume of Hemant's cube = (9)^3 = 729
   (c) 729 cubes

7. (a) Volume = 2 × 7 × 12 = 16 cube cm
   (b) Volume = 7 × 2 × 2 = 28 cube cm

8. (a) Volume = 3 × 2 × 6 = 36 cm^3
   (b) Height of 4 boxes = 4 × 6 = 24 cm
   (c) Volume = 34 × 5 × 6 = 1020 cm^3
   (d) Space left
       = Volume of bag – Volume of box
       = 16 × 5 × 20 – 8 × 3 × 10
       = 1600 – 240 = 1360 cm^3

9. (a) Weight of 12 red balls = 12 × 4 = 48 g
   (b) Weight of 42 pink balls = 42 × 8 = 336 g
   (c) Weight of 37 green balls = 37 × 14 = 518 g
   (d) Weight of 62 green balls and 24 pink balls = 62 × 14 + 24 × 8 = 868 + 192 = 1060
   (e) Weight of 14 green balls and 63 red balls = 14 × 14 + 63 × 4 = 196 + 252 = 448 g
   (f) Weight of 26 pink balls and 22 red balls = 26 × 8 + 22 × 4 = 208 + 88 = 296 g

10. (a) The quantity of rice needed for 3 people in 1 day = 90 g × 3 = 270 g
    (b) The quantity of oil needed for 5 people in 2 days = 5 × 50 × 2 = 500 g
    (c) The quantity of tea leaves needed for 2 people in 3 days = 9 × 2 × 3 = 54 g
    (d) The quantity of pulses needed for a person in 6 days = $180 \times \dfrac{1}{3} \times 6$ = 360 g
    (e) The quantity of milk powder needed for a person in 5 days = 40 × 5 = 200 g

(f) The quantity of coffee needede for 4 people in 6 days = 10 × 4 × 6 = 240 g

(g) The quantity of salt needed for 2 people in 4 days = 12 × 2 × 4 = 96 g

(h) The quantity of wheat flour needed for 3 people in 5 days = 180 × 3 × 5 = 2700 g

(i) The quantity of sugar needed for 1 person in 3 days = 70 × 3 = 210 g

(j) The quantity of rice needed for 4 people in 3 days = $\frac{1}{2}$ × 180 × 4 × 3 = 1080 g

NCERT Corner

Practice Time–1

1. Volume of 1 Math-Magic book = 540 cm cubes. 5 Math-Magic books are used to make the stage. So, volume of the stage = Volume of 5 such Math-Magic books = 5 × 540 cm cubes = 2700 cm cubes

2. ● A matchbox is about 13.5 cm cubes.
   ● A geometry box is about 157.5 cm cubes.
   ● An eraser is about 1.5 cm cubes.
   We will multiply the length, breadth and height of the object to cross- check our guess.

Practice Time–2

1. ● In the bottom layer, we can see that there are 4 matchboxes in length and 4 in breadth. So, the bottom layer has 16 match boxes.

In the layer above the bottom, we can see that there are 3 matchboxes in length and 3 in breadth. So, the layer above bottom has 9 matchboxes. Now, the second layer from the top has 2 matchboxes in length and 2 matchboxes in breadth. So, this layer has 4 matchboxes.

The top layer has only 1 matchbox. Thus, total volume of the arrangement in terms of matchboxes = 16 + 9 + 4 + 1 = 30

Disclaimer : The answer may vary from student to student, based on his/her observation. It is highly recommended that the student prepare the answer on their own.

Appendix : Alternation Methods of Mathematics

Practice Time–1

1.
   $$12 × 22$$
   1 × 2 | 2 × 1 + 2 × 2 | 4
   = 2| 2 + 4 | 4
   = 2| 6| 4
   = 264   **verified**

2. 32 × 21
   6 | 3 + 4 | 2
   = 6| 7| 2
   = 672   **verified**

3. 61 × 21
   12| 6 + 2 | 1
   = 12| 8 | 1
   = 1281   **verified**

4. 43 × 42
   16| 8 + 2| 6
   = 16 | 20 | 6
   = 1806   **verified**

5. 45 × 85
   12| 20 + 40| 25
   = 12| 60 | 25
   = 18| 0 | 5
   = 1805   **verified**

6. 88 × 22
   16 | 16 + 16 | 16
   = 16 | 32 | 16
   = 1936   **verified**

7. 122 × 211

2| 4 + 1| 1 + 2 + 4| 2 + 2| 2

= 2| 5 | 7 | 4 | 2

= 25742 **verified**

8. 121 × 212

2| 5 | 6 | 5 | 2

= 25652 **verified**

9. 322 × 211

6| 7| 9| 4| 2

= 67942 **verified**

10. 511 × 224

10| 12| 24| 6| 4

= 11| 4| 4| 6| 4

= 114464 **verified**

11. 333 × 222

6| 12| 18| 12| 6

= 7| 3| 9| 2| 6

= 73926 **verified**

12. 555 × 55

25| 50| 75| 50| 25

= 25| 50| 75| 52| 5

= 25| 50| 80| 2| 5

= 25| 58| 0| 2| 5

= 30| 8| 0| 2| 5

= 308025 **verified**

Practice Time–2

1. 9) 72 (8

$\quad$ − 72

$\quad$ ×

Check

72 = 9 × 8 **verified**

2. 5) 180 (36

$\quad$ − 15

$\quad$ 30

$\quad$ − 30

$\quad$ ×

Check

180 = 36 × 5 **verified**

3. 20) 5240 (262

$\quad$ − 40

$\quad$ 124

$\quad$ − 120

$\quad$ 40

$\quad$ − 40

$\quad$ ×

Check

5240 = 262 × 20 **verified**

4. 23) 2395 (104

$\quad$ − 23

$\quad$ 95

$\quad$ − 92

$\quad$ 3

Check

2395 = 104 × 23 + 3

$\quad$ = 2392 + 3 = 2395 **verified**

5. 12) 1239 (103

$\quad$ − 12

$\quad$ 39

$\quad$ − 36

$\quad$ 3

Check

1239 = 103 × 12 + 3

$\quad$ = 1| 2 | 3| 6 + 3

$\quad$ = 1236 + 3

$\quad$ = 1239 **verified**

6. 89) 4150 (46

$\quad$ − 356

$\quad$ 590

$\quad$ − 534

$\quad$ 56

Check

4150 = 46 × 89 + 56

$\quad$ = 4094 + 56 = 4150 **verified**

❑❑