Chapter 1

Unit-I : 3-Digit Numbers

Reading and Writing of 3-Digit Numbers

Learning Objectives :

❖ What are 3-Digit Numbers ? ❖ Reading and Writing of 3-Digit Numbers ❖ Ones, Tens and Hundreds ❖ After, Before, Between

Do you know that a number is a counting while a numeral is a number written in digits. Most people use the word number and numeral in same meaning.

What are 3-Digit Numbers ?

Numbers that are made by three digits are called 3-digit numbers.

125, 463, 503, 900, etc. are 3-digit numbers.

Reading and Writing of 3-Digit Numbers

= 1 one = 10 ones or 1 ten

= 100 ones or 10 tens or 1 hundred

10 ones = 1 ten

100 ones = 10 tens = 1 hundred

1 hundred = 10 tens = 100 ones

100 is first 3-digit numeral.

It has 1 hundred, 0 ten and 0 one.

Read and trace numerals and number names from 101 to 115 :

100 + 1 =	101	one hundred one
100 + 2 =	102	one hundred two
100 + 3 =	103	one hundred three
100 + 4 =	104	one hundred four
100 + 5 =	105	one hundred five
100 + 6 =	106	one hundred six
100 + 7 =	107	one hundred seven
100 + 8 =	108	one hundred eight
100 + 9 =	109	one hundred nine
100 + 10 =	110	one hundred ten
100 + 11 =	111	one hundred eleven
100 + 12 =	112	one hundred twelve
100 + 13 =	113	one hundred thirteen
100 + 14 =	114	one hundred fourteen
100 + 15 =	115	one hundred fifteen

➲ Ones, Tens and Hundreds

In any 3-digit number, from right to left, first place is of ones, second is of tens and third is of hundreds.

Look, at this :

Hundreds	Tens	Ones
1	2	5

In 125, 5 digit is of ones, 2 is of tens and 1 is of hundreds.

Now write ones, tens and hundreds in given numbers. Also write in words :

	Hundreds	Tens	Ones	In Words
101				
102				
103				
104				
105				
106				
107				
108				
109				
110				

Read and trace numerals and number names from 116 to 130 :

100 + 16 =	116	one hundred sixteen
100 + 17 =	117	one hundred seventeen
100 + 18 =	118	one hundred eighteen
100 + 19 =	119	one hundred nineteen
100 + 20 =	120	one hundred twenty
100 + 21 =	121	one hundred twenty one
100 + 22 =	122	one hundred twenty two
100 + 23 =	123	one hundred twenty three
100 + 24 =	124	one hundred twenty four
100 + 25 =	125	one hundred twenty five
100 + 26 =	126	one hundred twenty six
100 + 27 =	127	one hundred twenty seven
100 + 28 =	128	one hundred twenty eight
100 + 29 =	129	one hundred twenty nine
100 + 30 =	130	one hundred thirty

Now write ones, tens and hundreds in given numbers. Also write in words :

	Hundreds	Tens	Ones	In Words
116				
117				
118				
119				
120				
121				
122				
123				
124				
125				
126				
127				
128				
129				
130				

Read and trace :

100 + 0 ten =	100	one hundred
100 + 1 ten =	110	one hundred ten
100 + 2 tens =	120	one hundred twenty
100 + 3 tens =	130	one hundred thirty
100 + 4 tens =	140	one hundred forty
100 + 5 tens =	150	one hundred fifty
100 + 6 tens =	160	one hundred sixty
100 + 7 tens =	170	one hundred seventy
100 + 8 tens =	180	one hundred eighty
100 + 9 tens =	190	one hundred ninety
100 + 10 tens =	200	two hundred

Common Mistake

- The number name of 140 is one forty. ✗
  The number name of 140 is one hundred forty. ✓
- One hundred thirty nine is written as 10039. ✗
  One hundred thirty nine is written as 139. ✓

Write, read and trace in tens (numerals and number names) starting from 100 as directed :

100 + 0 ten = 100	one hundred
100 + 1 ten = 110	one hundred ten

Some numerals and number names are given below. Learn these and trace :

139	one hundred thirty nine
146	one hundred forty six
157	one hundred fifty seven
164	one hundred sixty four
173	one hundred seventy three
181	one hundred eighty one
197	one hundred ninety seven
214	two hundred fourteen

Write in ones, tens hundreds and in words too :

	Hundreds	Tens	Ones	In Words
125				
137				
149				
156				
163				
177				
196				
224				

Read and write numbers from 101 to 200 :

101	102	103	104						110
111	112	113							120
121	122								130
131					136				
141									150
			154						
		163							
				175					
181					186				190
		193						199	

Fill in the missing numbers :

121	122								
135	136								
142	143								
151	152								
163	164								
172	173								
184	185								
190									
154									
176									

Read and trace :

100	one hundred
200	two hundred
300	three hundred
400	four hundred
500	five hundred
600	six hundred
700	seven hundred
800	eight hundred
900	nine hundred

Project

Which number comes before each number ?
Which number comes after each number ?

Before	Number	After
124	125	126
	100	
	150	
	170	
	192	
	187	
	145	
	165	

Life Skills

Practise your spelling skills!

Fill in the missing letters in these number names :

fo _ ty t _ _	42
nin _ t _ si _	96
sev _ nt _ fiv _	75
si _ t _ fo _ r	64
f _ rty sev _ n	47
t_ e _ t _ thr _ _	23
eig _ t _ _ n	18
fi _ ty _ ne	51

Write numbers from 201 to 300 :

201	202	203							210
211	212								220
221									230
231							238		
		243							250
			254						
				265					
271						277			280
					286			289	
						297			300

Fill in the missing numbers :

181	182								
201	202								
230	231								
245	246								
259									
260									
271									
285									
290									
257									

Match the following and write the number names again :

112	one hundred ninety	one hundred twelve
125	one hundred sixty three	
135	one hundred twelve	
143	one hundred thirty five	
156	one hundred eighty one	
163	one hundred twenty five	
172	one hundred seventy two	
181	one hundred fifty six	
190	one hundred forty three	

Trace and write numerals :

one hundred twenty six	126
two hundred eighteen	
one hundred forty eight	
two hundred sixty six	
one hundred ninety nine	
two hundred ninety one	
one hundred twenty three	

Write numbers from 301 to 400 :

301	302	303							310
311	312							319	
		323					328		
			334			337			
				345	346				
				355	356				
			364			367			
		373					378		
	382							389	
391							398		

Write numbers from 401 to 500 :

401	402	403							410
411	412								420
421									430
431									
				445					
451									
		463							
					476				
481									
491						497			500

Write numbers from 501 to 600 :

501									510
591									600

Write numbers from 601 to 700 :

601									610
				645					
691									700

Write the numbers in counting order (across) :

201	202								
311									
401									
521									
641									
831									
471									
551									
981									
791									

Write the missing numbers. Say them aloud as you write :

101	102			105				109	110
		113			116				
									130
			134						
						147			
151									
									170
				175			178		
		183							
									200

121			
131	132		
141		143	
136			
	147		
		158	
	178		
187			190
197			

Write counting backwards (200 to 101) :

200	199	198						192	
190	189								
180							173		
170						164		162	
		158							
150									
140		138					133		
			127				123		
						114			
								102	

Write counting backwards (300 to 201) :

300	299	298						292	
290	289							282	
280	279							272	
270								262	
260									
						244			
240						234			
220		218							
					205				

Write counting backwards :

100									
201									
301									
400									
420									
500									
571									
655									
870									
836									

Write the numbers in counting order :

141			765						225
142	801								
		522						849	
				873					
					555				
	805					741			
							342		

After, Before, Between

Write the number that comes :

....after		....before		....between		
25			7	6		8
95			21	15		17
41			39	26		28
59			51	9		11
68			81	30		32
119			161	109		111
130			120	128		130
369			691	319		321
480			563	528		530
709			610	779		781
891			701	799		801
999			990	989		991
169			242	139		141
199			548	199		201
230			492	448		450

Read Aloud

194 256 378 245 264 225

Chapter 2

Place Value

Learning Objectives :

❖ What is Place Value ? ❖ Place Values of Digits in 3-Digit Numbers

What is Place Value ?

The place value of a digit depends on its position in the number. We use place value headings to work out the value of each digit in a number.

Place Values of Digits in 3-Digit Numbers

Take a number 765. We know that :

$$765 = 700 + 60 + 5$$

= 7 hundreds, 6 tens and 5 ones

In 765, the digit 5 is at ones place.

Here 5 has the value = 5 ones or 5.

In 765, the digit 6 is at tens place.

Here 6 has the value = 6 tens or 60.

In 765, the digit 7 is at hundreds place.

Here 7 has the value = 7 hundreds or 700.

Common Mistake

- The place value of 7 in 769 is 7. ✗
  The place value of 7 in 769 is 7 hundred or 700. ✓
- The place value of 3 in 632 is 3. ✗
  The place value of 3 in 632 is 3 tens or 30. ✓

Face value of a digit is the digit itself whatever its place be in a numeral.

Face value of 6 in 586 = 6

Face value of 8 in 586 = 8

Face value of 5 in 586 = 5

Write the place and place value of each digit :

Numeral	Digit	Place	Place value
875	5	Ones place	5 Ones = 5
	7	Tens place	7 Tens = 70
	8	Hundreds place	8 Hundreds = 800
295	5		
	9		
	2		
823			
478			
632			
536			
545			

Fill in the blanks :

100 + 1	=	101	100 + 20 + 5	=	_____
100 + 80	=	_____	100 + 60 + 9	=	_____
100 + 10 + 3	=	_____	1 hundred + 6 ones	=	106
1 hundred + 3 tens	=	_____			

1 hundred +1 ten + 7 ones = _____

1 hundred +2 tens + 9 ones = _____

1 hundred +9 tens + 2 ones = _____

106 birds lives on our tree.

Write the place value of each digit :

1 3 7 → 7, 3 0, 1 0 0	1 1 4 → _____	1 7 2 → _____
1 9 0 → _____	1 0 5 → _____	1 5 5 → _____

Write the number :

1 7 5 → 5, 7 0, 1 0 0	_ _ _ → 7, 8 0, 1 0 0	_ _ _ → 2, 0, 1 0 0
_ _ _ → 0, 3 0, 1 0 0	_ _ _ → 6, 9 0, 1 0 0	_ _ _ → 0, 2 0, 1 0 0

Fill in the blanks :

682	=	600	+		+		600	+	0	+	4	=	
503	=		+		+	3	100	+		+	8	=	198
953	=	900	+		+		400	+		+	0	=	420

How many hundreds, tens and ones :

654	=	6	hundreds	+	5	tens	+	4	ones
453	=		hundreds	+		tens	+		ones
759	=		hundreds	+		tens	+		ones
609	=		hundreds	+		ten	+		ones

Write the numerals :

5	hundreds	+	3	tens	+	2	ones	=	532
6	hundreds	+	8	tens	+	7	ones	=	
1	hundred	+	9	tens	+	3	ones	=	

Hots Questions

I am an even number between 1 and 10. I am less than 4.
I am _____,
I am an odd number between 1 and 10. I am greater than 5 but less than 9. I am _____

Chapter

3 Comparison of 3-Digit Numbers

Learning Objectives :

❖ What is Comparison of Numbers ? ❖ Rules of Comparing of 3-Digit Numbers ❖ Word Problems
❖ Greatest or Least (Smallest) Number ❖ Ascending and Descending Order ❖ Ordinal Numbers

What is Comparison of Numbers ?

When we see that any number is greater or smaller any other number is called comparison of number.

Rules of Comparing of 3-Digit Numbers

1. A number of more digits is always greater than the number with less digits.

   For example : 225 > 44 or 44 < 225

Fact File

Sign for the greater than is > ; sign for lesser than is <.

2. If the number of digits is the same, the number with greater hundreds digit is greater.

   For example : 641 > 498 or 498 < 641

3. If the hundreds digits are the same, the number with greater tens digit is greater.

   For example : 391 > 359 or 359 < 391

4. If the hundreds and tens digits are the same, the number with greater ones digit is greater.

   For example : 349 > 344 or 344 < 349

Fact File

Compare hundreds first, then tens, then ones.

Write the greater number :

384, 481	481	121, 111	
998, 988		609, 612	

673, 678	_____	381, 389	_____
946, 649	_____	786, 781	_____
219, 120	_____	533, 733	_____

Tick (✓) the correct option (MCQs) :

The number for one hundred sixty is :

116 ◯ 160 ◯ 10060 ◯

The place value of 3 in 123 is :

30 ◯ 1 ◯ 3 ◯

The number just before 200 is :

199 ◯ 190 ◯ 100 ◯

One hundred forty two is greater than :

142 ◯ 124 ◯ 190 ◯

64 is less than :

fifty six ◯ one hundred ◯ fifty two ◯

Compare the numbers and put > or < in between :

101	>	99	264		275	258		314
385		365	721		711	648		650
736		698	940		979	466		555
899		105	841		759	705		718
255		259	371		384	816		800

Write the numbers that are :

> 177 and < 182	178, 179, 180, 181
> 116 and < 121	
> 396 and < 401	
> 234 and < 229	
> 486 and < 482	

Word Problems

1. Write the smallest number of 2-digit.

2. Write the greatest number of 2-digit.

3. What is the smallest number of 3-digit ?

4. What is the greatest number of 3-digit.

5. There are 243 apples in a box and 301 apples in a basket. Which has more ?

6. Write the smallest number of 3-digit using the digits 1, 3 and 4. Do not repeat any digit.

7. Mayank jumped 20 centimetres and Saurabh jumped 95 centimetres high. Who jumped more ?

8. Jaipur is 281 kilometres from Delhi and Agra is 233 kilometres from Delhi. Which city is nearer from Delhi ?

➲ Greatest or Least (Smallest) Number

We can compare more than two 3-digit numbers, but must always remember that compare hundreds first, then tens, then ones.

Example 1 : Which is the greatest number of 629, 238, 565 ?

Solution : Hundreds digit in 629 is the greatest.

So, 629 is the greatest number of these.

Example 2 : Which is the least number of 254, 245, 265?

Solution : Hundreds digit is the same in each number. But tens digit in 245 is the least.

So, 245 is the least number of these.

Encircle the greatest number :

(381),	322,	375
630,	733,	819
672,	579,	575
811,	833,	818
649,	536,	731
444,	128,	247
693,	518,	946

Encircle the least number :

572,	472,	(372)
938,	871,	817
516,	340,	255
602,	612,	671
674,	614,	692
100,	78,	86
815,	694,	761

➲ Ascending and Descending Order

Ascending Order : In ascending order, first we write the least number, then the least number of the rest and so on.

Ascending Order

Least number ➡ Greater number ➡ Greater number ➡ Greatest number

Example 3 : Write in the ascending order :

765, 675, 567, 776

Solution : Hundreds digit of 562 is the least of all.

So, 567 is the least of all numbers.

Similarly, 675 is the least of the rest three numbers.

$765 < 776$

Hence, ascending order of the numbers is :

567, 675, 765, 776

Descending order : In descending order, first we write the greatest number, then the greatest number of the rest and so on.

Descending Order

Greatest number ➡ Lesser number ➡ Lesser number ➡ Least number

Example 4 : Write in the descending order :

432, 234, 442, 224

Solution : Hundreds digits of 432 and 442 are the greatest but tens digit of 442 > tens digit of 432.

Hence, $442 > 432$

442 is the greatest of all numbers.

Similarly, 432 is the greatest of the rest.

Again $234 > 224$

Now the descending order of the numbers is :

442, 432, 234, 224

Write in the ascending order :

56, 390, 305, 60,	56, 60, 305, 390
555, 505, 403, 314	
432, 121, 241, 234	
108, 700, 304, 215	
561, 906, 305, 314	
99, 487, 145, 106	
72, 57, 25, 68	

Write in the descending order :

16, 117, 88, 210	210, 117, 88, 16
25, 101, 685, 421	
742, 666, 787, 729	
404, 339, 286, 581	
603, 599, 573, 807	
76, 107, 391, 126	
400, 516, 910, 617	

Ordinal Numbers

A number defining the position of something in a series as, first, second, third is called ordinal numbers.




₹ 25 ₹ 265 ₹ 410 ₹ 305

In the above toys, toy car is most expensive in all. So, it's on first position in rate.

Thus duck toy is on second position.

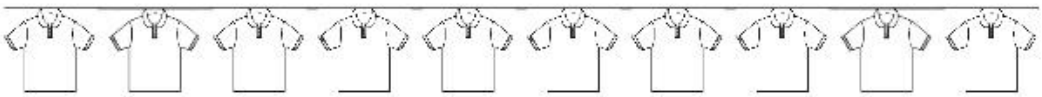
Bat is on third position.

Ball is on fourth position.

These first, second, third and fourth are ordinal numbers.

Word Problems on Ordinal Numbers

1. Start from the left.



Draw a  on the fourth shirt.

Draw a  on the seventh shirt.

Colour the second and the sixth shirt pink.

Colour the third and the eighth shirt blue.

Draw a on the ninth shirt.

Write the first letter of your name on the tenth shirt.

2. Write

L on the sixth blank and R on the ninth.

A on the eighth and N on the third.

K on the seventh and E on the second.

D on the fourth and U on the fifth and T on the first.

Find the position of each in the following questions :

	Name	Position
1. Sonam is 108 centimetres tall, Rajan is 121 centimetres tall and Anshu is 119 centimetres tall.	Sonam	
	Rajan	
	Anshu	
2. Gopal got 84 marks, Mona 68 marks, Kapil 62 marks and Geet 90 marks in maths examination.	Gopal	
	Mona	
	Kapil	
	Geet	
3. Sakshi takes 322 seconds, Nitin takes 236 seconds and Roma takes 280 seconds to run a race. (The runner taking least time will be first here.)	Sakshi	
	Nitin	
	Roma	
4. Mayank jumped 120 centimeters high, Saurabh jumped 96 centimeters high and John jumped 117 centimeters high.	Mayank	
	Saurabh	
	John	
5. Sachin got 302 marks, Pallavi 315 marks and Udita 292 marks in the class II examination.	Sachin	
	Pallavi	
	Udita	

Let's Recall

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :

1. I am odd and less than 10. I am the largest 1-digit number. I am _____ .

(a) 7 ◯ (b) 9 ◯ (c) 0 ◯ (d) 6 ◯

2. The place of 7 in 742 is _____ .

(a) ones ◯ (b) tens ◯

(c) hundreds ◯ (d) None of these ◯

3. Which one of the following is the smallest number ?

(a) 215 ◯ (b) 225 ◯ (c) 205 ◯ (d) 230 ◯

4. Which one of the following is correct ?

(a) $314 < 127$ ◯ (b) $835 > 742$ ◯

(c) $414 < 314$ ◯ (d) $750 > 915$ ◯

5. Sumit got 83 marks, Ankit got 78 marks and John got 92 marks in Math's test. What is the position of John ?

(a) First ◯ (b) Second ◯

(c) Third ◯ (d) None of these ◯

6. Which one of the following is < 253 and > 248 ?

(a) 247 ◯ (b) 249 ◯

(c) 248 ◯ (d) None of these ◯

7. Which one of the following is the correct expanded form of 645 ?

(a) $600 + 40 + 5$ ◯ (b) $600 + 400 + 5$ ◯

(c) $600 + 4 + 5$ ◯ (d) None of these ◯

8. The greatest number of three digits is :

(a) 100 ◯ (b) 99 ◯ (c) 999 ◯ (d) 900 ◯

9. The place value of 5 in 953 is :

(a) 500 ◯ (b) 50 ◯ (c) 5 ◯ (d) None of these ◯

10. Write the numeral for 7 hundred + 1ten + 5 ones.

(a) 51 ◯ (b) 157 ◯ (c) 715 ◯ (d) 751 ◯

Chapter 4

Unit-II : Fundamental Operations

Addition

Learning Objectives :

❖ What is Addition ? ❖ Addition on the Number line ❖ Properties of Addition ❖ Adding 10 or 100 ❖ Addition of 2-Digit Numbers without Carrying ❖ Addition of 3-Digit Numbers without Carrying ❖ Addition of 2-Digit Numbers with Carrying ❖ Addition of 3-Digit Numbers with Carrying ❖ Word Problems on Addition

➲ What is Addition ?

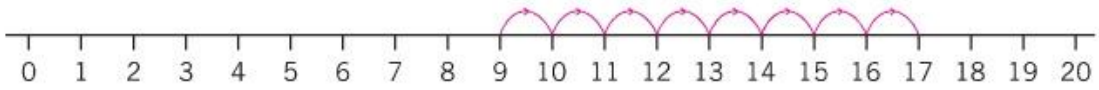
Addition is finding the total or sum by combining two or more numbers.

Such as 6 + 7 = 13 7 + 5 + 2 =14

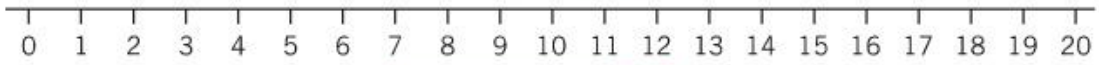
The numbers which are added are called addends and the result after addition is called sum or total.

➲ Addition on the Number Line

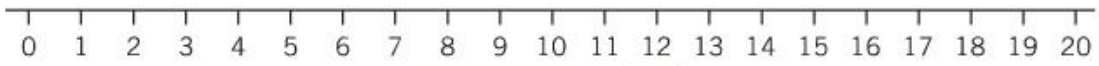
Add these on number lines :



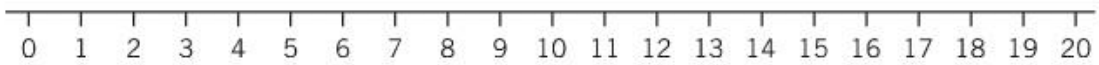
9 + 8 = 17



7 + 8 + 3 = ☐

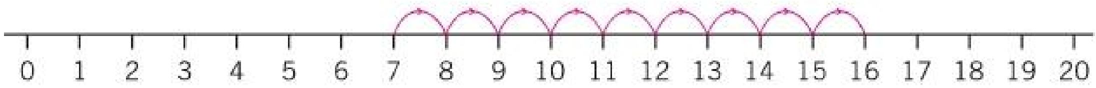


4 + 7 + 4 = ☐

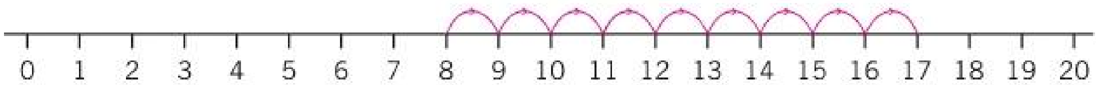


2 + 6 + 6 = ☐

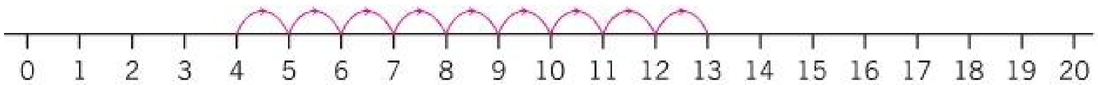
Fill in the blanks :



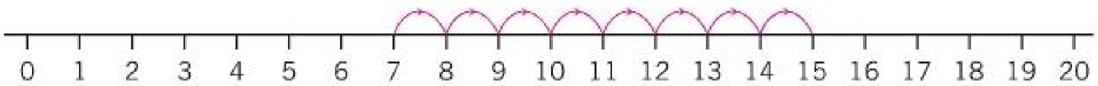
7 + 9 = 16



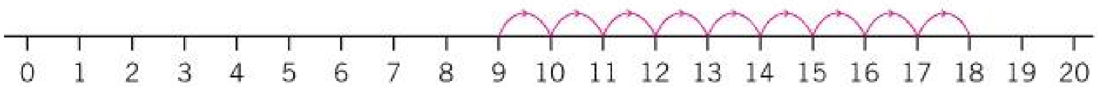
___ + ___ = ___



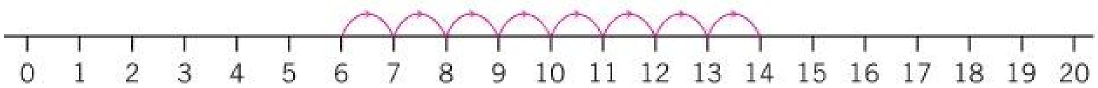
___ + ___ = ___



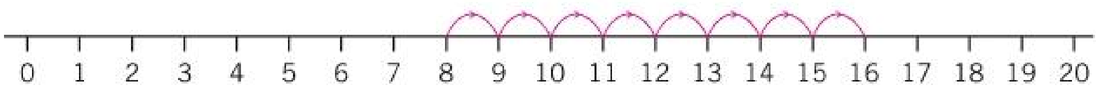
___ + ___ = ___



___ + ___ = ___



___ + ___ = ___



___ + ___ = ___

Properties of Addition

On adding numbers in any order, we get the same total. Such as.

$5 + 6 = 11$

$6 + 5 = 11$

$5 + 6 = 6 + 5$

A change in the grouping of numbers does not change the total. Such as,

$(4 + 3) + 2 = 7 + 2$

$= 9$

$4 + (3 + 2) = 4 + 5$

$= 9$

On adding zero to a number, we get the number itself. Such as,

$7 + 0 = 7$

$0 + 7 = 7$

On adding one to a number, we get the next number. Such as,

$5 + 1 = 6$

Adding 10 or 100

$83 + 10 = 93$

$163 + 10 = 173$

On adding 1 ten to a number, the tens digit increases by 1.

$349 + 100 = 449$

On adding 1 hundred to a number, the hundreds digit increases by 1.

$359 + 20 = 379$

On adding 2 tens to a number, the tens digit increases by 2.

Fill in the blanks :

$\square + 5 = 5 + 35$	$8 + 4 = \boxed{4} + 8$	$76 + 4 = 4 + \square$
$44 + 33 = \square + 44$	$7 + 13 = 13 + \square$	$5 + \square = 9 + 5$

$(3 + 5) + 2 = \square + (5 + 2)$ $\qquad$ $(6 + 3) + 4 = 6 + (3 + \square)$

$135 + 0 = \square$	$8 + 0 = \square$	$76 + 0 = \square$
$0 + 276 = \square$	$0 + 5 = \square$	$0 + 89 = \square$
$128 + 1 = \square$	$7 + 1 = \square$	$19 + 1 = \square$
$70 + 20 = \square$	$20 + 10 = \square$	$50 + 10 = \square$
$465 + 20 = \square$	$123 + 10 = \square$	$465 + 10 = \square$
$325 + 100 = \square$	$249 + 20 = \square$	$732 + 100 = \square$
$741 + 100 = \square$	$100 + 10 = \square$	$230 + 200 = \square$

Write four numbers adding on 10 each time :

740	750				
923	933				

Write four numbers adding on 100 each time :

224	324				
430	530				

Addition of 2-Digit Numbers without Carrying

Example 1 : Add 43 and 25 in expanded form.

Solution :

43 → 4 tens + 3 ones
+ 25 → 2 tens + 5 ones
6 tens + 8 ones
= 68

or

43 → 40 + 3
+ 25 → 20 + 5
60 + 8
= 68

Example 2 : Add 43 and 25 in short form.

Solution :

	T	O
	4	3
+	2	5
	6	8

Addition of ones – 3 ones + 5 ones = 8 ones
Addition of tens – 4 tens + 2 tens = 6 tens

Now add in this expanded form :

52 → 5 tens + 2 ones → 50 + 2
+ 23 → 2 tens + 3 ones → 20 + 3
= =

42 → ☐ tens + ☐ ones → ☐ + ☐
+ 15 → ☐ tens + ☐ ones → ☐ + ☐
= =

43 → ☐ tens + ☐ ones → ☐ + ☐
+ 25 → ☐ tens + ☐ ones → ☐ + ☐
= =

Add :

T	O
3	4
+ 4	3

T	O
6	6
+ 2	1

T	O
3	3
+ 4	2

Common Mistake

6 5	✗
+ 2 1	
6 7 1	

T	O	
6	5	✓
+ 2	1	
8	6	

T	O
4	6
+ 2	3

T	O
6	2
+ 2	5

T	O
7	5
+ 1	4

T	O
2	0
+ 4	2

T	O
5	0
+ 2	6

T	O
3	5
+ 2	4

T	O
3	1
+ 4	2

T	O
3	7
+ 2	2

T	O
2	7
+ 2	1

T	O
5	2
+ 3	6

T	O
4	2
+ 1	7

T	O
5	2
+ 1	3

T	O
4	4
+ 5	0

T	O
1	3
+ 3	6

T	O
5	7
+ 4	2

T	O
3	7
+ 5	1
+ 1	1

T	O
6	0
+ 3	4
+ 1	5

T	O
6	2
+ 1	1
+ 2	6

T	O
2	4
+ 2	2
+ 3	2

T	O
5	6
+ 3	3
+ 1	0

Mental Maths

Fill in the blanks :

37 + 1 = _____

68 + _____ = 68

Add 13 to 47. _____

9 added 2 times = _____

10 plus 16 = _____

16 + 7 = 7 + _____

Addition of 3-Digit Numbers without Carrying

Example 3 : Add 432 and 253 in expanded form.

Solution :

432 →	4 hundreds + 3 tens + 2 ones	→ 400 + 30 + 2
+253 →	2 hundreds + 5 tens + 3 ones	→ 200 + 50 + 3
	6 hundreds + 8 tens + 5 ones	600 + 80 + 5
	= 685	= 685

Add in expanded form :

462 →	☐ hundreds + ☐ tens + ☐ ones	→ ☐ + 60 + ☐
+ 235 →	☐ hundreds + ☐ tens + ☐ ones	→ ☐ + ☐ + ☐
	☐ hundreds + ☐ tens + ☐ ones	→ ☐
	= ☐	= ☐

214 →	☐ hundreds + ☐ tens + ☐ ones	→ 200 + 10 + 4
+ 543 →	☐ hundreds + ☐ tens + ☐ ones	→ ☐ + 40 + ☐
	☐ hundreds + ☐ tens + ☐ ones	→ ☐
	= ☐	= ☐

635 →	☐ hundreds + ☐ tens + ☐ ones	→ ☐ + ☐ + ☐
+ 248 →	☐ hundreds + ☐ tens + ☐ ones	→ ☐ + ☐ + ☐
	☐ hundreds + ☐ tens + ☐ ones	→ ☐
	= ☐	= ☐

Help Mona to add :

H	T	O
1	3	4
+ 4	2	5

H	T	O
7	3	1
+ 1	2	4

H	T	O
1	5	7
+ 2	4	2

3	3	1
+ 4	2	5

1	5	2
+ 5	4	3

2	7	1
+ 5	2	4

3	3	2
+ 6	1	5

3	5	2
+ 3	2	6

1	5	2
+ 4	3	5

3	4	1
+ 5	0	7

3	2	7
+ 5	6	1

1	2	7
+ 7	2	6

6	3	6
+	6	3

1	0	1
+ 8	1	6

2	0	4
+ 5	6	1

7	2	3
+ 1	6	5

2	0	5
+ 3	9	1

2	7	1
+ 6	2	5

2	6	5
+ 4	3	2

4	5	1
+ 5	1	8

6	2	3
+ 1	4	4

4	3	2
+ 5	4	4

1	3	1
	2	6
+ 3	4	2

1	0	2
2	0	3
+ 5	7	4

3	2	4
2	4	1
+ 3	0	2

1	4	2
1	2	6
+ 5	0	0

Help Rohan to add :

H	T	O
3	2	8
+ 1	2	5

H	T	O
4	1	8
+ 1	7	9

H	T	O
3	6	5
+ 2	1	8

4	6	9
+ 1	2	9

3	1	5
+ 4	9	7

2	1	5
+ 1	9	5

2	3	5
+ 1	8	9

3	7	5
+ 2	8	9

4	5	3
+ 2	9	7

3	7	6
+ 1	8	5

1	4	9
+ 3	8	5

1	3	5
+ 1	4	9

2	3	8
+ 1	7	9

1	8	5
+ 2	1	8

3	4	3
+ 1	8	9

1	5	6
+ 2	9	4

2	4	9
+ 1	8	5

3	4	7
+ 1	8	5

4	1	6
+ 3	4	8

1	4	9
+ 1	3	8

1	5	6
+ 1	7	9

3	1	4
+ 1	2	9

1	7	5
1	3	9
+ 2	1	8

2	1	7
1	9	8
+ 1	4	9

1	5	6
1	4	9
+ 1	2	8

3	4	6
1	1	8
+ 2	1	9

Addition of 2-Digit Numbers with Carrying

Example 4 : Add 47 to 29.

Solution : Add ones first,

9 + 7 = 16 ones

= 1 ten + 6 ones

Write 6 ones at the bottom of the ones column. Carry 1 ten above the tens.

Add tens : 1 + 2 + 4 = 7 Sum = 76

	T	O
	1	
	2	9
+	4	7
	7	1 6

Add :

T	O
2	4
+ 1	6

T	O
2	7
+ 1	8

T	O
1	5
+ 2	6

Common Mistake

	2	9	
+	1	7	✗
3	1	6	

	2	9	
+	1	7	✓
	4	6	

	7	5
+	1	6

	4	5
+		7

	1	6
+	3	8

	3	5
+		6

	2	1
+	2	9

	6	5
+	4	8

	6	6
+	2	8

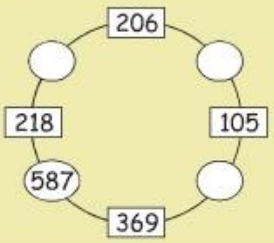
	2	7
+	6	4

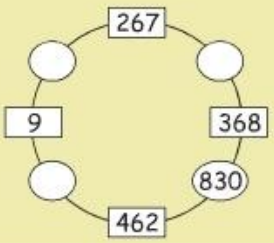
	5	2
+	3	8

	3	9
+	4	7

Hots Questions

Fill in the circles





Add :

T	O
4	6
7	3
+ 6	1

T	O
2	5
4	2
+	7

T	O
1	6
2	6
+ 3	6

T	O
2	4
4	8
+ 2	2

T	O
2	9
2	1
+ 4	0

1	9
3	7
+ 1	8

3	7
2	8
+ 1	6

4	3
1	8
+ 2	3

2	9
3	7
+ 2	5

2	7
5	2
+	9

4	8
2	7
+ 1	4

3	5
4	6
+ 1	7

2	8
2	7
+ 1	8

4	9
3	4
+	5

	6
5	7
+ 6	3

1	2
5	4
+ 3	6

1	4
4	6
+ 7	8

7	9
4	7
+	9

3	8
2	7
+ 1	4

2	7
1	8
+ 6	5

Hots Questions

Meenu has 68 storybooks. Raja has 36 books more than Meenu.

How many books does Raja have ?

How many books do Meenu and Raja have together ?

Addition of 3-Digit Numbers with Carrying

Example 5 : Add 358 to 249.

Solution : Add ones : 8 + 9 = 17

= 1 ten + 7 ones

Write 7 in the ones column. Carry 1 ten above the tens column and add :

1 + 5 + 4 = 10

= 1 hundred + 0 ten

Write 0 in the tens column. Carry 1 hundred above the hundreds column and add :

1 + 3 + 2 = 6 (hundreds)

Write 6 in the hundreds column.

	H	T	O
	1	1	
	3	5	8
+	2	4	9
	6	1	0	1	7

Sum = 607

Add :

H	T	O
1	4	8
+ 3	5	6

H	T	O
1	8	2
+ 2	8	9

Common Mistake

H	T	O
3	6	4
+ 1	7	6
4	13	10

✗

H	T	O
1	1	
3	6	4
+ 1	7	6
5	4	0

✓

H	T	O
1	8	5
+ 5	3	7

H	T	O
1	7	6
+ 6	4	6

H	T	O
5	6	8
+ 3	9	9

H	T	O
7	7	7
+ 3	4	5

Mental Maths

Add by grouping the numbers. First, look for numbers that will add up to 10 :

5 + 4 + 6 = _____ 5 + 3 + 5 = _____ 3 + 7 + 6 = _____

42 + 33 + 48 = _____ 17 + 52 + 68 = _____ 34 + 74 + 16 = _____

82 + 98 + 44 = _____ 51 + 64 + 99 = _____ 17 + 89 + 53 = _____

Add :

H	T	O
6	7	8
+ 2	9	4

H	T	O
2	8	4
+ 4	3	9

H	T	O
1	1	7
+ 2	8	9

H	T	O
6	7	8
+ 1	2	3

2	8	7
+ 1	9	7

1	9	6
+ 7	8	7

2	9	8
+ 6	4	6

1	9	9
+ 7	3	6

3	5	6
+ 2	9	7

5	4	3
+ 4	1	9

2	3	5
+ 3	4	5

6	5	2
+ 2	5	4

2	3	5
+ 1	8	6

3	8	7
+ 5	5	6

2	6	8
+ 3	4	5

3	4	5
+ 1	7	9

1	3	6
5	2	9
+ 1	9	4

	7	9	8
		8	2
+	1	0	5

4	8	9
4	1	2
+	7	5

6	5	4
1	4	7
+	2	7

Practice these :

608 + 209 + 184 = ____

143 + 572 + 106 = ____

185 + 234 + 185 = ____

345 + 187 + 229 = ____

115 + 249 + 209 = ____

613 + 218 + 154 = ____

Word Problems on Addition

1. In a shop, there are 289 mangoes and 315 apples. How many fruits are there in all ?

$$\begin{array}{r} 2\ 8\ 9 \\ +\ 3\ 1\ 5 \\ \hline 6\ 0\ 4 \end{array}$$

2. Mona buys 224 chocolates and 92 toffees. How many sweets does she buy in all ?

+

3. In a cattle farm, there are 329 buffaloes and 145 cows. How many animals are there in all ?

+

4. In a school, there are 256 boys and 197 girls. How many students are there in all ?

+

5. In a marriage party, there are 105 men, 118 women and 56 children. How many persons are there in all ?

+

Project

Find the value of each word by adding.

M	O	N	S	T	E	R
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

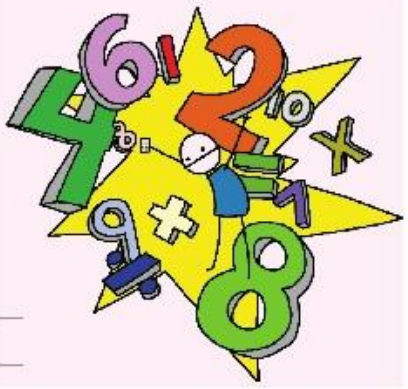
ME = 1 + 6 = 7

ON = _____ + _____ = _____

MEN = _____ + _____ + _____ = _____

NOSE = _____ + _____ + _____ + _____ = _____

TENT = _____ + _____ + _____ + _____ = _____



Chapter

5 Subtraction

Learning Objectives :

❖ What is Subtraction ? ❖ Subtraction on the Number Line ❖ Subtraction of Zero, Ten or Hundred ❖ Subtraction without Borrowing (2-Digit Numbers) ❖ Subtraction in Expanded Form ❖ Subtraction without Borrowing (3-Digit Numbers) ❖ Subtraction with Borrowing (2-Digit Numbers) ❖ Subtraction with Borrowing (3-Digit Numbers) ❖ Word Problems on Subtraction

What is Subtraction ?

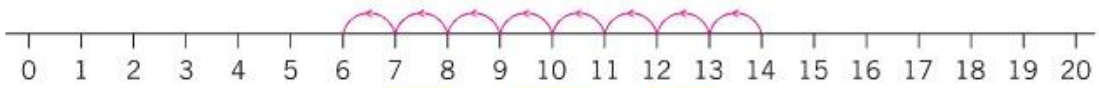
Subtraction is an arithmetic operation that represents the operation of removing objects from collection. The result of subtraction is called difference.

Subtraction signified the minus sign (–).

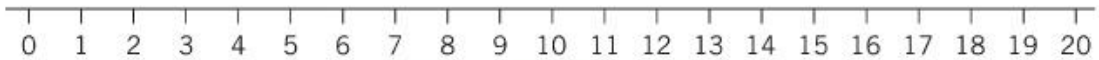
Such as, 5 – 2 = 3.

Subtraction on the Number Line

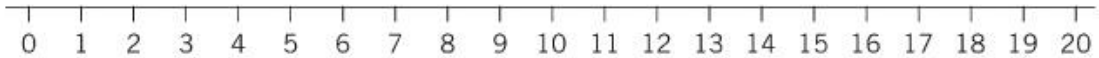
Subtract these on number lines :



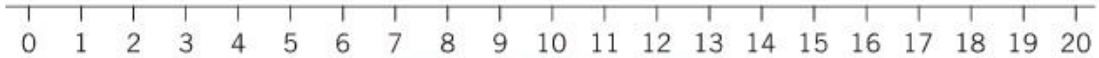
14 – 8 = 6



16 – 9 = ____



13 – 7 = ____



15 – 7 = ____

Subtraction of Zero, Ten or Hundred

1. On Subtracting zero from a number, gives the number itself.

   For example :
   $7 - 0 = 7$
   $54 - 0 = 54$
   $165 - 0 = 165$

2. On subtracting 1 ten from a number, the tens digit decreases by 1.

   For example :
   $87 - 10 = 77$
   $452 - 10 = 442$

3. On subtracting 1 hundred from a number, the hundreds digit decreases by 1.

   For example : $974 - 100 = 874$

Fill in the blanks :

$25 - 10 =$ ☐	$325 - 100 =$ ☐	$32 - 0 =$ ☐
$259 - 100 =$ ☐	$818 - 10 =$ ☐	$79 - 10 =$ ☐
$995 - 10 =$ ☐	$512 - 0 =$ ☐	$995 - 100 =$ ☐
$432 - 100 =$ ☐	$432 - 20 =$ ☐	$94 - 30 =$ ☐
$28 - 10 =$ ☐	$74 - 10 =$ ☐	$5 - 0 =$ ☐
$34 - 0 =$ ☐	$134 - 10 =$ ☐	$134 - 100 =$ ☐
$135 - 0 =$ ☐	$469 - 10 =$ ☐	$434 - 100 =$ ☐
$749 - 100 =$ ☐	$286 - 10 =$ ☐	$145 - 0 =$ ☐

Subtraction without Borrowing (2-Digit Numbers)

Example 1 : Subtract 43 from 85.

Solution :

Subtract ones from ones → 5 – 3 = 2
Subtract tens from tens → 8 – 4 = 4
Remainder = 42

T	O
8	5
– 4	3
4	2

Subtraction = 42

Subtract :

T	O
6	4
– 2	3

T	O
1	6
– 1	2

T	O
2	8
– 1	7

Common Mistake

	4	8		4	8
–	3	0	–	3	0
	1	0		1	8
		✗			✓

	5	6		2	7		6	6	
–	2	4	–	1	5	–	3	3	

	4	7		4	9
–	2	3	–	3	4

	6	4		8	9		9	6	
–	5	3	–	7	6	–	3	0	

	6	7		8	5
–	5	5	–	6	1

	3	9		7	9		8	7	
–	1	5	–	1	7	–	5	2	

	5	9		6	7
–	3	7	–	1	4

Subtraction in Expanded Form

795 → 7 hundreds + 9 tens + 5 ones → 700 + 90 + 5
− 452 → 4 hundreds + 5 tens + 2 ones → 400 + 50 + 2
→ 3 hundreds + 4 tens + 3 ones → 300 + 40 + 3
= 343 = 343

597 → ☐ hundreds + ☐ tens + ☐ ones → ☐ + ☐ + ☐
− 124 → ☐ hundreds + ☐ tens + ☐ ones → ☐ + ☐ + ☐
→ ☐ hundreds + ☐ tens + ☐ ones →
= =

856 → ☐ hundreds + ☐ tens + ☐ ones → ☐ + ☐ + ☐
− 243 → ☐ hundreds + ☐ tens + ☐ ones → ☐ + ☐ + ☐
→ ☐ hundreds + ☐ tens + ☐ ones →
= =

589 → ☐ hundreds + ☐ tens + ☐ ones → ☐ + ☐ + ☐
− 428 → ☐ hundreds + ☐ tens + ☐ ones → ☐ + ☐ + ☐
→ ☐ hundreds + ☐ tens + ☐ ones →
= =

Hots Questions

How many pages are left for them ?

Saurbh

$$\begin{array}{r} 36 \\ -\ 20 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Meera

$$\begin{array}{r} 48 \\ -\ 31 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Harpal

$$\begin{array}{r} 80 \\ -\ 40 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

I am at page number 56 of _____. This chapter ends at page number 62. There are _____ pages left to do.

Subtraction without Borrowing (3-Digit Numbers)

Example 2 : Subtract 235 from 786.

Solution :

Subtract ones from ones → 6 – 5 = 1

Subtract tens from tens → 8 – 3 = 5

Subtract hundreds from hundreds → 7 – 2 = 5

Remainder = 551

H	T	O
7	8	6
– 2	3	5
5	5	1

Subtraction = 551

Subtract :

H	T	O
3	9	5
–	7	4

H	T	O
6	4	8
– 4	2	5

H	T	O
3	9	5
– 3	0	5

H	T	O
9	8	4
– 8	7	4

5	7	9
– 3	0	7

5	8	7
– 1	6	3

6	8	4
– 3	6	3

4	8	9
– 2	7	8

5	9	7
– 2	4	5

9	6	6
– 3	3	3

7	3	6
– 4	2	4

3	5	5
– 2	2	3

Life Skills

Deepa buys balloons for ₹ 42. She gives the shopkeeper. 

The shopkeeper pays her back  and asks for change.

How much change should she give him ? Tick (✓) the correct option.

₹ 1 ☐ ₹ 2 ☐ ₹ 3 ☐ ₹ 4 ☐

Subtraction with Borrowing (2-Digit Numbers)

Example 3 : Subtract 58 from 82.

Solution : We cannot subtract 8 ones from 4 ones.

We borrow 1 ten from 9 tens, leaving behind 8 tens.

1 ten = 10 ones

Now,

10 ones + 2 ones = 12 ones

12 ones – 8 ones = 4 ones

7 tens – 5 tens = 2 tens

Remainder = 24

T	O
7	12
8	2
– 5	8
2	4

Subtraction = 24

Subtract :

T	O
4	4
–	7

T	O
9	0
–	3

T	O
5	0
– 2	5

Common Mistake

	4 8	✗
–	3 9	
	1 1	

	4 8	✓
–	3 9	
	0 9	

6	5	
– 3	6	

2	4	
– 1	9	

7	2	
– 3	5	

8	3	
– 7	5	

9	1	
– 6	9	

8	1	
– 2	7	

9	0	
– 5	4	

7	2	
– 4	6	

8	4	
– 3	5	

6	8	
– 2	8	

7	3	
– 2	9	

5	1	
– 3	8	

9	3	
– 6	9	

8	4	
– 2	9	

8	1	
– 5	9	

Subtract :

T	O
7	2
− 1	8

T	O
8	3
− 7	4

T	O
4	3
− 2	4

T	O
5	4
− 2	7

T	O
8	1
− 6	3

7	5
− 3	6

8	2
− 5	9

5	0
− 3	0

7	3
− 5	4

8	1
− 5	6

8	7
− 4	8

5	5
− 3	8

6	2
− 4	4

3	1
− 1	8

8	0
− 5	4

6	5
− 3	9

8	2
− 5	6

9	2
− 7	3

7	5
− 6	8

8	4
− 4	9

7	0
− 3	9

9	5
− 7	6

5	3
− 3	4

8	3
− 5	7

9	1
− 4	3

Hots Questions

Subtract across and down to find the magic numbers :

7	6	1
5	4	1
2	2	0

8	5	
3	2	

9	2	
7	1	

Subtract me from 8. You still have 8. Which number am I ?

Subtraction with Borrowing (3-Digit Numbers)

Example 4 : Subtract 258 from 432.

Solution : We cannot subtract 8 ones from 2 ones.

We borrow 1 ten from 3 tens, leaving behind 2 tens.

1 ten + 2 ones = 10 ones + 2 ones = 12 ones

12 – 8 = 4 ones

Now we cannot subtract 5 tens from 2 tens.

We borrow 1 hundred from 4 hundreds, leaving behind 3 hundreds.

1 hundred + 2 tens = 10 tens + 2 tens = 12 tens

12 tens – 5 tens = 7 tens

Again, 3 hundreds – 2 hundreds = 1 hundred

Remainder = 174

H	T	O
3	12	12
4	3	2
– 2	5	8
1	7	4

Subtraction = 174

Subtract :

H	T	O
4	3	4
– 2	5	6

H	T	O
3	2	7
– 1	5	9

Common Mistake

H	T	O
5	2	0
– 3	6	8
2	4	8

✗

H	T	O
4	11	10
5	2	0
– 3	6	8
1	5	2

✓

2	6	5
– 1	8	7

1	4	8
– 3	5	6

9	3	1
– 8	1	6

5	4	0
– 2	6	7

4	3	5
– 1	8	7

5	1	4
– 2	9	7

6	3	5
– 1	8	9

9	7	3
– 1	8	5

Subtract :

H	T	O
6	8	8
– 5	3	9

H	T	O
4	1	4
– 2	7	5

H	T	O
6	4	4
– 4	9	9

H	T	O
3	7	6
– 1	5	9

8	9	5
– 3	9	6

6	3	4
– 2	7	8

8	4	4
– 5	6	7

7	2	6
– 5	0	9

4	4	1
– 1	8	9

5	1	7
– 4	8	9

8	4	2
– 1	5	6

7	3	4
– 4	8	7

4	0	1
– 1	6	3

7	0	3
– 3	6	7

5	4	2
– 2	7	8

4	5	9
– 2	8	4

Hots Questions

Paul and Elan had 125 marbles each. Paul gave some of his marbles to Elan, and Elan now has 160 marbles. How more marbles does Elan have than Paul ?

Word Problems on Subtraction

1. Elan bought 50 marbles for Annu. He lost 27 marbles. How many marbles are left ?

$$\begin{array}{r} {\scriptstyle 4}\ {\scriptstyle 10} \\ 5\ 0 \\ -\ 2\ 7 \\ \hline 2\ 3 \end{array}$$

2. For Govind's birthday party, 316 bottles of Pepsi were bought. If 125 bottles were left, how many bottles were empty ?

3. There were 311 oranges at the home. Children ate 224 of them. How many oranges are left now ?

4. Tina's storybook has 216 pages. She has read 148 pages. How many pages remain for her to read ?

5. Mona had 324 apples. She sold 198 apples. How many apples are left ?

6. There are 536 students in a school. If the number of girls is 278, what is the number of boys ?

Chapter

6 Multiplication

Learning Objectives :

❖ What is Multiplication ? ❖ Multiplication on Number Line ❖ Properties of Multiplication ❖ Multiplication by 10 ❖ Multiplication of Ones by Ones ❖ Multiplication of 2-Digit Numbers by Ones (without Carrying) ❖ Multiplication of 3-Digit Numbers by Ones (without Carrying) ❖ Multiplication of 2-Digit Numbers by Ones (with Carrying) ❖ Multiplication of 3-Digit Numbers by Ones (with Carrying) ❖ Multiplication by Tens ❖ Word Problems on Multiplication

➲ What is Multiplication ?

Multiplication is repeated addition of a number to itself.

Write in the form of multiplication :

2 + 2 + 2 + 2	=	2	×	4	=	8
3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3	=		×		=	
5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5	=		×		=	
4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4	=		×		=	
7 + 7 + 7 + 7 + 7	=		×		=	
9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9	=		×		=	
6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6	=		×		=	
8 + 8 + 8 + 8 + 8 + 8 + 8 + 8	=		×		=	
7 + 7 + 7 + 7 + 7 + 7 + 7 + 7	=		×		=	
9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9	=		×		=	
2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2	=		×		=	
4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4	=		×		=	
2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2	=		×		=	
4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4	=		×		=	

Write in the addition form :

5×6	=	$5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5$	=	30
8×4	=		=	
4×8	=		=	
10×4	=		=	
4×10	=		=	
3×9	=		=	
9×3	=		=	
2×9	=		=	
6×7	=		=	
10×8	=		=	
9×2	=		=	
7×6	=		=	

Mental Maths

Skip count by 2

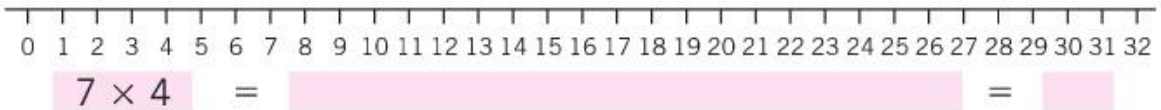
Begin at 2 and colour every second number. Use the same colour for all the numbers.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

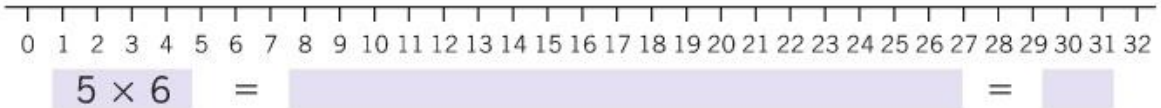
Multiplication on Number Line

Multiply with the help of number line :

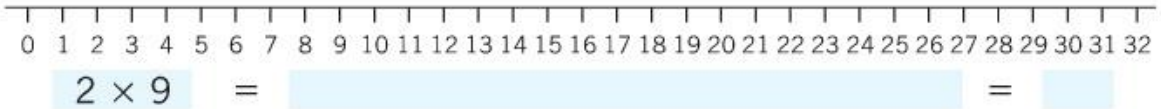
4×6 = 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 = 24



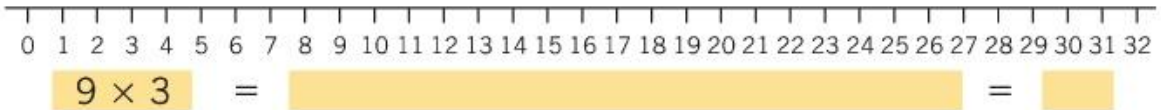
7×4 =



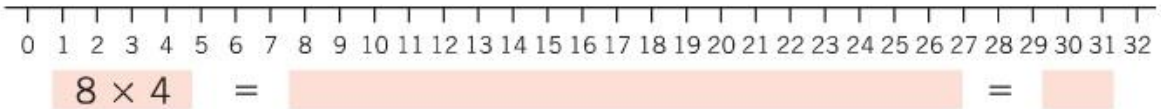
5×6 =



2×9 =



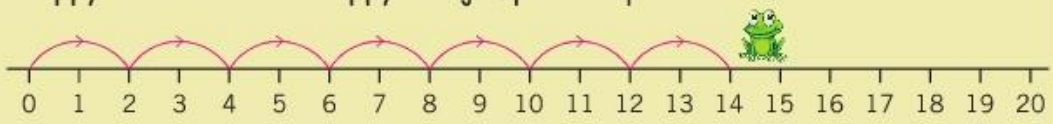
9×3 =



8×4 =

Hots Questions

Skippy want to reach Flippy. He jumps 2 steps each time.



7 jumps of 2 steps each, 7×2 =

How many times does Skippy jump ?

Write the multiplication fact. _____ × _____ = _____

Multiply using multiplication tables :

$7 \times 4 =$ ☐	$5 \times 4 =$ ☐	$9 \times 5 =$ ☐
$3 \times 8 =$ ☐	$7 \times 5 =$ ☐	$3 \times 4 =$ ☐
$4 \times 2 =$ ☐	$5 \times 5 =$ ☐	$9 \times 8 =$ ☐
$3 \times 9 =$ ☐	$4 \times 8 =$ ☐	$9 \times 1 =$ ☐
$6 \times 8 =$ ☐	$7 \times 7 =$ ☐	$8 \times 7 =$ ☐
$6 \times 6 =$ ☐	$5 \times 6 =$ ☐	$1 \times 6 =$ ☐
$5 \times 9 =$ ☐	$6 \times 4 =$ ☐	$9 \times 3 =$ ☐
$8 \times 3 =$ ☐	$4 \times 3 =$ ☐	$8 \times 5 =$ ☐
$6 \times 7 =$ ☐	$9 \times 4 =$ ☐	$8 \times 6 =$ ☐
$3 \times 5 =$ ☐	$3 \times 2 =$ ☐	$9 \times 9 =$ ☐
$4 \times 4 =$ ☐	$5 \times 8 =$ ☐	$10 \times 8 =$ ☐
$9 \times 10 =$ ☐	$4 \times 5 =$ ☐	$9 \times 6 =$ ☐
$8 \times 9 =$ ☐	$6 \times 7 =$ ☐	$7 \times 8 =$ ☐
$7 \times 3 =$ ☐	$5 \times 7 =$ ☐	
$6 \times 9 =$ ☐	$8 \times 4 =$ ☐	

Common Mistake

8 x 8 = 16 ✗

8 x 8 = 64 ✓

Properties of Multiplication

1. If we multiply two numbers in any order, the product will be the same.

For example :

$$8 \times 7 = 8 + 8 + 8 + 8 + 8 + 8 + 8$$
$$7 \times 8 = 7 + 7 + 7 + 7 + 7 + 7 + 7 + 7$$
$$= 56$$

Hence, $8 \times 7 = 7 \times 8$

2. If we multiply a number by 1, the product is equal to the number itself.

For example :

$$1 \times 6 = 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1$$
$$= 6$$
$$1 \times 7 = 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1$$
$$= 7$$

3. If we multiply a number by zero, the product is zero.

For example :

$$0 \times 4 = 0 + 0 + 0 + 0$$
$$= 0$$
$$0 \times 6 = 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0$$
$$= 0$$

Multiplication by 10

To multiply a number by 10, we write one zero after the number. It's product of that number and 10.

For example :

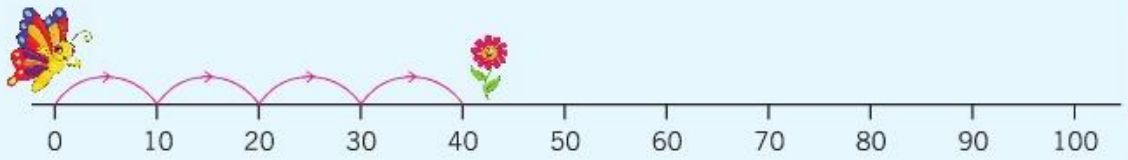
$$7 \times 10 = 70 = 70$$
$$35 \times 10 = 350 = 350$$
$$86 \times 10 = 860 = 860$$
$$90 \times 10 = 900 = 900$$

Fill in the blanks :

$\square \times 9 = 9 \times 7$	$6 \times \square = 3 \times 6$	$5 \times 8 = \square \times 5$
$8 \times 8 = \square \times 8$	$1 \times \square = 7 \times 1$	$1 \times 4 = 4 \times \square$
$10 \times 9 = 9 \times \square$	$8 \times 4 = 4 \times \square$	$3 \times 12 = \square \times 3$
$9 \times 1 = \square$	$6 \times 1 = \square$	$14 \times 1 = \square$
$7 \times 0 = \square$	$5 \times 0 = \square$	$8 \times 0 = \square$
$0 \times 1 = \square$	$0 \times 9 = \square$	$0 \times 4 = \square$
$6 \times \square = 6$	$\square \times 1 = 5$	$8 \times \square = 8$
$8 \times 10 = \square$	$5 \times 10 = \square$	$9 \times 10 = \square$
$10 \times 10 = \square$	$12 \times 10 = \square$	$26 \times 10 = \square$
$15 \times 10 = \square$	$20 \times 10 = \square$	$50 \times 10 = \square$

Mental Maths

Tina, the butterfly, wants to reach the flower. She jumps 10 steps each time.



4 jumps of 10 steps each $4 \times 10 =$ ____

How many times does the butterfly jump ?

Write the multiplication fact. ____ × ____ = ____

Multiplication of Ones by Ones

Multiply :

7 × 2 =	4 × 6 =	5 × 8 =		
5 × 9 =	3 × 8 =	6 × 6 =	6 × 5 =	7 × 6 =
3 × 7 =	4 × 5 =	5 × 7 =	9 × 2 =	4 × 4 =
5 × 5 =	9 × 9 =	3 × 6 =	4 × 7 =	6 × 8 =
9 × 3 =	5 × 6 =	3 × 9 =	4 × 8 =	9 × 8 =
2 × 9 =	4 × 9 =	8 × 6 =	6 × 7 =	9 × 7 =
7 × 7 =	8 × 5 =	6 × 9 =	2 × 8 =	7 × 0 =

Common Mistake

8 × 8 = 16 ✗

8 × 8 = 64 ✓

Multiplication of 2-Digit Numbers by Ones (without Carrying)

Multiply :

T	O
4	1
×	2

T	O
3	2
×	2

T	O
2	0
×	4

Common Mistake

1	2
×	3 ✗
6	3

1	2
×	3 ✓
3	6

2	1	1	1	3	2	2	2	4	3
×	3	×	8	×	3	×	3	×	2
3	1	3	4	1	0	3	1	2	0
×	3	×	2	×	2	×	2	×	4
2	1	3	2	4	2	6	3	8	2
×	5	×	4	×	3	×	3	×	4
1	4	4	2	1	3	2	0	2	3
×	2	×	2	×	2	×	3	×	3

Hots Questions

Aman has 10 coins of ₹ 2 each and Alisha has 4 coins of ₹ 5 each. Can they together buy a ball that costs ₹ 40 ?

Multiplication of 3-Digit Numbers by Ones (without Carrying)

Example 1 : Multiply 123 by 3.

Solution :

3 ones × 3 = 9 ones
2 tens × 3 = 6 tens
1 hundred × 3 = 3 hundreds

H	T	O
1	2	3
	×	3
3	6	9

Multiplication = 369

Multiply :

H	T	O
4	2	4
	×	2

H	T	O
1	3	2
	×	2

Common Mistake

4	2	3
	×	2 ✗
6	4	8

4	2	3
	×	2 ✓
8	4	6

1	1	1
	×	3

1	1	2
	×	2

2	2	1
	×	4

3	2	3
	×	3

3	2	3
	×	2

2	4	0
	×	2

1	3	3
	×	3

2	1	3
	×	3

3	3	2
	×	3

4	2	3
	×	2

2	3	2
	×	2

4	3	4
	×	2

4	2	0
	×	2

2	3	0
	×	3

3	0	3
	×	3

3	4	4
	×	2

Multiplication of 2-Digit Numbers by Ones (with Carrying)

Example 2 : Multiply 45 by 7.

Solution :

5 ones × 7 = 35 ones
= 3 tens + 5 ones.
Write 5 under ones. Carry 3 tens.
4 tens × 7 = 28 tens
28 tens + 3 tens (carry) = 31 tens
= 3 hundreds 1 ten.
Write 1 under ten and 3 under hundreds.

H	T	O
	3	
	4	5
×		7
3	1	5

Multiplication = 315

Multiply :

T	O
5	3
×	6

T	O
7	2
×	6

Common Mistake

1	6
×	3
3	18

✗

1	
1	6
×	3
4	8

✓

2	5
×	2

1	2
×	6

6	5
×	5

9	6
×	7

2	8
×	3

3	5
×	4

4	7
×	5

3	4
×	6

1	7
×	8

2	5
×	9

3	6
×	8

4	8
×	6

Multiply :

T	O
9	3
×	6

T	O
7	9
×	7

T	O
7	5
×	4

T	O
8	4
×	3

8	5
×	6

5	4
×	8

6	7
×	9

8	7
×	3

7	3
×	8

3	2
×	7

4	9
×	9

7	2
×	5

4	4
×	6

7	6
×	4

7	7
×	7

8	3
×	9

Learning By Doing

Let's Play Pop!

Students will sit in a circle. Each student will say a number. If the number is in the table of 5, say POP instead of the number.

For example 1, 2, 3, 4, POP, 6, 7, 8, 9, POP! _____

If the student says the number or POP in place of the wrong number, she/he is out and the game begins once again.

The game can be played with other multiplication tables too.

➲ Multiplication of 3-Digit Numbers by Ones (with Carrying)

Example 3 : Multiply 254 by 8.

Solution :

4 ones × 8 = 32 ones
= 3 tens + 2 ones
Write 2 under ones. Carry 3 tens.
5 tens × 8 = 40 tens
40 tens + 3 tens (carry) = 43 tens
= 4 hundreds + 3 tens
Write 3 tens under tens. Carry 4 hundreds.
2 hundreds × 8 = 16 hundreds
16 hundreds + 4 hundreds (carry) = 20 hundreds.

H	T	O
4	3	
2	5	4
	×	8
2	0	3	2

Multiplication = 2032

Multiply :

H	T	O
1	2	4
	×	8

H	T	O
1	5	6
	×	5

Common Mistake

1	2	9
	×	7 ✗
7	1	4	6	3

2	6	
1	2	9
	×	7 ✓
9	0	3

1	4	7
	×	6

2	4	4
	×	3

2	4	5
	×	4

1	3	7
	×	6

2	0	6
	×	7

3	8	8
	×	2

2	8	6
	×	3

1	9	5
	×	5

Multiplication by Tens

Example 4 : Multiply 36 × 10.

Solution : 36 × 10 = 36 × 1 ten
= 36 tens
= 360

H	T	O
	3	6
×	1	0
3	6	0

Multiplication = 360

Example 5 : Multiply 48 by 20.

Solution : 48 × 20 = 48 × 2 tens
= 96 tens
= 960

H	T	O
	4	8
×	2	0
9	6	0

Multiplication = 960

Multiply :

H	T	O
	1	2
×	4	0

H	T	O
	4	4
×	2	0

H	T	O
	5	6
×	1	0

H	T	O
	2	3
×	3	0

	3	0
×	3	0

	2	5
×	2	0

	1	5
×	2	0

	2	3
×	4	0

	8	9
×	1	0

	3	2
×	3	0

	2	1
×	4	0

	1	1
×	6	0

Mental Maths

Write T for True and F for false.

9 times 8 is 72. ☐

9 + 9 + 9 + 9 = 27 ☐

0 × 9 = 9 ☐

4 groups of 10 is 14. ☐

9 Multiplied by 2 is 18. ☐

125 × 4 = 500 ☐

Word Problems on Multiplication

1. There are 42 mangoes in a basket. How many mangoes will be there in 5 such baskets ?

$$\begin{array}{r} {\scriptstyle 1} \\ 42 \\ \times\ 5 \\ \hline 210 \end{array}$$

2. A crate contains 35 Pepsi bottles. How many bottles will 8 crates contain ?

3. If each family has two children, find the number of children in such 37 families.

4. 48 monkeys are climbing on a tree. How many legs are seen there in all ?

5. There are 78 rusks in a packet. Roma buys 7 packets. How many rusks does she have ?

6. Mona gave 8 toffees to each of her 54 classmates. How many toffees did she give in all ?

Chapter 7

Division

Learning Objectives :
❖ What is Division ? ❖ Multiplication and Division are Reverse Operations ❖ Long Division ❖ Word Problems on Division

What is Division ?

Division is repeated subtraction of a number. Its sign is ÷ .

We know that $4 \times 5 = 20$

and $20 \div 5 = 4$

We can subtract 4 from 20, 5 times.

1 10		0 12		
2 0	1 6	1 2	8	4
− 4	− 4	− 4	− 4	− 4
1 6	1 2	0 8	4	0

We call 20 dividend, 4 divisor and 5 quotient.

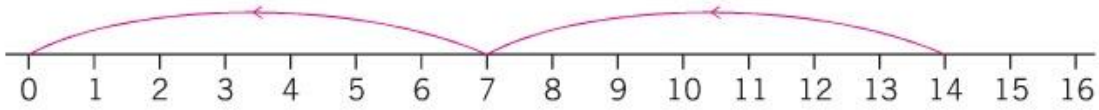
Divide 32 by 8 by repeated subtraction.

$32 \div 8 =$ ☐

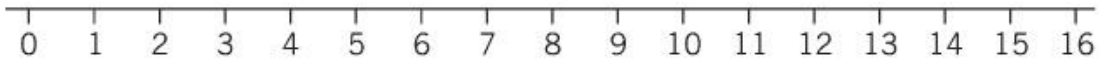
Divide 63 by 9 by repeated subtraction :

$63 \div 9 =$ ☐

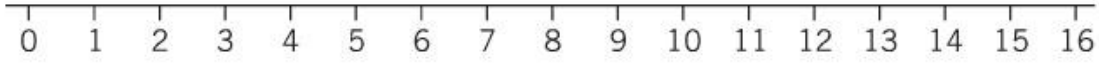
Divide with the help of number line :



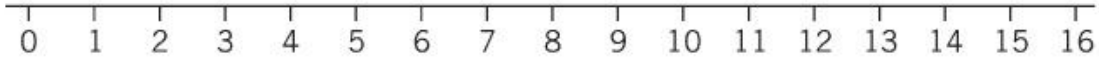
$14 \div 7 =$ 2



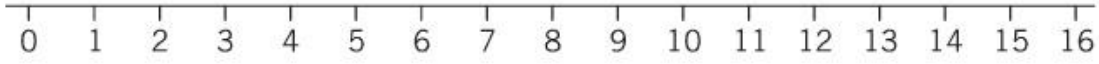
$15 \div 3 =$



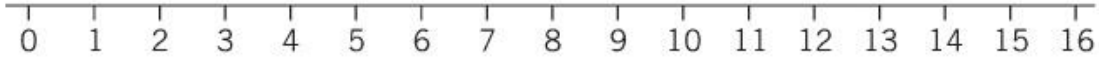
$12 \div 4 =$



$16 \div 2 =$



$12 \div 3 =$



$16 \div 4 =$

➲ Multiplication and Division are Reverse Operations

Fill in the blanks :

5	×	6	=	30	30	÷	5	=	6
6	×	5	=	30	30	÷	6	=	5
4	×	5	=		20	÷	4	=	
5	×	4	=		20	÷	5	=	
3	×	6	=		18	÷	3	=	
6	×	3	=		18	÷	6	=	
9	×	5	=		45	÷	9	=	
5	×	9	=		45	÷	5	=	
6	×	7	=		42	÷	6	=	
7	×	6	=		42	÷	7	=	
10	×	5	=		50	÷	10	=	
5	×	10	=		50	÷	5	=	
8	×	4	=		32	÷	8	=	
4	×	8	=		32	÷	4	=	
3	×	7	=		21	÷	3	=	
7	×	3	=		21	÷	7	=	

Long Division

Divide :

15 ÷ 3

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 3\overline{)\,15} \\ 15 \\ \hline \times \end{array}$$

18 ÷ 3

32 ÷ 4

30 ÷ 5

24 ÷ 4

54 ÷ 9

56 ÷ 7

21 ÷ 7

81 ÷ 9

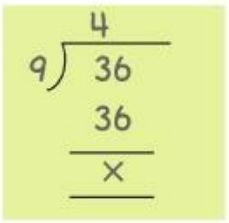
42 ÷ 7

60 ÷ 10

72 ÷ 8

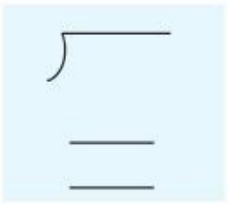
Word Problems on Division

1. 36 marbles are shared equally among 9 children. How many marbles does each child get ?

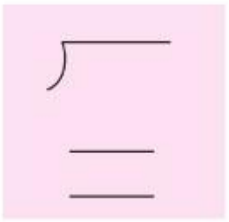


2. Priya divided 20 toffees in 5 children equally. How many toffees did each child get ?

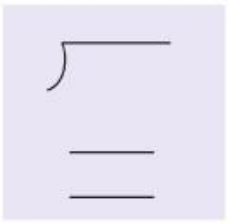
3. A week has 7 days. How many weeks will have 28 days ?



4. 48 mangoes are equally divided among 6 children. How many mangoes does each child get ?



5. 72 flowers plants are planted in rows of 8 each. How many rows are there ?



6. 81 players are divided into teams of 9 each. How many teams are made ?

Let's Recall

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :

1. Bhola sold 58 shawls in a fair. Next day he sold 27 more shawls. How many shawls in all did he sell ?

   (a) 85 ◯ (b) 75 ◯ (c) 95 ◯ (d) None of these ◯

2. Minni has 42 bangles. Tina has 15 bangles. How many more bangles does Minni have ?

   (a) 17 ◯ (b) 27 ◯ (c) 33 ◯ (d) None of these ◯

3. A car travels 35 km in one litre of petrol. How much distance is covered in 5 litres of petrol ?

   (a) 200 ◯ (b) 751 ◯ (c) 175 ◯ (d) None of these ◯

4. Shikhar scored 24 runs in a cricket match and Kohali scored 69. How many runs did they make in all ?

   (a) 83 ◯ (b) 93 ◯ (c) 73 ◯ (d) None of these ◯

5. Binny rabbit can eat 39 carrots in one week. Minny rabbit can eat 42 carrots in one week. How many does Minny rabbit eat more in a week ?

   (a) 3 ◯ (b) 5 ◯ (c) 4 ◯ (d) None of these ◯

6. If 6 boys sit on one bench. How many benches are required for 48 boys to sit ?

   (a) 7 ◯ (b) 8 ◯ (c) 6 ◯ (d) None of these ◯

7. Mona had 30 fruits. She ate 16 fruits. How many fruits are left ?

   (a) 24 ◯ (b) 14 ◯ (c) 4 ◯ (d) None of these ◯

8. How many hours are there in one week ?

   (a) 420 ◯ (b) 168 ◯ (c) 350 ◯ (d) None of these ◯

9. Roma has 84 chocolates. She gave 4 each to her friends. How many friends received the chocolates ?

   (a) 22 ◯ (b) 20 ◯ (c) 21 ◯ (d) None of these ◯

Chapter 8

Unit-III : Fractional Numbers

Fractions (Half and Quarter)

Learning Objectives :

❖ What is Fraction ? ❖ A Half ❖ Half of a Collection ❖ A Quarter

What is Fraction ?

A fraction represents a part of a whole or more generally, any number of equal parts. When we speak in every day English, a fraction describes how many parts of a certain size these are, for example, one-half, one-fourth, etc. It can represent by $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, etc.

A Half

One of two equal parts of any thing, collection or number is called a half.

Divide a watermelon into two equal parts. One of the two equal parts is called a half.

A half is written as $\frac{1}{2}$.

A half + A half = A whole.

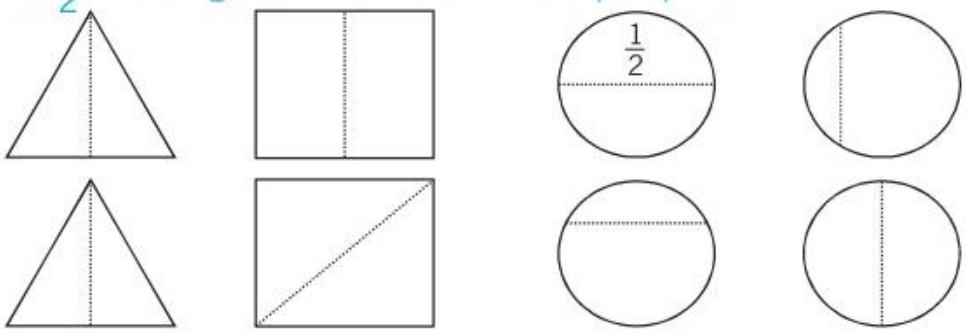
$\frac{1}{2}$ is also read as 'one by two'.

Divide watermelon into two unequal parts.

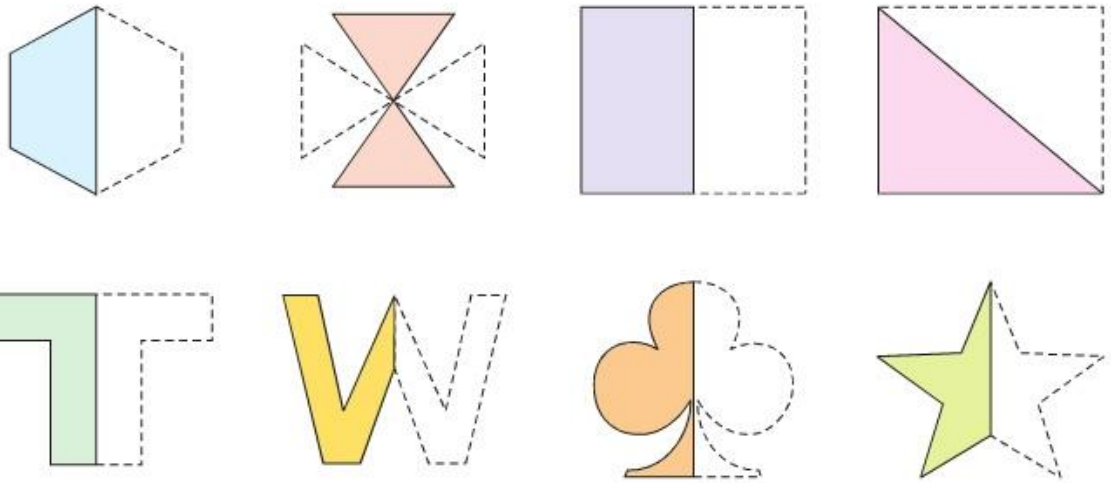
No part is called a half.

A part of a whole is called a fraction.

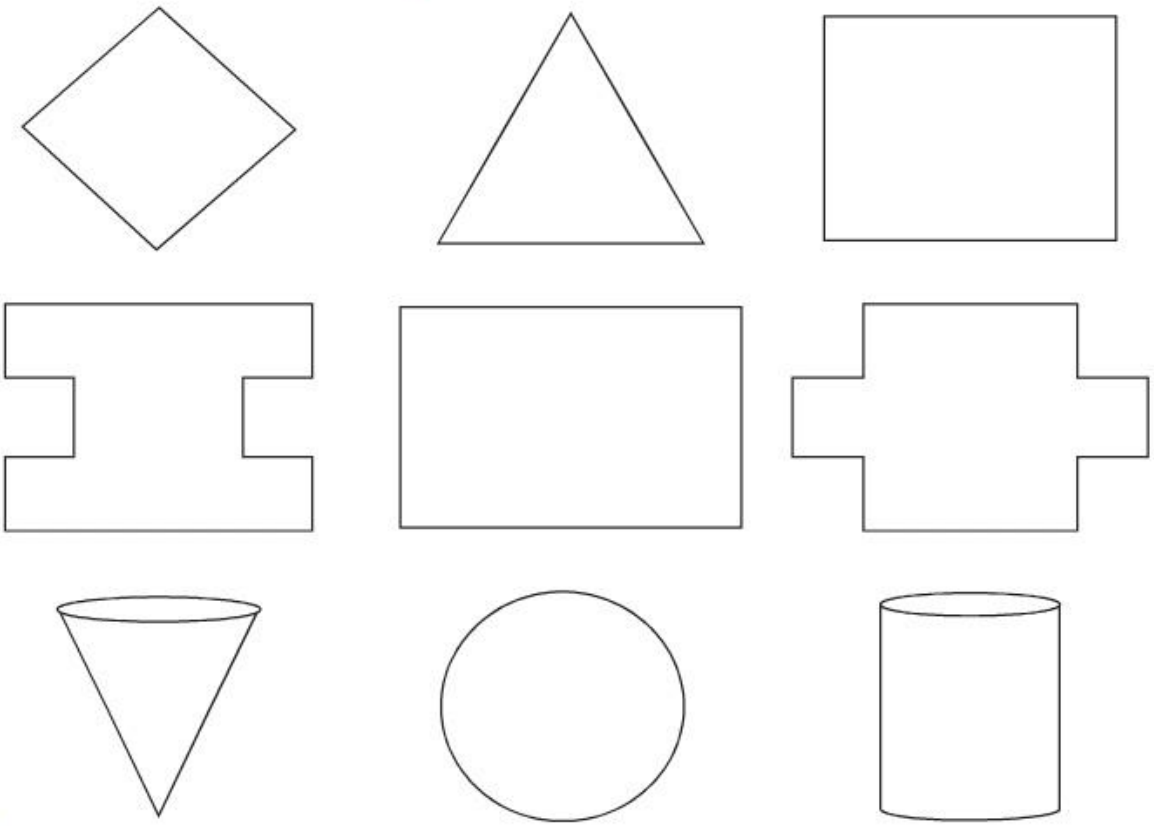
Write $\frac{1}{2}$ in the figures which show two equal parts :



Join the dots to draw the missing half :



Draw a line to cut each shape in half :

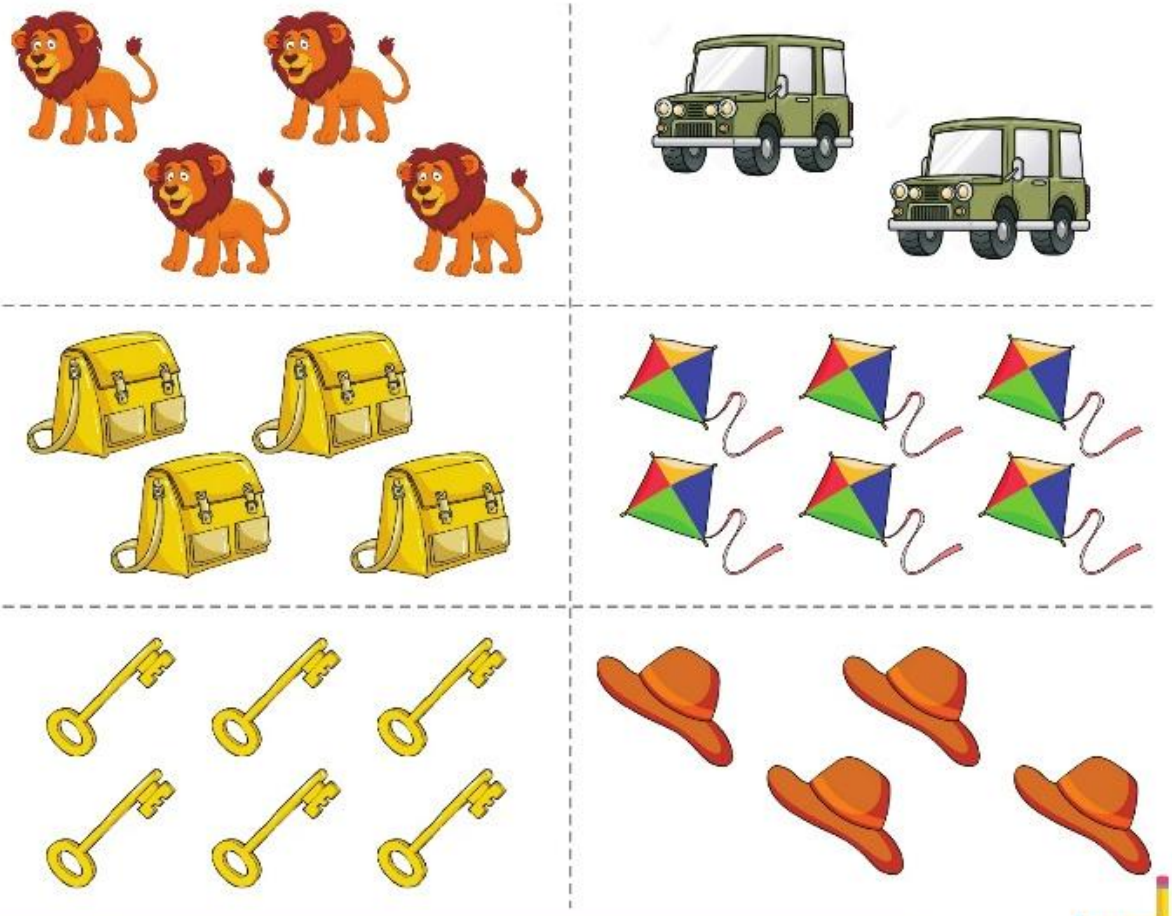


Half of a Collection

Ravi and Moni have divided the chocolate into two equal parts.

They have divided the chocolate collection in half.

Draw a line to divide the collection in half :

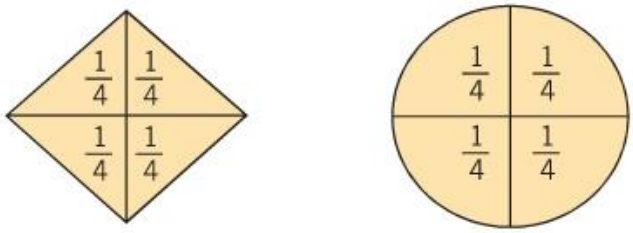


A Quarter

One of the four equal parts of any object, collection or number is called a quarter.

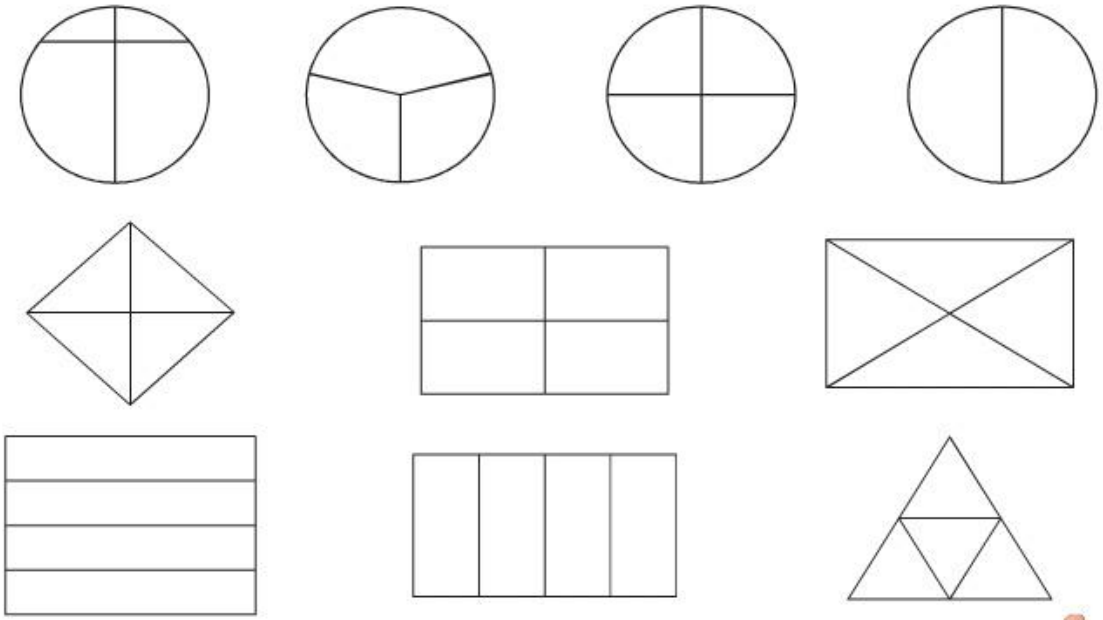
When we divide something into 4 equal parts, we cut it into quarters.

A quarter is written as $\frac{1}{4}$.



$\frac{1}{4}$ is also read as 'one by four'. 4 quarters equal a whole.

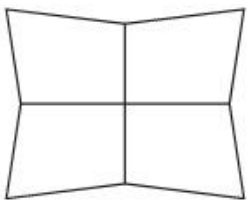
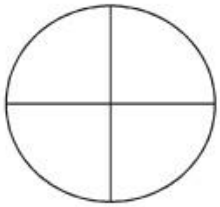
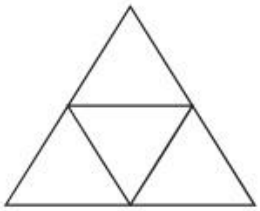
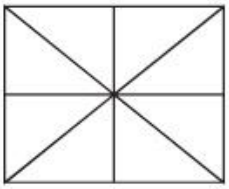
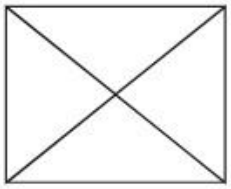
Write $\frac{1}{4}$ in the figures which show 4 equal parts :

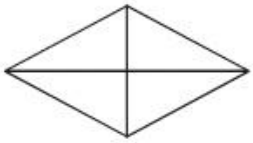


Hots Questions

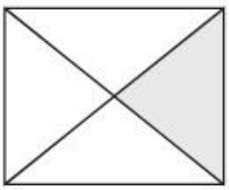
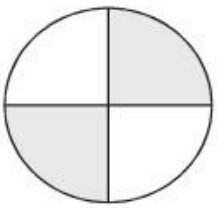
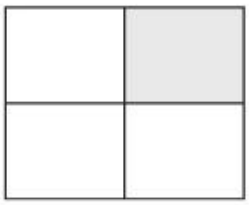
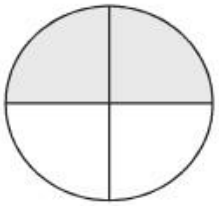
Amma made an uttapam for her granddaughters Jyoti, Malati and Revati. What fraction of uttapam will each girl get if it is shared equally among them ?

Shade a quarter to each figure :

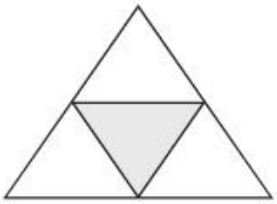
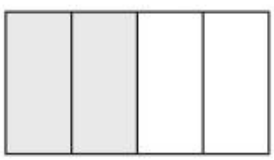
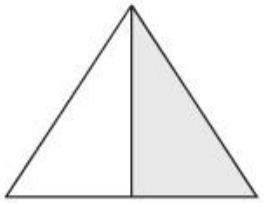
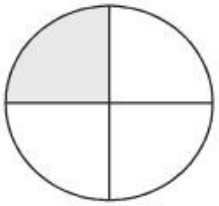









Write $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ for the shaded part :

$\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

Chapter 9

Unit-IV : Currency

Indian Currency

Learning Objectives :

❖ What is Currency ? ❖ Coins and Notes ❖ Exchange of One Currency Note into Other Notes ❖ Conversion of Currency into Rupees and Paise ❖ Let us Go Shopping ❖ Addition of Rupees and Paise ❖ Subtraction of Rupees and Paise ❖ Word Problems on Rupees and Paise

What is Currency ?

A currency is a system of money (monetary units) in common use, especially in a nation. In India currency is rupee (₹). It is in coins and notes.

Coins

1 Rupee

2 Rupees

5 Rupees

10 Rupees

Notes

Exchange of One Currency Note into Other Notes

Fill in the blanks :

One 10-rupee note	=	10 ÷ 2	=	5 notes of 2-rupee each
One 10-rupee note	=		=	notes of 5-rupee each
One 20-rupee note	=		=	notes of 5-rupee each
One 20-rupee note	=		=	notes of 10-rupee each
One 50-rupee note	=		=	notes of 10-rupee each
One 50-rupee note	=		=	notes of 5-rupee each
One 100-rupee note	=		=	notes of 5-rupee each
One 100-rupee note	=		=	notes of 10-rupee each
One 100-rupee note	=		=	notes of 20-rupee each
One 100-rupee note	=		=	notes of 50-rupee each

How you pay and receive money :

For 15 rupees	1	10-rupee note	+	1	5-rupee note
For 27 rupees	1	20-rupee note	+	1	5-rupee note
			+	1	2-rupee note
For 25 rupees		20 rupee note	+		5-rupee note
		or 5-rupee notes			
For 40 rupees		20-rupee notes			
For 45 rupees		20 rupee notes	+		5-rupee note
For 8 rupees		2-rupee notes			
or		5-rupee notes	+		2-rupee note
			+		1-rupee note
For 9 rupees		5-rupee note	+		2-rupee note

Conversion of Currency into Rupees and Paise

We know 1 rupee = 1 hundred paise = 100 paise

So 4 rupees = 4 hundred paise = 400 paise

8 rupees = 8 hundred paise = 800 paise

9 rupees = 9 hundred paise = 900 paise

Example 1 : Convert 6 rupees and 80 paise into paise.

Solution : 6 rupees and 80 paise

= 600 paise + 80 paise

= 680 paise

Example 2 : Convert 769 paise into rupees and paise.

Solution : 769 paise

= 700 paise + 69 paise

= 7 rupees 69 paise

Convert into paise :

1 rupee 80 paise = 180 paise

2 rupees 25 paise = ☐ paise

7 rupees 20 paise = ☐ paise

8 rupees 75 paise = ☐ paise

4 rupees 45 paise = ☐ paise

2 rupees 30 paise = ☐ paise

5 rupees 50 paise = ☐ paise

4 rupees 85 paise = ☐ paise

9 rupees 25 paise = ☐ paise

7 rupees 60 paise = ☐ paise

Convert paise into rupees and paise :

205 paise = ☐ rupees ☐ paise

715 paise = ☐ rupees ☐ paise

850 paise = ☐ rupees ☐ paise

125 paise = ☐ rupees ☐ paise

435 paise = ☐ rupees ☐ paise

Let us Go Shopping

Encircle the notes and coins needed to buy :

 ₹ 12	   
 ₹ 10	 
 ₹ 8	 
 ₹ 24	   

Use the given coins repeatedly any one coin to make the following amount :

₹ 4 use 

₹ 9 use 

₹ 5 use  coins only.

Addition of Rupees and Paise

Example 3 : Add 95 paise and 65 paise.

Solution : One hundred paise = 1 rupee

So, 160 paise = 1 rupee and 60 paise

= 1 rupee and 60 paise

	95 paise
+	65 paise
	160 paise

Example 4. Add 16 rupees 75 paise and 12 rupees 85 paise.

Solution : If we count ones, tens and hundreds starting from paise, rupees start from hundreds digit. Hence, we carry the hundreds (obtained from sum of tens of paise) to rupees.

Sum = 29 rupees and 60 paise

	₹	P
	1	1
	16	75
+	12	85
	29	160

Add :

	₹	P
	7	85
+	6	35

Common Mistake

	₹	P
	6	50
+	28	75
	34	125

✗

	₹	P
	1 1	1
	6	50
+	28	75
	35	25

✓

	10	20
+	9	90

	45	85
+	24	45

	48	15
+	76	85

	15	25
+	9	75

	14	75
+	9	35

	55	60
+	36	75

Subtraction of Rupees and Paise

Example 5 : Subtract 45 paise from 1 rupee.

Solution : 1 rupee = 100 paise

100 paise
– 45 paise
55 paise

Remainder = 55 paise

Example 6 : Subtract 5 rupees 85 paise from 7 rupees 20 paise.

Solution :

1 rupee = 1 hundred paise
= 10 tens of paise

Remainder = 1 rupee 35 paise

	₹	P
	6	11 10
	7	2 0
–	5	8 5
	1	3 5

Subtract :

Common Mistake

₹	P
1 7	8 0
– 7	6 5

₹	P
1 5	8 0
– 6	5 5
1 1	3 5

✗

₹	P
0 15	7 10
1 5	8 0
– 6	5 5
9	2 5

✓

1 8	5 0
– 5	8 0

5 0	4 0
– 1 8	4 5

2 0	0 0
– 1 5	6 0

2 8	7 5
– 1 9	2 0

2 3	2 0
– 2 1	5 0

3 4	2 0
– 2 5	3 5

Word Problems on Rupees and Paise

1. Savita bought a pair of shoes for 95 rupees 65 paise and a pair of socks for 12 rupees 85 paise. How many rupees did she pay in all ?

₹	P
1	1
9 5	6 5
+ 1 2	8 5
1 0 8	5 0

2. Mona bought biscuits pack for 14 rupees 50 paise and a chocolate for 12 rupees 50 paise. How many rupees did she pay ?

3. David had a fifty rupee note. He ate an ice-cream cone for 27 rupees 65 paise. How much money is left with him ?

4. Sonia bought snacks for 65 rupees 75 paise. She gave a 100 rupee note to the shopkeeper. How much money will she get back ?

5. Jai bought apples for 35 rupees 65 paise and lady's finger for 16 rupees 75 paise. How many rupees did he spend ?

6. Roma purchased a ball for 42 rupees. She gave 28 rupees 75 paise to the vendor. How many rupees does she have to pay more ?

Chapter 10

Unit-V : Decimal System of Measurement

Measurement of Length

Learning Objectives :

❖ What is Measurement of Length ? ❖ Conversion of Metres into Centimetres ❖ Conversion of Centimetres into Metres and Centimetres ❖ Addition of Metre and Centimetre ❖ Subtraction of Metre and Centimetre ❖ Word Problems on Metre and Centimetre

What is Measurement of Length ?

How long or short any object is called measurement of length. There are many ways to measure length.

Generally, we measure length in metre and centimetre.

1 metre = 100 centimetres

We write metre in short as m.

We write centimetre in short as cm.

Metre scales are marked in m and cm.

We use three kinds of metre scales :

1. Metre tape is used by tailors.

2. Long metre tape is used to measure big lengths. It is used by masons.

Students use 15 cm or 30 cm long scale called ruler.

3. Metre rod is used for measuring length of cloth, table, etc. Metre rod is used by cloth merchants.

Measure and write in the boxes :

1. Measure your height.

my height = ____ m ____ cm

2. Measure the length of your table.

Length of the table = ____ m ____ cm

3. Measure the breadth of your school bag.

Breadth of the school bag = ____ m ____ cm

What will you use m or cm to measure these ?

Length of a table	=	1	m
Height of a table	=	75	cm
Length of a new pencil	=	18	
Length of your eraser	=	3	
Length of a room	=	5	
Length of your book	=	25	
Height of the blackboard	=	1	

Hots Questions

How would you measure the following ? Tick (✓) the correct body part :






Conversion of Metres into Centimetres

Example 1 : Convert 5 m and 48 cm into centimetres.

Solution :

5 m 48 cm

= 500 cm + 48 cm

= 548 cm

Conversion of Centimetres into Metres and Centimetres

Example 2 : Convert 865 centimetres into metres and centimetres.

Solution :

865 cm

= 800 cm + 65 cm

= 8 m + 65 cm

= 8 m 65 cm

Convert metres into centimetres :

5 m 50 cm	=	550 cm	9 m 8 cm	=	cm
6 m 75 cm	=	cm	7 m 95 cm	=	cm
3 m 8 cm	=	cm	1 m 17 cm	=	cm
7 m 10 cm	=	cm	8 m 25 cm	=	cm
9 m 5 cm	=	cm	9 m 20 cm	=	cm

Convert centimetres into metres and centimetres :

830 cm	= 8 m 30 cm		695 cm	= m cm	
335 cm	= m cm		945 cm	= m cm	
739 cm	= m cm		823 cm	= m cm	
655 cm	= m cm		843 cm	= m cm	
978 cm	= m cm		528 cm	= m cm	

Addition of Metre and Centimetre

Example 3 : Add 94 cm and 86 cm.

Solution :

100 cm = 1 m

So, 180 m = 1 m 80 cm

= 1 m 80 cm

	94 cm
+	86 cm
	180 cm

Example 4 : Add 12 m 65 cm and 9 m 75 cm.

Solution :

If we count ones, tens and hundreds starting from cm, metres start from hundreds. Hence, we add m-cm like common addition.

Sum = 22 m 40 cm

	m	cm
	1 1	1
	1 2	6 5
+	9	7 5
	2 2	1 4 0

Add :

	m	cm
	6	2 2
+	2	8 8

	m	cm
	5	8 5
+	5	1 5

	m	cm
	3	2 4
+	7	6 8

	m	cm
	1 2	6 5
+	4	8 0

	m	cm
	1 5	5 0
+	8	7 5

	m	cm
	1 8	0 5
+	6	7 5

	m	cm
	1 8	7 3
+	1 0	7 5

	m	cm
	5	8 4
+	1 5	7 9

	m	cm
	4 8	0 5
+	5 0	0 8

Subtraction of Metre and Centimetre

Example 5 : Subtract 48 cm from 84 cm.

Solution : 84 cm – 48 cm = 36 cm.

```
  84 cm
– 48 cm
  36 cm
```

Example 6 : Subtract 8 m 25 cm from 29 m 75 cm.

Solution :

If we count ones, tens, hundreds starting from cm, metres start from hundreds. Hence, we subtract m-cm like common subtraction.

Remainder = 21 m 50 cm

	m	cm
	2 9	7 5
–	8	2 5
	2 1	5 0

Subtract :

m	cm
1	1 0
–	7 5

m	cm
1 2	1 5
– 1 0	8 2

m	cm
2 9	5 4
– 1 1	7 8

2 5	6 5
– 1 3	7 5

1 2	8 2
– 8	1 8

2 9	4 6
– 3	8 2

1 2	7 6
– 1	3 0

1 5	7 5
– 7	8 6

3 8	2 1
– 2 9	3 5

Word Problems on Metre and Centimetre

1. Radha weaves 7 m 80 cm and 8 m 14 cm cloth on Sunday and Monday. How much cloth does she weave in all ?

	m	cm
	7	80
+	8	14
	15	94

2. Rani purchase 4 m 25 cm cloth for shirt, 6 m 85 cm cloth for trousers and 6 m 45 cm for kurti. How much cloth did she purchase in all ?

+

3. Kadir threw a ball 25 m 22 cm away. Ali threw the ball 24 m 88 cm farther. How much distance did Ali threw the ball ?

+

4. Mona had 10 m long string. She cut 5 m 50 cm out of it to give to Roma. How much long string is left with Mona ?

+

5. From a rope of length 7 m 25 cm, a piece of 2 m 75 cm is cut out. What is the length of the left out piece ?

+

6. Abhinav jumps 2 m 76 cm high. Ram jumps 87 cm less than him. How much high does Ram jump ?

+

Chapter 11

Measurement of Weight

Learning Objectives :
❖ What is Measurement of Weight ? ❖ Addition of Kilogram and Gram ❖ Subtraction of Kilogram and Gram ❖ Word Problems on Kilogram and Gram

What is Measurement of Weight ?

To know how much weighty any object is called measurement of weight.

Generally, we measure weight by kilograms and grams.

Kilo means one thousand.

So, 1 kilogram = 1000 gram

We write 1 kilogram in short as 1 kg.

We write 1 gram in short as 1 g.

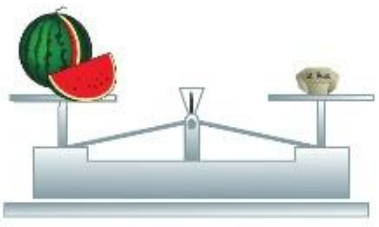
Thus, Half kilogram = 500 gram

Quarter kilogram = 250 gram

We use several gram-kilogram weights for weighing articles.

Some of the weights used are the following :

To know the weight of article, we put the article on one pan of a simple balance. Then we put weights on the other pan to balance the article.



Weight of watermelon is 2 kilogram.

Find the total of weights in each case :

650g

We use kg to weigh big packets or bags of dal, sugar, rice, fruits, vegetables, etc.

We use g to weigh small packets of fruits, biscuits, sweets, sugar, etc.

Would you use kg or g to weight these ?

Fill g or kg in the blanks :

1.	Weight of a small packet of biscuits	=	50	g
2.	Weight of rice for the family for a week	=	5	kg
3.	Weight of a cartoon of grapes	=	5	
4.	Weight of a chocolate	=	25	
5.	Weight of an apple	=	250	
6.	Weight of a packet of salt	=	1	
7.	Weight of a muskmelon	=	2	
8.	Weight of a basket of apples	=	10	
9.	Weight of a bread pack	=	400	
10.	Weight of an ice-cream cone	=	50	
11.	Weight of a 1 year old baby	=	4	
12.	Weight of your maths book	=	300	
13.	Weight of a big tomato	=	50	

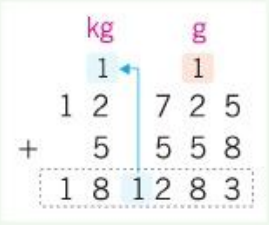
Addition of Kilogram and Gram

Example 1 : Add 12 kg 725 g and 5 kg 558 g.

Solution : We add both the weights like common addition.

12 kg 725 g + 5 kg 558 g = 18 kg 283 g

Sum = 18 kg 283 g



Add :

kg	g
35	365
+ 18	235

kg	g
19	072
+ 67	289

kg	g
26	225
+ 24	175

kg	g
34	755
+ 43	155

kg	g
16	685
+ 8	426

kg	g
28	785
+ 16	097

kg	g
8	339
+ 8	678

kg	g
4	456
+ 54	656

kg	g
8	878
+ 49	829

kg	g
29	685
+ 1	185

kg	g
36	515
+ 15	885

kg	g
44	646
+ 21	195

Subtraction of Kilogram and Gram

Example 2 : Subtract 9 kg 785 g from 14 kg 631 g.

Solution : We subtract both the weights like common subtraction.

14 kg 631 g – 9 kg 785 g = 4 kg 846 g

Remainder = 4 kg 846g

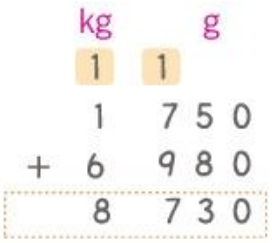
	kg		g		
	0	13	15	12	11
	1	4	6	3	1
–		9	7	8	5
		4	8	4	6

Subtract :

kg	g	kg	g	kg	g
5	9 0 0	3 0	7 5 0	3 0	7 0 0
–	3 4 7 5	– 2 5	5 8 0	– 2 5	2 5 0
3 8	7 3 0	2 6	5 0 2	2 8	4 1 2
–	9 6 5 9	–	7 4 2 1	– 1 8	2 2 0
5 0	8 2 5	8 4	3 0 5	8 7	8 3 0
– 3 9	7 7 0	– 6 1	1 0 8	– 3 5	7 5 5
2 2	7 0 0	4 4	5 5 0	5 2	2 5 0
– 1 1	3 5 0	– 2 3	1 7 5	– 2 4	1 2 5

Word Problems on Kilogram and Gram

1. Weight of an empty tin is 1kg 750 g. Weight of chocolates in it is 6 kg 980 g. Find the weight of the tin and chocolates together.



2. A box of mangoes weighs 14 kg 250 g and another box of mangoes weighs 15 kg 550 g. Find the total weight of both the boxes.

3. Madhu purchased 2 kg 250 g of sugar and 4 kg 650 g of rice. How much total weight she has to carry ?

4. A tin with sugar weighs 6 kg 350 g. If the empty tin weighs 1 kg 480g, what is the weight of sugar ?

5. Shiva purchased 6 kg 678 g of sweets. He gave 5 kg 976 g of sweets to his friends. How much sweets are left with him ?

6. Weight of Madhu was 24 kg 600 g. Her weight was reduced by 8 kg 975 g because of illness. What is her weight now ?

Chapter 12

Measurement of Capacity

Learning Objectives :

❖ What is Measurement of Capacity ? ❖ Addition of Litre and Millilitre ❖ Subtraction of Litre and Millilitre
❖ Word Problems on Litre and Millilitre

➲ What is Measurement of Capacity ?

To know the quantity of any liquid is called measurement of capacity.

In the other words, quantity of a liquid that a vessel can hold is its capacity.

We measure milk, kerosene and petrol in litres and millilitres.

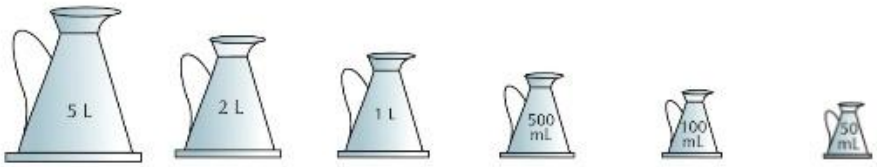
1 litre = 1000 millilitres

We write litre in short as L.

We write millilitre in short as mL.

Have you seen the measure of milk with the milk vendor ?

The measure for petrol or kerosene vessels are of different shapes :



Half litre = 500 mL

Quarter litre = 250 mL

We also measure cold liquid, drinks medicines and cooking oil in litres and millilitres.

Generally, we use litre (L) to measure big amounts of water, milk, oil etc.

We use millilitres (mL) to measure small amount of medicine, shampoo, milk etc.

Would you use L or mL to measure these ?

Fill in the blanks :

1.	Petrol in the scooter's tank	=	2	L
2.	Small pack of shampoo	=	10	mL
3.	Coke bottle you drink	=	200	
4.	Cooking oil tin	=	2	
5.	Milk in a cup	=	100	
6.	Water in a bucket	=	15	
7.	Small pack of mango drink	=	250	
8.	Milk in the container of a milkman	=	20	
9.	Kerosene in a drum	=	200	
10.	Water in one coconut	=	100	
11.	Tomato sauce in a bottle	=	300	
12.	Cough syrup medicine	=	100	
13.	A spoonful of medicine	=	5	

Addition of Litre and Millilitre

Example 1 : Add 4 L 865 mL and 5 L 469 mL.

Solution : We add both the volumes like common addition.

4 L 865 mL + 5 L 469 mL = 10 L 334 mL

Sum = 10 L 334mL

	L	mL
	1	1 1
	4	8 6 5
+	5	4 6 9
	10	1 3 3 4

Add :

L	mL
15	200
+ 13	175

L	mL
44	226
+ 10	390

L	mL
29	075
+ 38	850

L	mL
15	560
+ 18	375

L	mL
24	571
+ 16	392

L	mL
36	825
+ 28	170

L	mL
40	066
+ 28	839

L	mL
9	661
+ 68	259

L	mL
32	943
+ 18	678

L	mL
27	650
+ 2	250

L	mL
65	05
+ 32	25

L	mL
15	357
+ 4	213

Subtraction of Litre and Millilitre

Example 2 : Subtract 6 L 987 mL from 12 L 275 mL.

Solution : We Subtract both the volumes like common Subtraction.

12 L 275 mL + 6 L 987 mL = 5 L 288 mL

Remainder = 5 L 288 mL

	L		mL	
	0	11	11	16	15
	1	2	2	7	5
–		6	9	8	7
		5	2	8	8

Subtract :

L	mL
8	5 7 0
–	3 4 3 5

L	mL
5	0 7 8
–	3 5 3 9

L	mL
15	3 0 0
– 12	2 2 5

1 9	8 5 9
–	8 6 6 1

2 8	3 2 3
–	4 4 1 4

1 5	4 1 8
–	3 7 3 9

3 9	7 5 1
– 2 8	8 6 9

2 5	0 7 8
– 1 8	5 3 9

9 0	0 0 5
– 8 0	2 7 7

8 2	5 0
– 6 4	5 0

9 8	8 5 0
– 6 2	0 7 5

8 4	6 9 8
– 4 3	0 8 9

Word Problems on Litre and Millilitre

1. A tin contains 16 L 630 mL of oil and another 14 L 860 mL. How much oil is there in both the tins ?

	L	mL
	1	
	16	630
+	14	860
	31	490

2. Ravi's cow gives 15 L 350 mL of milk everyday. His buffalo gives 17 litre 250 mL of milk everyday. How much milk does Ravi get from both ?

3 Mona has 6 L 750 mL of petrol in his car. She got 5 L 470 mL of petrol more in it. How much petrol is there in the car now ?

4. A bucket can hold 15 L of water. Rita poured 6 L 950 mL of water in it. How much water can this bucket hold more ?

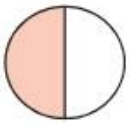
5. A small tin contains 6 L 960 mL of oil. A big tin contains 16 L 825 mL of oil. How much more oil the big tin contains ?

6. There was 3 L 645 mL of milk in the kitchen. The children drank 2 L 350 mL out of it. How much milk is left ?

Let's Recall

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :

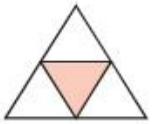
1. What fraction of the figure is shaded ?



(a) $\frac{1}{4}$ ◯ (b) $\frac{1}{3}$ ◯

(c) $\frac{1}{2}$ ◯ (d) $\frac{1}{5}$ ◯

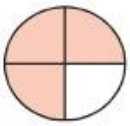
2. Fraction for the shaded part in the figure is :



(a) $\frac{1}{4}$ ◯ (b) $\frac{1}{2}$ ◯

(c) $\frac{1}{3}$ ◯ (d) $\frac{1}{5}$ ◯

3. Fraction for the shaded part in the figure is :



(a) $\frac{1}{4}$ ◯ (b) $\frac{1}{2}$ ◯

(c) $\frac{3}{4}$ ◯ (d) $\frac{1}{5}$ ◯

4. The conversion of 1225 paise into ₹ is :

(a) ₹ 1.225 ◯ (b) ₹ 1225 ◯ (c) ₹ 12.25 ◯ (d) ₹ 122.50 ◯

5. The sum of ₹ 18.70, ₹ 9.20, ₹ 12.00 and ₹ 14.50 is :

(a) ₹ 65.90 ◯ (b) ₹ 53.90 ◯ (c) ₹ 54.40 ◯ (d) ₹ 55.00 ◯

6. Monu bought a toy for ₹ 32.50. He gave ₹ 50 to the shopkeeper. The money returned by the shopkeeper to Monu is :

(a) ₹ 17.50 ◯ (b) ₹ 27.50 ◯ (c) ₹ 7.50 ◯ (d) ₹ 31.50 ◯

7. A tin can hold 15 L of water. Mona poured 4 L 750 mL of water in it. How much water can the tin hold more ?

(a) 11 L 250 mL ◯ (b) 10 L 250 mL ◯

(c) 10 L 750 mL ◯ (d) None of these ◯

8. A box of apples weighs 12 kg 250 g and another box of apples weighs 13 kg 550 g. Total weight of both the boxes is :

(a) 25 kg 700 g ◯ (b) 25 kg 800 g ◯

(c) 26 kg 800 g ◯ (d) None of these ◯

Chapter 13

Unit-VI : Measurement of Time

Clock and Calendar

Learning Objectives :

❖ What is the Clock ? ❖ Telling the Time ❖ Calendar ❖ Calendar of January 2019

What is the Clock ?

A clock is an instrument used to measure, keep and indicate time. The hours are marked on the dial (or face) of the clock from 1 to 12. The dial between one number to the next number is divided into 5 equal parts.

Each part shows 1 minute for the long hand. Thus, long hand moves 1 full round in $12 \times 5 = 60$ minutes.

1 hour = 60 minutes

The short hand takes 1 hour to move from one number to the next number.

Telling the Time

In the clock above, the short (hour) hand has crossed number 1.

But it has not reached number 2. It means 1 hour.

The long (minutes) hand has moved 2 small divisions after the number 8.

Number of minutes $= 8 \times 5 + 2$

$= 40 + 2 = 42$

Hence, the time in this clock is 1 hours 42 minutes.

We also write it as 1 : 42

Common Mistake

The time is 12.30. ✗

The time is 6.00. ✓

What is the time ? Write in the box :

Draw hands on the clock to show the time given :

7 : 25

3 : 30

10 : 37

4 : 36

4 : 52

12 : 09

Hots Questions

What time does the clock show ? Fill in the blanks with 'before' or 'after' :

_____ half past 2

_____ half past 9

_____ half past 2

➲ Calendar

There are 24 hours in a day.

Midnight to noon	12 hours
Noon to next midnight	+ 12 hours
	24 hours

Days are also measure of time.

7 days make a week.

1. Sunday
2. Monday
3. Tuesday,
4. Wednesday,
5. Thursday,
6. Friday,
7. Saturday.

For measuring longer periods of time, we use measures of months and years.

There are 12 months in a year.

Number of days in each month :

January	31	July	31
February (29 in a leap year)	28	August	31
March	31	September	30
April	30	October	31
May	31	November	30
June	30	December	31

After every December comes January.

Each month comes again after 12 months.

1 year has 365 days.

1 leap year has 366 days.

A year that is divisible by 4 is called a leap year.

For example, the years 2008, 2012, 2016, 2020, 2024

Complete the names of the days :

W	_____	Th	_____
F	_____	Sa	_____
Tu	_____	Su	_____
M	_____		

Fill in the blanks :

1. First day of the week
2. Last day of the week
3. Shortest month of the year
4. Number of months having 30 days each
5. Number of months having 31 days each
6. Month of our Independence Day
7. Month just after March
8. Number of days in a year
9. Number of months in a year.

Life Skills

Helping at home!

If you get up at 9 o'clock and sleep at 9 o' clock you have 12 hours.
Can you take out 1 hour on each Sunday to help at home ?
What can you do ? Tick (✓) as many as you can. Add your own too.

clean my room	lay the table
water the plants	help clean up after a meal
open the door for visitors	get water for guests

Calendar of January 2019

Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

A calendar shows months, dates and days. The number of days in a month is called its date. First day of January 2019 is Tuesday. Last day of January 2019 is Thursday. There are 4 Sundays in January 2019. Everyday of the week comes again after 7 days.

For example : First Monday of January 2019 falls on the date 7th.

Second Monday falls on the date : 7 + 7 = 14 th

Third Monday falls on the date : 14 + 7 = 21st

Look at the calendar above and fill in the blanks :

1. Dates of all Fridays are
2. Date of the last Monday is
3. Day of 26th of January 2019 is
4. Date of the second Saturday is
5. Number of Sundays are
6. Day of the 16th date
7. Date of the first Sunday is
8. Date of the last Sunday is

Project

In which month does the birthday of each member of your family fall ? Write the month and the name of the person in the birthday wheel. Use their favourite colours to colour the months.

Chapter 14

Unit-VII : Geometry and Patterns

Line, Curve and Surfaces

Learning Objectives :

❖ Some Geometrical Figures ❖ Kinds of Straight Line ❖ Surfaces : Plane and Curved ❖ Faces, Edges and Vertices

Some Geometrical Figures

A small round mark or spot is called dot. Put your pen or pencil on the paper. A round mark or spot will made. It is called dot or point.

We gave a name to a point by any alphabet such as, *AB* or *C*.

If we join two points, then make a line segment or curve.

If we join two points straight by a ruler, then we get a line segment.

It is called line segment *AB*. It's sign is *AB*.

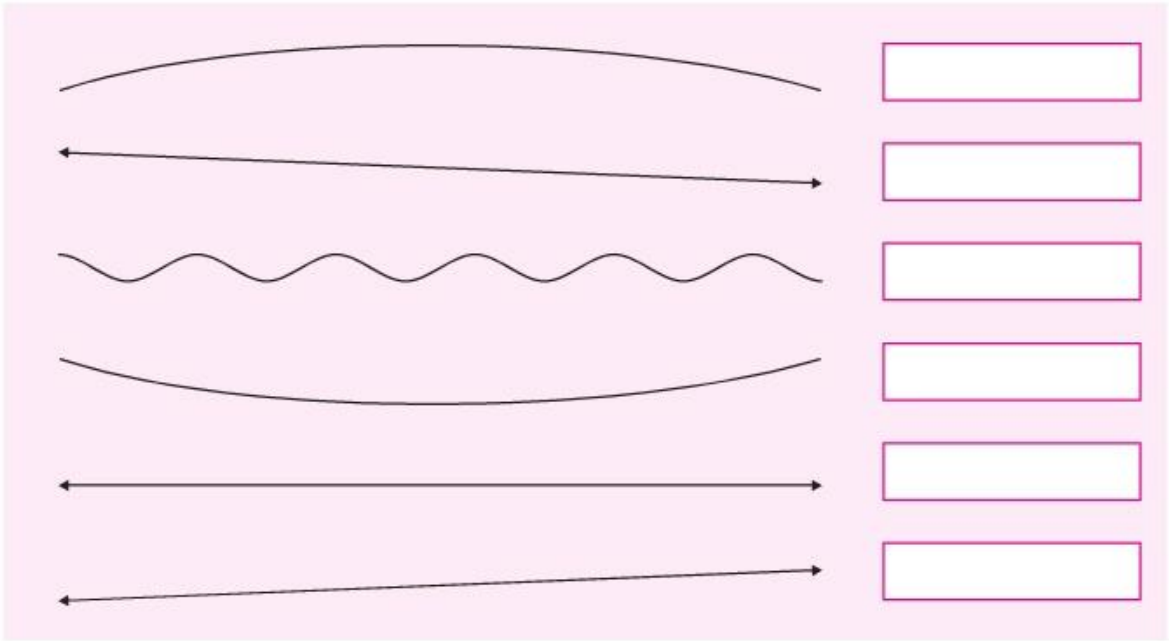
On producing the line segment endlessly we get a line.

We put arrows on two ends of line segment to show a line.

It is called line AB. If we join two points in any way without a ruler, then we get a curve.

It is called curve *AB*.

Is the figure a line or a curve ? Write :



Kinds of Straight Line

The straight line is of three kinds. You can see below.

Standing line Sleeping line Slanting line

Take some matchsticks. Use them to write today's date.

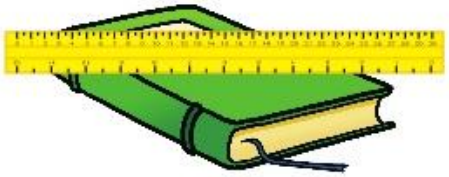
14-11-2019

How many lines of each kind did you make ?

➲ Surfaces : Plane and Curved

The upper most part of an article which we usually see or touch is called its surface.

Put a scale on a book. The scale's surface touches the surface of the table regularly.



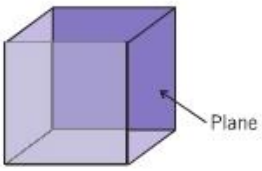
Now put this scale on a cricket ball. The scale's surface does not touch the surface of the Cricket ball regularly.

The surface of the book is plane.

The surface of the cricket ball is curved.

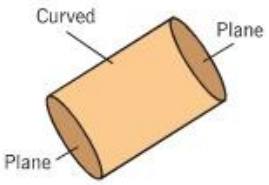
Similarly, surface of all the faces of cubes and cuboids is plane.

Surface of a sphere is curved.

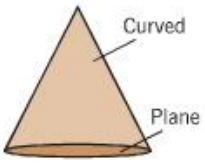


cube

sphere



cylinder



cone

Surface of two faces of the cylinder is plane.

The surface of the third face of cylinder is curved.

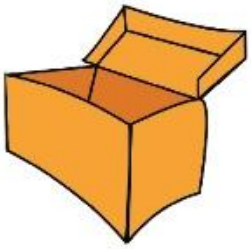
The surface of one face of the cone is plane.

The surface of the other face of the cone is curved.

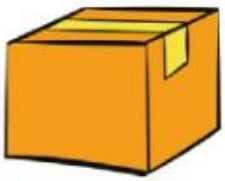
Thus, the surface of cone and cylinder are plane and curved both.

Mark each surface of the articles–plane/curved :





Tick (✓) the correct word :

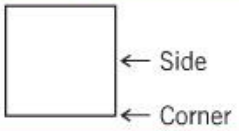
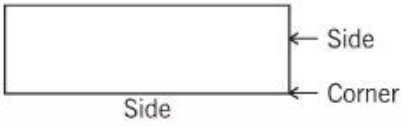
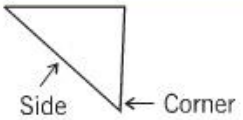
1. The surface of a football is : plane/curved
2. The surface of the wall of a room is : plane/curved
3. The surface of your book is : plane/curved
4. The surface of an apple is : plane/curved

Write the names of three articles having surfaces plane and curved both :

_____ _____ _____

Faces, Edges and Vertices

How many corners and sides do these flat shapes have ?

Shape	Corners	Sides
	4	4
		
		
		

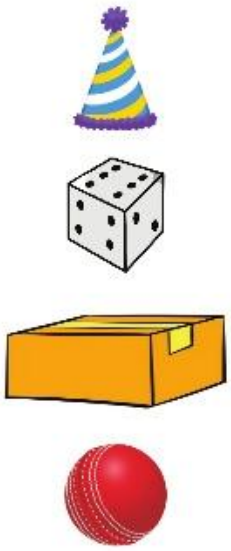
Now do yourself

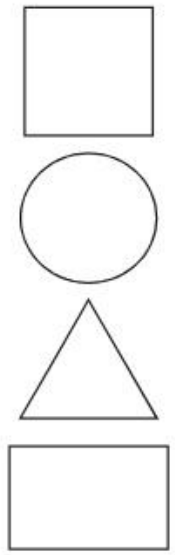
- Keep all your notebooks one on top of the other.
  They should all be the same size.
  What shape do you get ? _____

- Ask your parents to give you ₹ 1 or ₹ 2 coins.
  Keep all the coins one on top of the other.
  What shape do you get ? _____

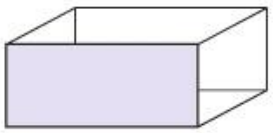
- Take four dice from your ludo game.
  Keep them joined together.
  Then place four more dice one on top of each dice.
  What shape do you get ? _____

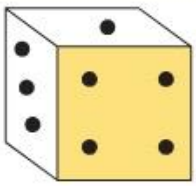
Match the pictures with the correct shapes :

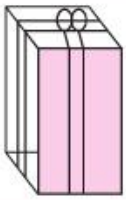




Name the shapes of the colour faces :







Fill in the blanks :

A cube has ____ faces.
A cylinder has ____ edges.

A sphere has ____ vertex.
A cone has ____ faces.

Chapter

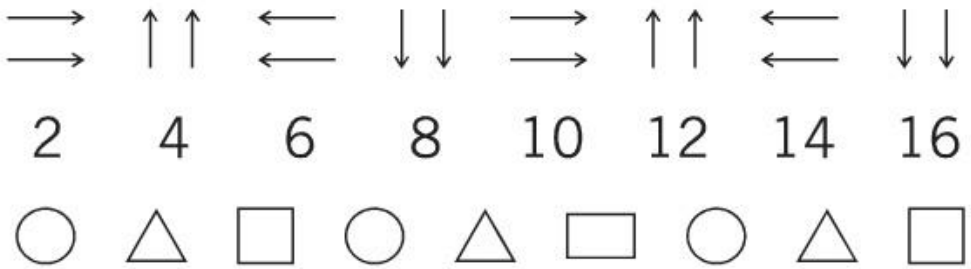
15 Patterns

Learning Objectives :

❖ What is Patterns ? ❖ Kinds of Patterns

What is Patterns ?

A pattern is an arrangement of lines, shapes, numbers, colours, alphabets etc. That is repeated again and again.



These are pattern.

Kinds of Patterns

There are many kinds of patterns. Some are number patterns, alphabet patterns, geometrical patterns, etc.

A list of numbers that follows a certain sequence or pattern is called a number pattern.

For example : 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18.....

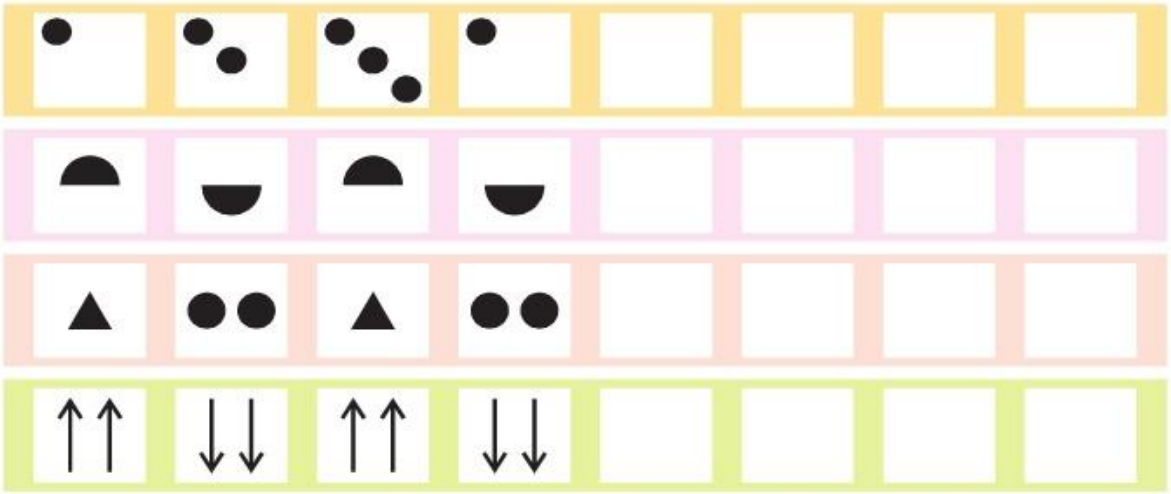
The above number pattern starts at 3 and skip count by 3 each time.

In alphabet patterns we place letters of the alphabet in ways that make it repetitive.

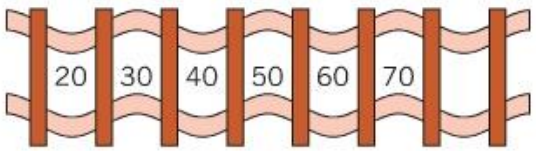
For example : M, N, O, M, N, O, M, N, O

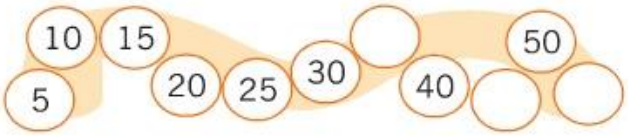
The above pattern repeates letters M, N and O in a sequential manner.

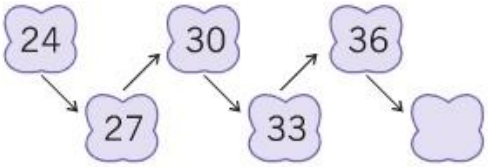
Look at the patterns and fill up the boxes :



Look at some patterns with numbers. Fill the number in the blank space of each pattern :







Read and write what comes next :

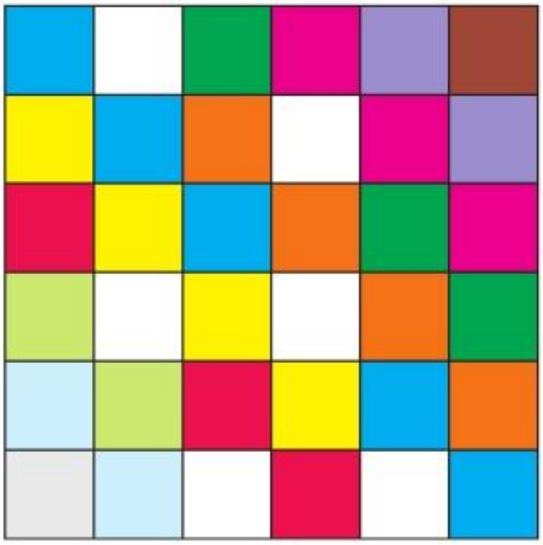
DAY	NIGHT	DAY		
1	2	1		
15	20	25		
18	21	24		
55	50	45		
20	19	18		
40	38	36		
AA	BB	CC		
AB	CD	EF		

What will come next ? Draw it :

1 3 5 7 _____ _____ _____ _____

5 10 15 20 _____ _____ _____ _____

Colour the white boxes. Complete the pattern :



Learning By Doing

- Take some ladies' fingers.
- Ask Mummy or Papa to cut them into two halves.
- Dip the halves in different colours.
- Dab them on white paper to make beautiful patterns.

Chapter 16

Data Handling

Learning Objectives :
❖ What is Data Handling ? ❖ Listing Things

What is Data Handling ?

Collection of information is called data handling.

Mohan have 30 students in his class. In them, 8 like football, 4 like kabaddi, 10 like cricket and 8 like hockey.

It is called data handling.

Papa, Roma, Mehul and Mummy went shopping for Diwali. Mona made a list of things they bought for the house.

Diyas	Candles	Glitter bulbs	Lanterns
30	20	16	4

Mona and Mummy used the following for decoration.

Diyas	Candles	Glitter bulbs	Lanterns
27	20	13	3

How many of each were left ? Write in your notebook.

These were some of the things that Mona's family ate during the week.

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Bhindi masala	Vegetable biryani	Dal-rice	Matar paneer	Stuffed capsicum	Rajma rice	Dum aloo

On how many days was rice not cooked ?

On how many days were vegetables cooked ?

Rajma-rice was cooked how many days after matar paneer ?

Bhindi masala was cooked how many days before Saturday ?

Write in capital letters the names of your teachers :

My class teacher

My music teacher

My games teacher

Now count and write how many of each of these letters are there in the names :

How many As ? How many Ts ? How many Ss ?

Listing Things

Mother is going to the market. She makes a list of the things she has to buy.

List of Items	Number of Items
Biscuits	2 packets
Sugar	1 packet
Tea leaves	1 packet
Soaps	2
Toothbrush	4

After she has bought the items, she ticks it.

A list also helps us to remember important information.

Project

1. With the help of an adult, open the first-aid box at home.
   Make a list of the items in the box. Find out what each item is used for.
2. Make a list of the things you carry in your schoolbag everyday.

Life Skills

Your parents keep summer and winter clothes in two different cupboards. Which of these will go into the winter box ? Encircle them :

cotton shirts/frocks/mufflers/sweaters/sun shades

long socks/short pants/cotton skirts/jackets/sleeveless/T-shirts

ankle-socks/stockings/woollen gloves/long trousers

Help your parents fold the clothes and put them away in the winter cupboard.

Make a list of the things you have to do during the weekend :

This is your list.

TO DO LIST

This is Mugdha's list

TO DO LIST

- Change cover of Maths notebook
- Clean my bicycle
- Polish school shoes
- Complete homework

Birthday time for Mona's class! The table shows the number of boys and girls in Mona's class who have their birthdays in each month of the year. Write the missing numbers :

Months	Girls	Boys	In all
January	1	2	3
February	3	4	
March	1	1	
April		2	6
May		4	4
June	2	5	
July	0		2
August	1	4	
September		3	5
October	2	0	
November	5		7
December	3		9

Look at the birthday chart and answer the questions :

1. Which month has the most number of birthdays ?
2. Which month has the least number of birthdays ?
3. How many boys celebrate their birthdays in December ?
4. How many girls celebrate their birthdays in April ?

How do the children in Mona's class come to school ?

Means of Transport				
Number of Children	7	5	12	14

Least number of children come _____

Most number of children come _____

How many children come by bicycle ?

How many more children come by bus than by car ?

Look at these fresh fruits. Count and fill in the information in the following table :

Fruits					
Numbers					

What is the total number of fruits in the basket ? 

Hots Questions

Read about the trees in Mona's school ground. Think and answer the questions. Ashoka trees are the most. Neem trees are more than tamarind trees. Tamarind trees are the least.

How many tamarind trees are there ? 5 3 2

How many neem trees are there ? 1 5 2

How many Ashoka trees are there ? 9 4 3

Let's Recall

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :

1. The time from 12 O' clock noon to 12 O' clock mid-night is called :

   (a) am ◯ (b) pm ◯

   (c) both (a) and (b) ◯ (d) None of these ◯

2. The number of days in the month of February in a leap year is :

   (a) 28 ◯ (b) 29 ◯ (c) 27 ◯ (d) None of these ◯

3. To convert days into hours, we multiply the number of days by :

   (a) 30 ◯ (b) 60 ◯ (c) 28 ◯ (d) 24 ◯

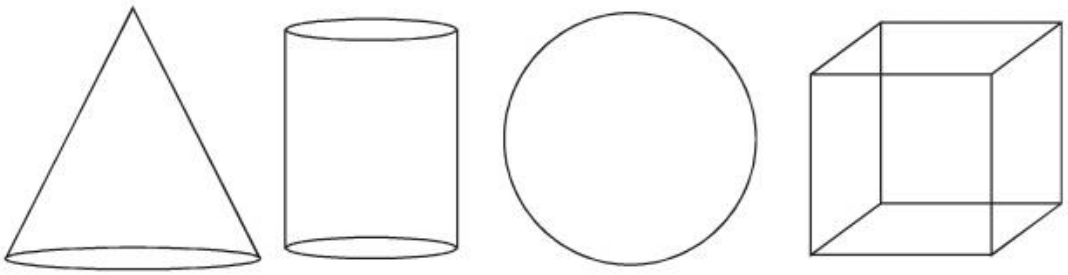
4. When the number hand in a clock is at 3. it is read as :

   (a) quarter past ◯ (b) quarter to ◯

   (c) half past ◯ (d) None of these ◯

5. Which one of the following figure has 3 faces ?

   (a) (b) (c) (d)



6. A solid having only one edge is a :

   (a) cone ◯ (b) square ◯ (c) triangle ◯ (d) None of these ◯

7. Frequency 9 can be represented by tally marks as :

   (a) ← ◯ (b) ↘ ◯ (c) ↙ ◯ (d) → ◯

Half Yearly Test Paper

(Based on Chapter From 1 to 8)

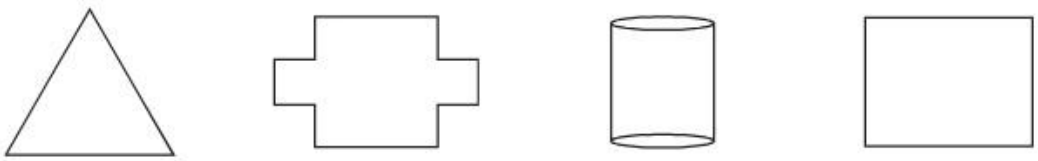
Time _____
MM _____

Note : All questions are compulsory.

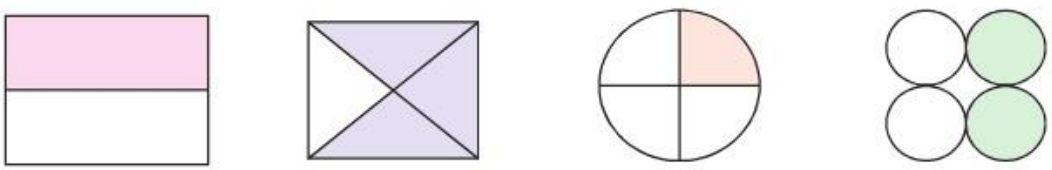
A. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. 469 has _____ tens.
   (a) 4 ◯ (b) 6 ◯ (c) 9 ◯ (d) None of these ◯
2. The place value of 9 in 976 is _____.
   (a) 9 ◯ (b) 90 ◯ (c) 900 ◯ (d) None of these ◯
3. 265 + 469 is _____.
   (a) 734 ◯ (b) 634 ◯ (c) 744 ◯ (d) 644 ◯
4. 844 – 567 is _____.
   (a) 367 ◯ (b) 267 ◯ (c) 377 ◯ (d) 277 ◯
5. 286 × 3 is _____.
   (a) 758 ◯ (b) 858 ◯ (c) 658 ◯ (d) 685 ◯
6. 72 ÷ 8 is _____.
   (a) 5 ◯ (b) 7 ◯ (c) 9 ◯ (d) 8 ◯

B. Draw a line to cut each shape in half :



C. Write the fraction for the shaded part :



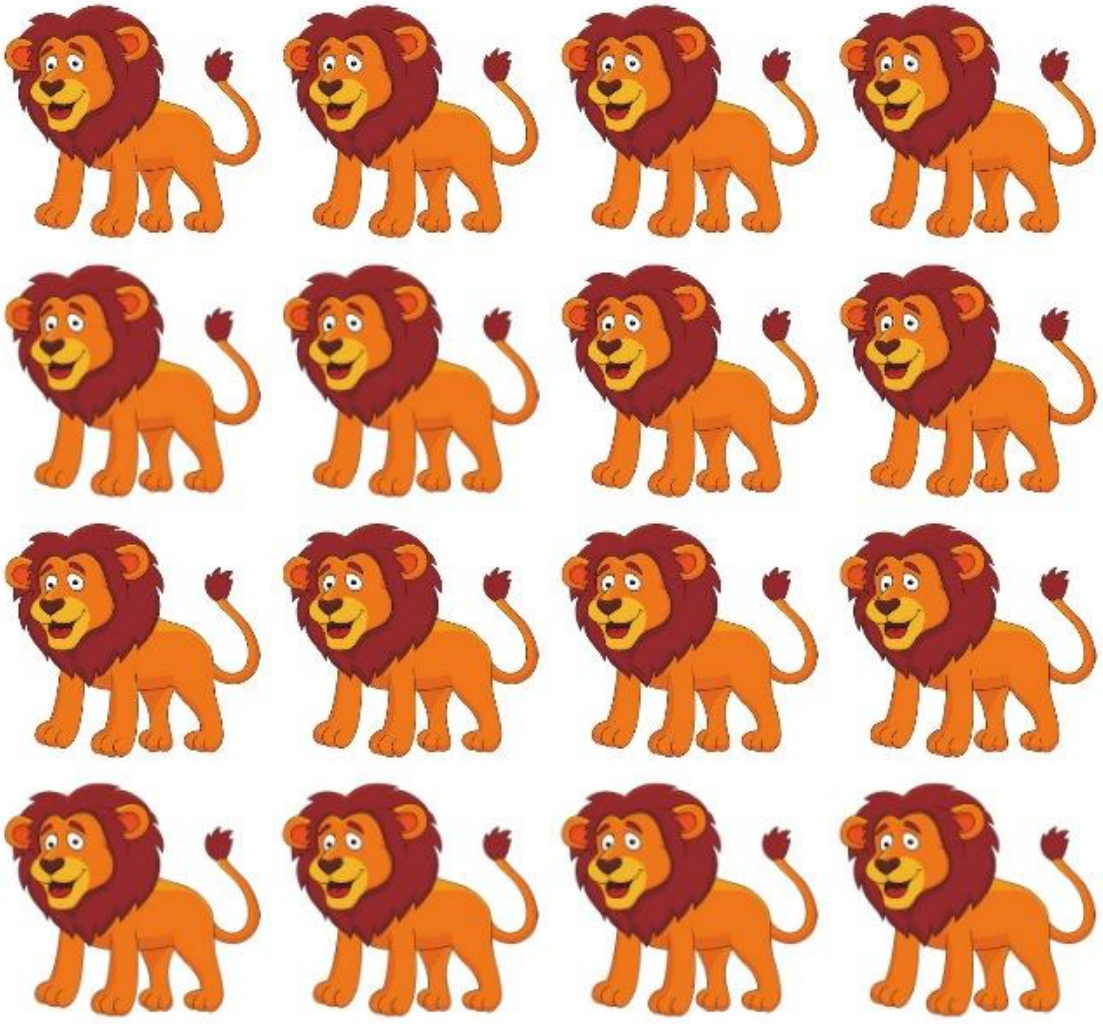
D. There are 536 students in a school. If the number of girl is 278 what is the number of boys ?

E. In a cattle farm there are 329 buffaloes and 145 cows. How many animals are there in all ?

F. Mona gave 8 toffees to each of her 54 classmates. How many toffees did she give in all ?

G. 48 mangoes are equally divided among 6 children. How many mangoes does each child get ?

H. Divide these picture in one fourth :



Annual Test Paper

(Based on Chapter From 1 to 16)

Time _____
MM _____

1. Fill in the blanks :

508	509								
303	302								

2. Write number-names :

319 _____

756 _____

3. How many hundreds, tens and ones :

473 = ____ hundreds + ____ tens + ____ ones

4. Compare the numbers and put > or < in between :

102 ____ 98 275 ____ 257 755 ____ 751

5. Write the greatest and least numbers of three digits.

6. Write in the ascending and descending order :

630, 733, 819, 602 _____

7. Add :

7 5 + 4 3	9 8 + 8 2	5 8 2 + 3 8 9	2 9 7 + 3 0 5
_____	_____	_____	_____

8. Subtract :

4 8 – 2 5	7 5 – 4 9	3 2 0 – 1 6 4	5 2 3 – 3 7 6
_____	_____	_____	_____

9. Solve the following :

$$\begin{array}{r} 177 \\ \times\ 5 \\ \hline \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 229 \\ \times\ 4 \\ \hline \end{array} \qquad 4\overline{)32} \qquad 5\overline{)35}$$

10. Solve the following :

₹	P
9	35
+ 19	45

m	cm
9	54
− 1	78

m	cm
72	72
− 18	18

11. Solve the following :

L	mL
9	661
+ 68	259

kg	g
26	502
− 7	421

kg	g
84	305
− 61	108

12. Fill in the blanks :

(a) First day of the week

(b) Number of months having 31 days each

(c) Month of your birthday