

EXERCISE 2

Pick out the Nouns and write them in the proper column.

1. Beena is the daughter of my sister.
2. There was a big crowd to see the match of the two teams.
3. He is known for his generosity.
4. Peter is younger than Paul.
5. Iron, silver and gold are useful metals.
6. They praised us for our honesty and truthfulness.

Common	Proper	Collective	Abstract	Material
<u>Sister</u> ...	<u>Beena</u>	<u>Teams</u> ...	<u>generosity</u> ...	<u>Iron</u>
<u>daughter</u>	<u>Peter</u>	<u>crowd</u> ...	<u>honesty</u> ...	<u>Silver</u>
<u>match</u> ...	<u>Paul</u>	<u>truthfulness</u> ...	<u>gold</u>
.....
.....

EXERCISE 3

Supply a suitable Collective Noun for each blank. You may choose from the box:-

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. A <u>bouquet</u>of flowers. | 5. A..... <u>fleet</u>of ships. |
| 2. A..... <u>herd</u>of cattle. | 6. A..... <u>pack</u>of cards. |
| 3. A..... <u>grove</u>of trees. | 7. A..... <u>gang</u>of thieves. |
| 4. A..... <u>flock</u>of sheep. | 8. A..... <u>bunch</u>of keys. |

herd, fleet, grove, pack, bunch, flock, gang, bouquet.

EXERCISE 4

Read the following group of words. Underline the noun that is different in kind from the rest in each group.

1. apple, car, baby, aeroplane, beauty, river.
2. Mohan, Capt Singh, Miss Das, lady, Surjeet, Meena.
3. Man, crowd, gang, herd, pack, bundle.
4. Shirt, coat, dress, wool, muffler, sari.
5. Beauty, sweetness, sweets, kindness, wisdom, love.
6. Iron, gold, ring, cotton, wool, wheat.

EXERCISE 3

Supply the feminine gender next to each. You may choose the words from the box.

- | | | | |
|-----------|---------------|------------|---------------|
| 1. Boy | girl..... | 2. Brother | sister..... |
| 3. Master | mistress..... | 4. Uncle | |
| 5. Bull | cow..... | 6. Actor | actress..... |
| 7. Dog | bitch..... | 8. Prince | princess..... |
| 9. Horse | mare..... | 10. Nephew | niece..... |

EXERCISE 4

Pick each word from the box and write it under the proper 'gender' heading.

poetess, horse, thief, pen, milkmaid, daughter, student, pupil, lord, lion, paper, infant, mother, bat, stone, husband.

Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Common
1. horse.....	poetess.....	pen.....	thief.....
2. lion.....	milkmaid	paper.....	student.....
3. husband	daughter.	bat.....	pupil.....
4. lord.....	mother.....	stone.....	infant.....

4. Two cups of tea. (not 'Two teas')



5. Five kilos of flour. (not 'Five flours')



Articles 'a' or 'an' cannot be used with uncountable nouns.

The uncountable nouns do not have plural forms.

We do not put any number before them, like one, two, three, etc. We do not put 'a' or 'an' before them to indicate 'one'. Hence "a butter, a work, a tea or a flour" is wrong. However, we can say "a packet of butter, a bag of flour, a loaf of bread, a cup of tea, a bag of flour, etc".

EXERCISE 1

Next to each word, write C for countable or U for uncountable, as the case may be. One is done for you.

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|--------------|----------|
| 1. Rice | ...U.... | 8. Sugar | ...U.... |
| 2. Milk | ...U.... | 9. Puppy | ...C.... |
| 3. Knife | ...C.... | 10. Elephant | ...C.... |
| 4. Water | ...U.... | 11. Cheese | ...U.... |
| 5. Egg | ...C.... | 12. Plate | ...C.... |
| 6. Jam | ...U.... | 13. Stick | ...C.... |
| 7. Meat | ...U.... | 14. Ink | ...U.... |

EXERCISE 2

Write sentences after changing nouns from singular to plural or from plural to singular, as the case may be. One is done for you.

- The boy carried his luggage.
The boys carried their luggage.
- The soldiers are carrying guns.
A... soldier... is... carrying... a... gun.....
- Some students are sleeping in the classrooms.
A... student... is... sleeping... in... the... classroom.

4. He fried an egg.
They fried some eggs.
5. Dogs are faithful animals.
The dog is a faithful animal.
6. Man is an animal.
Men are animals.

EXERCISE 3

Fill in the blanks with suitable phrases given in the box:-

a bundle of, a tin of, a glass of, a cake of, a cup of,
 a packet of, a bunch of, a piece of

1. The child drank *a glass of* milk.
 2. We had *a tin of* biscuits for our lunch.
 3. He gave me *a bundle of* notes.
 4. The driver had *a cup of* tea.
 5. Reena brought *a packet of* cheese from England.
 6. We drew it with *a piece of* chalk.
 7. She washed the clothes with *a cake of* soap.
 8. She carries *a bunch of* keys.

EXERCISE 4

Tick (✓) the correct sentences and cross (X) the wrong ones after underlining the number or 'a' used before uncountable nouns. One is done for you.

1. The shopkeeper gave me a bread. (X)
 2. A fat man stood near the bridge. (✓)
 3. The cat caught a mouse. (✓)
 4. He drank three teas in two hours. (X)
 5. The little girl ate the slice of bread with jam. (✓)
 6. The puppy was chased by a bull. (✓)
 7. There is an apple tree behind his house. (✓)
 8. We bought three flours and two butters. (X)
 9. We counted the leaves on the tree. (✓)
 10. The boy threw three pieces of chalk at me. (✓)

EXERCISE 1

Pick out the pronouns in each sentence and write them in the box:-

1. I saw them going to the market.
2. Who knows you here?
3. They helped us.
4. He opened the door though it was locked.
5. The teacher gave her a watch but she lost it.
6. We asked them to come here.
7. My father wanted me to read it.
8. Do you agree with me?
9. He is coming with us.
10. I don't know him well.

I and them
Who, you
They, us
He, it
her, she, it
we, them
My, me, it
you, me
He, us
I, him

EXERCISE 2

Replace the italicized words with suitable pronouns:

1. We saw the elephants. *The elephants* were black.
2. The girl was running. *The girl* fell down.
3. The boy did the test well. The teacher gave *the boy* a prize.
4. It is a nice book. *This book* belongs to Meena.
5. Where are the children? I want to see *the children*.
6. I know Ramu. I like *Ramu*.
7. There was some water in the glass. She drank *the water*.
8. This is a good book. I have read *this book*.
9. He came by train. *The train* came late.
10. There were three birds. *The birds* flew away.

They
she
him
it
them
him
it
it
It
They

EXERCISE 3

Pick out the pronouns and write their kinds:-

1. We are good friends.
2. Who is your brother?
3. That is a beautiful house.

Pronouns	Kinds
We	Personal
Who	Interrogative
That	Demonstrative

4. Those boxes are Peter's but these are mine.
5. Whose pencil is that?
6. Let me go home.
7. Is this ball yours or mine?
8. I congratulate you for the good work done by you.

Those, These (Demonstrative), mine (Possessive)
 Whose (Interrogative), that (Demonstrative)
 me (Personal)
 this (Demonstrative), yours + mine (Possessive)
 I, you (Personal)

EXERCISE 4

Fill in the blanks with suitable pronouns with the help of words given in the box:-

Mr. Barker was *our*... headmaster. *He*... went to see a doctor about *his*... daughter's health. *She*... was a good girl, but *her*... health was going down. "What is *her* problem?" asked the doctor. Mr. Barker related the problem. The doctor said, "You.... should take *her* to Shimla. *It*.. is a good hill station. *It*.. is in the Himalayas. The health of *your* daughter will improve.

He, She, her, It, our, his,
 What, You, her, It, her, your

EXERCISE 5

Match the columns A and B correctly. Pronouns are in italics to help you:-

A

1. You can take it from *me*. (d)
2. Who wants to know *what* is in the bag? (a)
3. *This* is the bat and *that* is the ball. (b)
4. This book is *yours* and that is *mine*. (c)

B

- (a) Interrogative Pronouns 2
- (b) Demonstrative Pronouns 3
- (c) Possessive Pronouns 4
- (d) Personal Pronouns 1

REVISION TEST

1. Add a subject to each of these predicates:

- (a) The chair is made of wood.
 (b) The fish lives in water.
 (c) A guard blew the whistle.
 (d) The peon rang the bell.
 (e) The teacher wrote on the blackboard.

2. Pick out the nouns from the following sentences. Next to each, give its kind and number.

- (a) She walked along the road.
 Kind - Common, number - Singular
- (b) They are all good children.
 Kind - Common, number - Plural
- (c) Some of the mangoes were eaten by them.
 Kind - Common, number - Plural
- (d) Next week I will be in Darjeeling.
 Kind - Common, Singular Kind - Proper, Singular
- (e) He is known for his kindness.
 Kind - Abstract, number - Singular
- (f) Sita had a fall when she was young.
 Kind - Proper, number - Singular
- (g) He killed the mice one by one.
 Kind - Common, number - Plural
- (h) The dogs started to run.
 Kind - Common, number - Plural
- (i) She called him by his name.
 Kind - Common, number - Singular
- (j) The black hen sat down near him.
 Kind - Common, number - Singular

3. Pick out the pronouns in the following sentences and next to each write what kind it is:-

- (a) Who are those people in the garden?
Who - Interrogative

- (b) Those are Raju's books.
Those - Demonstrative
- (c) I have two brothers and three sisters.
I - Personal
- (d) These boats are his.
These - Demonstrative, His - Possessive
- (e) Has your daughter written to you?
You - Personal
- (f) The teacher told us a story.
Us - Personal
- (g) He is Mini's uncle.
He - Personal

4. Pick out the adjectives and next to each write what kind it is:-

- (a) Who gave you that purse?
.....
- (b) I gave some money to the beggar.
.....
- (c) Ramesh said that he had seen two boys.
.....
- (d) He wasted all the money.
.....
- (e) Whose house is next to yours?
.....
- (f) We got our books back.
.....

5. Fill in the blanks with the different tenses of the verb 'go' as indicated in the brackets:-

- (a) The children..... to school very early. (Past tense).
- (b) My father..... to Kolkata tomorrow. (Future continuous).
- (c) The girl to the temple everyday. (Present tense).
- (d) Shethere if you ask her. (Future tense).
- (e) I..... to my sister's house. (Present continuous).
- (f) They for a picnic. (Present continuous).
- (g) Tomorrow she to her native place. (Future continuous).

Children can mean boys or girls or both. A baby can be a baby boy or a baby girl. A parent can be a mother or father. Hence these words belong to the common gender.

Nouns that can belong either to the masculine gender or to the feminine gender belong to the common gender.

parent	cousin	pupil
servant	friend	relative
neighbour	orphan	animal

EXERCISE 1

Write the plurals of the following singular nouns:-

- | | | | |
|------------|----------|---------|-----------|
| (a) book | pen | desk | teacher. |
| books | pens. | desks | teachers |
| (b) loss | watch | brush | fox. |
| losses | watches | brushes | foxes.. |
| (c) wife | loaf | thief | calf. |
| wives | loaves | thieves | calves. |
| (d) city | army | sky | copy. |
| cities | armies | skies. | copies. |
| (e) tomato | mango | hero | buffalo. |
| tomatoes | mangoes | heroes | buffaloes |
| (f) woman | child | mouse | tooth. |
| women | children | mice | teeth |

EXERCISE 2

Change the number of the following nouns (singular into plural and plural into singular) :-

- | | | | | |
|------------|-----------|---------|----------|---------|
| (a) babies | match | keys | loaves | fairy |
| baby. | matches | key.... | loaf.. | fairies |
| (b) deer | countries | mice | children | man |
| deer.. | country | mouse | child.. | men |

CLASS- FOURTH

SUB – ENGLISH II

❖ ANSWER KEY

- ❖ Question Answers write neatly in your Fair notebook and Book part do in book.
- ❖ Learn the first term syllabus.

POEM – BUTTERFLY LAUGHTER

Q1:- Learn and Write 8 lines of Poem “ Butterfly Laughter”

A. Tick the correct

1. B
2. B
3. B
4. B

PART – B

Q:- How do you think the poet feels about her grandmother? Give reasons for your answer.

Ans:- The poet feels love for her grandmother. The reasons are:-

1. She enjoys grandmother’s jokes about the butterfly.
2. If the butterfly ever came to life, it would sit on grandmother’s lap.

C:- Make Sentences

1. In the middle – The boss stopped his employee in the middle of his presentation.
2. Each morning – Each morning Bapu goes for a walk.
3. Made us laugh – The clown’s tricks made us laugh.
4. Sweet little joke – The grandmother cracked a sweet little joke to made us laugh.

5. Grandmother's lap – I used to sit on my grandmother's lap to listen story from her.

D: Match the words to form compound words.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. Rainbow | 4. understood |
| 2. Downstairs | 5. runway |
| 3. Childhood | 6. Butterfly |

E. Write the plural forms

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1. Jeans | 5. deer |
| 2. Calves | 6. Churches |
| 3. Shelves | 7. Dishes |
| 4. Pennies | 8. Lives |

F. Complete the phrases

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1. pack | 2. Crowd |
| 3. troop | 4. School |
| 5. gaggle | 6. choir |

LESSON 3 – THE TRICK THAT DID NOT WORK

A. Read the sentences and answer the questions.

1. At first Jung would not tell them anything.

a:- Who is Jung and who are 'them'?

Ans:- Jung is the lion, the king of the jungle. 'them' refers to the two jackals, Chalu and Golu.

b:- What was it that Jung would not tell them? Why?

Ans:- Jung would not tell them that he had afraid by the sound of an animal because he was ashamed about it.

C:-When Jung finally told them what was bothering him, how did they react?

Ans:- When Jung finally told them what was bothering him the jackals smiled themselves.

2. Chalu and Golu were very disappointed to hear this.

a. What were Chalu and Golu disappointed to hear?

Ans:- They were disappointed to hear that Jung had decided to leave the jungle and go away.

b. What was the reason for their disappointment?

Ans:- The reason for their disappointment was that if Jung went away they would have to work.

c. What did Chalu say he would do?

Ans:-Chalu said that he would go and find out the animal who had scared Jung.

B. Fill in the blanks with words from story

1. King, jungle
2. Jackals, Chalu and Golu, Jackals
3. big bull, lion
4. bull
5. clever, fool , fooling

C .Answer these questions.

1. Why did the jackals become arrogant?

Ans:-The Jackals became arrogant because Jung looked after them, fed them and took them along wherever he went.

2. What did the jackals tell the lion about the bull?

Ans:- The jackals told the lion about the bull that he was a messenger of the gods.

3. What 'trick' did the jackals try to play on the lion and the bull?why?

Ans:- The trick was to keep the lion and the bull afraid of each other. They played this trick to keep the lion in their power.

D. Think and Answer.

Ans:-Jackals played trick to keep the lion and the bull afraid of each other. But the lion and the bull became good friends. In this way the jackals ended up fooling themselves.

E. Fill in the blanks to complete similes

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. cat | 4. bird |
| 2. fox | 5. owl |
| 3. mouse | 6. Horse |

F. Words with same meanings from the story

- | | |
|--------------|---------------------|
| 1. strongest | 4. Afraid / fearful |
| 2. begged | 5. Beast |
| 3. Cunning | 6. Conceited |

G:-

Punctuation

A correct sentence always begins with a capital letter. We also use capital letters for the names of people, specific places and things, months and days of the week.

Simran Taj Mahal Friday July

G. Add capital letters where required to these sentences.

1. Mohini is my friend and neighbour.
2. We are travelling to England in summer.
3. Would you like to watch a movie on Saturday?
4. My kitten Bella will be a year old in May.
5. My parents moved to Mumbai from Kolkata.
6. Salim and Uday are my best friends at school.

Grammar fun



Nouns which can be counted are called **countable nouns**. These can be singular or plural.

lion tree jungle

Nouns which cannot be counted are called **uncountable nouns**. These include things and feelings which cannot be counted. We usually treat them as singular.

food water pride



GRAMMAR IN CONTEXT

countable and uncountable nouns

H. Some nouns have been underlined in these sentences. Write C for countable or U for uncountable nouns.

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| 1. The <u>jackals</u> were very clever. | C | 4. I like to eat <u>rice</u> for dinner. | U |
| 2. They hardly did any <u>work</u> . | U | 5. Please don't waste <u>electricity</u> . | U |
| 3. Alpana would like to buy a <u>rose</u> . | C | 6. Switch off the <u>lights</u> . | U |

I. Circle the countable nouns and underline the uncountable nouns in these sentences.

1. The king had two ministers.
2. There are books on the shelf that I haven't read.
3. Aditi poured some milk into a glass and took an apple from the bowl.
4. Darpan prefers rice to rotis.

gender of nouns, possessive nouns

You have learned about the masculine and feminine genders. Nouns such as *cousin* and *teacher* that refer to living things (either male or female) are said to be in the **common gender**.

Nouns such as *tree* and *piano* that refer to non-living things (neither male nor female) are said to be in the **neuter gender**.

J. Circle the nouns of the common gender and underline those of the neuter gender.

1. boxer gloves mother computer town

- | | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 2. grandfather | husband | <u>cousin</u> | <u>wood</u> | <u>pen</u> |
| 3. boy | girl | <u>teenager</u> | sister | wife |
| 4. <u>book</u> | princess | duchess | lord | <u>ruler</u> |
| 5. <u>wife</u> | <u>milk</u> | actress | <u>doctor</u> | emperor |

Possessive nouns are nouns that show possession or ownership. To make the possessive form of singular nouns we use an apostrophe with an s ('s).

a boxer's gloves a girl's eyes a lion's roar

K. Complete these funny riddles by changing the nouns within the brackets into possessive nouns.

1. What is an ant's favourite medicine? Antibiotics. (ant)
2. What is your dog's name? I don't know, he won't tell me. (dog)
3. What is a mermaid's favourite breakfast? Merma-lade on toast. (mermaid)
4. Why is a bee's hair sticky? It uses a honeycomb. (bee)
5. What is a demon's favourite drink? Demonade. (demon)

Communication skills



2020/3/30 10:59

Sir

LESSON 4 – THE PRODIGAL SON

B. ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS

1. The younger son asked his father for half of everything that his father owned. So that he could go off and have a good time.
2. The father did not like to see either of them unhappy, so he gave half of his money to the younger son.
3. He spent his gold on the splendid house, for himself and on presents for his new friends. He invited all his new friends to his house for feasts.
4. Being overjoyed on the returning of his son, the father asked his servant to hold a feast to celebrate his son's return.

5. The elder son got angry with his father after his brother came home because his father had held a feast for his younger brother who had wasted his money.
6. The elder son changed his mind because he understood the wisdom his father's words.

C. Think and answer

The younger son made friends by buying presents for them. They were not his true friends because they left him once his money was over.

D. What are these persons known as?

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1. Musician | 2. Actor |
| 3. Tailor | 4. Architect |
| 5. Mechanic | 6. Journalist |

H. Fill in the blanks

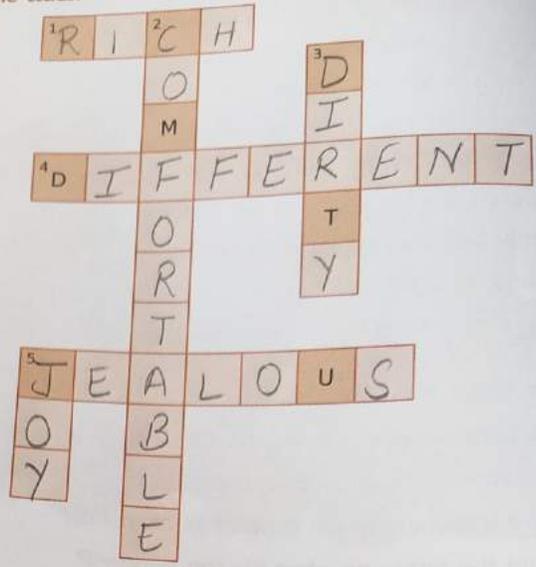
- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| 1. his | 2. mine |
| 3. theirs | 4. ours |
| 5. yours | 6. hers |

E, F, G:-

E. Complete the crossword using the clues.

- ACROSS
- 1 wealthy
 - 4 not the same
 - 5 filled with envy

- DOWN
- 2 at ease
 - 3 unclean
 - 5 happiness



Dictionary

F. Use a dictionary to find two meanings for each of these words.

- 1. ring: ① a small circular band of metal; ② A circular pattern
- 2. bitter: ① not sweet; ② resentful
- 3. beam: ① a ray of light
- 4. object: ① a purpose; ② a physical thing

Grammar fun



GRAMMAR IN CONTEXT

possessive pronouns

Pronouns that are used to show possession or ownership are called **possessive pronouns**. *Mine, yours, theirs, his, hers* and *its* are some common possessive pronouns. Remember, we never use an apostrophe with possessive pronouns.

G. Tick (✓) the correct pronouns.

- 1. This book belongs to me. It is (my/mine). ✓
- 2. Rizwan made this model. The hard work was all (him/his). ✓
- 3. Ila and Rustum live here. This house is (hers/theirs). ✓
- 4. The little white kitten belongs to Mary. It is (her/hers). ✓
- 5. My brother and I bought this toy. It is (us/ours). ✓



CLASS-IV

SUBJECT- GENERAL SCIENCE

SESSION- 2020-2021

I TERM

CHAPTER- 12 (Friction as a force)

PAGE : 101 and 102 of Book

Q4: Answer the following questions:

(a) What do you understand by friction?
Ans: Friction is a force which acts when the two bodies are in contact.

(b) How is friction useful to us? Mention any two points.
Ans: Friction is useful to us in many ways:

(i) We are able to walk due to force of friction between our feet and ground.

(ii) Vehicles and bicycles are able to run due to frictional force between tyres and road.

(c) Friction can be harmful. Justify the statement.

Ans: Friction has harmful effects also:

(i) Friction can cause heating up of a machine.

(ii) Wear and tear of machines, car parts, shoes, tyres is due to friction.

CHAPTER: 12 (Friction as a force)
PAGE: 101, 102 of Book

Q4: Answer the following questions

(d) Why there is need to reduce friction?
Ans: To make certain tasks easier and in order to reduce damage caused by it.

(e) How can friction be reduced?
Ans: Friction can be reduced by:

- (i) Lubrication: The parts of a car and machinery are lubricated with oil and grease to reduce friction.
- (ii) Spraying powder: Powder is sprayed on chessom board to reduce friction.
- (iii) Polishing: Surface becomes smooth by polishing. Ex. in skating rink.

Q5: Think and answer:

(a) How is sliding friction different from rolling friction.

Ans: Sliding friction: Force required to move the sliding body over the other.

Rolling friction: Friction that acts between two bodies when one of them rolls over other.

(b) What is static friction?

Ans: Static friction is a force that keeps a body at rest.

Exercises

1. Tick (✓) the correct option:

(a) Friction is:

(i) force

(ii) energy

(iii) heat

(iv) none of these

(b) Friction can be reduced by using:

(i) lubricant

(ii) powder

(iii) polishing

(iv) all of these

(c) Skating rink has a polished surface to:

(i) increase friction

(iii) has no effect on friction

(ii) reduce friction

(iv) none of these

(d) Tyres have grooves:

(i) to avoid slipping

(iii) to increase friction

(ii) for a better grip

(iv) all of these

(e) Friction force acting on a rolling ball:

(i) increases its speed

(iii) changes its direction

(ii) brings it to a stop

(iv) changes its shape

2. State true (T) or false (F):

(a) Friction can generate heat.

(b) We can easily walk on ice as friction is more.

(c) Friction is only harmful to us.

(d) We can walk due to friction.

(e) Holding any object in the hand is due to friction.

T
F
F
T
T

3. Fill in the blanks:

(a) Friction opposes the motion of a moving body.

(b) There is need to reduce friction between moving parts of a machinery because friction can cause wear and tear.

(c) We can move a box on a smooth surface.

(d) It is easy to light up a match on a rough surface.

(e) Friction helps in stopping a moving car.

4. Answer the following questions:

(a) What do you understand by friction?

(b) How is friction useful to us? Mention any two points.

(c) Friction can be harmful. Justify the statement.

(d) Why is there need to reduce friction?

(e) How can friction be reduced?

class IV
Subject GK.

Lesson 4 (Pg 8)

Tree

Monkey
Bird

Forest

Elephant
Lion

Cold Region

Polar Bear
yak

Sea

Dolphin
Blue whale

Desert

Camel



A reptile is a cold blooded animal, with scaly skin. Reptiles can live on land and in water. Most reptiles eat animals, but some eat leaves and fruits. Most reptiles lay eggs with soft shells, but some give birth to their young ones. Reptiles cannot control their body temperature. This is why they are often seen lying in the sun to warm themselves up.

Identify the below mentioned reptiles and write their correct name below each picture. Take help from the box.



Chameleon



Snake



Turtle



Crocodile



Lizard



Alligator

Biggest Reptiles :

The Saltwater crocodile is the biggest living reptile. The largest saltwater crocodile ever found has been over 5.5 meters long.

Help Box

Lizard, Turtle, Crocodile, Snake, Alligator, Chameleon

Did You Know?

Chameleons can match the colour and pattern of almost any leafy background using chemical colours, which are stored in their skin.

Fastest Reptiles :

Lizards called spiny-tailed iguanas can run at a speed of 35 km per hour in short bursts, which is faster than any other reptiles.



Read the brief description about some birds given below. Fill in the blanks with correct answers. Take help from the Help Box.



It is a bird that has the longest wingspan (between 8 ft-11 ft).

Albatross



This largest living bird is up to 9 ft tall and weighs up to 150 kg.

Ostrich



It is the rarest and also the heaviest bird of prey (weighing 9 to 12 kg).

Andean Condor



It is the fastest swimming bird and mostly found in the Antarctic region.

Penguin



It is the tallest flying bird. And adult male can stand to a height of almost 6 ft.

Sarus Crane



This is the smallest bird that measures 3 to 4 inches.

Humming Bird

Help Box

Ostrich	Albatross	Penguin
Sarus Crane	Hummingbird	Andean Condor



Some of India's superlatives are given below. Name these superlatives to tick the correct one.

1  Thar
 Gobi
 Sahara

Largest desert

2  Karbude
 Pir Panjal
 Tipe

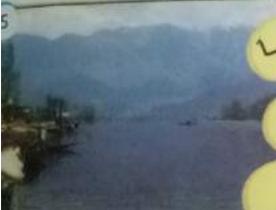
Longest railway tunnel

3  Akshardham
 Sun Temple
 Badrinath Temple

Largest temple

4  Kangchenjunga
 Mt K2
 Mt Everest

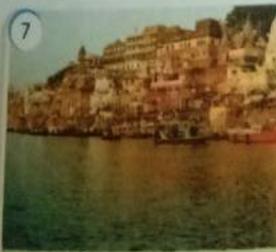
Highest mountain peak

5  Wular Lake
 Lake Baikal
 Kolleru Lake

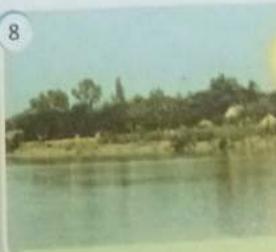
Largest freshwater lake

6  Jawahar Tunnel
 Patel Tunnel
 Chenani-Nashri Tunnel

Longest road tunnel

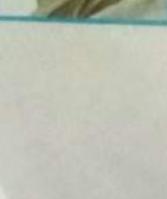
7  Jhelum
 Yamuna
 Ganga

Longest river in India

8  Jhelum Delta
 Yamna Delta
 Sunderban Delta

Largest delta

Match the names of the below mentioned persons with their nicknames.

Name	Image	Nickname	Answer
Sheikh Abdullah		a. Punjab Kesari	1. c
Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel		b. Frontier Gandhi	2. e
Subhash Chandra Bose		c. Sher-e-kashmir	3. f
Rabindranath Tagore		d. Rajaji	4. g
Jayagopalachari		e. Iron man of India	5. d
Mahatma Abdul Gaffar Khan		f. Netaji	6. b
Chakravarti Rajagopalachari		g. Deshbandhu	7. h
Mahatma Gandhi		h. Nightingale of India	8. i
Lal Bahadur Shastri		i. Panditji	9. a
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar		j. Gurudev	10. j

Answer the following

1. What is the In
ns ... Border

2. Who was the
ns ... K.M.

3. Name the h
ns ... Par

4. What is the
ns ... Agn

5. What doe
ns ... Natu

6. What is
ns ... Ak

7. Where
ns ... Ez

8. What
ns ... Na

9. Where
ns ... N

10. Who
ns ... P

Help Bo

National
Paramvi
Border

9

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCES



Answer the following questions. Choose the right answer from the box given below.

1. What is the Indian para military force deployed on Indian borders called ?

Ans ... *Border Security Force* ...

2. Who was the first Indian commander-in-chief of the Indian Army ?

Ans ... *K.M. Cariappa* ...

3. Name the highest Indian gallantry award given to a soldier ?

Ans ... *Paramvir Chakra* ...

4. What is the name of India's surface to surface missile ?

Ans ... *Agni* ...

5. What does the abbreviation of NDA stand for ?

Ans ... *National Defence Academy* ...

6. What is the name of India's medium-range surface to air missile ?

Ans ... *Akash* ...

7. Where is the Indian Naval Academy located ?

Ans ... *Ezhimala* ...

8. What does the abbreviation NCC stand for ?

Ans ... *National Cadet Corps* ...

9. Where are the headquarters of Indian Air Force located ?

Ans ... *New Delhi* ...

10. Who is the supreme commander of the Indian Armed Forces ?

Ans ... *President of India* ...



BrahMos : The supersonic anti-ship cruise missile jointly developed by India and Russia was successfully flight tested on February '12, 2003.

Help Box

National Defence Academy
Paramvir Chakra
Border Security Force

National Cadet Corps
Agni
New Delhi

Ezhimala (Kannur)
Akash

K.M. Cariappa
President of India



Answer the following questions. Choose the right answer from the box given below.

Tick mark (✓) the right answer.

1. Which is famous for ship building unit.
(a) Visakhapatnam (b) Nasik
2. Which is famous for iron and steel industries
(a) Jamshedpur (b) Bhopal
3. Which is famous for heavy engineering industries
(a) Jaipur (b) Ranchi
4. Which is famous for leather industries.
(a) Patna (b) Agra
5. Which is famous for woollen textiles.
(a) Lucknow (b) Ludhiana
6. Which is famous for pharmaceutical industries
(a) Meerut (b) Rishikesh
7. Which is famous for railway equipment industries
(a) Chittaranjan (b) Hyderabad
8. Which is famous for cycle industries
(a) Sonipat (b) Panipat



Many Indian cities and cities are located. Tick

CITIES

1. Guwahati
2. Surat
3. Panaji
4. Hyderabad
5. Haridwar
6. Jammu
7. Nasik
8. Ajmer
9. Jabalpur
10. Ujjain

Help Box

Shipra
Ganga



low.

Many Indian cities are situated on the river banks. Name the rivers on whose banks these cities are located. Take help from the box given below :

CITIES

1. Guwahati

2. Surat

3. Panaji

4. Hyderabad

5. Haridwar

6. Jammu

7. Nasik

8. Ajmer

9. Jabalpur

10. Ujjain

RIVERS

Brahmaputra

Tapti

Mandovi

Musi

Ganga

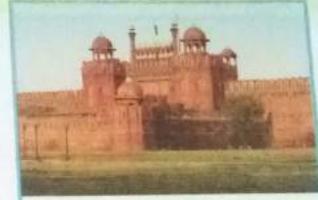
Tawi

Godawari

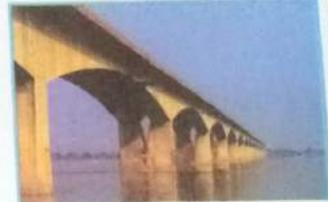
Luni

Narmada

Shipra



Red Fort (Delhi)



Gandhi Setu (Patna)



Howrah Bridge (Kolkata)



Charminar (Hyderabad)

Help Box

Shipra
GangaNarmada
MusiLuni
MandoviGodawari
TaptiTawi
Brahmaputra



Match the hill stations with the states/union territory they are located in. Hills stations are in column A and the states/union territory are in column B.

Column A	Answer	Column B
1. Mount Abu	1 - c	a. Meghalaya
2. Kodaikanal	2 - d	b. West Bengal
3. Panchmarhi	3 - g	c. Rajasthan
4. Udagamandalam	4 - h	d. Tamil Nadu
5. Nainital	5 - j	e. Jammu & Kashmir
6. Pehalgaon	6 - e	f. Himachal Pradesh
7. Darjeeling	7 - b	g. Madhya Pradesh
8. Shimla	8 - f	h. Tamil Nadu
9. Shillong	9 - a	i. Jammu & Kashmir
10. Gulmarg	10 - i	j. Uttarakhand



Gulmarg



Mount Abu-Dilwara Temple





Write the capital of each state. Choose the correct capital from the box given below.

States	Capitals	States	Capitals
1. Andhra Pradesh	<u>Hyderabad</u>	15. Madhya Pradesh	<u>Bhopal</u>
2. Assam	<u>Dispur</u>	16. Odisha	<u>Bhubaneswar</u>
3. Arunachal Pradesh	<u>Itanagar</u>	17. Karnataka	<u>Bengaluru</u>
4. Bihar	<u>Patna</u>	18. Kerala	<u>Thiruvananthapuram</u>
5. Chattisgarh	<u>Raipur</u>	19. Nagaland	<u>Kohima</u>
6. Goa	<u>Panaji</u>	20. Punjab	<u>Chandigarh</u>
7. Jharkhand	<u>Ranchi</u>	21. Himachal Pradesh	<u>Shimla</u>
8. Haryana	<u>Chandigarh</u>	22. Mizoram	<u>Aizawl</u>
9. Gujarat	<u>Gandhinagar</u>	23. Meghalaya	<u>Shillong</u>
10. Sikkim	<u>Gangtok</u>	24. Maharashtra	<u>Mumbai</u>
11. West Bengal	<u>Kolkata</u>	25. Manipur	<u>Imphal</u>
12. Tripura	<u>Agartala</u>	26. Uttar Pradesh	<u>Lucknow</u>
13. Tamil Nadu	<u>Chennai</u>	27. Uttarakhand	<u>Dehradun</u>
14. Rajasthan	<u>Jaipur</u>	28. Telangana	<u>Hyderabad</u>

UPDATE

On 31st Oct. 2019 J&K
Ladakh became
Union Territories.

Help Box

- * Agartala
- * Lucknow
- * Gangtok
- * Patna
- * Hyderabad
- * Imphal
- * Raipur
- * Shimla
- * Panaji
- * Kolkata
- * Bhopal
- * Dispur
- * Ranchi
- * Hyderabad
- * Mumbai
- * Chennai
- * Aizawl
- * Itanagar
- * Jaipur
- * Shillong
- * Bengaluru
- * Dehradun
- * Bhubaneswar
- * Chandigarh
- * Kohima
- * Chandigarh
- * Gandhinagar
- * Thiruvananthapuram

Indian classical music is praised all around the globe. We all love music. It makes us happy. Some of the famous musicians are listed below. Write the name of each musician in the space given below the picture. You may use the Help Box.

1.



Sarod

Amjad Ali Khan

2.



Tabla

Zakir Hussain

3.



Sitar

Pandit Ravi Shankar

4.



Flute

Hari Prasad Chaurasia

5.



Shehnai

Bismillah Khan

6.



Violin

L. Subramaniam

7.



Mohan Veena

Vishwa Mohan Bhatt

8.



Rudra Veena

Asad Ali Khan

9.



Santoor

Shiv Kumar Sharma

Help Box

- | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| Shiv Kumar Sharma | Hari Prasad Chaurasia | Amjad Ali Khan |
| Zakir Hussain | Vishwa Mohan Bhatt | Bismillah Khan |
| L. Subramaniam | Pandit Ravi Shankar | Asad Ali Khan |

Look at the pictures of folk dances.



This is a folk dance.

Bhangra



This is a dance.

Mariachi



This is a traditional dance.

Kathak

Help Box

- Kathak
Bhangra



mak
of ear

Look at the pictures of famous dance forms around India and write their names.



This is a folk dance from Punjab.

Bhangra



This is a classical dance from Odisha.

Odissi



This is a dance from Manipur.

Manipuri



This is a famous dance form of
Tamil Nadu.

Bharatanatyam



This is a traditional dance form
of Kerala.

Kathakali



This is a traditional dance form of
Uttar Pradesh

Kathak

Help Box

Kathak
Bhangra

Bharatanatyam
Manipuri

Odissi
Kathakali

Subject = Social Studies

Chapter - 15
People who touched our lives

Q1) Multiple Choice questions:-

- a) iv → Puranas
- b) ii → Raja Rammohun Roy
- c) ii → Akbar
- d) i → C.V. Raman
- e) iv → Aryabhatta

Q2) Very Short Answer questions:-

- a) dohas, bhajans
- b) false
- c) Surgeon
- d) King Ashoka

Q3) Short Answer questions:-

Ans a) Mahavir taught people to live a simple life and to be kind to all.

Ans b) Buddha's teachings were :-

- 1) Lead honest and simple life.
- 2) Be kind to all.

Ans c) Homi J. Bhabha.

Ans d) Kabir spoke against caste system.

Q4) Long Answer questions:-

Ans a) Sikhism is a religion that was founded in India. It was established by Guru Nanak Dev Ji. It was spread by the ten gurus.

Ans b) After the Battle of Kalinga, Ashoka decided to give up war and became a follower of Buddha. He started many projects for the welfare of his people. So, we can

- Ans. c) Say that Ashoka was a great king.
1. Aryabhatta developed mathematics.
 2. C.V. Raman is known for his work in physics.
 3. Vikram Sarabhai is popular for his work in space science.

Q5. HOTS questions:-

Ans a) The caste system was considered a social evil as the lower caste people were not treated well in society.

Ans b) These religions were spread by people who travel from place to place spreading the teachings of their religion.

CHAPTER = 16

MEANS OF TRANSPORT

Q1. Multiple Choice questions:-

- a) iii - waterways
- b) i → rivers and canals.
- c) iii → Air India
- d) ii → Tankers
- e) iii → rainy season.

Q2. Very short answer questions:-

- a) Air India
- b) metro
- c) Central Government.
- d) 12
- e) Mumbai

Q3. Short answer questions:-

Ans a) metalled roads → They are made of stones, cement and tar. They are also known as pucca roads.

unmetalled roads → They are kutchha roads that are mostly found in villages.

Ans b) Delhi, Mumbai and Kolkata have metro train services.

Ans c) Types of waterways :-

1. Inland waterways,
2. Coastal waterways
3. Sea ports.

Ans d) Rajdhani Express and Shatabdi Express are some of the fast trains in India.

Ans e) Petroleum, oil and heavy machinery are transported by water.

Q 4) Long Answer Questions :-

Ans a) The railways are less expensive and more convenient to travel long distances. But the network of roadways is much more wide than the railways.

Ans b) Roads connecting towns and cities are called highways. National highways connect big cities, towns etc. They are maintained by central Government. Different states also have highways. They are maintained by state Government.

Ans c) Advantages → 1. It is the fastest means of transport.

2. It carries people and things quickly from one place to other.

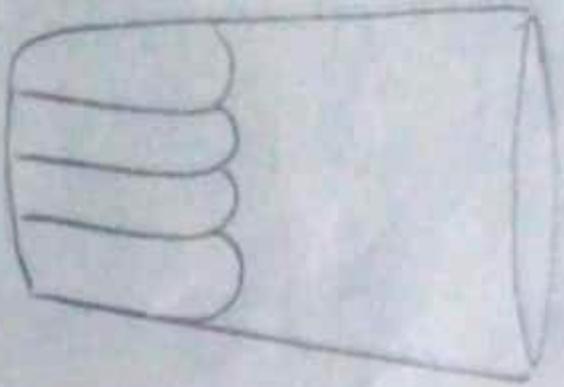
3. It is useful during floods, earthquakes etc.

Disadvantages → It is very expensive.

Q 5) HOTS Questions :-

Ans a) Since bananas and flowers are perishable items, airways are the best means for transporting these items as they are the fastest means of transportation.

Ans b) Water was the main means of travel between countries before the invention of aeroplanes.



STP = 12
STP = 9 - DRAWING



Class-IV Hindi - II

classmate

Date

Page

पाठ - 6 हम मधुमक्खियाँ

प्रश्न-1 मधुमक्खियाँ अपना भोजन कहाँ से प्राप्त करती हैं?

उत्तर मधुमक्खियाँ अपना भोजन फूलों से प्राप्त करती हैं।

प्रश्न फूलों के रस से मधु कैसे बनता है?

उत्तर मधुमक्खियों की लार से रसायनिक पदार्थ मिलने से फूलों का रस मधु में बदल जाता है।

प्रश्न-3 छत्ता बनाने के लिये मधुमक्खियों को भोजन कहाँ से प्राप्त होता है?

उत्तर फूलों का रस चूसते समय जो पराग इनके पेट में चला जाता है, उससे भोजन बनता है।

प्रश्न-4 मधुमक्खियाँ छत्ते का क्या उपयोग करती हैं?

उत्तर मधुमक्खियाँ छत्ते का उपयोग मधु जमा करने के लिए और अंडे देने के लिए करती हैं।

प्रश्न-5 मधुमाखियाँ के पैर क्या-क्या काम करते हैं?

उत्तर मधुमाखियाँ के पैर कटाई, सफाई करने और फूलों का रस जमा करने का काम करते हैं।

अंडे, कारीगर, सिर, फूलों, स्वादिष्ट

1. मधुमक्खी फूलों से मीठा रस चूसती है।
2. मधु बहुत पौष्टिक और स्वादिष्ट होता है।
3. केवल रानी मधुमक्खी अंडे देती है।
4. मधुमक्खियाँ बहुत ही कुशल कारीगर होती हैं।
5. मधुमक्खी की आँखें सिर के दोनों ओर होती हैं।

◆ पाठ को ध्यान से पढ़िए और मधु बनने की प्रक्रिया के लिए निम्नलिखित वाक्यों के आगे सही क्रमांक लिखिए- (Read the lesson carefully and write serial no. according to the process of preparing honey.)

1. 2 मधुमक्खियाँ फूलों से रस चूसती हैं। 2
2. 4 मधुमक्खियाँ अपनी लार फूलों के रस में मिलाती हैं। 4
3. 1 मधुमक्खियाँ फूलों पर बैठती हैं। 1
4. 3 मधुमक्खियाँ फूलों के रस को मुँह में जमा करती हैं। 3
5. 5 मधुमक्खियों की लार के रासायनिक पदार्थ मिलने से फूलों का रस मधु में बदल जाता है। 5

◆ निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में क्रिया-शब्दों को रेखांकित कीजिए- (Underline the verbs in the following sentences.)

1. मैं फूलों का मीठा रस चूसती हूँ।

2. मेरे मुँह की लार इसमें मिलती है।
3. वह छत्ता तोड़कर बाहर निकलती है।
4. हमारे कुछ निराले अंगों के बारे में सुनो।
5. तुम मेरे डंक से डरते हो।

◆ उदाहरण को समझिए और वाक्य पूरे कीजिए— (According to the example complete the sentences.)

उदाहरण— मैं मधुमक्खी हूँ। मैं फूलों पर मँडराती हूँ।
हम मधुमक्खियाँ हैं। हम फूलों पर मँडराती हैं।

1. मैं लड़की हूँ। मैं पढ़ती हूँ।
हम लड़कियाँ हैं। हम पढ़ती हैं।
2. मैं तितली हूँ। मैं फूलों का रस चूसती हूँ।
हम तितलियाँ हैं। हम फूलों का रस चूसती हैं।
3. मैं परी हूँ। मैं उड़ती हूँ।
हम परियाँ हैं। हम उड़ती हैं।

◆ बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न (MCQs)

नीचे दिए गए शब्दों का भेद कौन-सा है, सही उत्तर वाले विकल्प पर ✓ लगाइए—
(Which are the kind of the following words. Tick (✓) the correct answer.)

1. पीना—
(i) संज्ञा (ii) सर्वनाम (iii) क्रिया
2. मीठा—
(i) क्रिया (ii) क्रियाविशेषण (iii) विशेषण
3. शहद—
(i) विशेषण (ii) संज्ञा (iii) क्रिया
4. अपना—
(i) सर्वनाम (ii) विशेषण (iii) क्रिया

Class-IV

Hindi - I

classmate

Date _____

Page _____

पाठ - 1 भाषा और व्याकरण

^{११०}
मौखिक प्रश्न - Pg. No - 7

(क) भाषा के कितने रूप होते हैं? उत्तर - दो

(ख) दो सार्थक शब्द बताइए। उत्तर - भारत, सावन

लिखित -

(क) कविता सुनाने भाषा का कौन सा रूप है?

उत्तर - मौखिक।

(ख) व्याकरण के कितने अंग हैं?

उत्तर - तीन।

(ग) एक वाक्य लिखिए।

उत्तर - मेरे देश का नाम भारत है।

(घ) भारत की राजभाषा का नाम क्या है?

उत्तर - हिन्दी भारत की राजभाषा है।

Pg No - 8

रिक्त स्थान -

(क), कहानी सुनाना, भाषा का मुख्य रूप है।

(ख), 14 सितंबर को हिन्दी दिवस मनाया जाता है।

(ग), व्याकरण के तीन मुख्य अंग हैं।

(घ), वर्णों को अक्षर भी कहते हैं।

बहुविकल्पीय -

1. भाषा के मुख्य रूप हैं - तीन।
2. भारत की राज भाषा है - हिंदी
3. व्याकरण के अंग हैं -

(क), वर्ण, शब्द, वाक्य

4. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय भाषा है - अंग्रेजी ✓

Learn Pg. No - 7 yellow box



अभ्यास

1. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए (मौखिक अभिव्यक्ति)-

(क) वर्णमाला में कितने संयुक्त व्यंजन होते हैं? - चार

(ख) 'ई' की मात्रा वाले दो शब्द बताइए। - नीला, पीला

Complete it

2. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए-

- (क) ध्वनि की सबसे छोटी इकाई को क्या कहते हैं?
~~ह्रस्व की सबसे छोटी इकाई को वर्ण कहते हैं,~~
- (ख) 'ओ' तथा 'औ' की मात्रा वाले दो-दो शब्द लिखिए।
~~औ - कौशल, और औ - औरत, नीकर~~
- (ग) चंद्रबिंदु वाले दो शब्द लिखिए।
~~आँख, पाँच~~

3. कोष्ठक में से सही शब्द चुनकर रिक्त स्थान भरिए-

- (क) वर्णमाला में स्वर होते हैं। (9/11)
- (ख) की कोई मात्रा नहीं होती है। (ई/अ)
- (ग) व्यंजनों के साथ स्वरोँ का प्रयोग मात्राओं के रूप में होता है। (स्वरोँ/व्यंजनों)

4. सही वर्ण पर 'अं' की मात्रा (ँ) लगाकर शब्द बनाइए-

बदर	<u>बँदर</u>	कधा	<u>कँधा</u>
गगा	<u>गँगा</u>	हस	<u>हँस</u>

5. सही वर्ण पर चंद्रबिंदु (ँ) लगाकर शब्द बनाइए-

पाच	<u>पाँच</u>	आच	<u>आँच</u>
आख	<u>आँख</u>	साप	<u>साँप</u>

बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न (MCQs) 

सही उत्तर वाले विकल्प पर ✓ लगाइए-

- 1. स्वर होते हैं-
 - (क) 13
 - (ख) 7
 - (ग) 11
- 2. व्यंजन होते हैं-
 - (क) 23
 - (ख) 43
 - (ग) 33

3. वर्णों के व्यवस्थित क्रम-समूह को कहते हैं-

(क) फूलमाला (ख) जयमाला (ग) वर्णमाला

Hindi I

classmate

Date
Page

418-5

गौशिका - Pg No - 28

(क) संज्ञा किससे कहते हैं?

उत्तर किसी प्राणी, वस्तु, स्थान अथवा आव के नाम का बोध कराने वाले शब्दों को संज्ञा कहते हैं।

(ख) संज्ञा कितने प्रकार की होती हैं?

उत्तर संज्ञा तीन प्रकार की होती हैं।

लिखित -

(क) संज्ञा के चार उदाहरण लिखिए।

उत्तर किताब, मोहन, मैज, घृणा

(ख) अपनी पसंद के चार खेलों के नाम लिखें।

उत्तर क्रिकेट, फुटबॉल, हॉकी, शतरंज

(ग) अपने परिवार के सदस्यों के नाम लिखें।

१०/११/२०११

3. चित्र पहचानकर नाम लिखिए-



पहाड़



विद्यालय



मैदान / खेत



नाव



घर



लड़का

बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न (MCQs) ✓

निम्नलिखित शब्दों में से जातिवाचक संज्ञा पर ✓ लगाइए-

- | | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|------------|--------------------------|
| 1. (क) कक्षा | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (ख) सुरेश | <input type="checkbox"/> | (ग) दोस्ती | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. (क) पर्वत | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (ख) शैलजा | <input type="checkbox"/> | (ग) गंगा | <input type="checkbox"/> |

निम्नलिखित शब्दों में से व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा पर ✓ लगाइए-

- | | | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| 1. (क) मायावती | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (ख) सैनिक | <input type="checkbox"/> | (ग) लड़की | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. (क) हिमालय | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (ख) भीड़ | <input type="checkbox"/> | (ग) मित्रता | <input type="checkbox"/> |

निम्नलिखित शब्दों में से भाववाचक संज्ञा पर ✓ लगाइए-

- | | | | | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. (क) ताजमहल | <input type="checkbox"/> | (ख) फूल | <input type="checkbox"/> | (ग) बचपन | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. (क) बच्चा | <input type="checkbox"/> | (ख) उदासी | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (ग) बूढ़ा | <input type="checkbox"/> |

पाठ - 6 लिंग
मौखिक Pg No - 36

1
(क) लिंग के कितने अंश होते हैं, नाम बताइए।

उत्तर दो - स्त्रीलिंग और पुल्लिंग

(ख) स्त्री-जाति का वीध कराने वाले शब्दों को क्या कहते हैं?

उत्तर स्त्रीलिंग

(ग) पुरुष-जाति का वीध कराने वाले शब्दों को क्या कहते हैं?

उत्तर पुल्लिंग

लिखित -

(क) चार-स्त्रीलिंग शब्द लिखिए।

उत्तर - नानी, दादी, मामी, रानी

(ख) चार पुल्लिंग शब्द लिखिए।

उत्तर भगवान, धोबी, दादा, लड़का।

4. सही मिलान कीजिए-

चूहा	3 दादी
भाई	4 शेरनी
दादा	5 मोरनी
शेर	1 चुहिया
मोर	2 बहन

पाठ - 10 क्रिया और काल

मौखिक - Fig - No 51

(क) काल कितने प्रकार के होते हैं?
उत्तर तीन

(ख) मैं लिख रहा हूँ - वाक्य किस काल का है?

उत्तर वर्तमान काल

लिखित -

(क) क्रिया शब्दों के तीन उदाहरण लिखिए।

उत्तर खेलना, कूदना, पढ़ना ।

(ख) क्रिया होने के समय को क्या कहते हैं?

उत्तर क्रिया होने के समय को काल कहते हैं।

3. क्रियाशब्दों को रेखांकित कीजिए -

- (क) वैभव साइकिल चला रहा है।
 (ख) रीतेश ने गाना गाया।
 (ग) सुनयना कल आइसगी।
 (घ) माँ ने बच्चों को बुलाया।
 (ङ) कप्तान जी आग्रह दे रहे हैं।
 (च) पुजारिन पूजा करती है।
 (ज) राधिका पत्र लिख रही है।
 (झ) रमेश विद्यालय जा रहा है।
 (ञ) माँ बच्चों के लिए खाना फाँती हैं।

5. काल पहचान कर अंक लिखी -

- (क) बच्चा रीता है। - वर्तमान काल
 (ख) चिड़िया उड़ रही थी। - भूत काल
 (ग) आज मामा आइंगे। - भविष्य काल
 (घ) श्याम ने पूजा की थी। - भूत काल
 (ङ) भीहित शिमला जाएगा। - भविष्य काल
 (च) हम सब खेलते हैं। - वर्तमान काल

बहुविकल्पिक -

1. जिस शब्द से कार्य होने का पता चले, उसे कहते हैं - (ग) क्रिया
2. काल होते हैं - (ख) तीन
3. भूत काल से पता चलता है, कार्य के
 (ख) हो चुकने का
4. भविष्य काल से पता चलता है - (ग) कार्य होगा।

◆ बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न (MCQs)

सही उत्तर वाले विकल्प पर ✓ लगाइए- (Tick (✓) the correct answer.)

- निम्नलिखित में एकवचन वाला शब्द है-
 (i) कमरे (ii) डिब्बा (iii) लड़के (iv) मिठाइयाँ
- निम्नलिखित में से क्रिया शब्द नहीं है-
 (i) जाते थे (ii) गया (iii) हँस पड़े (iv) घोड़ा
- 'मीठा', 'ऊँचा' व 'चार' व्याकरण की दृष्टि से क्या हैं?
 (i) संज्ञा (ii) सर्वनाम (iii) विशेषण (iv) क्रिया
- 'फ् + औ + र् + अ + न् + अ' से बनने वाला शब्द है-
 (i) फौरान (ii) फ और न (iii) फौरना (iv) फौरन

Hindi I

सभी पाठ के yellow box याद करें।

Hindi II

सभी पाठ के शब्द-अर्थ पूरे पाठ अध्ययन (Book Reading) करें।

प्रश्न उत्तर याद करें व कॉपी पर लिखें।

A Q/Ans

Ans-1 No, I would not have punished the minister.

Ans-2 Yes, I agree with the statement.

Ch-3

Ans-1 Because it keeps us healthy and in good shape.

Ans-2 Football, hockey, badminton, running races and skipping.

Ans-3 Because he had never won any prizes on the sports day.

Ans-4 Because he could not reach in time, and the girl got hit.

Ans-5 She advised him to start exercising regularly.

Ch-4

Ans-1 One should not lose courage.

Ans-2 He was confident that he would win the battle.

Ans-3 He convinced them by tossing a coin.

Ans-4 It had heads on both the sides.

Ans-5 Yes, he did the right thing.

Ch-5

Ans-1 He was a very careless boy.

Ans-2 He put the condition that he would take 10 rupees for every work.

Ans-3 He wanted to buy chocolates and toys.

Ans-4 He made a list of things he had done during the day.

Ans-5 she left her response on Sahil's bed along with the money.

D. Part

It was Sunday. My aunt was supposed to visit our house. So, I decided to help my mother in household work by dusting the furniture. When I was putting fresh flowers in a vase and my mother was cleaning the dishes, the doorbell rang. It was my aunt at the door. Then I helped my mother in serving the dishes. After that I went for getting snacks from the market.

EXTRA WORK GIVEN IN SYLLABUS

Ch-1 (True/False)

(1) False (2) True (3) True (4) False

Ch-3 (True/False)

(1) True (2) False (3) True (4) False (5) True

Ch-4 (Blanks)

(1) enemy (2) anxious (3) courage, faith (4) destiny

Ch-5 (True/False)

(1) True (2) False (3) False

(Blanks)

(1) mistakes (2) household (3) thrilled (4) agreed

EXTRA QUESTIONS

Ans-1 A child with good habits is liked by everyone. One should get up early and do

DATE

some exercise to stay fit and healthy. One should also brush the teeth twice a day, take bath daily, trim the nails regularly and wear clean clothes. By developing good personal habits one can develop a good personality.

Ans-2 By greeting, helping and obeying them.

NOTE:-

- (1) Write all Q/Ans and extra work in fair notebook and learn it.
- (2) Complete and learn the bookwork.
- (3) Learn Prayer 'In His Time' from diary Page no.-14



Think And Answer

A. Answer these questions.

1. If you were in the king's place, would you have punished the minister?
2. Do you agree with the statement that whatever happens is for our good only?

B. Put a circle around four words which have been taken from this lesson that are hidden in this word grid. Find them out and use them in sentences of your own.

S	T	K	M	I	S	O	T	N	B
X	A	N	I	M	A	L	Z	R	L
B	K	E	H	F	G	J	O	A	O
X	S	H	I	R	T	Z	U	V	O
N	M	Q	P	A	B	D	F	K	D
D	R	C	S	R	F	D	V	Q	T
N	T	R	E	Q	M	Z	A	V	B
O	P	A	B	K	I	N	G	L	H

(1) Animal (2) Blood

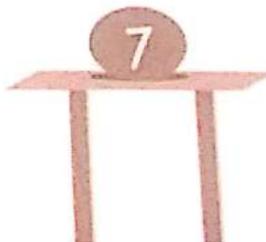
(3) shirt (4) King

(1) Dog is a faithful animal.

(2) Blood is red in colour.

(3) I have a blue shirt.

(4) King was wise.





Think **AND**
Answer

A. Answer these questions.

1. Why is exercise useful to us?
2. What type of games help us to keep fit?
3. Although Sameer was an intelligent boy but he was not happy. Why?
4. Why was Sameer upset after the incident?
5. What did his mother advise him to do?

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Sameer was sorry he could not *won any prizes* on Sports Day.
2. The little girl was hit by a *scooter* while *crossing the road*.
3. Sameer's *conscience* nagged him about being weak.
4. *Sameer* discussed the problem with his mother.
5. She advised him to start *exercising* regularly.



Let's Have Fun

B. Read the words given in the bubble below. Circle the words that show the qualities of a leader.

Liar Truthful Coward Courageous Honest Cruel Dishonest Kind Bold
Hypocrite Optimistic Pessimistic Atheist Sincere

Let's Have Fun

Who is your favourite leader? Paste his/her photograph/picture in your notebook. Name him/her and write five lines about him/her.

- B.
1. Is your mother a housewife or a working woman? *she is a housewife.*
 2. Make a list of the things that you do to help your mother at home.

S.No.	The ways in which you help your mother
1.	By dusting the house.
2.	By watering the plants.
3.	By keeping things at the proper place.

C. Write down antonyms of the following. Take help from the clue box.

sad enemy careful ungrateful disagree calm

1. Careless : careful
2. Friend : enemy
3. Grateful : ungrateful
4. Agree : disagree
5. Upset : calm
6. Happy : sad

D. Suppose you get the news that some guests are coming to your house. Your mother has to clean the house. She also has to prepare snacks and dinner for the guests.

Use the phrases from the clue box given below and write a paragraph on how you will help your mother in her work.

dusting the furniture, putting fresh flowers in a vase, cleaning the dishes, serving the dishes, getting snacks from the market.



Successors and Predecessors

The successor of a given number is the number that comes just after it. To find the **successor** of a number add 1.

The predecessor of a given number is the number that comes just before it. To find the **predecessor** of a number, **subtract 1**.

Example 5: Find the successor and predecessor of 53614, 638275, 318519, 9675010, and 3688500.

Predecessor	Operation	Number	Operation	Successor
53613	$53614 - 1$	53614	$53614 + 1$	53615
638274	$638275 - 1$	638275	$638275 + 1$	638276
318518	$318519 - 1$	318519	$318519 + 1$	318520
9675009	$9675010 - 1$	9675010	$9675010 + 1$	9675011
3688499	$3688500 - 1$	3688500	$3688500 + 1$	3688501

Exercise 1.1

- ANSWERS ARE ALSO GIVEN ON PAGE 212

1. Write the following numbers in figures and in words.

Numbers	In figures	In words
(a) Greatest 5-digit number	99999	Ninety nine thousand nine hundred nine
(b) Smallest 6-digit number	100000	One lakh
(c) Smallest 7-digit number	1000000	Ten lakh
(d) Greatest 7-digit number	9999999	Ninety nine lakh ninety nine thousand nine hundred ninety nine

2. Write the following numbers in words.

Number	In words
(a) 235,165	Two lakh, thirty five thousand one hundred sixty five
(b) 35,58,154	Thirty five lakh fifty eight thousand one hundred fifty four.
(c) 50,33,847	Fifty lakh, thirty three thousand, eight hundred forty seven.

3. Write the following numbers in figures.

Number	In figures
(a) Eight lakh seven thousand nine	8,07,009
(b) Fifty-three lakh thirty thousand two hundred forty-nine	53,30,249
(c) Seventy-seven lakh seven hundred seven	77,00,707

International Place-Value System

Let us see how we can place 6-digit and 7-digit numbers into periods according to the International place-value system.

Millions Period
(6- and 7-digit numbers)

Millions		Thousands			Ones			
TM	M	HTh	TTh	Th	H	T	O	
		1	0	0,	0	0	0	100 thousands
	1,	0	0	0,	0	0	0	1 million

Example 9: A 6-digit number 996342 is written as 996,342.

Example 10: A 7-digit number 6384291 is written as 6,384,291.

Here are a few examples to show how numbers are written using the International place-value chart.

International Place-Value Chart

Numbers	Millions	Thousands			Ones			Number Name	Written as
	M	HTh	TTh	Th	H	T	O		
6372				6	3	7	2	Six thousand three hundred seventy-two	6,372
878018		8	7	8	0	1	8	Eight hundred seventy-eight thousand eighteen	878,018
7002501	7	0	0	2	5	0	1	Seven million two thousand five hundred one	7,002,501
9238016	9	2	3	8	0	1	6	Nine million two hundred thirty-eight thousand sixteen	9,238,016
4000000	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	Four million	4,000,000

For the purpose of learning, in this book we will follow the Indian place-value system.

Exercise 1.2

START WRITING FROM
↓ RIGHT HAND SIDE

1. Write the following numbers in the Indian place-value chart given below.

Number	Lakhs		Thousands		Ones		
	TL	L	TTh	Th	H	T	O
(a) 63789			6	3	7	8	9
(b) 700184		7	0	0	1	8	4
(c) 8463921	8	4	6	3	9	2	1
(d) 6207581	6	2	0	7	5	8	1

← write.
← start

If the **repetition** of digits is **allowed**, the greatest 7-digit number is 9,999,999.
 If the **repetition** of digits is **not allowed**, the greatest 7-digit number is 9,876,543.
 To build the smallest number possible, we have to begin with the smallest digit available in the greatest place. Beginning with 0 will not give us a 7-digit number. Hence we begin with the next smallest digit available, which is 2.
 If the **repetition** of digits is **allowed**, the smallest 7-digit number possible is 2,00,000.
 If the **repetition** of digits is **not allowed**, the smallest 7-digit number possible is 20,45,789.

Exercise 1.3

1. Fill in the boxes with $>$ or $<$ to compare the numbers.
- (a) $8,72,694 < 88,72,694$ (b) $75,38,101 > 99,999$ (c) $3,37,228 < 3,73,828$
 (d) $78,36,174 < 78,36,274$ (e) $2,38,961 < 2,39,816$ (f) $52,86,419 > 52,68,149$

2. Encircle the smallest number in each of the following.
- (a) 8,59,614; 2,99,510; 7,36,512; 5,37,816; 4,28,917
 (b) 17,645; 2,93,168; 2,99,587; 29,27,456; 65,847
 (c) 21,46,846; 12,64,486; 21,64,486; 12,46,846; 21,64,846

3. Encircle the largest number in each of the following.
- (a) 9,69,543; 9,96,453; 9,69,453; 9,69,345; 9,96,543
 (b) 3,74,357; 5,86,145; 1,99,065; 4,63,888; 27,01,010
 (c) 72,85,306; 7,28,536; 7,28,530; 72,58,360; 78,25,306

4. Arrange the following numbers in ascending order.
- (a) $3,33,333$; $33,333$; $33,33,333$; $3,33,033$; $33,03,303$
 (b) $8,12,939$; $7,37,241$; $7,98,147$; $8,92,347$; $8,21,120$
 (c) $54,52,761$; $45,22,671$; $55,22,176$; $54,52,716$; $44,25,617$

5. Arrange the following numbers in descending order.
- (a) $6,83,576$; $6,83,657$; $6,83,675$; $6,83,567$; $6,83,765$
 (b) $76,88,462$; $73,88,462$; $79,88,462$; $75,88,462$; $77,88,462$
 (c) $38,71,348$; $78,93,174$; $2,76,209$; $8,36,245$; $29,84,562$

6. Write the greatest and the smallest 6-digit numbers possible by using the following digits only once.

(a) 6, 8, 7, 5, 4, 1
 Greatest \rightarrow 876541
 Smallest \rightarrow 145678

(b) 9, 3, 2, 4, 0, 7
 G - 974320
 S - 203479

(c) 7, 9, 1, 4, 5, 2
 G - 975421
 S - 124579



- (c) ₹825.75 = Eight hundred twenty five rupees and seventy five paise.
- (d) ₹109.03 = one hundred nine rupees and three paise.
- (e) ₹0.60 = sixty paise
- (f) ₹621.50 = Six hundred twenty one rupees and fifty paise.

2. Write the following amounts in figures.

- (a) Seventy-six rupees and twenty-eight paise = ₹ 76.28
- (b) Forty-seven rupees and three paise = ₹ 47.03
- (c) Six rupees = ₹ 6.00
- (d) One hundred fifty-four rupees and seventy paise = ₹ 154.70
- (e) Eighty-one paise = ₹ 0.81
- (f) Three hundred fifty-one rupees and thirty-three paise = ₹ 351.33

OPERATIONS INVOLVING MONEY

In our daily life we have situations where we add and subtract money. Let us learn these one by one.

Addition

We add money just the way we add numbers, but we have to be careful about the units while adding paise with paise and rupees with rupees.

Example 19: Add ₹62.25 and ₹45.50.

We arrange the amounts in columns leaving some space between rupees and paise.

Step 1: Add the paise first.

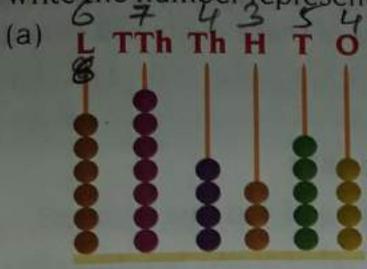
Step 2: Then, add the rupees.

	₹	P
62	25	
+ 45	50	
107	75	

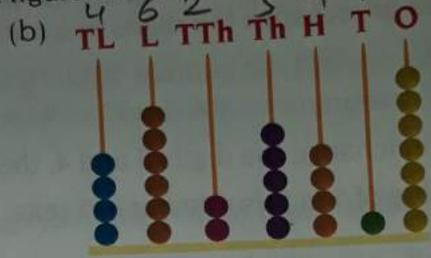


Thus, ₹62.25 + ₹45.50 = ₹107.75.

4. Write the number represented on the abacus in figures and in words.

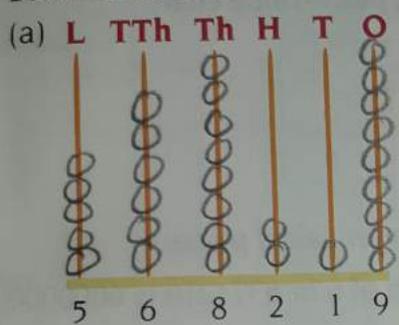


In figures: 674354
 In words: SIX LAKH, SEVENTY FOUR THOUSAND, THREE HUNDRED FIFTY FOUR

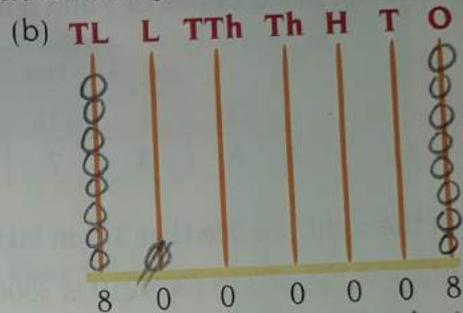


In figures: 4625417
 In words: FORTY SIX LAKH, TWENTY FIVE THOUSAND, FOUR HUNDRED SEVENTEEN

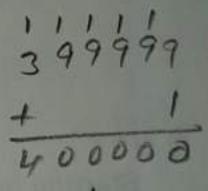
5. Draw beads on the abacus below to represent the following numbers.



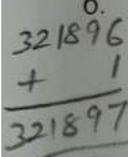
5 6 8 2 1 9



8 0 0 0 0 0 8



6. Write the successor of the following numbers. ADD +1 to the below numbers

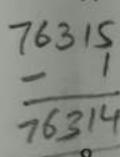


(a) 321896 → 321897
 (d) 40000 → 40001

(b) 7348719 → 7348720
 (e) 867428 → 867429

(c) 399999 → 400000
 (f) 4875564 → 4875565

7. Write the predecessor of the following numbers. SUBTRACT -1 from following



(a) 76315 → 76314
 (d) 300001 → 300000

(b) 6921348 → 6921347
 (e) 8823935 → 8823935

(c) 1300000 → 1299999
 (f) 3748210 → 3748209

8. Complete the following series by observing the pattern.

- +2 (a) 421340, 421342, 421344, 421346, 421348, 421350, 1299999
 +20 (b) 381220, 381240, 381260, 381280, 381300, 381320
 +100 (c) 461100, 461200, 461300, 461400, 461500, 461600

FACE VALUE AND PLACE VALUE

The **face value** of a digit in a number is the value of the digit itself and does not depend on its position in that number.

For example, consider the number 7458. Here, the face value of 7 is 7, 4 is 4, 5 is 5 and 8 is 8. Even if we interchange the digits in the number, the face values of these digits will remain the **same**. Therefore, if we interchange the digits 7 and 4, the new number will be 4758. But, the face value of 7 will remain 7, 4 will remain 4, 5 will remain 5 and 8 will remain 8.

Start writing from right side

2. Write the following numbers in the international place-value chart given below.

Number	Millions	Thousands			Ones		
	M	HTh	TTh	Th	H	T	O
(a) 378921		3	7	8	9	2	1
(b) 600000		6	0	0	0	0	0
(c) 505050		5	0	5	0	5	0
(d) 1738492	1	7	3	8	4	9	2
(e) 2381710	2	3	8	1	7	1	0

3. Fill in the blanks.

(a) 1 million = 10 lakhs

(b) 70 lakhs = 7 million

(c) 3 hundred thousands = 3 lakhs

(d) 26 lakhs = 2 million

6 hundred thousands

4. Put commas to break up the following numbers into periods and write them in words according to the Indian place-value system.

(a) 1,873

(b) 29,365

(c) 6,32,786

(d) 7,34,26,30

(e) 5,49,81,39

(f) 4,21,03,67

5. Put commas to break up the following numbers into periods and write them in words according to the International place-value system.

(a) 3,490

(b) 88,314

(c) 3,78,177

(d) 65,32,10

(e) 1,78,93,60

(f) 7,30,40,59

6. Write the face value and the place value of the digit 3 and the period it belongs to in the following numbers. One has been done for you.

	Face Value	Place Value	Period
(a) 6,96,347	3	300	Ones
(b) 3,80,172	3	3,00,000	LAKHS
(c) 2,38,491	3	30,000	Ten Thousand
(d) 3,95,476	3	3,00,000	LAKH
(e) 47,00,853	3	3	ONES
(f) 53,04,658	3	3,00,000	LAKH

7. Write the following numbers in expanded form.
 → PUT ZEROES AFTER THE DIGIT
 → IGNORE ZEROES

Number	Expanded Form
(a) 68,481	$60000 + 8000 + 400 + 80 + 1$
(b) 5,23,784	$500000 + 20000 + 3000 + 700 + 80 + 4$
(c) 9,65,412	$900000 + 60000 + 5000 + 400 + 10 + 2$
(d) 68,00,218	$6000000 + 800000 + 200 + 10 + 8$
(e) 41,29,703	$4000000 + 100000 + 20000 + 9000 + 700 + 3$
(f) 80,36,000	$8000000 + 30000 + 6000$

COMPARISON OF NUMBERS

Recollect the checklist for comparison of numbers.

1. If two numbers have different number of digits, then the number with more digits is the greater number.
2. Looking from left to right, the number that comes later on the number line is the greater number.
3. If two numbers have same number of digits, then the number with the greater digit in the highest place is the greater number.

Example 11: Compare the numbers 63,89,210 and 2,16,430.

First, write the periods and place value of the numbers.

Lakhs		Thousands		Ones		
TL	L	TTh	Th	H	T	O
6	3	8	9	2	1	0
	2	1	6	4	3	0

The number 63,89,210 has more digits than 2,16,430. So, it is the greater number.

Thus, $63,89,210 > 2,16,430$.

Example 12: Compare the numbers 8,71,263 and 8,71,491.

First, write the periods and place value of the numbers.

Lakhs		Thousands		Ones		
TL	L	TTh	Th	H	T	O
8	7	1	2	6	3	
8	7	1	4	9	1	

7. Write the greatest and the smallest 7-digit numbers possible by using the following digits only once.

(a) 4, 2, 9, 3, 8, 6, 1
 G - 9864321
 S - 1234689

(b) 5, 0, 7, 4, 3, 6, 2
 G - 7654320
 S - 2034567

(c) 3, 7, 1, 4, 5, 6, 2
 G - 7654321
 S - 1234567

8. Build the smallest 6-digit number possible using the digits 3, 1, 8, 4, 9 and 5, given that repetition of digits is allowed.
 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1

ROMAN NUMERALS

The ten digits 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 that we are familiar with, are used in Hindu-Arabic numeration system. These ten digits are used to write any other numeral.

The Romans had seven basic symbols to write any number. These seven symbols are I, V, X, L, C, D and M. These symbols have different values as given below.

Roman	I	V	X	L	C	D	M
Hindu-Arabic	1	5	10	50	100	500	1000

The Romans did not have a symbol to represent the digit 0. They used a combination of the above given letters to build all other numbers.

Rules for Forming Roman Numerals

Rule 1: When a Roman numeral is repeated one after the other, we add their values to get the number.

Example 16: III = 1 + 1 + 1 = 3
 [In Roman system, value of I is 1]

Example 17: XX = 10 + 10 = 20
 [In Roman system, value of X is 10]

Similarly, if we want to write 100 or 1000 in Roman numerals, we use the symbols C and M, respectively (and not LL or DD).

Rule 2: If a smaller Roman symbol is written to the right of a greater Roman symbol, the value of the numeral is the **sum** of the values of the symbols.

Example 18: VI = 5 + 1 = 6

Example 19: VIII = 5 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 8

Remember

- In Roman numeration system, a letter can be repeated up to a maximum of three times only.
- The symbols V, L and D are never repeated. So if we want to write 10 in Roman numerals, we use the symbol X (and not VV).

Exercise 1.4

1. Complete the tables.

Table 1

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

Table 2

21	XXI	10 + 10 + 1
22	XXII	10 + 10 + 2
23	XXIII	10 + 10 + 3
24	XXIV	10 + 10 + 4
25	XXV	10 + 10 + 5
26	XXVI	10 + 10 + 6
27	XXVII	10 + 10 + 7
28	XXVIII	10 + 10 + 8
29	XXIX	10 + 10 + 9
30	XXX	10 + 10 + 10
31	XXXI	10 + 10 + 10 + 1
32	XXXII	10 + 10 + 10 + 2
33	XXXIII	10 + 10 + 10 + 3
34	XXXIV	10 + 10 + 10 + 4
35	XXXV	10 + 10 + 10 + 5
36	XXXVI	10 + 10 + 10 + 6
37	XXXVII	10 + 10 + 10 + 7
38	XXXVIII	10 + 10 + 10 + 8
39	XXXIX	10 + 10 + 10 + 9
40	XL	50 - 10

2. Write the following Hindu-Arabic numerals as Roman numerals.

- (a) 7 VII (b) 18 XVIII (c) 25 XXV
 (d) 30 XXX (e) 49 XLIX (f) 100 C

3. Write the following Roman numerals as Hindu-Arabic numerals.

- (a) VI 6 (b) IX 9 (c) XXV 25
 (d) XXVII 27 (e) X 10 (f) LXI 61

4. Choose the correct option.

- (a) What is the Roman numeral for 39?
 (i) IXXL (ii) XXXIX (iii) XLIX (iv) XXXXI
- (b) Which of the following cannot be a Roman numeral?
 (i) XV (ii) XI (iii) VX (iv) IX
- (c) Which of the following Roman numerals is greater than XXXV?
 (i) XXIX (ii) XXXIV (iii) XXXIX (iv) XXXIII
- (d) Which of the following Roman numerals is less than XIV?
 (i) XVI (ii) XIII (iii) XV (iv) XIX

Revision Exercise

- solve Q1 to 7 yourself in your notebook.

- Write the predecessor and the successor in each of the following.

(a) 2,18,375	(b) 3,64,008	(c) 99,99,995	(d) 89,36,779
--------------	--------------	---------------	---------------
- Write the numbers with commas according to the Indian place-value system.

(a) 563249	(b) 3862539	(c) 5632738	(d) 9875432
------------	-------------	-------------	-------------
- Write the numbers with commas according to the International place-value system.

(a) 326542	(b) 8432124	(c) 756329	(d) 6321825
------------	-------------	------------	-------------
- Write the following in words according to the Indian place-value system.

(a) 6,73,429	(b) 5,86,321	(c) 45,32,655	(d) 22,35,001
--------------	--------------	---------------	---------------
- Write the following in words according to the International place-value system.

(a) 353,429	(b) 7,652,312	(c) 1,605,595	(d) 135,681
-------------	---------------	---------------	-------------
- Write the place value and face value of 5 in each of the following numbers.

(a) 5,18,237	(b) 4,53,621	(c) 52,31,023	(d) 15,27,008
--------------	--------------	---------------	---------------
- Write the greatest and the smallest number in each of the following lists.

(a) 2,28,412; 3,25,152; 42,13,532; 36,83,129; 3,32,521
(b) 58,62,301; 8,52,800; 63,25,012; 31,92,409; 1,86,006
- Which of the following are not Roman numerals according to the rules.

(a) IIIX	(b) XIII	(c) VIII	(d) IIV
(e) VVI	(f) LLII		
- Put < or > sign to compare the following Roman numerals.

(a) IX <input type="checkbox"/> XI	(b) XXX <input type="checkbox"/> XL	(c) L <input type="checkbox"/> C	(d) M <input type="checkbox"/> D
------------------------------------	-------------------------------------	----------------------------------	----------------------------------
- Arrange the following digits to make the greatest and the smallest 6-digit numbers possible with and without repetition of digits. *- Do yourself and check answers from back*

(a) 3, 8, 7, 5, 4, 2	(b) 8, 3, 0, 5, 2, 6	(c) 5, 3, 6, 2, 0, 9	(d) 7, 9, 5, 8, 3, 2
----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------
- Arrange the following digits to make the greatest and the smallest 7-digit number possible with and without repetition of digits. *Solve and check answers from back*

(a) 7, 1, 0, 5, 8, 6, 2	(b) 3, 2, 4, 1, 9, 8, 5	(c) 2, 0, 6, 7, 5, 4, 3	(d) 9, 1, 6, 7, 4, 0, 3
-------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------
- What is the successor and predecessor of the greatest 6-digit number?

NUM = 999999
 $S = 999999 + 1 = 1000000$
 $P = 999999 - 1 = 999998$
- Write the expanded form of the following numbers.

(a) 18440	(b) 340671	(c) 230088	(d) 5079234
-----------	------------	------------	-------------
- Fill in the blanks for the following conversions.

(a) 10 thousands = <u>1000</u> tens	(b) 1000 thousands = <u>10</u> lakhs
(c) 1 lakh = <u>10,000</u> tens	(d) 1000 tens = <u>10</u> thousand
(e) 10,000 hundreds = <u>10</u> lakh	(f) 10,00,000 ones = <u>10</u> lakhs
- Build the greatest 7-digit number possible given that the repetition of digits is allowed.

Ans: 9999999

Exercise 2.3

1. Add and subtract the following numbers.

I {
$$\begin{array}{r} 3000 \\ + 4000 \\ \hline 7000 \end{array}$$

II {
$$\begin{array}{r} 5000 \\ - 3000 \\ \hline 2000 \end{array}$$

(b)
$$\begin{array}{r} 8024 \\ + 1735 \\ \hline 9759 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9759 \\ - 4318 \\ \hline 5441 \end{array}$$

(c)
$$\begin{array}{r} 38000 \\ + 21000 \\ \hline 59000 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 59000 \\ - 43000 \\ \hline 16000 \end{array}$$

(d)
$$\begin{array}{r} 53246 \\ + 24512 \\ \hline 77758 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 77758 \\ - 62436 \\ \hline 15322 \end{array}$$

— DO in 2 parts. First Add then Subtract

2. Solve the following:

(a) $2500 + 3500 - 4000$

(b) $5400 + 2600 - 3500$

(c) $4621 + 3179 - 4088$

(d) $26000 + 27000 - 15000$

(e) $38167 + 20385 - 40772$

(f) $56275 + 12838 - 33122$

CURRENCY

We know that money is expressed in rupees and paise in India. We use symbol ₹ to write rupees. A point (which looks like a dot) separates rupees from paise. Rupees are written to the left of the point and paise are written to the right of the point.

Writing in Words and Figures

In words	In figures
Four rupees and forty paise	₹ 4.40
Seventy rupees and seven paise	₹ 70.07
Eighty five rupees and fifty paise	₹ 85.50
Thirty-two paise	₹ 0.32
One hundred twenty-four rupees	₹ 124.00
Two hundred fifteen rupees	₹ 215.00
Four hundred rupees and four paise	₹ 400.04



Remember

In figures 4 rupees 5 paise is written as ₹ 4.05 (not ₹ 4.5).

In figures 4 rupees 50 paise is written as ₹ 4.50.

Exercise 2.4

1. Write the following amounts in words.

(a) ₹ 27.46 = Twenty seven rupees and forty six paise.

(b) ₹ 296.54 = Two hundred ninety six rupees and fifty four paise.

✓ The number on left of dot is rupees and the number to the right is paise.

Example 24: Subtract: ₹4849.20 – ₹2367.40

We arrange the amounts in columns leaving some space between rupees and paise.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{₹} \qquad \qquad \text{p} \\
 7 \ 14 \ 8 \ \quad 12 \\
 4 \ 8 \ 4 \ 9 \ 2 \ 0 \\
 - 2 \ 3 \ 6 \ 7 \ 4 \ 0 \\
 \hline
 2 \ 4 \ 8 \ 1 \ 8 \ 0
 \end{array}$$

Thus, ₹4849.20 – ₹2367.40 = ₹2481.80

Mental Maths

Subtract the following.

- (a) ₹90.00 – ₹40.00 =
- (b) ₹400.00 – ₹100.00 =
- (c) ₹80.50 – ₹10.50 =

Exercise 2.5

1. Add the following.

(a)

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{₹} \qquad \qquad \text{p} \\
 1 \ 2 \ 6 \ 5 \ 0 \\
 + \quad 1 \ 5 \ 4 \ 0 \\
 \hline
 \text{₹} \ 1 \ 4 \ 1 \ . \ 9 \ 0
 \end{array}$$

(b)

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{₹} \qquad \qquad \text{p} \\
 2 \ 3 \ 4 \ 7 \ 5 \\
 + \quad 3 \ 4 \ 5 \ 7 \ 5 \\
 \hline
 \text{₹} \ 5 \ 8 \ 0 \ . \ 5 \ 0
 \end{array}$$

(c)

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{₹} \qquad \qquad \text{p} \\
 1 \ 5 \ 2 \ 7 \ 5 \\
 + \quad 1 \ 7 \ 8 \ 7 \ 0 \\
 \hline
 \text{₹} \ 3 \ 3 \ 1 \ . \ 4 \ 5
 \end{array}$$

(d)

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{₹} \qquad \qquad \text{p} \\
 3 \ 6 \ 2 \ 4 \\
 2 \ 8 \ 1 \ 0 \\
 + \quad 3 \ 5 \ 6 \ 6 \\
 \hline
 \text{₹} \ 1 \ 0 \ 0 \ . \ 0 \ 0
 \end{array}$$

(e)

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{₹} \qquad \qquad \text{p} \\
 1 \ 8 \ 9 \ 7 \ 5 \\
 2 \ 4 \ 3 \ 2 \ 0 \\
 + \quad 1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 5 \ 0 \\
 \hline
 \text{₹} \ 5 \ 3 \ 3 \ . \ 4 \ 5
 \end{array}$$

(f)

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{₹} \qquad \qquad \text{p} \\
 1 \ 8 \ 5 \\
 2 \ 0 \ 6 \ 3 \ 3 \\
 + \quad 3 \ 9 \ 5 \ 4 \\
 \hline
 \text{₹} \ 2 \ 4 \ 7 \ . \ 7 \ 2
 \end{array}$$

2. Subtract the following.

(a)

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{₹} \qquad \qquad \text{p} \\
 2 \ 6 \ 7 \ 7 \ 5 \\
 - 1 \ 5 \ 3 \ 4 \ 0 \\
 \hline
 \text{₹} \ 1 \ 1 \ 4 \ . \ 3 \ 5
 \end{array}$$

(b)

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{₹} \qquad \qquad \text{p} \\
 3 \ 5 \ 7 \ 8 \ 8 \\
 - 1 \ 2 \ 2 \ 5 \ 0 \\
 \hline
 \text{₹} \ 2 \ 3 \ 5 \ . \ 3 \ 8
 \end{array}$$

(c)

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{₹} \qquad \qquad \text{p} \\
 4 \ 12 \ 4 \ 10 \\
 5 \ 2 \ 6 \ 5 \ 0 \\
 - \quad 8 \ 5 \ 2 \ 5 \\
 \hline
 \text{₹} \ 4 \ 4 \ 1 \ . \ 2 \ 5
 \end{array}$$

(d)

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{₹} \qquad \qquad \text{p} \\
 6 \ 3 \ 8 \ 9 \ 2 \ 0 \\
 - 1 \ 2 \ 7 \ 6 \ 1 \ 0 \\
 \hline
 \text{₹} \ 5 \ 1 \ 1 \ 3 \ . \ 1 \ 0
 \end{array}$$

(e)

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{₹} \qquad \qquad \text{p} \\
 7 \ 8 \ 4 \ 3 \ 0 \ 0 \\
 - 3 \ 4 \ 5 \ 2 \ 0 \ 0 \\
 \hline
 \text{₹} \ 4 \ 3 \ 9 \ 1 \ . \ 0 \ 0
 \end{array}$$

(f)

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{₹} \qquad \qquad \text{p} \\
 6 \ 9 \ 8 \ 4 \ 9 \ 5 \\
 - 2 \ 7 \ 5 \ 8 \ 4 \ 5 \\
 \hline
 \text{₹} \ 4 \ 2 \ 2 \ 6 \ . \ 5 \ 0
 \end{array}$$

Successors and Predecessors

The successor of a given number is the number that comes just after it. To find the successor of a number, add 1.

The predecessor of a given number is the number that comes just before it. To find the predecessor of a number, subtract 1.

Example 5: Find the successor and predecessor of 53614, 638275, 318519, 9675010, and 3688500.

Predecessor	Operation	Number	Operation	Successor
53613	$53614 - 1$	53614	$53614 + 1$	53615
638274	$638275 - 1$	638275	$638275 + 1$	638276
318518	$318519 - 1$	318519	$318519 + 1$	318520
9675009	$9675010 - 1$	9675010	$9675010 + 1$	9675011
3688499	$3688500 - 1$	3688500	$3688500 + 1$	3688501

Exercise 1.1

- ANSWERS ARE ALSO GIVEN ON PAGE 212

1. Write the following numbers in figures and in words.

	Numbers	In figures	In words
(a)	Greatest 5-digit number	99999	Ninety nine thousand nine hundred nine
(b)	Smallest 6-digit number	100000	One lakh
(c)	Smallest 7-digit number	1000000	Ten lakh
(d)	Greatest 7-digit number	9999999	Ninety nine lakh ninety nine thousand nine hundred ninety nine

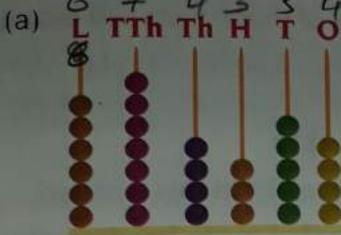
2. Write the following numbers in words.

Number	In words
(a) 235165	Two lakh, thirty five thousand one hundred sixty five
(b) 358154	Thirty five lakh fifty eight thousand one hundred fifty four
(c) 5033847	Fifty lakh, thirty three thousand, eight hundred forty seven.

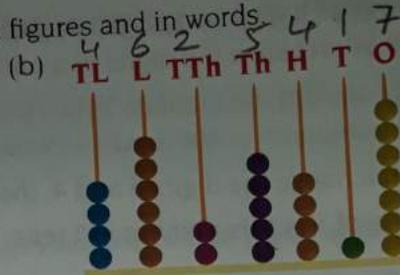
3. Write the following numbers in figures.

	Number	In figures
(a)	Eight lakh seven thousand nine	8,07,009
(b)	Fifty-three lakh thirty thousand two hundred forty-nine	53,30,249
(c)	Seventy-seven lakh seven hundred seven	77,00,707

4. Write the number represented on the abacus in figures and in words.

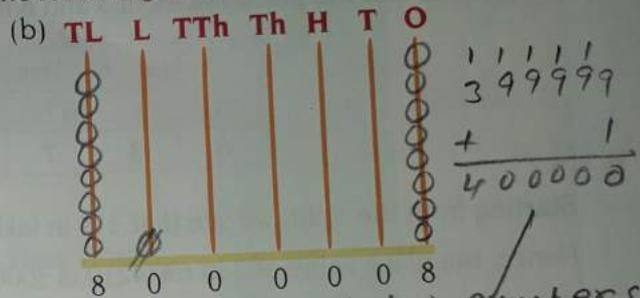
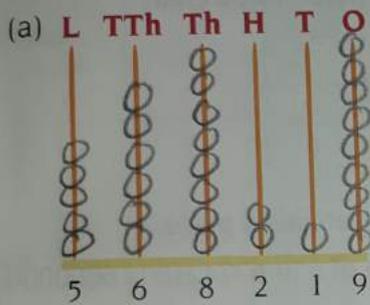


In figures: 674354
 In words: SIX LAKH, SEVENTY FOUR THOUSAND, THREE HUNDRED FIFTY FOUR



In figures: 4625417
 In words: FORTY SIX LAKH, TWENTY FIVE THOUSAND, FOUR HUNDRED SEVENTEEN

5. Draw beads on the abacus below to represent the following numbers.



1 1 1 1 1
 3 9 9 9 9
 + 1
 4 0 0 0 0

6. Write the successor of the following numbers.

321896
 + 1
 321897

(a) 321896 → 321897
 (d) 40000 → 40001

(b) 7348719 → 7348720
 (e) 867428 → 867429

(c) 399999 → 400000
 (f) 4875564 → 4875565

7. Write the predecessor of the following numbers. ADD +1 to the below numbers

76315
 - 1
 76314

(a) 76315 → 76314
 (d) 300001 → 300000

(b) 6921348 → 6921347
 (e) 8823936 → 8823935

(c) 1300000 → 1299999
 (f) 3748210 → 3748209

8. Complete the following series by observing the pattern.

+2 (a) 421340, 421342, 421344, 421346, 421348, 421350, 1299999
 +20 (b) 381220, 381240, 381260, 381280, 381300, 381320
 +100 (c) 461100, 461200, 461300, 461400, 461500, 461600

FACE VALUE AND PLACE VALUE

The **face value** of a digit in a number is the value of the digit itself and does not depend on its position in that number.

For example, consider the number 7458. Here, the face value of 7 is 7, 4 is 4, 5 is 5 and 8 is 8. Even if we interchange the digits in the number, the face values of these digits will remain the **same**. Therefore, if we interchange the digits 7 and 4, the new number will be 4758. But, the face value of 7 will remain 7, 4 will remain 4, 5 will remain 5 and 8 will remain 8.

International Place-Value System

Let us see how we can place 6-digit and 7-digit numbers into periods according to the International place-value system.

Millions		Thousands			Ones		
TM	M	HTh	TTh	Th	H	T	O
		1	0	0	0	0	0
	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

100 thousands
1 million

Example 9: A 6-digit number 996342 is written as 996,342.

Example 10: A 7-digit number 6384291 is written as 6,384,291.

Here are a few examples to show how numbers are written using the International place-value chart.

International Place-Value Chart

Numbers	Millions		Thousands			Ones			Number Name	Written as
	M		HTh	TTh	Th	H	T	O		
6372					6	3	7	2	Six thousand three hundred seventy-two	6,372
878018			8	7	8	0	1	8	Eight hundred seventy-eight thousand eighteen	878,018
7002501	7		0	0	2	5	0	1	Seven million two thousand five hundred one	7,002,501
9238016	9		2	3	8	0	1	6	Nine million two hundred thirty-eight thousand sixteen	9,238,016
4000000	4		0	0	0	0	0	0	Four million	4,000,000

For the purpose of learning, in this book we will follow the Indian place-value system.

Exercise 1.2

START WRITING FROM
↓
RIGHT HAND SIDE

1. Write the following numbers in the Indian place-value chart given below.

Number	Lakhs		Thousands			Ones	
	TL	L	TTh	Th	H	T	O
(a) 63789			6	3	7	8	9
(b) 700184		7	0	0	1	8	4
(c) 8463921	8	4	6	3	9	2	1
(d) 6207581	6	2	0	7	5	8	1

← write.
← Start

Start writing from right side

2. Write the following numbers in the international place-value chart given below.

Number	Millions	Thousands			Ones		
	M	HTh	TTh	Th	H	T	O
(a) 378921		3	7	8	9	2	1
(b) 600000		6	0	0	0	0	0
(c) 505050		5	0	5	0	5	0
(d) 1738492	1	7	3	8	4	9	2
(e) 2381710	2	3	8	1	7	1	0

3. Fill in the blanks.

(a) 1 million = 10 lakhs

(b) 70 lakhs = 7 million

(c) 3 hundred thousands = 3 lakhs

(d) 26 lakhs = 2 million

6 hundred thousands

4. Put commas to break up the following numbers into periods and write them in words according to the Indian place-value system.

(a) 1,873

(b) 29,365

(c) 6,32,786

(d) 73,42,630

(e) 54,98,139

(f) 42,10,367

5. Put commas to break up the following numbers into periods and write them in words according to the International place-value system.

(a) 3,490

(b) 88,314

(c) 378,177

(d) 65,3210

(e) 178,9360

(f) 730,4059

6. Write the face value and the place value of the digit 3 and the period it belongs to in the following numbers. One has been done for you.

	Face Value	Place Value	Period
(a) 6,96,347	3	300	Ones
(b) 3,80,172	3	3,00,000	LAKHS
(c) 2,38,491	3	30,000	Ten Thousand
(d) 3,95,476	3	3,00,000	LAKH
(e) 47,00,853	3	3	ONES
(f) 53,04,658	3	3,00,000	LAKH

7. Write the following numbers in expanded form.
 → PUT ZEROS AFTER THE DIGIT
 → IGNORE ZEROS

Number	Expanded Form
(a) 68,481	$60000 + 8000 + 400 + 80 + 1$
(b) 5,23,784	$500000 + 20000 + 3000 + 700 + 80 + 4$
(c) 9,65,412	$900000 + 60000 + 5000 + 400 + 10 + 2$
(d) 68,00,218	$6000000 + 800000 + 200 + 10 + 8$
(e) 41,29,703	$4000000 + 100000 + 20000 + 9000 + 700 + 3$
(f) 80,36,000	$8000000 + 30000 + 6000$

COMPARISON OF NUMBERS

Recollect the checklist for comparison of numbers.

1. If two numbers have different number of digits, then the number with more digits is the greater number.
2. Looking from left to right, the number that comes later on the number line is the greater number.
3. If two numbers have same number of digits, then the number with the greater digit in the highest place is the greater number.

Example 11: Compare the numbers 63,89,210 and 2,16,430.

First, write the periods and place value of the numbers.

Lakhs		Thousands		Ones		
TL	L	TTh	Th	H	T	O
6	3	8	9	2	1	0
	2	1	6	4	3	0

The number 63,89,210 has more digits than 2,16,430. So, it is the greater number.

Thus, $63,89,210 > 2,16,430$.

Example 12: Compare the numbers 8,71,263 and 8,71,491.

First, write the periods and place value of the numbers.

Lakhs		Thousands		Ones		
TL	L	TTh	Th	H	T	O
8	7	2	6	3		
8	7	1	4	9		

If the **repetition** of digits is **allowed**, the greatest 7-digit number possible is **9,999,999**. Hence we begin with the greatest 7-digit number.

If the **repetition** of digits is **not allowed**, we have to begin with the smallest digit available in the next smallest place. Beginning with 0 will not give us a 7-digit number. Hence we begin with the next smallest digit available, which is 2.

To build the smallest number possible, we have to begin with the smallest digit available in the greatest place. Beginning with 0 will not give us a 7-digit number possible is 2,00,000.

If the **repetition** of digits is **allowed**, the smallest 7-digit number possible is 20,45,789.

If the **repetition** of digits is **not allowed**, the smallest 7-digit number possible is 20,45,789.

Exercise 1.3

1. Fill in the boxes with $>$ or $<$ to compare the numbers.

(a) $8,72,694 < 88,72,694$ (b) $75,38,101 > 99,999$

(d) $78,36,174 < 78,36,274$ (e) $2,38,961 < 2,39,816$

(c) $3,37,228 < 3,73,828$

(f) $52,86,419 > 52,68,149$

2. Encircle the smallest number in each of the following.

(a) 8,59,614; 2,99,510; 7,36,512; 5,37,816; 4,28,917

(b) 17,645; 2,93,168; 2,99,587; 29,27,456; 65,847

(c) 21,46,846; 12,64,486; 21,64,486; 12,46,846; 21,64,846

3. Encircle the largest number in each of the following.

(a) 9,69,543; 9,96,453; 9,69,453; 9,69,345; 9,96,543

(b) 3,74,357; 5,86,145; 1,99,065; 4,63,888; 27,01,010

(c) 72,85,306; 7,28,536; 7,28,530; 72,58,360; 78,25,306

4. Arrange the following numbers in ascending order.

(a) 3,33,333; 33,333; 33,33,333; 3,33,033; 33,03,303

(b) 8,12,939; 7,37,241; 7,98,147; 8,92,347; 8,21,120

(c) 54,52,761; 45,22,671; 55,22,176; 54,52,716; 44,25,617

5. Arrange the following numbers in descending order.

(a) 6,83,576; 6,83,657; 6,83,675; 6,83,567; 6,83,765

(b) 76,88,462; 73,88,462; 79,88,462; 75,88,462; 77,88,462

(c) 38,71,348; 78,93,174; 2,76,209; 8,36,245; 29,84,562

6. Write the greatest and the smallest 6-digit numbers possible by using the following digit only once.

(a) 6, 8, 7, 5, 4, 1

(b) 9, 3, 2, 4, 0, 7

Greatest \rightarrow 876541

G - 974320

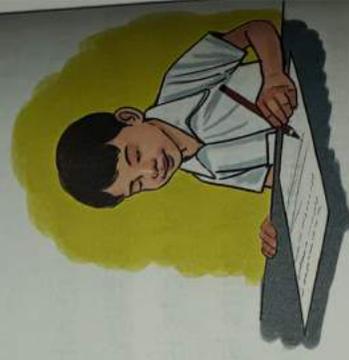
Smallest \rightarrow 145678

S - 203479

(c) 7, 9, 1, 4, 5, 2

G - 975421

S - 124579



7. Write the greatest and the smallest 7-digit numbers possible by using the following digits only once.

(a) 4, 2, 9, 3, 8, 6, 1
 G - 9864321
 S - 1234689

(b) 5, 0, 7, 4, 3, 6, 2
 G - 7654320
 S - 2034567

(c) 3, 7, 1, 4, 5, 6, 2
 G - 7654321
 S - 1234567

8. Build the smallest 6-digit number possible using the digits 3, 1, 8, 4, 9 and 5, given that repetition of digits is allowed.
 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1

ROMAN NUMERALS

The ten digits 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 that we are familiar with, are used in Hindu-Arabic numeration system. These ten digits are used to write any other numeral.

The Romans had seven basic symbols to write any number. These seven symbols are I, V, X, L, C, D and M. These symbols have different values as given below.

Roman	I	V	X	L	C	D	M
Hindu-Arabic	1	5	10	50	100	500	1000

The Romans did not have a symbol to represent the digit 0. They used a combination of the above given letters to build all other numbers.

Rules for Forming Roman Numerals

Rule 1: When a Roman numeral is repeated one after the other, we add their values to get the number.

Example 16: III = 1 + 1 + 1 = 3
 [In Roman system, value of I is 1]

Example 17: XX = 10 + 10 = 20
 [In Roman system, value of X is 10]

Similarly, if we want to write 100 or 1000 in Roman numerals, we use the symbols C and M, respectively (and not LL or DD).

Rule 2: If a smaller Roman symbol is written to the right of a greater Roman symbol, the value of the numeral is the **sum** of the values of the symbols.

Example 18: VI = 5 + 1 = 6

Example 19: VIII = 5 + 1 + 1 + 1 =

Remember

- In Roman numeration system, a letter can be repeated up to a maximum of three times only.
- The symbols V, L and D are never repeated. So if we want to write 10 in Roman numerals, we use the symbol X (and not VV).

Exercise 1.4

1. Complete the tables.

Table 1

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

Table 2

21	XXI	10 + 10 + 1
22	XXII	10 + 10 + 2
23	XXIII	10 + 10 + 3
24	XXIV	10 + 10 + 4
25	XXV	10 + 10 + 5
26	XXVI	10 + 10 + 6
27	XXVII	10 + 10 + 7
28	XXVIII	10 + 10 + 8
29	XXIX	10 + 10 + 9
30	XXX	10 + 10 + 10
31	XXXI	10 + 10 + 10 + 1
32	XXXII	10 + 10 + 10 + 2
33	XXXIII	10 + 10 + 10 + 3
34	XXXIV	10 + 10 + 10 + 4
35	XXXV	10 + 10 + 10 + 5
36	XXXVI	10 + 10 + 10 + 6
37	XXXVII	10 + 10 + 10 + 7
38	XXXVIII	10 + 10 + 10 + 8
39	XXXIX	10 + 10 + 10 + 9
40	XL	50 - 10

2. Write the following Hindu-Arabic numerals as Roman numerals.

- (a) 7 VII (b) 18 XVIII (c) 25 XXV
 (d) 30 XXX (e) 49 XLIX (f) 100 C

3. Write the following Roman numerals as Hindu-Arabic numerals.

- (a) VI 6 (b) IX 9 (c) XXV 25
 (d) XXVII 27 (e) X 10 (f) LXI 61

4. Choose the correct option.

(a) What is the Roman numeral for 39?

- (i) IXXL (ii) XXXIX (iii) XLIX (iv) XXXXI

(b) Which of the following cannot be a Roman numeral?

- (i) XV (ii) XI (iii) VX (iv) IX

(c) Which of the following Roman numerals is greater than XXXV?

- (i) XXIX (ii) XXXIV (iii) XXXIX (iv) XXXIII

(d) Which of the following Roman numerals is less than XIV?

- (i) XVI (ii) XIII (iii) XV (iv) XIX

Revision Exercise

- Solve Q1 to 7 yourself in your notebook.

- Write the predecessor and the successor in each of the following.

(a) 2,18,375	(b) 3,64,008	(c) 99,99,995	(d) 89,36,779
--------------	--------------	---------------	---------------
- Write the numbers with commas according to the Indian place-value system.

(a) 563249	(b) 3862539	(c) 5632738	(d) 9875432
------------	-------------	-------------	-------------
- Write the numbers with commas according to the International place-value system.

(a) 326542	(b) 8432124	(c) 756329	(d) 6321825
------------	-------------	------------	-------------
- Write the following in words according to the Indian place-value system.

(a) 6,73,429	(b) 5,86,321	(c) 45,32,655	(d) 22,35,001
--------------	--------------	---------------	---------------
- Write the following in words according to the International place-value system.

(a) 353,429	(b) 7,652,312	(c) 1,605,595	(d) 135,681
-------------	---------------	---------------	-------------
- Write the place value and face value of 5 in each of the following numbers.

(a) 5,18,237	(b) 4,53,621	(c) 52,31,023	(d) 15,27,008
--------------	--------------	---------------	---------------
- Write the greatest and the smallest number in each of the following lists.

(a) 2,28,412; 3,25,152; 42,13,532; 36,83,129; 3,32,521
(b) 58,62,301; 8,52,800; 63,25,012; 31,92,409; 1,86,006
- Which of the following are not Roman numerals according to the rules.

(a) IIIX	(b) XIII	(c) VIII	(d) IIV
(e) VVI	(f) LLII		
- Put < or > sign to compare the following Roman numerals.

(a) IX <input type="text" value="<"/> XI	(b) XXX <input type="text" value="<"/> XL	(c) L <input type="text" value="<"/> C	(d) M <input type="text" value=">"/> D
---	--	---	---
- Arrange the following digits to make the greatest and the smallest 6-digit numbers possible with and without repetition of digits. *- Do yourself and check answers from back*

(a) 3, 8, 7, 5, 4, 2	(b) 8, 3, 0, 5, 2, 6	(c) 5, 3, 6, 2, 0, 9	(d) 7, 9, 5, 8, 3, 2
----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------
- Arrange the following digits to make the greatest and the smallest 7-digit number possible with and without repetition of digits. *Solve and check answers from back*

(a) 7, 1, 0, 5, 8, 6, 2	(b) 3, 2, 4, 1, 9, 8, 5	(c) 2, 0, 6, 7, 5, 4, 3	(d) 9, 1, 6, 7, 4, 0, 3
-------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------
- What is the successor and predecessor of the greatest 6-digit number? *NUM = 999999*
- Write the expanded form of the following numbers.

(a) 18440	(b) 340671	(c) 230088	(d) 5079234
-----------	------------	------------	-------------
- Fill in the blanks for the following conversions.

(a) 10 thousands = <u>1000</u> tens	(b) 1000 thousands = <u>10</u> lakhs
(c) 1 lakh = <u>10,000</u> tens	(d) 1000 tens = <u>10</u> thousand
(e) 10,000 hundreds = <u>10</u> lakh	(f) 10,00,000 ones = <u>10</u> lakhs
- Build the greatest 7-digit number possible given that the repetition of digits is allowed.

Ans: 9999999

- (c) ₹ 825.75 = Eight hundred twenty five rupees and seventy five paise.
- (d) ₹ 109.03 = one hundred nine rupees and three paise.
- (e) ₹ 0.60 = sixty paise.
- (f) ₹ 621.50 = Six hundred twenty one rupees and fifty paise.

2. Write the following amounts in figures.

- (a) Seventy-six rupees and twenty-eight paise = ₹ 76.28
- (b) Forty-seven rupees and three paise = ₹ 47.03
- (c) Six rupees = ₹ 6.00
- (d) One hundred fifty-four rupees and seventy paise = ₹ 154.70
- (e) Eighty-one paise = ₹ 0.81
- (f) Three hundred fifty-one rupees and thirty-three paise = ₹ 351.33

OPERATIONS INVOLVING MONEY

In our daily life we have situations where we add and subtract money. Let us learn these one by one.

Addition

We add money just the way we add numbers, but we have to be careful about the units while adding paise with paise and rupees with rupees.

Example 19: Add ₹ 62.25 and ₹ 45.50.

We arrange the amounts in columns leaving some space between rupees and paise.

₹	P
62	25
+ 45	50
107	75

Step 1: Add the paise first.

Step 2: Then, add the rupees.

Thus, ₹ 62.25 + ₹ 45.50 = ₹ 107.75.



Example 24: Subtract: ₹ 4849.20 – ₹ 2367.40

We arrange the amounts in columns leaving some space between rupees and paise.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{₹} \qquad \qquad \text{p} \\
 7 \quad 14 \quad 8 \quad 12 \\
 4 \quad \cancel{8} \quad \cancel{4} \quad \cancel{9} \quad \cancel{2} \quad 0 \\
 - 2 \quad 3 \quad 6 \quad 7 \quad 4 \quad 0 \\
 \hline
 2 \quad 4 \quad 8 \quad 1 \quad 8 \quad 0
 \end{array}$$

Thus, ₹ 4849.20 – ₹ 2367.40 = ₹ 2481.80

Mental Maths

Subtract the following.

- (a) ₹ 90.00 – ₹ 40.00 =
- (b) ₹ 400.00 – ₹ 100.00 =
- (c) ₹ 80.50 – ₹ 10.50 =

Exercise 2.5

1. Add the following.

(a)

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{₹} \qquad \qquad \text{p} \\
 1 \quad 2 \quad 6 \quad 5 \quad 0 \\
 + \quad 1 \quad 5 \quad 4 \quad 0 \\
 \hline
 \text{₹ } 141.90
 \end{array}$$

(b)

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{₹} \qquad \qquad \text{p} \\
 2 \quad 3 \quad 4 \quad 7 \quad 5 \\
 + \quad 3 \quad 4 \quad 5 \quad 7 \quad 5 \\
 \hline
 \text{₹ } 580.50
 \end{array}$$

(c)

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{₹} \qquad \qquad \text{p} \\
 1 \quad 5 \quad 2 \quad 7 \quad 5 \\
 + \quad 1 \quad 7 \quad 8 \quad 7 \quad 0 \\
 \hline
 \text{₹ } 331.45
 \end{array}$$

(d)

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{₹} \qquad \qquad \text{p} \\
 3 \quad 6 \quad 2 \quad 4 \\
 2 \quad 8 \quad 1 \quad 0 \\
 + \quad 3 \quad 5 \quad 6 \quad 6 \\
 \hline
 \text{₹ } 100.00
 \end{array}$$

(e)

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{₹} \qquad \qquad \text{p} \\
 1 \quad 8 \quad 9 \quad 7 \quad 5 \\
 2 \quad 4 \quad 3 \quad 2 \quad 0 \\
 + \quad 1 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 5 \quad 0 \\
 \hline
 \text{₹ } 533.45
 \end{array}$$

(f)

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{₹} \qquad \qquad \text{p} \\
 1 \quad 8 \quad 5 \\
 2 \quad 0 \quad 6 \quad 3 \quad 3 \\
 + \quad 3 \quad 9 \quad 5 \quad 4 \\
 \hline
 \text{₹ } 247.72
 \end{array}$$

2. Subtract the following.

(a)

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{₹} \qquad \qquad \text{p} \\
 2 \quad 6 \quad 7 \quad 7 \quad 5 \\
 - 1 \quad 5 \quad 3 \quad 4 \quad 0 \\
 \hline
 \text{₹ } 114.35
 \end{array}$$

(b)

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{₹} \qquad \qquad \text{p} \\
 3 \quad 5 \quad 7 \quad 8 \quad 8 \\
 - 1 \quad 2 \quad 2 \quad 5 \quad 0 \\
 \hline
 \text{₹ } 235.38
 \end{array}$$

(c)

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{₹} \qquad \qquad \text{p} \\
 4 \quad 12 \quad 4 \quad 10 \\
 5 \quad 2 \quad 6 \quad 5 \quad 0 \\
 - \quad 8 \quad 5 \quad 2 \quad 5 \\
 \hline
 \text{₹ } 441.25
 \end{array}$$

(d)

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{₹} \qquad \qquad \text{p} \\
 6 \quad 3 \quad 8 \quad 9 \quad 2 \quad 0 \\
 - 1 \quad 2 \quad 7 \quad 6 \quad 1 \quad 0 \\
 \hline
 \text{₹ } 5113.10
 \end{array}$$

(e)

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{₹} \qquad \qquad \text{p} \\
 7 \quad 8 \quad 4 \quad 3 \quad 0 \quad 0 \\
 - 3 \quad 4 \quad 5 \quad 2 \quad 0 \quad 0 \\
 \hline
 \text{₹ } 4391.00
 \end{array}$$

(f)

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{₹} \qquad \qquad \text{p} \\
 6 \quad 9 \quad 8 \quad 4 \quad 9 \quad 5 \\
 - 2 \quad 7 \quad 5 \quad 8 \quad 4 \quad 5 \\
 \hline
 \text{₹ } 4226.50
 \end{array}$$

Exercise 2.3

1. Add and subtract the following numbers.

(a)
$$\begin{array}{r} 3000 \\ + 4000 \\ \hline 7000 \end{array}$$

(b)
$$\begin{array}{r} 8024 \\ + 1735 \\ \hline 9759 \end{array}$$

(c)
$$\begin{array}{r} 38000 \\ + 21000 \\ \hline 59000 \\ - 43000 \\ \hline 16000 \end{array}$$

(d)
$$\begin{array}{r} 53246 \\ + 24512 \\ \hline 77758 \\ - 62436 \\ \hline 15322 \end{array}$$

Do in 2 parts. First Add then Subtract

2. Solve the following:

- (a) $2500 + 3500 - 4000$ (b) $5400 + 2600 - 3500$ (c) $4621 + 3179 - 4088$
 (d) $26000 + 27000 - 15000$ (e) $38167 + 20385 - 40772$ (f) $56275 + 12838 - 33122$

CURRENCY

We know that money is expressed in rupees and paise in India. We use symbol ₹ to write rupees. A point (which looks like a dot) separates rupees from paise. Rupees are written to the left of the point and paise are written to the right of the point.

Writing in Words and Figures

In words	In figures
Four rupees and forty paise	₹ 4.40
Seventy rupees and seven paise	₹ 70.07
Eighty five rupees and fifty paise	₹ 85.50
Thirty-two paise	₹ 0.32
One hundred twenty-four rupees	₹ 124.00
Two hundred fifteen rupees	₹ 215.00
Four hundred rupees and four paise	₹ 400.04



Remember

In figures 4 rupees 5 paise is written as ₹ 4.05 (not ₹ 4.5).
 In figures 4 rupees 50 paise is written as ₹ 4.50.

Exercise 2.4

1. Write the following amounts in words.
 The number on left of dot is rupees and the number to the right is paise.

(a) ₹ 27.46 = Twenty seven rupees and forty six paise.

(b) ₹ 296.54 = Two hundred ninety six rupees and fifty four paise.

Exercise 2.7

1. In St. Marks School, 1841 students study in the primary section and 2136 students in the senior section. How many students study in the school?



Students in primary section = 1841
 + Students in senior section = 2136
 Total number of students = 3977

2. Sumit bought a geometry box for ₹ 36.50, a set of sketch pens for ₹ 48.00 and a tennis ball for ₹ 16.25. How much money did he spend in all? (Add all the money)

Cost of geometry box = ₹ 36.50
 - " - sketch pens = ₹ 48.00
 - " - tennis ball = ₹ 16.25
 Total money spent = ₹ 100.75

3. Mr Roy bought an ink bottle for ₹ 35.00 and a ring file for ₹ 40.00. If he gave the shopkeeper ₹ 100, then what change did Mr Roy get back? (First add, then subtract from total)

Cost of ink bottle = ₹ 35.00
 - " - ring file = ₹ 40.00
 Total cost = ₹ 75.00
 Money given = ₹ 100.00
 - Total cost = ₹ 75.00
 Change = ₹ 25.00

4. Ankit collected 9354 stamps. If he gave away 1576 of them to Anima, then how many stamps remain in his collection? (Subtract)



Total stamps = 9354
 Given to Anima = 1576
 Stamps left = 7778

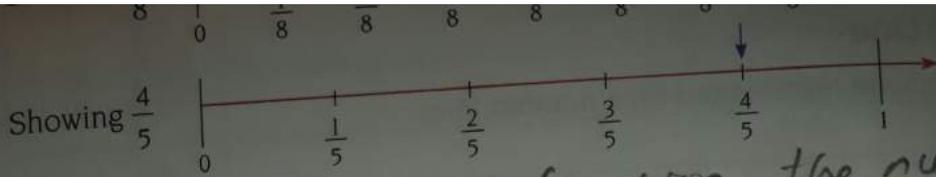
5. Height of Mount Everest is 8848 m and height of Nanda Devi is 7816 m. How much higher is Mount Everest as compared to Nanda Devi?

Height of Mount Everest = 8848
 Height of Nanda Devi = 7816
 Difference in height = 1032 m

6. During a football championship match 28624 people arrived from Kerala and 24100 people arrived from West Bengal. As soon as it was half-time 38200 people left the stadium. How many people stayed on to watch the match after half-time? (First add then subtract)

People from Kerala = 28624
 - " - West Bengal = 24100
 Total arrived = 52724
 People left = 38200
 People stayed = 14524

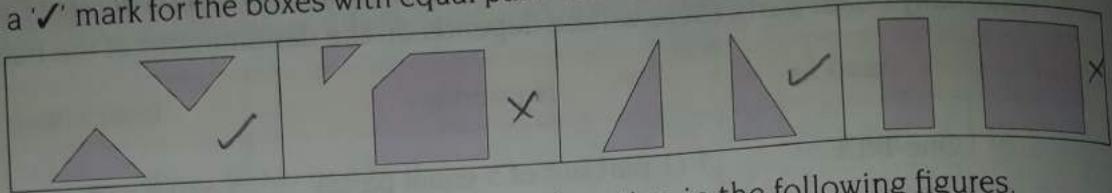
Subtract



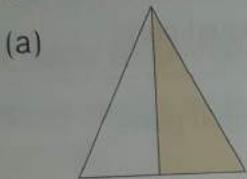
Exercise 7.1

- In a fraction, the number above the line is numerator and below line is denominator of $\frac{2}{3}$ ← Numerator = 2 ← Denominator = 3

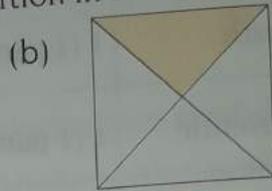
1. Put a '✓' mark for the boxes with equal parts and a 'X' mark for the boxes with unequal parts



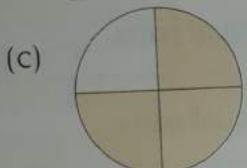
2. Write the fraction that describes the shaded portion in the following figures.



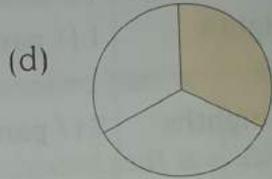
$\frac{1}{2}$



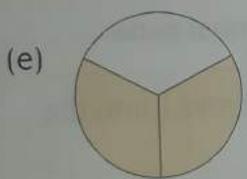
$\frac{1}{4}$



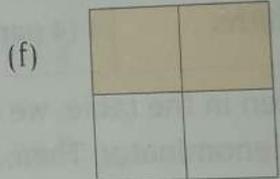
$\frac{3}{4}$



$\frac{1}{3}$



$\frac{2}{3}$



$\frac{2}{4}$

3. Write the numerator and the denominator in each of the following fractions.

(a) $\frac{3}{1}$ ← Numerator 3 ← Denominator 1

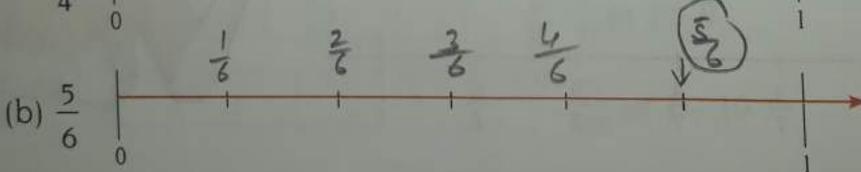
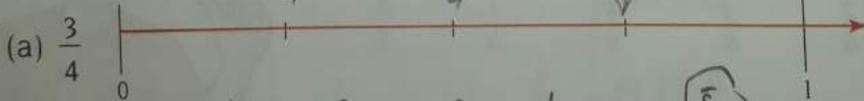
(b) $\frac{2}{5}$ ← N 2 ← D 5

(c) $\frac{3}{7}$ ← N 3 ← D 7

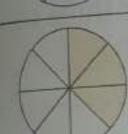
(d) $\frac{5}{9}$ ← N 5 ← D 9

(e) $\frac{1}{6}$ ← N 1 ← D 6

4. Represent the fractions on a number line.



5. Complete the table.

	Shaded parts (Numerator)	Number of parts (Denominator)	Shaded fraction	Unshaded fraction
	3	4	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
	4	5	$\frac{4}{5}$	$\frac{1}{5}$
	1	6	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{5}{6}$
	2	7	$\frac{2}{7}$	$\frac{5}{7}$
	3	8	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{5}{8}$

PARTS OF A COLLECTION

A collection is a group of objects.

Now let us learn about part of a whole collection.

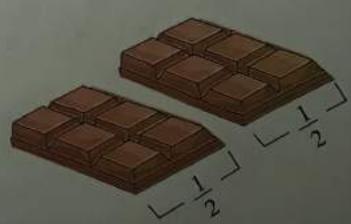
A part of a collection can also be written as a fraction.

This shows part of a whole  $\rightarrow \frac{1}{4}$

And, this shows part of a collection  $\rightarrow \frac{1}{4}$

Let us understand more about part of a collection.

The chocolate shown is a collection of 12 equal pieces.

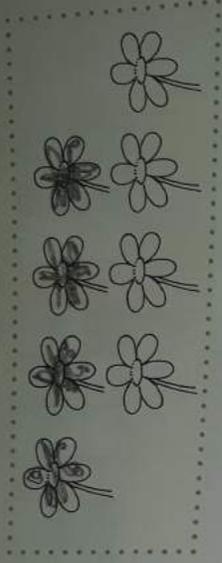


One-half

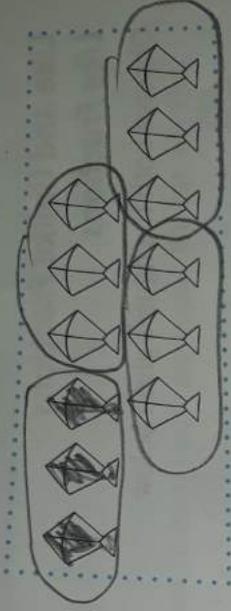
If we divide the chocolate into two equal parts, then each part will have 6 equal pieces out of 12 equal pieces. We can write each part has $\frac{6}{12}$ of the chocolate. This is the same as $\frac{1}{2}$ of the chocolate.

Exercise 7.2

1. Colour $\frac{1}{2}$ of 8 flowers.
 How many flowers did you colour?
 4



2. Colour $\frac{1}{4}$ of 12 kites. ie $\frac{12}{4}$
 How many kites did you colour?
 3



3. Shade the parts of a collection described by the given fractions.

Fraction	Fraction of a whole	Fraction of a collection
$\frac{1}{2}$		
$\frac{1}{3}$		
$\frac{1}{4}$		

TYPES OF FRACTIONS

Let us learn about the various types of fractions – unit fractions, like and unlike fractions and equivalent fractions.

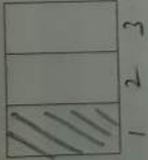
Unit Fractions

When we select just 1 part out of many parts, the resultant fraction is known as a unit fraction.
 $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{11}, \frac{1}{15}$ and $\frac{1}{100}$ are all unit fractions where the numerator is 1.

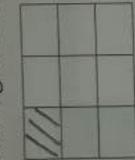
Exercise 7.3

unit fractions have numerator as 1

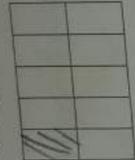
1. Shade just one box in each figure and write the unit fractions in the box alongside.



$\frac{1}{9}$



$\frac{1}{9}$



$\frac{1}{10}$



$\frac{1}{7}$

2. Write one like fraction for each of the following fractions. - like fractions have same denominator.

(a) $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$

(b) $\frac{6}{10}$ and $\frac{3}{10}$

(c) $\frac{7}{13}$ and $\frac{6}{13}$

(d) $\frac{8}{5}$ and $\frac{3}{5}$

3. Write one unlike fraction for each of the following fractions. *Some no.*

(a) $\frac{1}{9}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$

(b) $\frac{4}{5}$ and $\frac{5}{6}$

(c) $\frac{3}{7}$ and $\frac{3}{8}$

(d) $\frac{5}{9}$ and $\frac{5}{7}$

4. Shade an equal part and write an equivalent fraction.

<p>$\frac{1}{3}$</p>	=	<p>$\frac{5}{15}$</p>	=	<p>$\frac{4}{8}$</p>
<p>$\frac{1}{5}$</p>	=	<p>$\frac{2}{10}$</p>	=	<p>$\frac{1}{5}$</p>
<p>$\frac{1}{3}$</p>	=	<p>$\frac{1}{3}$</p>	=	<p>$\frac{3}{15}$</p>

5. Write four equivalent fractions for each by multiplying the numerators and denominators.

(a) $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1 \times 2}{2 \times 2} = \frac{2}{4}$	=	$\frac{1 \times 3}{2 \times 3} = \frac{3}{6}$	=	$\frac{1 \times 5}{2 \times 5} = \frac{5}{10}$	=	$\frac{1 \times 7}{2 \times 7} = \frac{7}{14}$
(b) $\frac{1}{4} =$	=		=		=	
(c) $\frac{1}{5} =$	=		=		=	

Will be explained later by video session
 Write three equivalent fractions for each by dividing the numerators and denominators.

(a) $\frac{30}{90} = \frac{30 \div 3}{90 \div 3} = \frac{10}{30}$

$\frac{30 \div 5}{90 \div 5} = \frac{6}{18}$

$\frac{30 \div 30}{90 \div 30} = \frac{1}{3}$

(b) $\frac{15}{45} =$

$=$

(c) $\frac{12}{24} =$

$=$

Later.

Fill in the missing numerator or denominator in each of these equivalent fractions.

(a) $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{6}{12}$

(b) $\frac{1}{5} = \frac{4}{20}$

(c) $\frac{1}{12} = \frac{1}{6}$

(d) $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{4}{12}$

8. Shade the fractions and then compare by writing > for greater than and < for less than. **fraction whose numerator is greater is greater**

	<		<		$\frac{3}{12}$
	<		<		$\frac{5}{12}$
	<		<		$\frac{3}{12}$
	<		<		$\frac{3}{12}$
	<		<		$\frac{3}{12}$
	<		<		$\frac{3}{12}$
	<		<		$\frac{3}{12}$
	<		<		$\frac{3}{12}$
	<		<		$\frac{3}{12}$
	<		<		$\frac{3}{12}$

9. Write the fraction which is greater. (Compare numerator here for 'a' and 'b')
 and den. for 'c' and 'd'

(a) $\frac{1}{3}$ or $\frac{2}{3}$

(b) $\frac{4}{7}$ or $\frac{2}{7}$

(c) $\frac{2}{5}$ or $\frac{2}{7}$

(d) $\frac{4}{9}$ or $\frac{4}{7}$

10. Arrange the following fractions in ascending order (beginning with the smallest fraction).

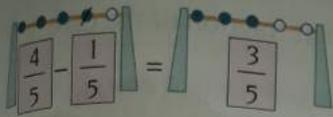
(a) $\frac{3}{9}, \frac{7}{9}, \frac{1}{9}, \frac{6}{9}, \frac{2}{9}, \frac{2}{9}$

11. Arrange the following fractions in descending order (beginning with the greatest fraction).

(a) $\frac{4}{13}, \frac{1}{13}, \frac{12}{13}, \frac{7}{13}, \frac{5}{13}, \frac{4}{13}, \frac{1}{13}$

Note: If numerator is same in two fractions, then the larger fraction is the smaller denominator is. $\frac{2}{3} > \frac{2}{5}$ because $3 < 5$

Example 11: Subtract: $\frac{4}{5} - \frac{1}{5}$

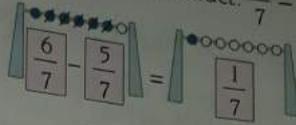


Thus, $\frac{4}{5} - \frac{1}{5} = \frac{4-1}{5} = \frac{3}{5}$

Example 13: Subtract: $\frac{7}{9} - \frac{5}{9}$

$\frac{7}{9} - \frac{5}{9} = \frac{7-5}{9} = \frac{2}{9}$

Example 12: Subtract: $\frac{6}{7} - \frac{5}{7}$

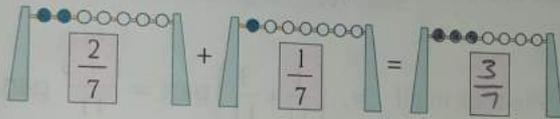


Thus, $\frac{6}{7} - \frac{5}{7} = \frac{6-5}{7} = \frac{1}{7}$

Exercise 7.4

1. Add the following by colouring the beads.

$\frac{2}{7} + \frac{1}{7}$



2. Add the following.

(a) $\frac{1}{5} + \frac{3}{5} = \frac{1+3}{5} = \frac{4}{5}$

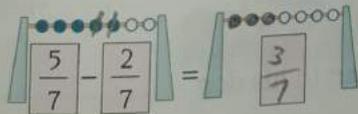
(b) $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1+2}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$

(c) $\frac{2}{13} + \frac{8}{13} = \frac{2+8}{13} = \frac{10}{13}$

(d) $\frac{5}{12} + \frac{3}{12} = \frac{5+3}{12} = \frac{8}{12}$

3. Subtract by striking off the beads and colouring the difference.

$\frac{5}{7} - \frac{2}{7}$



4. Subtract the following.

(a) $\frac{3}{5} - \frac{1}{5} = \frac{3-1}{5} = \frac{2}{5}$

(b) $\frac{4}{7} - \frac{3}{7} = \frac{4-3}{7} = \frac{1}{7}$

(c) $\frac{9}{11} - \frac{2}{11} = \frac{9-2}{11} = \frac{7}{11}$

(d) $\frac{13}{14} - \frac{4}{14} = \frac{13-4}{14} = \frac{9}{14}$

(e) $\frac{9}{13} - \frac{7}{13} = \frac{9-7}{13} = \frac{2}{13}$

(f) $\frac{8}{15} - \frac{4}{15} = \frac{8-4}{15} = \frac{4}{15}$

Exercise 7.5

1. A box contains 9 red and blue crayons. If 3 of them are blue, then what fraction of crayons is red?



Total number of crayons = 9

Number of blue crayons = 3

So, fraction of blue crayons = $\frac{3}{9}$

Number of red crayons = $9 - 3 = 6$

Fraction of red crayons = $\frac{\text{Red} \rightarrow 6}{\text{Total} \rightarrow 9}$

2. Akshay has $\frac{2}{7}$ of the pudding, while his sister has $\frac{4}{7}$ of it. How much pudding do they have altogether? *Add*

Pudding altogether

$$= \frac{2}{7} + \frac{4}{7}$$

$$= \frac{2+4}{7} = \frac{6}{7}$$

3. Teacher asked Punita to read $\frac{5}{13}$ part of a book on Monday. But, she has read only $\frac{3}{13}$ part of the book.

How much more is left for her to read?



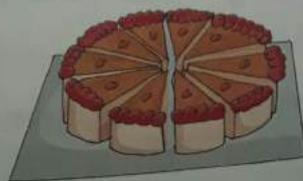
Part left to read

$$= \text{Total} - \text{Part read}$$

$$= \frac{5}{13} - \frac{3}{13}$$

$$= \frac{5-3}{13} = \frac{2}{13}$$

4. Neetu cut a cake into 10 equal pieces. She gave $\frac{3}{10}$ of the cake to her son and $\frac{5}{10}$ to her daughter. How much did she give them in all?



Part given to son = $\frac{3}{10}$

Part given to daughter = $\frac{5}{10}$

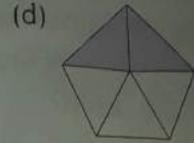
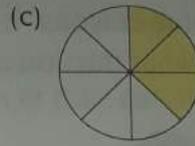
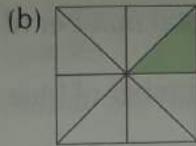
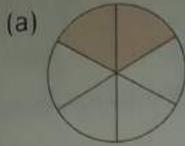
Total given = $\frac{3}{10} + \frac{5}{10}$

$$= \frac{3+5}{10} = \frac{8}{10}$$

Revision Exercise

— See the hints and complete the exercise yourself.

1. Write the fraction that describes the shaded portion in the following figures.



2. Write the numerator and the denominator in each of the following fractions.

(a) $\frac{4 \in N}{9 \in D}$

(b) $\frac{5}{9}$

(c) $\frac{3}{13}$

(d) $\frac{8}{21}$

3. Given the numerator and the denominator, write the fractions.

(a) Numerator = 7, Denominator = 13

a) fraction = $\frac{7}{13}$

(b) Numerator = 8, Denominator = 17

b) fraction = $\frac{8}{17}$

4. Encircle the pairs that are like fractions.

(a) $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{2}{4}$

(b) $\frac{1}{5}$ and $\frac{7}{5}$

(c) $\frac{6}{8}$ and $\frac{6}{10}$

(d) $\frac{5}{10}$ and $\frac{6}{10}$

(e) $\frac{3}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{3}$

(f) $\frac{7}{9}$ and $\frac{9}{7}$

(g) $\frac{5}{7}$ and $\frac{9}{7}$

(h) $\frac{7}{5}$ and $\frac{7}{9}$

← All have same denominator

5. Arrange the following fractions in ascending order.

(a) $\frac{2}{7}, \frac{8}{7}, \frac{5}{7}, \frac{4}{7}, \frac{1}{7}$

(b) $\frac{2}{5}, \frac{2}{7}, \frac{2}{4}, \frac{2}{8}, \frac{2}{11}$

(c) $\frac{3}{8}, \frac{3}{7}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{3}{1}, \frac{3}{2}$

6. Arrange the following fractions in descending order.

(a) $\frac{7}{9}, \frac{8}{9}, \frac{5}{9}, \frac{4}{9}, \frac{1}{9}$

(b) $\frac{4}{6}, \frac{4}{9}, \frac{4}{7}, \frac{4}{5}, \frac{4}{10}$

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

7. Add the following fractions.

(a) $\frac{4}{6} + \frac{1}{6}$

(b) $\frac{3}{12} + \frac{7}{12}$

(c) $\frac{2}{14} + \frac{5}{14}$

(d) $\frac{3}{7} + \frac{2}{7}$

8. Subtract the following fractions.

(a) $\frac{5}{5} - \frac{2}{5}$

(b) $\frac{7}{10} - \frac{4}{10}$

(c) $\frac{8}{18} - \frac{5}{18}$

(d) $\frac{5}{6} - \frac{2}{6}$

9. In a garden $\frac{2}{6}$ flowers are roses and $\frac{3}{6}$ are marigolds. What is the fraction of roses and marigolds altogether?

10. In a school $\frac{2}{9}$ of the students study in Class 2 and $\frac{3}{9}$ in Class 3. What is the fraction of students in both the classes?

11. Bulbul finished $\frac{3}{8}$ of her homework in the morning and the rest in the evening. How much of her homework did she finish in the evening?

HW in evening = $1 - \frac{3}{8}$
 $= \frac{8}{8} - \frac{3}{8} = \frac{8-3}{8} = \frac{5}{8}$

Answer key

CLASS - IV

SUB - PUNJABI

ਪਾਠ - 6 ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਰਾਮ ਦਾਸ ਲੰਗਰ - ਘਰ

ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ / ਉੱਤਰ

ਪ੍ਰ:1 ਮਿਸਰਨ ਦੀ ਸਹੇਲੀ ਦੀਆਂ ਨੇ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਲੰਗਰ-ਘਰ ਦੀ ਵਿਹੜੀ ਚੀਜ਼ ਚਾਰੇ ਵੱਸਿਆ ?

ਉ:- ਮਿਸਰਨ ਦੀ ਸਹੇਲੀ ਦੀਆਂ ਨੇ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਲੰਗਰ-ਘਰ ਦੀ ਸਫ਼ਾਈ ਅਤੇ ਅਨੁਸ਼ਾਸਨ ਚਾਰੇ ਵੱਸਿਆ।

ਪ੍ਰ:2 ਗੁਰੂ-ਘਰ ਦੇ ਲੰਗਰ ਦੀ ਕੀ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਤਾ ਹੈ ?

ਉ:- ਗੁਰੂ-ਘਰ ਦਾ ਲੰਗਰ ਸ਼ਰਧਾ ਨਾਲ ਤਿਆਰ ਕੀਤਾ, ਵਰਤਾਇਆ ਅਤੇ ਖਾਧਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਪ੍ਰ:3 ਲੰਗਰ ਪਕਾਉਣ ਤੇ ਸਖ਼ੀਆਂ ਕਿੰਨੇ ਵਾਰ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ ?

ਉ:- ਲੰਗਰ ਪਕਾਉਣ ਤੇ ਸਖ਼ੀਆਂ ਕਿੰਨੇ ਵਾਰ ਸਮੀਠਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਪ੍ਰ:4 ਗੁਰੂ-ਘਰ ਦਾ ਲੰਗਰ ਖਾਣ ਨਾਲ ਕੀ ਨੇੜੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਆਉਂਦਾ ?

ਉ:- ਗੁਰੂ-ਘਰ ਦਾ ਲੰਗਰ ਖਾਣ ਨਾਲ ਕੋਈ ਖਿਮਾਰੀ ਨੇੜੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਆਉਂਦੀ।

Book Ex (ਅਭਿਆਸ) Pg No: 29.

1 (1) (✓) ਦਾ ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨ ਲਗਾਓ
(1) ਵਿਸ਼ਨਾਨ ਕੀਤਾ

(2) ਕੀਮਤ

(3) ਗੁਰੂ ਰਾਮ ਦਾਸ ਜੀ ਦੇ

(4) ਖੰਗੜੇ ਵਿੱਚ

(5) ਕਰੀਬ ਖੰਗੜੇ ਹਜ਼ਾਰ

3. ਵਾਰ ਵਾਰ :-

(1) ਖੰਗੜੇ :- ਸੰਗਤ ਖੰਗੜੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਵੇਰੀ ਹੈ।

(2) ਸੰਗਤ :- ਸੰਗਤ ਖੰਗੜੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਵੇਰੀ ਹੈ।

(3) ਅਟੋਟ :- ਗੁਰੂ-ਘਰ ਅਟੋਟ ਲੰਗਰ ਚੱਲਦਾ ਹੈ।

(4) ਵੰਗ :- ਹਰ ਕੰਮ ਵੰਗ ਨਾਲ ਕਰੋ।

(5) ਅਨੁਸ਼ਾਸਨ :- ਸਾਡੇ ਸਕੂਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਅਨੁਸ਼ਾਸਨ ਹੈ।

(6) ਲੰਗਰ-ਘਰ :- ਲੰਗਰ-ਘਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਫ਼ਾਈ ਹੈ।

4. ਖਾਲੀ ਥਾਵਾਂ ਭਰੋ —

- (1) ਸ਼ੀਸ਼ੂਮਰ
- (2) ਵਜ਼ਾਹ
- (3) ਅਨੁਸ਼ਾਸਨ
- (4) ਫਿਮਾਰੀ
- (5) ਆਪਣੇ

ਵਿਸ਼ਾਕਰਨ

- (1) ਲਿੰਗ ਬਦਲੀ ਕਰੋ
 ਗਿੱਛ - ਗਿੱਛੀ
 ਗਿੱਚੜ - ਗਿੱਚੜੀ
 ਯੁੱਤਰ - ਯੁੱਤਰੀ / ਯੀ
 ਤਰਘਾਣ - ਤਰਘਾਣੀ

(2) ਵਚਨ ਬਦਲੋ —

- ਕਾਰ - ਕਾਰਾਂ
 ਜਮਾਤ - ਜਮਾਤਾਂ
 ਮੰਗਤ - ਮੰਗਤਾਂ
 ਯੰਗਤ - ਯੰਗਤਾਂ
 ਮਦਦੀ - ਮਦਦੀਆਂ

ਲੇਖ (ਕੋਇਲ)

1. ਕੋਇਲ ਇੱਕ ਛੋਟਾ ਜਿਹਾ ਪੰਛੀ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ।
2. ਇਸ ਦਾ ਰੰਗ ਕਾਲਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ।
3. ਇਸ ਦੀ ਸੁਰਲ ਕਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਮਿਲਦੀ ਹੈ।
4. ਇਸ ਦੀ ਅਵਾਜ਼ ਬਹੁਤ ਮਿੱਠੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ।
5. ਇਸ ਦੀ ਸੁਰੀਲੀ ਅਵਾਜ਼ ਨੂੰ ਸਾਰੇ ਯਸ਼ੋਦ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ।
6. ਕੋਇਲ ਬਗਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਰਹਿੰਦੀ ਹੈ।
7. ਇਹ ਇੱਕ ਚੜ੍ਹਾਕ ਪੰਛੀ ਹੈ।
8. ਇਹ ਅਨਾਜ ਤੇ ਛੋਟੇ ਕੀੜੇ-ਮਕੋੜੇ ਖਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ।
9. ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਚਿਸਰੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਬੰਦ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ।
10. ਮੈਂਡੇ ਕੋਇਲ ਬਹੁਤ ਯਸ਼ੋਦ ਹੈ।

ਮੇਰਾ ਮਿੱਤਰ (ਲੇਖ) (For Boys)

1. ਮੈਂਦੀਪ ਮੇਰਾ ਯੱਕਾ ਮਿੱਤਰ ਹੈ।
2. ਉਹ ਮੇਰੀ ਜਮਾਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਜੀ ਪੜ੍ਹਦਾ ਹੈ।
3. ਉਸ ਦੀ ਉਮਰ ਦਸ ਸਾਲ ਹੈ।

4. ਉਸ ਦਾ ਘਰ ਮੇਰੇ ਘਰ ਦੇ ਨੇੜੇ ਹੀ ਹੈ।
5. ਉਸ ਦੇ ਮਾਤਾ-ਪਿਤਾ ਦੋਵੇਂ ਡਾਕਟਰ ਹਨ।
6. ਉਹ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਈ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਹੁਤ ਹੁਸ਼ਿਆਰ ਹੈ।
7. ਉਹ ਹਮੇਸ਼ਾ ਸਭ ਦੀ ਮਦਦ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ।
8. ਮਾਂ ਸੀ ਸ਼ਾਮ ਨੂੰ ਇੱਕੋ ਥਾਂ ਬੈਠੇ ਹਾਂ।
9. ਉਹ ਵੱਡਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਆਦਰ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ।
10. ਪਰਮਾਤਮਾ ਮੇਰੇ ਮਿੱਤਰ ਦੀ ਉਮਰ ਲੈਸੀ ਕਰੇ।

ਮੇਰੀ ਮੇਰੀ (ਲੇਖ) (For girls)

1. ਮੇਰੀ ਪ ਮੇਰੀ ਯੱਕੀ ਮੇਰੀ ਹੈ।
2. ਉਹ ਮੇਰੀ ਜਮਾਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੀ ਪੜ੍ਹਦੀ ਹੈ।
3. ਉਸ ਦੀ ਉਮਰ ਦਸ ਸਾਲ ਹੈ।
4. ਉਸ ਦਾ ਘਰ ਮੇਰੇ ਘਰ ਦੇ ਨੇੜੇ ਹੀ ਹੈ।
5. ਉਸ ਦੇ ਮਾਤਾ-ਪਿਤਾ ਦੋਵੇਂ ਡਾਕਟਰ ਹਨ।
6. ਉਹ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਈ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਹੁਤ ਹੁਸ਼ਿਆਰ ਹੈ।
7. ਉਹ ਹਮੇਸ਼ਾ ਸਭ ਦੀ ਮਦਦ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ।
8. ਮਾਂ ਸੀ ਸ਼ਾਮ ਨੂੰ ਇੱਕੋ ਥਾਂ ਬੈਠੀਆਂ ਹਾਂ।
9. ਉਹ ਵੱਡਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਆਦਰ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ।
10. ਪਰਮਾਤਮਾ ਮੇਰੀ ਮੇਰੀ ਦੀ ਉਮਰ ਲੈਸੀ ਕਰੇ।

ਵਿਆਕਰਨ ਧਾਰ - 1 (ਭਾਸ਼ਾ)

ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ / ਉੱਤਰ

ਪ੍ਰ:1 ਮਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਕਿਉਂ ਪੈਂਦੀ ਹੈ?

ਉ:- ਮਾਪਦੀ ਗੱਲ-ਬਾਤ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਝਾਉਣ ਅਤੇ ਸਮਝਣ ਲਈ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਪੈਂਦੀ ਹੈ।

ਪ੍ਰ:2 ਜਦੋਂ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਆਪਣੇ ਪਿਤਾ ਜੀ ਨੂੰ ਚਿੱਠੀ ਲਿਖਦੇ ਤੋ, ਇਹ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦਾ ਕਿਹੜਾ ਰੂਪ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ?

ਉ:- ਇਹ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦਾ ਲਿਖਤੀ ਰੂਪ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਪ੍ਰ:3 ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੀ ਪਹਿਚਾਣ ਕਿਥੋਂ।

ਉ:- ਸਭ ਦੇ ਭਾਵਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਵਿਚਾਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪ੍ਰਗਟ ਕਰਨ ਦੇ ਸਾਧਨ ਨੂੰ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਆਖਦੇ ਹਨ।

ਅਭਿਆਸ Fig No-8

(ਜਿ) ਥਾਂ ਥਾਂ ਭਰੋ।

- (1) ਭਾਸ਼ਾ 2. ਮੈਖਿਕ 3. ਸੀਟ-ਸੈਟਿਆਂ 4. ਚੈਲ-ਚਾਨ 5. ਚੈਲ

(ੲ) (✓ X)

1. ✓ 2. ✓ 3. X 4. ✓ 5. X

(ਸ) (1) ਰੰਗੀ (2) ਚੰਪਾੜਾ 3. ਗਮਜਾ 4. ਹਿਵਰਾ 5. ਹੀਗਰਾ
6. ਤੋਂਕਾ।

(ੳ) (1) ਰੁਕਣ 2. ਹਮਯਤਨ 3. ਆਉਣ 4 ਮਨਾ 5. ਨਾ 6. ਜਾਨਣਾ
ਘਾਠ-2 (ਵਿਆਕਰਨ)

ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ / ਉੱਤਰ

ਪ੍ਰ: (1) ਵਿਆਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਪਠਿਠਾਗੀ ਲਿਖੋ।

ਉ:- ਤਾਗਾ ਦੀ ਮੱਧ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਲਈ ਮੌਜੂਦ ਨਿਯਮਾਂ ਦੇ ਸਮੂਹ ਨੂੰ ਵਿਆਕਰਨ
ਆਖਦੇ ਹਨ।

ਪ੍ਰ: 2 ਵਿਆਕਰਨ ਦੇ ਕਿੰਨੇ ਤਾਗ ਹਨ? ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਨਾਂ ਲਿਖੋ।

ਉ:- ਵਿਆਕਰਨ ਦੇ ਚਾਰ ਤਾਗ ਹਨ।

(1) ਮੱਧ-ਬੋਧ ਜਾਂ ਵਰਨ-ਬੋਧ

2. ਸੁਬਦ-ਬੋਧ

3. ਵਾਰ-ਬੋਧ

4. ਆਰਥ-ਬੋਧ

ਅਭਿਆਸ Pg No-12

(ੳ) ਖਾਲੀ ਥਾਵਾਂ ਭਰੋ।

(1) ਮੱਧ (2) ਵਿਆਕਰਨ (3) ਸੁਬਦ (4) ਨਿਯਮ (5) ਆਰਥ-ਬੋਧ

(ਸ) (✓ X)

(1) ✓ 2. X 3. ✓ 4. ✓ 5. X

(ੲ) ਕਿਹੜੇ ਵਿਆਕਰਨ ਦੇ ਚਾਰ ਤਾਗਾਂ ਦੇ ਨਾਂ ਲਿਖੋ।

(1) ਮੱਧ-ਬੋਧ ਜਾਂ ਵਰਨ-ਬੋਧ (3) ਵਾਰ-ਬੋਧ

(2) ਸੁਬਦ-ਬੋਧ (4) ਆਰਥ-ਬੋਧ

(ੳ) ਖਾਲੀ ਥਾਵਾਂ ਭਰੋ

(1) ਵਾਰ-ਬੋਧ (2) ਚਾਰ (3) ਵਰਨਾਂ (4) ਸੁਬਦ (5) ਵਿੱਧੀ ਸੁਬਦਾਂ

(ੲ) ਮੱਧ ਕਰਕੇ ਲਿਖੋ।

(4) ਕੁੜੀਆਂ ਗਿੱਧਾ ਪਾਉਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ।

(1) ਕੁੜੀ ਪੜ੍ਹ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ।

(5) ਬੱਚਾ ਪੜ੍ਹੇਗ ਉਡਾਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ।

2. ਮੈਂਡਾ ਗੀਤ ਗਾਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ।

(6) ਗਾਂ ਏਂਧ ਦਿੰਦੀ ਹੈ।

3. ਮੰਗੀ ਖਾਣਾ ਬਣਾਉਂਦੀ ਹੈ।

ਪਾਠ - 9 ਲਿੰਗ
ਲਿੰਗ ਵਢਕੇ Page No: 45, 46 ਯਾਦ ਕਰੋ।

ਮੁਕੰਮਲ Page No-47

(ੳ) ਖਾੜੀ ਖਾੜਾਂ ਤਰੇ।

(1) ਚੇ (2) ਵਿਸਤਰੀ ਲਿੰਗ (3) ਪੁਲਿੰਗ (4) ਲਿੰਗ

(ੴ) ਵਿਸਤਰੀ ਲਿੰਗ ਤੋਂ ਜਾਂ ਪੁਲਿੰਗ ਲਿਖੋ।

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. ਚਾਚਾ - ਪੁਲਿੰਗ | 7. ਮੋਰ - ਪੁਲਿੰਗ |
| 2. ਮੱਥ - ਵਿਸਤਰੀ ਲਿੰਗ | 8. ਮੰਦਰ - ਪੁਲਿੰਗ |
| 3. ਮੁਹਾ - ਪੁਲਿੰਗ | 9. ਘੋੜੀ - ਵਿਸਤਰੀ ਲਿੰਗ |
| 4. ਚਾਚੀ - ਵਿਸਤਰੀ ਲਿੰਗ | 10. ਯੇਰਨੀ - ਵਿਸਤਰੀ ਲਿੰਗ |
| 5. ਤੋੜ - ਵਿਸਤਰੀ ਲਿੰਗ | 11. ਵੱਟ - ਪੁਲਿੰਗ |
| 6. ਗਿੱਛ - ਪੁਲਿੰਗ | 12. ਗਥੀ - ਪੁਲਿੰਗ |

(ੵ) ਲਿੰਗ ਵਢਕੋ।

- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| 1. ਕਚੜੀ | 9. ਟੁੱਟੜ |
| 2. ਪੰਜਾਬੀ | 10. ਖੱਖੀ |
| 3. ਗਿਰਨੀ | 11. ਚਿੜੀ |
| 4. ਮੁਕੰਮਲ | 12. ਮਪੇਰਨ |
| 5. ਮੋਰ | 13. ਖਿਤਰਨ |
| 6. ਮੋਟੀ | 14. ਸੁਖਦਾਰਨੀ |
| 7. ਪੋਤਰੀ | 15. ਗਿੱਦੜੀ |
| 8. ਸਰਨੀ | 16. ਤਤੀਜੀ |

(੶) ਕਹ-ਵਿਕਲਪੀ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ

(1) ਮੱਥ (2) ਤਾਈ (3) ਪੰਡਤਾਈ (4) ਮੰਡਾ (5) ਗੱਭਰੂ

(੷) ਖਾੜੀ ਖਾੜਾਂ ਤਰੇ।

(1) ਪੁਲਿੰਗ 2. ਵਿਸਤਰੀ-ਲਿੰਗ 3. ਨਿਰਜਿੰਦ 4. ਲਿੰਗ 5. ਤਕਣਾਈ

L-9

ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ/ਉੱਤਰ

ਪ੍ਰ.1 ਲਿੰਗ ਦੀ ਪਛਿਤਾਯਾ ਲਿਖੋ।

ਉ. ਸ਼ਬਦ ਦੇ ਸਿਮਰਕ ਤੋਂ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਨਰ ਜਾਂ ਮਾਰਾ ਤੋੜ ਵਾਰੇ ਸਾਡਕਾਰੀ ਸਿਕਰੀ ਤੋਂ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਲਿੰਗ ਲਿੰਗ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਸਿਦੋਂ:- ਚਾਚਾ-ਚਾਚੀ, ਮਾਮਾ-ਮਾਮੀ ਮਾਇੰ।

- ਪ੍ਰ:2 ਇਸਤਰੀ ਲਿੰਗ ਤੋਂ ਕੀ ਭਾਵ ਹੈ ?
 ਉ:- ਸ਼ਬਦ ਦੇ ਸਿਮਰੂਪ ਤੋਂ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਮਾਦਾ ਤੋਂ ਚਾਰੇ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਮਿਲਦੀ ਹੈ, ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਇਸਤਰੀ ਲਿੰਗ ਆਖਦੇ ਹਨ। ਸਿਵੇਂ - ਕੁੜੀ, ਭਾਈ ਆਦਿ।
- ਪ੍ਰ:3 ਪੁਲਿੰਗ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਦੀਆਂ ਚਾਰ ਉਦਾਹਰਨਾਂ ਲਿਖੋ।
 ਉ:- ਮਾਮਾ, ਤਾਜ਼ਾ, ਕੁੱਤਾ, ਮੇਜ਼।
- ਪ੍ਰ:4 ਨਿਰਜਿੰਦ ਵਸਤੂਆਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਤਿੰਨ ਪੁਲਿੰਗ ਲਿਖੋ।
 ਉ:- ਗਾਜ਼ਾਮ, ਡੱਬਾ, ਪੱਖੀ, ਚੌਕ।
- ਪ੍ਰ:5 ਨਿਰਜਿੰਦ ਵਸਤੂਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਤਿੰਨ ਇਸਤਰੀ ਲਿੰਗ ਲਿਖੋ।
 ਉ:- ਗਾਜ਼ਾਮੀ, ਡੱਬੀ, ਪੱਖੀ, ਚੌਕਰੀ।

L-17

ਸੁਗਠੇ (Learn from book)

1 ਤੋਂ 10 ਤੱਕ ਸੁਗਠੇ (Pg No: 74)

ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਕੰਮ ਦੀ ਛੁੱਟੀ ਕਰੀ ਅਕਸੀ

ਮੇਰਾ ਵਿਖੇ

ਮੁੱਖ ਅਧਿਆਪਕਾ ਜੀ,
ਸੇਂਟ ਜੇਮਜ਼ ਕਾਨਵੈਂਟ ਸਕੂਲ,
ਮੋਗਾ।

ਸ਼੍ਰੀਮਤੀ ਜੀ,

ਬੇਨਤੀ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਅਭਾਗਤ ਮੈਂਨੂੰ ਪਾਠ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਹੁਤ ਹੀ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਕੰਮ ਪੈ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ, ਜਿਸ ਕਾਰਨ ਮੈਂ 'ਮੌਜ' ਸਕੂਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਗਾਜ਼ਾਮ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋ ਸਕਦੀ/ ਸਕਦਾਂ। ਕਿਰਪਾ ਕਰਕੇ ਮੈਂਨੂੰ ਇਹ ਇਕੱਠੀ ਛੁੱਟੀ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਜਾਵੇ। ਮੈਂ ਆਪ ਜੀ ਦੀ ਬਹੁਤ ਬੇਨਤੀ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੋਵਾਂਗੀ/ ਹੋਵਾਂਗਾ।

ਆਪ ਜੀ ਦੀ ਦਾ ਆਗਿਆਕਾਰੀ,
ਨਾਂ

ਰੋਲ ਨੰਬਰ: _____

ਸਮਾਤ: ਚੌਥੀ

ਮਿਤੀ: _____

Note: Write Essay, Application, Questions of L-6 of Reader and L-1, 2, 9 of grammar in c.w note book.

* Do back exercises of L-6 of Reader and L-1, 2, 9 of grammar in the book.

* Learn ਸੁਗਠੇ from Grammar book (Pg No: -74)

* Learn word meaning of L-6 of Reader.

SUBJECT – COMPUTER

STD – IV

CHAPTER – 4 (LOGO – More Commands)

A. Tick the correct answer:-

- 1.b
- 2.c
- 3.b
- 4.c

B. Write T for True and F for False statements:

- 1.True
- 2.True
- 3.False
- 4.True
- 5.True

C. Fill in the blanks:-

- 1.Three
- 2.Space
- 3.2
- 4.Set Screen Color
- 5.Set Pen Color

D. Write the full form of the following:

- 1.Forward
- 2.Backward
- 3.Right
- 4.Pen Up

E. Write the Syntax for the following by using Repeat command.

1. SET PENCOLOR 1

REPEAT3 [FD 100 RT 120]

2. SET FLOODCOLOR2

REPEAT 360 [FD 1 RT 1] FILL

3. SET SCREEN COLOR 4

F. Differentiate between the following:

SET SCREEN COLOR

This command is used to set the color of the drawing area.

SET PEN COLOR

This command is used to change the pen color of LOGO screen.

G. Answer the following questions:-

- 1.LOGO is a programming language. It is used to draw different shapes and figures. LOGO uses turtle, which looks like a triangle, to draw figures and lines on screen.
- 2.REPEAT command is used to reduce the number of commands to a single command.

3.PRINT command is used to display a letter , a number, a word, or a sentence in the Commander window.

4.The various polygon shapes you can draw using REPEAT command are Triangle, Square, Pentagon, Hexagon, Circle etc.

F. Application Based Question:

REPEAT Command

NOTE: Dear students write Q/A, Define, Differentiate of chapter1,4 and worksheet-1 in Notebook.

Learn worksheet-1 ,Chapter-1,4 with inside (Update your knowledge boxes and In a nutshell)