Young Mind Book-5

English : Term-2

Chapter - 1. Union is Strength

EXERCISES

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. (b) flock 2. (c) rice
3. (a) net 4. © strength

B. Answer the following questions:

1. One morning, a flock of doves was flying in search of food. Suddenly their leader saw some rice gains scattered on the ground. They all alighted on the ground. When they started picking up the rice gains, they found themselves trapped in a net spread by a hunter.
2. The leader of the dove was wise. As soon as he realized that they have been trapped in the net by the hunter, he advised his fellow doves to fly together so that they could fly up in the air with the net. They all obeyed him and in this manner, they saved their lives.
3. The idea of the leader of doves was, "My friends! Listen to me. We are in deep trouble. But we should not lose hope and heart. I have an idea. We shall fly upwards together carrying the net with us. We can easily lift the net together and fly away with it."
4. The doves carried the net to a safe distance.
5. A mouse, who was the friend of leader of doves, set them free by cutting the cords of the net into pieces.

Using Grammar

A. Change the following sentences from Active to Passive:

1. The idea was liked by the doves.
2. The cords of the net were cut by him.
3. A hunter was seen by them.
4. The grains were picked by them.
5. A net had been spread by the hunter.

B. Change the following sentences into their Plural form:

1. The hunters spread the nets.
2. The doves flapped the wings.
3. Squirrels sat on the trees.
4. The birds live in the nests.
5. The doves thanked the mice.

C. Underline the Verbs in the following sentences:

They all alighted on the ground.
They did the same as told by their leader.
The hunter watched helplessly.
He cut the cords into pieces.

D. Punctuate the following passage:

India is a land of heroes, whose sacrifices for the honour of their motherland, will never be forgotten. The history of India is full of stories of heroes who sacrificed their lives for the prestige of their motherland. They were the men of high character, bravery, courage and firm determination. Maharana Pratap was a great warrior of Mewar who faced all the misfortunes and hardships bravely that came in his way.

Writing Skills

A. Match the opposites:

Column 'A'	Column 'B'
1. wise	(b) foolish
2. loss	(a) gain
3. upwards	(d) downwards
4. same	(g) different
5. high	(c) low
6. safe	(f) unsafe
7. friend	(e) enemy

B. Complete the following phrases with Collective Nouns:

1. a flock of doves 2. a litter of pups
3. a shoal of fish 4. a bevy of girls
5. an army of soldiers

C. Put the left, right and centre pieces together to find out the names of birds.

DOVE	PEACOCK
EAGLE	WOODPECKER
KINGFISHER	PENGUIN

D. Read the following sentence.

Now complete the following sentences:

1. An actor : An actor is a person who acts.
2. A baker : A baker is a person who bakes bread.
3. A shoemaker : A shoemaker is a person who makes shoes.
4. A singer : A singer is a person who sings songs.
5. A painter : A painter is a person who paints pictures.
6. A dancer : A dancer is a person who dances.

E. In this passage, the sentences have symbols instead of words. Replace the symbols with words and write the passage.

We have so many things to learn from our environment. The Sun teaches us impartiality by giving heat and light. The tree teaches us kindness by giving us shade and shelter. The Moon teaches us to be calm. The mountain teaches us to be strong and bold. The boat teaches us to be dutiful always. The birds teach us to be cheerful and never be sad. We must learn and practice thee in our daily life.

Chapter - 2. Witty Birbal

EXERCISES

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. (b) shrewd 2. © happy
3. (c) both 4. (b) laughter

B. Answer the following questions:

1. The Chief Minister was a shrewd man. He acted like a smart and intelligent man, but he was not as smart and intelligent as Birbal.
2. For the exact number of crows, Birbal gave the answer that if the number of crows was more than the number he had given, it meant that some crows were visiting the city and if it was less than the number, it meant that some crows had flown out of the city.
3. The emperor asked Birbal to count the exact number of hair on his head.
4. No, Birbal didn't actually count the number of hair in Emperor's head.

Using Grammar

A. Read the following sentence carefully.

Now divide the following sentences into the Subject and the Predicate:

S. No.	Subject	Predicate
	You	are a smart and intelligent man.
	Birbal	was able to get away easily.
	Birbal	closed his eyes and pretended to think.
	The Emperor	was surprised.
	I	will be able to ascertain my answer.
	He	burst into laughter.

B. Read the following sentence.

Now change the following sentences into Exclamatory Sentences:

1. How great a king was Akbar!
2. How wise a minister Birbal was!
3. How pretty does Garima look!
4. What a very old car it was!
5. How a beautiful bird is Peacock!

C. Match the opposites:

	Column 'I'		Column 'II'
1.	answer	(d)	question
2.	easy	(f)	difficult
3.	natural	(a)	artificial
4.	exact	©	unexact
5.	deep	(e)	shallow
6.	presence	(b)	absence

D. Match the similar words:

	Column'I'		Column 'II'
1.	intelligent	(d)	wise
2.	shrewd	(a)	clever
3.	fix	©	problem
4.	plead	(b)	request
5.	trouble	(f)	mess
6.	chance	(e)	opportunity

E. Make Nouns from the following words:

1.	intelligent	–	intelligence
2.	real	–	reality
3.	wise	–	wisdom
4.	true	–	truth
5.	laugh	–	laughter
6.	present	–	presence
7.	move	–	movement
8.	serve	–	service
9.	angry	–	anger
10.	smart	–	smartness

F. Join the words which have the same Pronunciation:

	Column 'A'		Column 'B'
1.	hair	(d)	hare
2.	not	(f)	knot
3.	would	(a)	wood
4.	check	(e)	cheque
5.	right	(b)	write
6.	accept	©	except

G. Name the following people:

1. I cut your hair. I am a **barber**.
2. I sell meat. I am a **meat-seller**.
3. I carry your load. I am a **donkey**.
4. I am a big cook in a hotel. I am a **chef**.
5. I fly aircraft. I am a **pilot**.
6. I sell green vegetables. I am a **green-grocer**.

H. Add Prefixes or Suffixes to write the opposites of the following words:

1.	exact	–	unexact
2.	happy	–	unhappy
3.	able	–	unable
4.	agree	–	disagree
5.	accept	–	unaccept
6.	true	–	untrue
7.	easy	–	uneasy
8.	match	–	mismatch
9.	attend	–	unattend
10.	careful	–	uncareful

I. Look at the following pictures. These pictures remind us a famous story about Birbal and Akbar. Write the story.

Birbal's Khichri

On a cold winter day, Akbar and Birbal took a walk along the lake. An idea came to Birbal that a man would do anything for money. He expressed his feeling to Akbar. Akbar then put his finger into lake and shivered with cold. Akbar said, "I don't think a man would spend an entire night in cold water of this lake for money." Birbal replied, "I am sure, I can find such a person."

Akbar challenged Birbal into finding such a person and said that he would reward a person with a thousand gold coins. Birbal searched far and wide until he found a poor who was desperate enough to accept challenge. Poor man entered lake and Akbar had guards posted near him to make sure that he really did as promised.

Next morning, guards took poor man to Akbar. Akbar asked poor man if he had indeed spent night in lake. Poor man replied that there was a street lamp nearby and he kept his attention affixed on lamp and away from cold. Akbar then said that there would be no reward as poor man had survived night in lake by warmth of street lamp. Poor man went to Birbal for help.

Next day, Birbal did not go to court. Akbar wondered. He sent a messenger to his home. Messenger came back saying that Birbal would come once his Khichri (rice) was cooked. King waited for hours but Birbal didn't come. Finally, king decided to go to Birbal's house to see what he was doing. He found Birbal sitting on floor near some burning twigs and a bowl filled with khichri hanging 5 feet above fire. King and his attendants couldn't help but laugh.

Akbar said to Birbal, "How can khichri be cooked if it is so far away from fire?" Birbal answered, "In same way poor man received heat from a street lamp that was more than a furlong away."

King understood his mistake and gave poor man his reward.

Activity

Solve this word puzzle:

a metal container	–	Container
a black bird	–	Crow
most important	–	Crucial
an opportunity	–	Chance
a green leafy vegetable	–	Cabbage
it is made of wax	–	Candle
to examine	–	Check
it is pulled by bullocks	–	Cart
a vehicle	–	Car

Chapter - 3. Summer Rain

EXERCISES

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1.	(b)	rain	2.	(c)	clatters
3.	(b)	gushes	4.	(a)	river

B. Answer the following questions:

1. The rain looks beautiful:
   - when it rains after the dust and heat in the broad and scorching street.
   - when rain clatters along the roofs.
   - when rain gushes and struggles out from the narrow throat of over-flowing spout.
   - when rain moves across the window-pane and pours down.
   - when it moves swiftly and widely with a muddy tide like a river down the gutter.
2. The rain clatters along the roofs.
3. The rain water falls pouring when it moves across the window-pane and pours down.
4. The rain water looks like cool on the scorching streets.

Using Grammar

A. Look at these sentences.

1. I have an early class tomorrow.
   What must I do?
   I must not get up at dawn.
2. It is important for him to reach office by nine.
   What must he do?
   He must not take the nine o'clock bus.

3. It is important for him to study at night.
What must he do?
He must not fall asleep.
4. It is important for the patient to rest in bed.
What must he do?
He must not try to sleep as much as possible.

B. Join the words in Column I with those in column II to form proper sentences and write them on the provided space.

	Column 'I'		Column 'II'
1.	The rain is beautiful	(d)	after the dust and heat.
2.	It clatters	(c)	along the roofs.
3.	We all	(a)	welcome rain
4.	It flows	(b)	like a river in the street.

1. The rain is beautiful after the dust and heat.
2. It clatters along the roofs.
3. We all welcome rain
4. It flows like a river in the street.

C. Punctuate the following passage using capital letters, commas, (,) and full stops (.):

Hamelin is a small town in Germany. The centre of the town is beautiful and has many very old buildings. Hamelin stands on the banks of a large river with hills on both sides of it. Hamelin is most famous for the legend of the pied piper of the Hamelin.

Writing Skills

A. Write the opposites of the following words:

beautiful	–	ugly
broad	–	narrow
swift	–	slow
down	–	up
thick	–	thin
long	–	small
tall	–	short
black	–	white

B. Find out six words in this board:

1.	rain	2.	fiery
3.	beautiful	4.	roof
5.	rivers	6.	welcome

C. Frame sentences using the words given below:

1. (a) pane : The window-pane has not been cleaned for many days.
   (b) pain : She had a bad fall and was in severe pain.
2. (a) pour : The rain is pouring heavily.
   (b) pore : The leaves have tiny pores in them.
3. (a) and : Lord Rama and Lord Krishna are both incarnation of Lord Vishnu.
   (b) end : The nine-day sporting event will come to an end today evening.
4. (a) beer : The children at least should not touch the beer.
   (b) bear : All saintly persons bear the insults happily and never mind them.
5. (a) many : All the girls and boys in a school are like different beautiful flowers in a garden.
   (b) merry : We should merry but quite sensibly.

D. Can you write a complete word against the letters given below?

B	–	Banana	T	–	Tolerance
R	–	Recreation	Q	–	Queen
U	–	Unity	C	–	Country

E. Here are some sentences about the rain. The sentences are in the wrong order. Write the sentences in the correct order thinking about what happens first when it rain.

The sky is covered with dark clouds.	[2]
The clouds become darker and darker.	[4]
Soon a few drops begin to fall.	[3]
Then the drops fall fast.	[6]
Everything becomes wet and shiny.	[1]
After the rain stops, we sometimes see a rainbow.	[5]

F. Different things make different sounds. Match the things with the sounds they produce:

	Things		Sounds
1.	Rain	(b)	clatter
2.	Engine	(h)	whistle
3.	Coins	(g)	clink
4.	Bell	(f)	ring
5.	Door	(a)	bang
6.	Leaves	(c)	rustle
7.	Fire	(e)	crackle
8.	Aeroplane	(d)	zoom

G. Make new words using the letters of the words given:

how	–	who	from	–	form
tide	–	edit	pin	–	nip
pot	–	top	heart	–	earth
read	–	dear	reap	–	pear

Activity

You must have seen rainbow many a times. Colour this rainbow and write the names of the colours.

R	–	Red	O	–	Orange
Y	–	Yellow	G	–	Green
B	–	Blue	I	–	Indigo
V	–	Violet			

Chapter - 4. Tit for Tat

EXERCISES

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. (a) A bone 2. (c) lair
3. (c) both 4. (c) wicked

B. Answer the following questions:

1. The wolf cried loudly in pain because a bone had stuck in his throat.
2. Some animals refused to help the wolf because he was wicked. Therefore, no animal trusted him.
3. The suggestion given to the wolf was that he should consult the crane for the help.
4. The crane took out the bone from the wolf's throat.
5. The wolf was quite wicked. The crane was wise, experienced and quite helpful.

Using Grammar

A. Look at the following sentences:

Now write the following sentences on the same pattern:

1. If he had the money, he would have bought that house.
2. If the judge knew the facts, he would have punished the culprit.
3. Had she come to me, I would have helped her.
4. Had the teacher allowed them, the children would have made noise.
5. Had they walked fast, they could have caught the train.

B. Change the following sentences into the Plural form:

1. The children have lost their toys.
2. The days are long and the nights are short.
3. Sheep give us wool.
4. The priests bow their head for prayer.
5. The ministers met clever men.

C. Use capital letters, commas (,) and full stops (.) where necessary:

1. Garima, you promised yesterday to tell me something about our National Song. Didn't you?
2. Yes. Our National Song is different from the National Anthem.
3. Yes. The school children throughout the country learn and sing the National Anthem and the National Song.
4. Thank you Garima! I have learnt a good deal about the National Song today.

D. Match the Subjects in Column I with the appropriate Predicates in Column II.

	Column 'I'		Column 'II'
1.	The poor wolf	(b)	could not eat anything.
2.	The wolf	(c)	went to the crane to seek help.
3.	The crane	(a)	lived in the lake nearby.
4.	The suffering wolf	(e)	lay helplessly in his lair.
5.	The crane	(d)	took pity on the wolf.

Writing Skills

A. Here are some words used in the lesson. These represent the characters of the wolf and the crane. List those words under correct picture.

Wolf	Crane
wicked	Helpful
helpless	wise
needy	experienced

B. Look at these sentences.

Frame sentences using the words given below:

1. (a) pain : She had a bad fall and was in severe pain.
   (b) pane : The window-pane has not been cleaned for many days.
2. (a) week: There are seven days in a week.
   (b) weak: She has grown weak because of illness.
3. (a) quite : Garima is an intelligent girl.
   (b) quiet : But Priya is doing her job in a very quiet manner.
4. (a) knew: They knew about the annual sporting activities in the school.
   (b) new : She has bought a very new beautiful dress for the birthday party.
5. (a) hair : His hair is black.
   (b) hare : The hare was grazing green grass in the lawn.

C. Add '-ly' to the following words

1. loud – loudly
2. helpless – helplessly
3. kind – kindly
4. willing – willingly
5. deep – deeply

6. easy – easily
7. wise – wisely
8. sure – surely

Now fill in the blanks with the words formed above.

1. Mahesh could solve the sum easily.
2. I will surely come to your house.
3. He is deeply in love with his pet dog.
4. The baby cried loudly.
5. The wolf lay helplessly in his lair.
6. He willingly gave me his pen.
7. Kindly help me.
8. The king wisely gave the decision.

D. Match the opposite words:

	Column 'I'		Column 'II'
1.	loudly	(d)	slowly
2.	refuse	(a)	accept
3.	poor	(b)	rich
4.	experienced	(c)	inexperienced
5.	willing	(f)	unwilling
6.	certain	(e)	uncertain

E. Some words are written incorrectly. Write the correct words respectively.

1. teribly – terribly
2. sichuation – situation
3. experianced – experienced
4. throt – throat
5. bosting – boasting
6. witing – witting

Activity

Solve the following animal puzzle:

1. CRANE
2. HORSE
3. HIPPOPOTAMUS
4. WOLF
5. SNAIL
6. LION
7. DONKEY
8. ELEPHANT
9. MONKEY

Chapter - 5. No word Is Ever Dead

EXERCISES

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. (b) recalled
2. (c) grief
3. (c) both
4. (c) forever

B. Answer the following questions:

1. No, we can't recall a spoken word.
2. Careless words can bring grief to a heart.
3. We can make the world a happier place by speaking right, correct and polite words.
4. Yes, the words live forever.

Using Grammar

A. Change the following sentences into Passive Voice:

1. A book is read by her.
2. A tiger is seen by me.
3. The field is ploughed by the farmer.
4. An aircraft is flown by the pilot.
5. The patient was examined by the doctor.

B. Find out the opposite meaning of these words by adding Prefixes or Suffixes:

1. just – unjust
2. do – undo
3. true – untrue
4. equal – unequal
5. correct – incorrect
6. kind – unkind
7. agree – disagree
8. use – disuse

Writing Skills

A. Complete the table.

I	II	III
sad	sadder	saddest
happy	happier	happiest
long	longer	longest
good	better	best
broad	broader	broadest
narrow	narrower	narrowest
thick	thicker	thickest

B. Match the words with the pictures that have the same sound:

1.	Heart	(e)	hurt
2.	Sea	(a)	See
3.	hare	(c)	hair
4.	Sun	(d)	Son
5.	dough	(b)	dough

C. Find out the six words given in the picture.

1. forever
2. grief
3. word
4. power
5. memory
6. happy

D. Arrange the letters of these words to make new words.

1.	now – won		2.	once – cone	
3.	each – ache		4.	dear – read	
5.	tale – late		6.	eat – tea	
7.	loop – pool		8.	god – dog	
9.	male – lame		10.	who – how	

E. Use the following phrases in sentences of your own:

1. as long as : As long as he is healthy, he will be fit and fine.
2. as proud as : He is as proud as a peacock.
3. as silent as : The atmosphere in the room was as silent as death.
4. as brave as: She was as brave as a lioness.
5. as powerful as : The queen is as powerful as the king.

F. Circle the odd words:

1. never 2. dining
3. happy 4. and

G. Write yourself.

Chapter - 6. The Two Farmers

EXERCISES

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. (a) Rampur 2. (a) Shiva's
3. (b) 5 4. (c) 10

B. Answer the following questions:

1. Shiva's field was adjacent to Ganesha's field.
2. The two farmers were not satisfied with their own produce because each one of them thought that other one had a better produce. Actually, they had become greedy.
3. Shiva went home first for lunch.
4. For the reduction of food-grains, Ganesha answered that a flock of pigeons and parrots had attacked Shiva's heap of food-grains.
5. For the reduction of Ganesha's yield, Shiva replied that there was a terrible whirlwind that blew away the stock of his food-grains.

Using Grammar

A. Use 'many' or 'much' in place of 'a lot of' in the following sentences:

1. Mother has much work to do
2. She took much time to solve this sum
3. Rahul has many toys at home.
4. There is much milk in the glass.
5. Many people went to see the match.

B. Use 'for' or 'since' and complete the sentences with the given alternatives:

1. My sister hasn't sung a song.
   (a) My sister hasn't sung a song for four months.
   (b) My sister hasn't sung a song since her last birthday.
2. I haven't met my grandparents.
   (a) I haven't met my grandparents for many years.
   (b) I haven't met my grandparents since 2000.
3. The surgeon hasn't performed any surgery.
   (a) The surgeon hasn't performed any surgery for many days.
   (b) The surgeon hasn't performed any surgery since last Friday.
4. The shopkeeper hasn't earned much.
   (a) The shopkeeper hasn't earned much for a month.
   (b) The shopkeeper hasn't earned much since 3rd January.
5. The lady hasn't quarrelled with anyone.
   (a) The lady hasn't quarrelled with anyone for 5 days.
   (b) The lady hasn't quarrelled with anyone since last Sunday.

C. Underline the Verbs in the following sentences:

1. Both Shiva and Ganesha always reaped a good harvest.
2. Ganesha took out five baskets and added them to his.
3. He saw his heap of food-grains.
4. Shiva was shocked to hear Gnesha's reply.
5. Ganesha left the field.

D. Punctuate the following sentences:

1. She said to her mother, "Kindly allow me to attend the function."
2. According to one critic, "Shakespeare is the greatest dramatist of the world."
3. Shyam said to one, "You should not play with Ram."
4. The child cried out, "There is a ghost in the well."

Writing Skills

A. Fill in the blanks with the picture clues to complete phrases:

A flock of **pigeons**.
A shoal of **fish**.
A herd of **cows**.
A litter of **pups**.
A swarm of **bees**.
A pack of **jackals**.

B. Match the words in Column I with those in Column UU to form phrases:

	Column 'I'		**Column 'II'**
1.	a heap of	(d)	food-grains
2.	a pile of	(a)	books
3.	a bouquet of	(e)	flowers

4. a bunch of (b) keys
5. a pack of (c) cards

C. Find out 10 words in this heap of food-grains.

Heap	Farmer	Harvest
Yield	Flock	Food-grains
Basket	Stock	Whirlwind
field		

D. What do you call a person?

1. who grows food-grains for us. : Farmer
2. who makes earthen pots for us. : Potter
3. who brings letters for us. : Postman
4. who sells medicines. : Chemist
5. Who catches thieves and robbers. : Police
6. Who treats us when we are sick. : Doctor

E. Write the following sentences in proper order:

There are many students in Japan from India. [4]
I study Japanese at a famous university. [1]
The Japanese language looks very difficult. [3]
Mr. Hong Chi teaches us there. [5]
Our teacher thinks I will pass with distinction. [6]
I also hope so. [2]

F. Look at the picture of the shopkeeper and the customer.

Choose their dialogues from the help box and write in the dialogue boxes.

1. Customer : Hurry up, please.
2. Shopkeeper : Yes Sir. What will you like to have?
3. Customer : Here's the list. Charge only reasonable rates. Give me only quality goods.
4. Shopkeeper : You'll have nothing to complain of.

Activity

Change the letters in italics with suitable letters to make the names of pictures.

1. Corn – Horn
2. Lunch – Bunch
3. Flock – Clock
4. Parrot – Carrot
5. Pear – Bear

Chapter - 7. Try, Try Again

EXERCISES

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. (c) courage 2. (b) try again
3. (a) patience 4. (a) Run again

B. Answer the following questions:

1. If we don't succeed in any work, we should try and try again to succeed.
2. If we keep on struggling, it is no disgrace. We should try and try again to succeed.
3. If we find that our task is hard, we should try and try again to succeed. The time will bring us our reward.
4. The time will bring us our reward in the end.
5. "Try, try again" rule should be kept in mind. We should keep patience and should believe that if other persons have done it, we can also do it.

Using Grammar

A. Fill in the blanks with 'a', 'an' or 'the' where no article is required to be used, cross (X) it:

1. The Agra is a big city.
2. The camel is a useful animal.
3. The Ganga flows through the Delhi.
4. The Sun rises in the East.
5. Rahul is the strongest boy.

B. Look at these words.

Now, fill in the blanks as per the above pattern.

1.	win :	won	won	winning
2.	find :	found	found	finding
3.	bring:	brought	brought	bringing
4.	keep :	kept	kept	keeping
5.	eat :	ate	ate	eating

C. Change the following sentences into Negative:

1. Arjun didn't go to Mumbai last week.
2. Rekha isn't studying.
3. He didn't play with his friends.
4. The children didn't play happily.
5. The doctor didn't give medicines to the patient.
6. The teacher didn't teach in the class.

Writing Skills

A. Match the words in Column I with their meanings in Column II:

	Column 'I'		Column 'II'
1.	heed	(d)	pay attention
2.	succeed	(f)	get success
3.	preserve	(a)	keep on struggling
4.	prevail	(b)	succeed
5.	disgrace	(c)	insult
6.	task	(e)	work

B. Match the Synonyms:

	Column I		Column II
1.	conquer	(e)	win
2.	task	(a)	work
3.	hard	(f)	difficult
4.	appear	(b)	seem

5. courage (d) bravery
6. disgrace (c) insult

C. Find out six words in this word search:

1. try 2. courage
3. disgrace 4. reward
5. patience 6. rule

D. Make sentences of your own to bring out the difference between two words:

1. lessen : Hard work will ultimately lessen our difficulty in overcoming the problem.
   lesson: I have learn the lesson today itself.
2. no : I have no plan to visiting Dehradun in near future.
   know: I do not know the schedule of the train going to Bangaluru.
3. not : She does not seem to know the answer to this question.
   knot: She tied a string in the knot.
4. tide : The tide occurs in the ocean.
   tied : The goat was firmly tied by the girl.
5. story : This is a very interesting story.
   storey: This is a multi-storey building.

E. Match the words by joining these words:

1. no	(c)	thing	nothing
2. time	(f)	table	timetable
3. play	(a)	ground	playground
4. home	(e)	work	homework
5. hand	(b)	some	handsome
6. tea	(d)	pot	teapot

F. Do it yourself.

G. Write the opposite of the following words and solve this word puzzle:

Across (→)

1. success - failure
2. reward - punishment
3. win - lose

Down (↓)

4. appear - disappear
5. first - last
6. hard - soft

Grammar : Term-2

Chapter - 1. Articles

EXERCISES

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. (b) the 2. (b) an
3. (a) a 4. (c) The

B. Insert articles wherever necessary and rewrite the sentences. One is done for you.

2. The Bible is a holy book of Christians.
3. Roman is the most intelligent boy in the class.
4. Rose is a beautiful flower.
5. An ostrich is the biggest bird.
6. My father is a scientist and my mother is a professor.

C. Choose the correct article.

1. a 2. the 3. an
4. an 5. The, the

D. Fill in the blanks with 'a', 'an' or 'the':

a, the, a, a, the, a, the, an, the, a, the, the

E. Put 'a' or 'an' before these nouns:

1. the 2. a 3. an
4. a 5. a 6. a
7. an 8. an 9. a 10. an

F. Fill in the blanks with correct articles to complete this story.

1. the 2. The, 3. X
4. X, the 5. the 6. the
7. the, the

Moral – there is **a** will, there is **a** way.

Fun Time

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct articles to describe the Cheetah.

1. The, a 2. a 3. an
4. a, an 5. the, the

B. Rewrite the following story inserting 'a', 'an' or 'the' where necessary.

Rover was **a** smart dog, but he had poor memory. One dog, he was upset because he had lost his bone. He was sure he had buried it under **an** apple tree. But there was no trice of it.

Rover asked all his friends of they knew anything about **the** bone, but they could not help him.

Butterfly did not know **the** area well. Cat scolded him for being careless. Bear kept on eating honey he had collected and did not even look towards him.

Sad and irritated. Rover went to lie down in this basket in **the** kitchen. His master was making delicious pear tart. Rover just-loved pear tarts. "Pear, pear....." he repeated **the** word to himself. And suddenly, he remembered that he had buried **the** bone under **the** pear tree and not **the** apple tree.

Chapter - 2. Prepositions

EXERCISES

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. (b) into 2. (a) in
3. (a) between

B. Fill in the blanks with 'since' or 'for'.

1. for 2. since 3. since
4. for 5. since 6. for

C. Write whether the coloured prepositions show place or they show time. One is done for you.

2. time 3. place 4. place
5. time 6. place

D. Look at the pictures and write where the cat is. Use the prepositions given with the pictures. One is done for you.

2. The cat is behind the refrigerator.
3. The cat is in the drawer of the shelf.
4. The cat is on the chair.
5. The cat is in front of the ball.
6. The cat is between the tables.

E. Look at the pictures. Fill in the blanks with the correct prepositions.

1. in, on 2. for, from
3. through, under 4. in, above

F. In the following sentence, wrong prepositions are used. Rewrite the sentences using correct prepositions. One is done for you.

2. Can you give your key to my friend.
3. The boy was accused of stealing.
4. Look at the picture on page 56 of this book.
5. They finished the project in/within one week.
6. How many continents are there in the world.

G. Look at Malin's diary and complete the sentences using 'in', 'at' and 'on'. One is done for you.

2. at / during, on 3. In, on
4. at, in, on 5. on, at,
6. on, 7. on
8. On 9. in, on 10. at

Chapter - 3. Conjunctions

EXERCISES

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. (b) so 2. (a) and
3. (c) because

B. Join the following pairs of sentences with 'sentences' with 'because'. One is done for you.

2. My mother was angry with me because I disobeyed her.
3. Ashok was tired because he kept working late.
4. We won the match because our team played well.
5. Payal forgot her lunch because she was in a hurry.
6. The cheetah could not run fast because its one leg was hurt.

C. Make one sentence of your own using each of the following conjunctions. One is done for you.

2. Priya and Sunidhi are playing with their toys.
3. He is intelligent but careless.
4. I could not catch the bus however I tried hard.
5. I am busy right now therefore I cannot help you.
6. She rang me up when I was in the kitchen.

D. Fill in the blanks with the correct conjunctions.

1. but, 2. only 3. but
4. but, 5. or

E. Join the following sentences with the correlative conjunctions given in the brackets. One is done for you.

2. He is such a fool that no one likes him.
3. He is so tired that he cannot walk.
4. He is both a painter and a singer.
5. Ravindra Jain not only writes the song but he also sings them well.
6. No sooner did he start for Agra than their friends arrived.
7. Though she is poor yet honest.
8. Either she or I must go there.
9. I had hardly reached home when the phone began ringing.
10. As you sow, so shall you reap.

F. Choose a conjunction from the box to join the sentences. Change the order of the words, if necessary.

1. We can do no more because the older boys arrived.
2. The tree died last week because it was not watered.
3. Our best player was missing although we won the match.
4. Until you behave, I will not give you any toffees.
5. The wheat crops were ruined because it hailed last week.

Chapter - 4. Punctuation and the Sentence

EXERCISES

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. (a) full stop 2. (c) question mark
3. (c) apostrophe

B. Rewrite the following sentences using capital letters wherever necessary.

1. The Bible is the holy book of the Christians.
2. We visited the Big Ben in London.
3. The Himalayas lie to the North of India.
4. The river Amazon Flows though South American.
5. The Opera House is in Australia.
6. Every Sunday evening, Mr. Chauhan goes to the Cinema.
7. Christopher Columbus discovered America.
8. Jupiter, Saturn, Neptune and Uranus are giant planets.
9. The Jungle Book was written by Rudyard Kipling.
10. Miss. Golds Meir lived in Israel.

C. Change the following sentences using apostrophe to show possession. One is done for you.

2. This is Ravi's sharpener.
3. That is Miss Leela's car.
4. This is Uncle Ratan's orchard.
5. That is Rohit Kapoor's packet.

D. Punctuate the following sentences and rewrite them.

1. Always move to the left.
2. My father reads The Hindustan Times daily.
3. Our teacher said, ''Union is strength''.
4. If you need my help, ring me.
5. ''Hurrah! We have won the match.''
6. ''Alas! He has ruined his career.''

Chapter - 5. Vocabulary Development

EXERCISES

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. (a) loss 2. (c) bold
3. (c) joey

B. Fill in the blanks with the correct homonyms.

1. sell, 2. sun 3. four
4. won, 5. to 6. buy
7. mail 8. meat 9. tail
10. week

C. Write the opposites of the following words.

1. forbid, 2. bottom 3. fiction
4. rural 5. violent 6. lose
7. solid 8. peace 9. light
10. old

D. Write the synonyms of the following words.

1. consent 2. ordinary
3. sacred 4. liberal
5. commence 6. polite
7. confess 8. happiness
9. calm 10. whole

E. Match the animals with their babies.

1. foal 2. cub 3. calf
4. puppy 5. lamb 6. kid

F. Complete the following similes.

1. slow, 2. vain
3. gentle 4. cunning
5. bold 6. busy

G. Match the animals with their cries.

1. bleats 2. coos
3. growls 4. hoots
5. laughs 6. trumpets

H. Write the movements of the following animals. One is done for you.

2. stalks 3. trots
4. waddles 5. hops
6. leaps 7. ambles
8. runs 9. swoops
10. scampers

Fun Time

The word is: POMEGRANATE

Chapter - 6. Essays

EXERCISES

Write essays on the following topics.

HOLI

In India, we celebrate many religious and national festivals. Holi is one of them. It is a festival of fun and frolic. It is celebrated in Spring season. It is a two day long festival. It brings a joy on the faces of each and every one, specially the children. They take full freedom. There is a story goes with this festival. Once, the king Hiranyakashyap, wanted to kill his son Prahlad (a devotee) of Vishnu. He called his sister, Holika to take his son Prahlad in her lap and be seated on the burning woods as he had a blessing not to burnt down in fire.

owing to the worship of Vishnu, Prahled got unhurt out of five and Holika was engulfed in five. She died on the spot.

People prepare gujiya, pakoda and many other things. They play with colours. They throw water on each other Children burst balloons on each other. It is a bad practise. We should not do so. In fact, we should celebrate Holi in a nice way.

MY FAMILY

I live in a joint family. There are eleven numbers in it. I have grandparents, uncles, cousins and my parents and two siblings. It is a perfect family really. People give example of our family's unity co-operation, understanding and familyhood.

At times when some one falls ill, all give their time in his/her service. Even, they always get ready to help neighbours in time of crises. We leave no stone unturned to get provide help to others. We enjoy all the celebrations and get together in a nice way. A grand feast is prepared on each and every happy days. All people sit together to tell about their childhood mischiefs. My grandparents tell children bed time stories.

A VISIT TO THE ZOO

I have been to many places of interests but there, is no match for the zoo. It is a great moment to be here. Last Sunday, my cousin, Neena visited me and we went to the zoo. First of all, I bought two entry tickets and went in. There was much hustle and bustle in the zoo. There were many sections. First, we visited the aquatic animal's section. There were ducks, crocodile and aligator. Then we moved ahead and saw the Arctic. Fox was taking rest. At little distance, the elephant was trumpeting loudly. At a distance of 500 mtr, the monkeys were making their tricks. We took a rest for a while. After taking some refreshment, we saw the mighty cheetah and lions. They were looking ferocious. By the time, it was evening, we decided to return to our house.

MY PET DOG

There are many pets which I have kept in my house since my childhood. I like all of them, but the dog is a unique pet. It has no match.

The name of my dog is Tommy. It is well built body has a good height. It is a German Shepherd.

It has a long tail, two ears, two eyes and a strong nose. It smells a cat in a second and give it a good chase.

Since, it is an omnivore. I gives him both flesh (bone) and milk. It licks milk using its tongue. It is my best companion indeed. It plays with me in the evening. When I am in the school, it becomes sad and restless. It gives me a huge welcome when I return from my school. Sometimes, it sleeps in my bed.

In a nutshell, I am proud to have him as my pet.

Chapter - 7. Applications and Letters

EXERCISES

A. Write an application to your Principal complaining against your classmate, kindan, who always talks about movies.

The Principal
Gagan Bharti School
Mayur Nagar, Gwalior
Madhya Pradesh
22-07-2020
Sir / Madam

With due respect, I beg to complain against my classmate, Kundan. He is a chatterbox indeed. He not only distracts me but other students as well. He is fond of watching movies which he discusses about on daily basis in the class.

As a result, my study is suffering a lot. I have told him to mend his ways but of no use.

I request you to change him section or expel him from the school for a week.

I shall be very grateful to you.

Thanking you
Yours obediently
Naman / Priti
Class V B Roll No. 28

B. Write an application to your Principal, asking for three days leave to attend your sister's marriage.

The Principal
Rajdhani Public School,
Munger, Bihar
22-01-2020
Sis / Madam

With due rspect, I beg to state that my real sister's marriage will take place on 24th instant. The marriage party or ‘‘Baroat’’ will come from Jaipur. We have to make arrangement for their stay. So, I, will be busy during this period. I cannot come to school. Kindly grant me leave for three days, i.e., 24-01-20..... to 26-01-20..... I shall be grateful to you.

Thanking you
Meenu / Jaya
Class V A Roll No 15

Chapter - 8. Conversation

EXERCISES

A. Imagine your packet was picked while you were travelling in a bus. Your father wants to know about

it. Complete the dialogue bu writing questions your father asked.

Father: Where did you keep your purse?
Father: How much money was there in it?
Father: Where did you put the purse?
Father: Where did you come to know about this mishappening?
Father: What did you do then?
Father: What was their raction / reply?
Father: How did you reach home?
Father: Do you have any hope of recovering your purse?

B. Write a conversation between two friends describing the Taj Mahal.

Peter: Hello! Smith! How do you do?
Smith: Hi Peter! I am very well? what about you?
Peter: Same here. Have your ever been to India?
Smith: Yes, I have been there once way back in 2001.
Peter: Did you pay a visit to one of the seven wondess of the world, i.e, 'The Taj Mahal'.
Smith: Of course! I went there too. It is a majestic monument of love.
Peter: What else do you know about it?
Smith: Well, it is an epitome of love, shown by the great Mughal Emperor Shahjahan to his beloved, Mumtaz Mahal.
Peter: What else do you know about it?
Smith: Well it is said, it took 20 years to complete it. And it is an architectural wonder of that time. Around 20,000 workmen put in their labour in its construction. It is made up of white marble that shines brightly on a moonlit night. These are the few things among others ....
Peter: Well, I must admit, you have good knowledge.
Smith: Oh no! It is my pleasure.

C. Imagine your friend, who does not read in your school, wants to know about your English teacher. Complete the following dialogue by framing the questions.

Quest: Who is your English teacher?
Quest: How old is he?
Quest: What is his educational qualification?
Quest: What is his way of teaching?
Quest: What is the opinion of all the students about him?

Math : Term-2

Chapter 1 Measurement of Length, Mass and Capacity

Exercise – 1.1

1. Change to metres:

a) 14 km ⇒ 1 km = 1000 m
∴ 14 km = 14,000 m

b) 7 hm = 1 hm = 100 m
7 hm = 700 m

c) 13 dam ⇒ 1 dam = 10 m
∴ 13 dam = 130 m

d) 4 km 6 hm ⇒ 4 × 1000 m + 6 × 100 m
= 4000 m + 600 m
= 4600 m

e) 6 hm 15 dam ⇒ 6 × 100 m + 15 × 10 m
= 600 m + 150 m
= 750 m

f) 15 km 12 dam ⇒ 15× 1000m + 12 × 10 m
= 15000 m + 120 m
= 15120 m

g) 7 km 15 hm 6 dam
⇒ 7× 1000m + 15× 100m + 6 × 10m
= 7000 m + 1500 m + 60 m
= 8560 m

h) 21 km 13 hm 17 dam
⇒ 21× 1000m + 13× 100m + 17 × 10m
= 21000 m + 1300 m + 170 m
= 22470 m

2. Change into centimetres:

a) 15 m ⇒ 1 m = 100 cm
∴ 15 m = 1500 cm

b) 7 dm ⇒ 1 dm = 10 cm
∴ 7 dm = 70 cm

c) 25 m ⇒ 1 m = 100 cm

∴ 25 m = 2500 cm

d) 20 mm ⇒ 10 mm = 1 cm

∴ 20 mm = 2 cm

e) 28 m 15 dm = 28 × 100 cm + 15 × 10 cm

= 2800 cm + 150 cm

= 2950 cm

f) 25 m 7 dm = 25 × 100 cm + 7 × 10 cm

= 2500 cm + 70 cm

= 2570 cm

g) 30 m 20 dm = 30 × 100 cm + 20 × 10 cm

= 3000 cm + 200 cm

= 3200 cm

h) 15 m 6 dm 30 mm

= 15 × 100 cm + 6 × 10 cm + 3 cm

= 1500 cm + 60 cm + 3 cm

= 1563 cm

3. Express as km and m:

a) 2006 m ⇒ 1000 m = 1 km

= 2000 m + 6 m

= 2 km 6 m

b) 5555 m ⇒ 1000 m = 1 km

= 5000 m + 555 m

= 5 km 555 m

c) 7312 m ⇒ 1000 m = 1 km

= 7000 m + 312 m

= 7 km 312 m

d) 14105 m ⇒ 1000 m = 1 km

= 14000 m + 105 m

= 14 km 105 m

e) 1650 dam ⇒ 1 dam = 10 m

= 1650 dam = 16500 m

= 16000 m + 500 m

= 16 km 500 m

f) 1500 hm ⇒ 1 hm = 100 m

⇒ 1500 hm = 150000 m

= 150,000 m

= 150 km

g) 1680 m ⇒ 1000 m = 1 km

= 1000 m + 680 m

= 1 km 680 m

h) 3835 m ⇒ 1000 m = 1 km

= 3000 m + 835 m

= 3 km 835 m

3. Express as km and m:

a) 2006 m ⇒ 1000 m = 1 km

= 2000 m + 6 m

= 2 km 6 m

b) 5555 m ⇒ 1000 m = 1 km

= 5000 m + 555 m

= 5 km 555 m

c) 7312 m ⇒ 1000 m = 1 km

= 7000 m + 312 m

= 7 km 312 m

d) 14105 m ⇒ 1000 m = 1 km

= 14000 m + 105 m

= 14 km 105 m

e) 1650 dam ⇒ 1 dam = 10 m

= 1650 dam = 16500 m

= 16000 m + 500 m

= 16 km 500 m

f) 1500 hm ⇒ 1 hm = 100 m

⇒ 1500 hm = 150000 m

= 150,000 m

= 150 km

g) 1680 m ⇒ 1000 m = 1 km

= 1000 m + 680 m

= 1 km 680 m

h) 3835 m ⇒ 1000 m = 1 km

= 3000 m + 835 m

= 3 km 835 m

4. Express as m, cm and mm:

a) 2200 mm ⇒ 2000 mm + 200 mm

= 200 cm + 20 cm

= 2 m 20 cm

b) 1650 mm ⇒ 1000 mm + 650 mm

= 100 cm + 65 cm

= 1 m 650 cm

c) 29190 mm = 29000 mm + 190 mm

= 2900 cm + 19 cm

= 29 m 19 cm

d) 16535 mm

$\Rightarrow$ 16000 mm + 530 mm + 5 mm

= 1600 cm + 53 cm + 5 mm

= 16 m 53 cm 5 mm

e) 1675 mm = 1000 mm + 670 mm + 5 mm

= 100 cm + 67 cm + 5 mm

= 1 m 67 cm 5 mm

f) 1928 mm = 1000 mm + 920 mm + 8 mm

= 100 cm + 92 cm + 8 mm

= 1 m 92 cm 8 mm

g) 19150 mm = 19000 mm + 150 mm

= 1900 cm + 15 cm

= 19 m 15 cm

h) 29810 mm = 29000 mm + 810 mm

= 2900 cm + 81 cm

= 29 m 81 cm

5. Express as m and cm:

a) 520 cm = 500 cm + 20 cm

= 5m 20 cm

b) 625 cm = 600 cm + 25 cm

= 6m 25 cm

c) 1630 cm = 1600 cm + 30 cm

= 16m 30 cm

d) 760 cm = 700 cm + 60 cm

= 7 m 60 cm

e) 190 cm = 100 cm + 90 cm

= 1m 90 cm

f) 250 cm = 200 cm + 50 cm

= 2m 50 cm

g) 565 cm = 500 cm + 65 cm

= 5 m 65 cm

h) 298 cm = 200 cm + 98 cm

= 2m 98 cm

6. Express in km and m:

a) 3500 m = 3000 m + 500 m

= 3 km 500 m

b) 2875 m = 2000 m + 875 m

= 2 km 875 m

c) 3750 m = 3000 m + 750 m

= 3 km 750 m

d) 8960 m = 8000 m + 960 m

= 8 km 960 m

e) 5375 m = 5000 m + 375 m

= 5 km 375 m

f) 3985 m = 3000 m + 985 m

= 3 km 985 m

g) 6460 m = 6000 m + 460 m

= 6 km 460 m

h) 7555 m = 7000 m + 555 m

= 7 km 555 m

7. Express in decimals:

a) $2\text{ m }60\text{ cm} = 2\text{ m} + \frac{60}{100}\text{ m} = 2\text{m} + 0.60\text{ m}$

= 2.60 m

b) $2\text{ km }75\text{ m} = 2\text{ km} + \frac{75}{1000}\text{ km}$

= 2km + 0.075km

= 2.075 km

c) 15 cm 5 mm

$= 15\text{ cm} + \frac{5}{10}\text{ cm} = 15\text{cm} + 0.05\text{cm}$

= 15.05 cm

d) 3 m 37 cm

$= 3\text{ m} + \frac{37}{100}\text{ m} = 3\text{m} + 0.37\text{ m}$

= 3.37 m

e) 132 km 50 m

$= 132\text{ m} + \frac{50}{1000}\text{ km} = 132\text{km} + 0.050\text{m}$

= 132.050 m

f) 19 km 125 m

$= 19\text{ km} + \frac{125}{100}\text{ km} = 19\text{km} + 0.125\text{km}$

= 19.125 km

g) 15 m 25 cm

$= 15\text{ m} + \frac{25}{100}\text{ m} = 15\text{m} + 0.25\text{ m}$

= 15.25 m

h) 19 m 12 cm

$= 19\text{ m} + \frac{12}{100}\text{ m} = 19\text{ m} + 0.12\text{ m}$

= 19.12 m

Exercise – 1.2

1. Change in decimals and add:

a) 6 m 75 cm + 2 m 85 cm :

6.75 m

\+ 2.85 m

9.60 m

b) 13 m 65 cm + 7 m 35 cm :
13.65 m
+ 7.35 m
21.00 m

c) 12 km 350 m + 20 km 270 m :
12.350 km
+ 20.270 km
32.620 km

d) 15 km 340 m + 12 km 160 m :
15.340 km
+ 12.160 km
27.500 km

e) 7 km 250 m + 3 km 360 m :
7.250 km
+ 3.360 km
10.610 km

f) 25 km 750 m + 6 km 250 m :
25.750 km
+ 6.250 km
32.000 km

2. Change decimals and subtract:

a) 5 km 275 m - 2 km 300 m :
5.275 km
– 2.300 km
2.975 km

b) 12 km 500 m - 6 km 375 m :
12.500 km
– 6.375 km
6.125 km

c) 9 m 50 cm - 6 m 75 cm :
9.50 m
– 6.75 m
2.75 m

d) 75 m 50 cm - 13 m 85 cm :
75.50 m
– 13.85 m
61.65 m

e) 90 m 50 cm - 65 m 85 cm :
90.50 m
– 65.85 m
24.65 m

f) 25 km 250 m - 12 km 500 m :
25.250 km
– 12.500 km
12.750 km

3. Multiply following:

a) 13 km 250 m by 3 :
13.250 km
× 3
39.750 km

b) 6 km 750 m by 6 :
6.750 km
× 6
40.500 km

c) 20 m 75 cm by 2:
20.75 m
× 2
41.50 m

d) 75 m 45 cm by 3:
75.45 m
× 3
226.35 m

e) 7 dm 5 cm by 6 :
7.5 dm
× 6
45.0 dm

f) 5 km 30 m by 6 :
5.030 km
× 6
30.180 km

g) 6 m 8 cm by 6 :
6.8 m
× 6
40.8 m

h) 12 km 125 m by 3 :
12.125 km
× 3
36.375 km

i) 5 dm 15 cm by 5:
5.15 dm
× 5
25.75 dm

4. Divide following:

a) 4 km 420 m ÷ 2 =

$$2\overline{)4.420}\ (2.210)$$
$$-4$$
$$04$$
$$-4$$
$$02$$
$$-2$$
$$0$$

Q = 2.210 km

b) 6 km 64 m ÷ 2 =

$$2\overline{)6.064}\ (3.032)$$
$$-6$$
$$06$$
$$-6$$
$$04$$
$$-4$$
$$0$$

Q = 3.032

c) 5 km 240 m ÷ 2 =

$$2\overline{)5.240}\ (2.620)$$
$$-4$$
$$12$$
$$-12$$
$$04$$
$$-4$$
$$0$$

Q = 2.620 km

d) 4 km 32 m ÷ 3 =

```
   1.344
3) 4.032
 - 3
   10
 - 9
    1 3
  - 1 2
    1 2
  - 1 2
    0 0
```

e) 7 m 64 cm ÷ 2 =

```
   3.82
2) 7.64
 - 6
   1 6
 - 1 6
     0 4
   -   4
```

Q = 3.82 m

f) 5 m 55 cm ÷ 3 =

```
   1.85
3) 5.55
 - 3
   2 5
 - 2 4
     1 5
   - 1 5
       0
```

Q = 1.85 m

g) 8 m 4 cm ÷ 3 =

```
   2.68
3) 8.04
 - 6
   2 0
 - 1 8
     2 4
   - 2 4
       0
```

Q = 2.68 m

h) 26 m 65 cm ÷ 13 =

```
    2.05
13) 26.65
  - 26
    0 65
  -   65
       0
```

Q = 2.05 m

i) 25 km 250 m ÷ 5 =

```
   5.050
5) 25.250
 - 25
   0 25
 -   25
      0
```

Q = 5.05 km

5. A wooden rod of 5 m 75 cm was cut into 5 equal pieces. What is the length of each piece?

Total length of Rod = 5 m 75 m

No. of pieces = 5

Length of each piece = 5 m 75 m ÷ 5

```
     1.15
= 5) 5.75
   - 5
     0 7
   -   5
       2 5
     - 2 5
         0
```

Length of each piece = 1.15 m

6. Suman bought 5 m 75 cm long rope on Monday and 2 m 35 cm long rope on Tuesday. What is the total length of rope bought by her in two days?

Length bought on Monday :		5.75 m
Length bought on Tuesday :	+	2.35 m
Total Length :		8.10 m

7. To go to his friend's house, Abhinav walks 15 m 75 cm towards east and 17 m 85 cm towards north. What total distance does he walk to go to his friend's house?

Distance covered eastward :		15.75 m
Distance covered northward :	+	17.85 m
Total distance :		33.60 m

8. Sangeeta travelled 12 km 500 m by bus and 5 km 750 m by auto-rickshaw. What total distance did she travel?

Distance travelled by bus :		12.500 km
Distance travelled by auto :	+	5.750 km
Total distance travelled :		18.250 km

9. Rohan's school is 5 km 775 m away from his home. How much distance did he cover in going to school from his home during a week (excluding Sunday)?

Distance covered in 1 day :		5.775 km
Distance covered in 6 days :		5.775 km
	×	6
Total distance covered :		34.650 km

10. A machine can spin a 17 km 270 m long string in a day. Find he length spun by the machine in 15 days?

Length of string in 1 day : 17.270 km
Length of string in 15 days : 17.270
× 15
Total length of string : 259.050 km

11. Length of a rope is 27 m 35 cm. If 18 such ropes are tied together then what is the length of the combined rope?

Length of 1 rope : 27.350 m
Length of 18 ropes : 27.350 m
× 18
Total length : 492.300 m

12. How many pieces of 3 m length can be cut from a 12 m 66 cm long cloth?

Total length of cloth = 12.66 m
Length of 1 piece = 3 m
No. of pieces can be cut = 12.66 m ÷ 3
= 4.22 m

13. A rope of length 17.58 m is cut into 3 equal pieces. Find the length of each piece.

Total length of rope = 17.58 m
No. of pieces cut = 3
Length of each piece = 17.58 m ÷ 3
= 5.86 m

Exercise – 1.3

1. Change to grams:

a) 16 kg : 1 kg = 1000 g
∴ 16 kg = 16 × 1000
= 16,000 g

b) 12 kg : 1 kg = 1000 g
∴ 12 kg = 12 × 1000
= 12,000 g

c) 19 dag : 1 dag = 10 g
∴ 19 dag = 19 × 10
= 190 g

d) 15 dag : 1 dag = 10 g
∴ 15 dag = 15 × 10
= 150 g

e) 11 hg : 1 hg = 100 g
∴ 11 hg = 11 × 100 g
= 1100 g

f) 14 hg : 1 hg = 100 g
∴ 14 hg = 14 × 100 g
= 1400 g

g) 4 kg 4 dag = 4 × 1000 g + 4 × 10 g
= 4000 g + 40 g
= 4040 g

h) 3 kg 2 hg 7 dag
= 3 × 1000 g + 2 × 100 g + 7 × 10 g
= 3000 g + 200 g + 70 g
= 3270 g

2. Change to milligrams:

a) 7 g : 1 g = 1000 mg
∴ 7 g = 7 × 1000 mg
= 7,000 mg

b) 18 g : 1 g = 1000 mg
∴ 18 g = 18 × 1000 mg
= 18,000 mg

c) 9 cg : 1 cg = 10 mg
∴ 9 cg = 9 × 10 mg
= 90 mg

d) 13 dg : 1 dg = 100 mg
∴ 13 dg = 13 × 100 mg
= 1300 mg

e) 5 g 2 cg = 5 × 1000 mg + 2 × 10 mg
= 5000 mg + 20 mg
= 5020 mg

f) 12 g 15 cg = 12 × 1000 mg + 15 × 10 mg
= 12000 mg + 150 mg
= 12150 mg

g) 8 g 9 dag 20 cg
= 8×1000 mg + 9 ×10000 mg + 20×10 mg
= 8000 mg + 90000 mg + 200 mg
= 98200 mg

h) 4 g 4 dg 4 cg 4 mg
= 4 × 1000 mg + 4 × 100 mg + 4 × 10 mg + 4mg
= 4000 mg + 400 mg + 40 mg + 4 mg
= 4444 mg

3. Change into grams and milligrams:

a) 1271 mg : 1271 ÷ 1000 = 1 g 271 mg
b) 7318 mg : 7318 ÷ 1000 = 7 g 318 mg
c) 2986 mg : 2986 ÷ 1000 = 2 g 986 mg
d) 5400 mg : 5400 ÷ 1000 = 5 g 400 mg
e) 7695 mg : 7695 ÷ 1000 = 7 g 695 mg
f) 7003 mg : 7003 ÷ 1000 = 7 g 003 mg
g) 2160 mg : 2160 ÷ 1000 = 2 g 160 mg

h) 1469 mg :1469 ÷ 1000 = 1 g 469 mg

4. Change to kg and g:

a) 4500 g : 4500 ÷ 1000 = 4 kg 500 g
b) 1700 g : 1700 ÷ 1000 = 1 kg 700 g
c) 15000 g : 15000 ÷ 1000 = 15 kg
d) 1517 g : 1517 ÷ 1000 = 1 kg 517 g
e) 2314 g : 2314 ÷ 1000 = 2 kg 314 g
f) 7310 g : 7310 ÷ 1000 = 7 kg 310 g
g) 3196 g : 3196 ÷ 1000 = 3 kg 196 g
h) 4453 g : 4453 ÷ 1000 = 4 kg 453 g

5. Change to kg, hg and dag:

a) 3614 dag
= 3600 dag + 10 dag + 4 dag
= 36 × 100 dag + 1 × 10 dag + 4 dag
= 36 kg + 1 hg + 4 dag
= 36 kg 1 hg 4 dag

b) 750 dag = 700 dag + 50 dag
= 7 × 100 dag + 5 × 10 dag
= 7 kg + 5 hg
= 7 kg 5 hg

c) 1800 dag = 1800 dag
= 18 × 100 dag
= 18 kg

d) 2960 dag = 2900 dag + 60 dag
= 29 × 100 dag + 6 × 10 dag
= 29 kg + 6 hg
= 29 kg 6 hg

e) 1450 dag = 1400 dag + 50 dag
= 14 × 100 dag + 5 × 10 dag
= 14 kg + 5 hg
= 14 kg 5 hg

f) 950 hg = 95 × 10 hg
= 95 kg

g) 270 hg = 27 × 10 hg
= 27 kg

h) 189 hg = 180 hg + 9 hg
= 18 × 10 hg + 9 hg
= 18 kg + 9 hg
= 18 kg 9 hg

6. Express in decimals:

a) 2 kg 500 g = 2 kg + $\frac{500}{1000}$ kg
= 2 kg + 0.500 kg
= 2.500 kg

b) 7 kg 440 g = 7 kg + $\frac{440}{1000}$ kg
= 7 kg + 0.440 kg
= 7.440 kg

c) 83 kg 290 g = 83 kg + $\frac{290}{1000}$ kg = 83 kg + 0.290kg
= 83.290 kg

d) 40 kg 270 g = 40 kg + $\frac{270}{1000}$ k g
= 40 kg + 0.270 kg
= 40.270 kg

e) 19 kg 195 g = 19 kg + $\frac{195}{1000}$ kg
= 19 kg + 0.195 kg
= 19.195 kg

f) 21 kg 215 g = 21 kg + $\frac{215}{1000}$ kg
= 21 kg + 0.215kg
= 21.215 kg

g) 14 kg 145 g = 14 kg + $\frac{145}{1000}$ kg
= 14 kg + 0.145 kg
= 14.145 kg

h) 27 kg 275 g = 27 kg + $\frac{275}{1000}$ kg
= 27 kg + 0.275 kg
= 27.275 kg

Exercise – 1.4

1. Add the following:

a) 5 kg 250 g + 7 kg 775 g = 5.250 kg
+ 7.775 kg
13.025 kg

b) 15 kg 500 g + 16 kg 575 g = 15.500 kg
+ 16.575 kg
32.075 kg

c) 9 kg 175 g + 13 kg 960 g = 9.175 kg
+ 13.960 kg
23.135 kg

d) 14 kg 350 g + 16 kg 455 g = 14.350 kg
+ 16.455 kg
30.805 kg

e) 18 g 270 mg + 14 g 720 mg = 18.270 g
+ 14.720 g
32.990 g

f) 130 g 350 mg + 20 g 290 mg = 130.350 g
+20.290 g
150.640 g

g) 15 g 150 mg + 29 g 175 mg = 15.150g
+ 29.175 g
44.325 g

h) 70 g 750 mg + 90g 350 mg = 70.750 g

+ 90.350 g

161.100 g

2. Subtract the following:

a) 28 kg 250 g – 19 kg 175 g = 28.250 kg

– 19.175 kg

9.075 kg

b) 19 kg 475 g – 14 kg 650 g = 19.475 kg

– 14.650 kg

4.825 kg

c) 40 kg 405 g – 38 kg 675 g = 40.405 kg

– 38.675 kg

1.730 kg

d) 27 kg 250 g – 18 kg 500 g = 27.250 kg

– 18.500 kg

8.750 kg

e) 35 kg 125 g – 17 kg 250 g = 35.125 kg

– 17.250 kg

17.875 kg

f) 29 kg 350 g – 21 kg 280 g = 29.350 kg

– 21.280 kg

8.070 kg

g) 8 g 500 mg – 4 g 650 mg = 8.500 g

– 4.650 g

3.850 g

h) 14 g 175 mg – 9 g 250 mg = 14.175 g

– 9.250 g

4.925 g

3. Multiply the following:

a) 4 kg 175 g by 4 : 4.175 kg

× 4 kg

16.700 kg

b) 5 kg 250 g by 6 : 5.250 kg

× 6 kg

31.500 kg

c) 12 kg 750 g by 3 : 12.750 kg

× 3 kg

38.250 kg

d) 10 kg 500 g by 12 : 10.500 kg

× 12 kg

126.000 kg

e) 14 kg 250 g by 5: 14.250 kg

× 5 kg

57.000 kg

f) 6 g 250 mg by 8 : 6.250 g

× 8 g

50.000 g

g) 16 g 750 mg by 7 : 16.750 g

× 7 g

117.25 g

h) 40 g 550 mg by 15 : 40.550 g

× 15 g

608.250 g

4. Divide the following:

a) 60 kg 300 g ÷ 4 = 15.75

4) 60.300

– 4

20

– 20

030

– 28

20

– 20

0

Ans: **15 kg75 g**

b) 15 kg 750 g ÷ 5 = 3.150

5) 15.750

– 15

07

– 5

25

– 25

0

Ans: **3 kg 150 g**

c) 12 kg 450 g ÷ 3 = 4.150

3) 12.450

– 12

04

– 3

15

– 15

0

Ans: **4 kg 150 g**

d) 16 kg 400 g ÷ 8 = 2.50

8) 16.400

– 16

040

– 40

0

Ans: **2 kg 50 g**

e) 21 g 700 mg ÷ 7 =

```
       3.100
   7) 21.700
     – 21
       0 7
     –   7
         0 00
```

Ans: **3 g 100 mg**

f) 144 g 360 mg ÷ 12 =

```
        12.30
   12) 144.360
     –  12
        24
     –  24
         0 36
     –     36
            0 0
```

Ans: **12 g 30 mg**

g) 39 g 300 mg ÷ 3 =

```
       13.100
   3)  3 9.300
     – 3
       0 9
     –   9
         0 3
     –     3
           0 00
```

Ans: **13 g 100 mg**

h) 36 g 600 mg ÷ 6 =

```
        6.100
   6)  36.600
     – 36
       0 6
     –   6
         0 00
```

Ans: **6 g 100 mg**

5. Subtract sum of 6.235 kg and 1.725 kg from 10 kg:

Sum of 6.235 kg and 1.725 kg = 6.235 kg
+ 1.725 kg
[7.960 kg]

Subtraction from 10 kg = 10.000 kg
– 7.960 kg
[2.040 kg]

6. Change 2.652 kg in g and divide it by 13 g:

a. 2.652kg = 2.652 × 1000
= g = **2652**

```
        2 0 4
   13) 2 6 5 2
     – 2 6
       0 5 2
     –   5 2
           0
```

Ans: **204 g or 0.204 kg**

7. Sonia's mass is 450 hg. Find her mass in kg and cg :

1) 1 hg = 100 g
450 hg = 450 × 100 g = 45,000 g

2) 1000 g = 1 kg
45,000 g = 45,000 ÷ 1000 = 45 kg

3) 1 g = 100 cg
45,000 g = 45000 × 100
= 4500000 cg

8. The mass of a packet of biscuits is 75 g. Find mass of 2175 packets of biscuits in kg:

Mass of 1 packet = 75 g
Mass of 2175 packets = 2,175
× 75
[1,63,125 g]

Mass in kg = $\frac{163125}{1000}$
= 163.125 kg

9. What is added to 230 hg to make 25.6 kg?

i) 1 hg = 100 g
230 hg = 230 × 100 = 23,000 g

ii) 1 kg = 1000 g
25.6 kg = 25.6 × 1000 = 25,600 g
Now, 25,600 – 23,000 = 2,600 g
∴ 2,600 g is added to 230 hg to make 25.6 kg.

10. What should be subtracted from 56 g to get 2735 cg?

1 g = 100 cg
56 g = 56 × 100 = 5600 cg

5600 cg
- 2735 cg
[2865 cg]

∴ 2,865 cg should be subtracted from 56 g to get 2735 cg.

11. A merchant bought 230 kg 500 g of rice and 635 kg 900 g of wheat. Find the quantity of cereals bought by him.

Quantity of Rice = 230.500 kg
Quantity of Wheat = + 635.900 kg
Total Quantity = 866.400 kg

12. Rohan bought 2 kg 260 g of sugar. Rohit bought 6 kg 980 g more than Rohan. How much more sugar did Rohit buy?

Rohit bought sugar = 6.980 kg
Rohan bought sugar = + 2.260 kg
Total qty. Rohit bought = 9.240 kg

13. A basket contained 5 kg 450 g of apples. Nakul and his sister took away 1 kg 280 g of apples from the basket. Find the weight of the apples left in the basket.

Total quantity of apples = 5.450 kg
Nakul & sister took away = (-) 1.280 kg
Quantity left = 4.170 kg

14. Kriti and Smriti went to the market to buy tomatoes. Kriti bought 4 kg 900 g of tomatoes and Smriti bought 9 kg 700 g of those. How much more tomatoes did Smriti buy?

Smriti bought apples = 9.700 kg
Kriti bought apples = – 4.900 kg
Quantity Smriti bought more = 4.800 kg

15. Neha's family consumes 10 kg 750 g of rice in a month. How much rice will they consume in a year?

1 month's consumption = 10.750 kg
12 month's consumption = × 12 kg
Total Quantity = 129.000 kg

16. Weight of a cricket bat is 2 kg 125 g. Find the weight of 15 such bats.

Weight of 1 cricket bat = 2.125 kg
Weight of 15 cricket bats = × 15 kg
Total quantity = 31.875 kg

17. On his birthday Rohan distributed 1 kg 250 g of sweets equally among 5 of his friends. How much sweets did each friend get?

Total quantity of sweets = 1.250 kg = 1250 g
No. of friends = 5
Each friend will get = 1.250 ÷ 5

```
      250
= 5) 1250
    –10
      25
    – 25
       0
```

Each friend will get = 250 g

18. How many packets of 80 g each can be made from 50 kg of sugar?

Total quantity of sugar = 50 kg
= 50000 g
Quantity in each packet = 80 g
No. of packets can be made = 5000 ÷ 80

```
        625
= 80) 50000
    – 480
       200
     – 160
        400
      – 400
          0
```

No. of packets can be made = 625

Exercise – 1.5

1. Change to l:

a) 5 kl : 1 kl = 1000 l
∴ 5 kl = 5 × 1000
= 5000 l

b) 8 kl : 1 kl = 1000 l
∴ 8 kl = 8 × 1000
= 8000 l

c) 10 dal: 1 dal = 10 l
∴ 10 dal = 10 × 10
= 100 l

d) 12 dal : 1 dal = 10 l
∴ 12 dal = 12 × 10
= 120 l

e) 12 hl : 1 hl = 100 l
∴ 12 hl = 12 × 100
= 1200 l

f) 7 hl : 1 hl = 100 l
∴ 7 hl = 7 × 100
= 700 l

g) 2 kl 6 dal : 2 kl + 6 dal
= 2 × 1000 l + 6 × 10 l
= 2000 l + 60 l
= 2060 l

h) 3 kl 4 hl 5 dal: 3 kl + 4 hl + 5 dal
= 3×1000 l + 4×100 l + 5×10 l
= 3000 l + 400 l + 50 l
= 3450 l

2. Change to ml:

a) 9 l : 1 l = 1000 ml
∴ 9 l = 9 × 1000 ml
= 9000 ml

b) 6 l : 1 l = 1000 ml
∴ 6 l = 6 × 1000 ml
= 6000 ml

c) 14 cl : 1 cl = 10 ml

$\therefore$ 14 cl = 14 × 10 ml

= 140 ml

d) 11 dl : 1 dl = 100 ml

$\therefore$ 11 dl = 11 × 100 ml

= 1100 ml

e) 4 *l* 2 cl : 4 *l* + 2 cl

= 4 × 1000 ml + 2 × 10 ml

= 4000 ml + 20 ml

= 4020 ml

f) 6 *l* 5 dl : 6 *l* + 5 dl

= 6 × 1000 ml + 5 × 100 ml

= 6000 ml + 500 ml

= 6500 ml

g) 5 *l* 3 dl 5 cl : 5 *l* + 3 dl + 5 cl

= 5×1000 ml + 3×100 ml + 5×10 ml

= 5000 ml + 300 ml + 50 ml

= 5350 ml

h) 8 *l* 7 dl 2 cl : 8 *l* + 7 dl + 2 cl

= 8×1000 ml + 7×100 ml + 2×10 ml

= 8000 ml + 700 ml + 20 ml

= 8720 ml

3. Change to *l* and *ml*:

a) 2935 ml = 2000 ml + 935 ml

= 2 *l* + 9935 ml

= 2 *l* 935 ml

b) 3650 ml = 3000 ml + 650 ml

= 3 *l* + 650 ml

= 3 *l* 650ml

c) 5555 ml = 5000 ml + 555 ml

= 5 *l* + 555 ml

= 5 *l* 555 ml

d) 1967 ml = 1000 ml + 967 ml

= 1 *l* + 967 ml

= 1 *l* 967 ml

e) 2500 ml = 2000 ml + 500 ml

= 2 *l* + 500 ml

= 2*l* 500 ml

f) 7651 ml = 7000 ml + 651 ml

= 7 *l* + 651 ml

= 7 *l* 651 ml

g) 1015 ml = 1000 ml + 15 ml

= 1 *l* + 15 ml

= 1 *l* 15 ml

h) 1290 ml = 1000 ml + 290 ml

= 1 *l* + 290 ml

= 1 *l* 290 ml

4. Change to kl and *l*:

a) 6019 *l* = 6000 *l* + 19 *l*

= 6 kl + 19 *l*

= 6 kl 19 *l*

b) 75161 = 7000 *l* + 516 *l*

= 7 kl + 516 *l*

= 7kl 516 *l*

c) 90186 *l* = 90000 *l* + 186 *l*

= 90 kl + 186 *l*

= 90 kl 186 *l*

d) 2125 *l* = 20001 + 125 *l*

= 2 kl + 125 *l*

= 2 kl 125 *l*

e) 6552 *l* = 6000 *l* + 552 *l*

= 6 kl + 552 *l*

= 6 kl 552 *l*

f) 3615 *l* = 3000 *l* + 615 *l*

= 3 kl + 6151

= 3 kl 615 *l*

g) 2950 *l* = 2000 *l* + 950 *l*

= 2 kl + 950 *l*

= 2 kl 950 *l*

h) 4625 *l* = 4000 *l* + 625 *l*

= 4 kl + 625 *l*

= 4kl 625 *l*

5. Change to kl, hl and dal:

a) 5975 dal : 5900 dal + 70 dal + 5 dal

= 59 × 100 dal + 7 × 10 dal + 5 dal

= 59 kl + 7 hl + 5 dal

= 59 kl 7 hl 5 dal

b) 540 dal : 500 dal + 40 dal

= 5 × 100 dal + 4 × 10 dal

= 5 kl + 4 hl

= 5 kl 4 hl

c) 6570 dal : 6500 dal + 70 dal

= 65×100 dal + 7×10 dal

= 65 kl + 7 hl

= 65 kl 7 hl

d) 1295 dal : 1200 dal + 90 dal + 5 dal
= 12×100 dal + 9 ×10 dal + 5 dal
= 12 kl + 9 hl + 5 dal
= 12 kl 9 hl 5 dal

e) 154 dal : 100 dal + 50 dal + 4 dal
= 1×100 dal + 5×10 dal + 4 dal
= 1 kl + 5 hl + 4 dal
= 1kl 5hl 4 dal

f) 216 hl : 210 hl + 6 hl
= 21×10 hl + 6 hl
= 21 kl + 6 hl
= 21 kl 6 hl

g) 126 hl : 120 hl + 6 hl
= 12×10 hl + 6 hl
= 12 kl + 6 hl
= 12 kl 6 hl

h) 1200 hl : 1200 hl
= 120 × 10 hl
= 120 kl

6. Express in decimals:

a) 5 kl 125 l = 5 kl + $\frac{125}{1000}$ kl
= 5 kl + 0.125 kl
= 5.125 kl

b) 16 kl 250 l = 16 kl + $\frac{250}{1000}$ kl
= 16 kl + 0.250 kl
= 16.250 kl

c) 25 kl 650 l = 25 kl + $\frac{650}{1000}$ kl
= 25 kl + 0.650kl
= 25.650 kl

d) 14 kl 500 *l* = 14 kl + $\frac{500}{1000}$ kl
= 14 kl + 0.500 kl
= 14.500 kl

e) 6 *l* 200 ml = 6*l* + $\frac{200}{1000}$ *l*
= 6 *l* + 0.200 *l*
= 6.200 l

f) 16 *l* 255 ml = 16*l* + $\frac{255}{1000}$ *l*
= 16 *l* + 0.255 *l*
= 16.255 l

g) 132 *l* 655 ml = 132*l* + $\frac{655}{1000}$ *l*
= 132 *l* + 0.655 *l*
= 132.655 *l*

h) 15 *l* 750 ml = 15 *l* + $\frac{750}{1000}$ *l*
= 15 *l* + 0.750 *l*
= 15.750 *l*

Exercise – 1.6

1. Add the following:

a) 15 *l* 350 ml, 17 *l* 540 ml = 15.350 *l*
\+ 17.540 *l*
32.890 *l*

b) 17 *l* 575 ml, 14 *l* 275 ml = 17.575 *l*
\+ 14.275 *l*
31.850 *l*

c) 7 *l* 640 ml, 4 *l* 380 ml = 7.640 *l*
\+ 4.380 *l*
12.020 *l*

d) 26 kl 90 ml, 55 kl 180 ml
= 26 kl 090 ml
\+ 55 kl 180 ml
81 kl 270 ml

e) 25 kl 266 *l*, 36 kl 250 *l* = 25 kl 266 *l*
\+ 36 kl 250 *l*
61 kl 516 *l*

f) 17 kl 250 *l*, 29 kl 675 *l* = 17 kl 250 *l*
\+ 29 kl 675 *l*
46 kl 925 *l*

g) 2*l* 655ml, 13*l* 650ml, 17*l* 296ml
= 2 *l* 655 ml
\+ 13 *l* 650 ml
\+ 17 *l* 296 ml
33 *l* 601 ml

h) 16kl 230*l*, 14kl 640*l*, 17kl 190*l*
= 16 kl 230 *l*
\+ 14 kl 640 *l*
\+ 17 kl 190 *l*
48 kl 060 *l*

2. Subtract the following:

a) 71 *l* 50 ml – 5 *l* 750 ml = 7 *l* 150 ml
– 5 *l* 750 ml
1 *l* 400 ml

b) 15 *l* 755 ml – 9 *l* 650 ml = 15 *l* 755 ml
– 9 *l* 650 ml
6 *l* 105 ml

c) 24 *l* 255 ml – 15 *l* 650 ml = 24 *l* 255 ml
– 15 *l* 650 ml
8 *l* 605 ml (boxed)

d) 13 *l* 750 ml – 10 *l* 950 ml = 13 *l* 750 ml
– 10 *l* 950 ml
2 *l* 800 ml (boxed)

e) 22 kl 750 *l* – 14 kl 290 *l* = 22 kl 750 *l*
– 14 kl 290 *l*
8 kl 460 *l* (boxed)

f) 14 kl 500 *l* – 9 kl 300 *l* = 14 kl 500 *l*
– 9 kl 300 *l*
5 kl 200 *l* (boxed)

g) 12 kl 270 *l* – 6 kl 750 *l* = 12 kl 270 *l*
– 6 kl 750 *l*
5 kl 520 *l* (boxed)

h) 79 kl 690 *l* – 29 kl 780 *l* = 79 kl 690 *l*
– 29 kl 780 *l*
49 kl 910 *l* (boxed)

3. Multiply the following:

a) 4 *l* 200 ml by 4 : 4 *l* 200 ml
× 4
16 *l* 800 ml (boxed)

b) 3 *l* 250 ml by 6 : 3 *l* 250 ml
× 6
19 *l* 500 ml (boxed)

c) 17 *l* 750 ml by 7 : 17 *l* 750 ml
× 7
124 *l* 250 ml (boxed)

d) 16 *l* 300 ml by 1 : 16 *l* 300 ml
× 1
161300 ml (boxed)

e) 16 kl 540 *l* by 6 : 16 kl 540 *l*
× 6
99 kl 240 *l* (boxed)

f) 19 kl 250 *l* by 5 : 19 kl 250 *l*
× 5
96 kl 250 1 (boxed)

g) 7 kl 450 *l* by 9 : 7 kl 450 *l*
× 9
67 kl 050 *l* (boxed)

h) 8 kl 32 *l* by 3 : 8 kl 32 *l*
× 3
24 kl 96 *l* (boxed)

4. Divide the following:

a) 3 *l* 300 *ml* ÷ 3 =

```
   1.100
3) 3.300
  – 3
   0 3
   – 3
     0
```

Ans: **1 *l* 100 *ml***

b) 20 *l* 450 *ml* ÷ 5 =

```
   4.90
5) 20.450
  –20
   0 45
   – 45
      0
```

Ans: **4 *l* 90 *ml***

c) 16 *l* 800 *ml* ÷ 4 =

```
   4.200
4) 16.800
  –16
   0 8
   – 8
    0 00
```

Ans: **4 *l* 200 *ml***

d) 24 *l* 600 *ml* ÷ 6 =

```
   4.100
6) 24.600
  –24
   0 6
   – 6
    0 00
```

Ans: **4 *l* 10 *ml***

e) 20 *kl* 250 *l* ÷ 2 =

```
   10.125
2) 20.250
  –2
   0 02
   – 2
     0 5
     – 4
      10
    – 10
       0
```

Ans: **10 *kl* 125 *l***

f) 4 *kl* 160 *l* ÷ 4 =

```
4) 4.160
  –4
   0 16
   –16
    0 0
```

Ans: **1 *kl* 40 *l***

g) 1 *kl* 48 *l* ÷ 4 =

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.262 \\ 4\overline{)\,1.048} \\ -\ 8 \\ \hline 2\ 4 \\ -\ 2\ 4 \\ \hline 0\ 8 \\ -\ 8 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

Ans: **0.262 *kl* or 262**

h) 49 *kl* 56 *l* ÷ 7 =

$$\begin{array}{r} 7.8 \\ 7\overline{)\,49.056} \\ -49 \\ \hline 0\ 056 \\ -\ 56 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

Ans: **7 *kl* 8 *l***

5. One can contain 6 l 250 ml of water. Another can contained 11 l 150 ml of water. Both cans are emptied into a tank. How much water is there in tank?

Water in 1st can	=		6 *l* 250 ml
Water in 2nd can	=	+	11 *l* 150 ml
Total water in Tank	=		17 *l* 400 ml

6. Capacity of a vessel is 8 l 500 ml. Capacity of another vessel is 4 l 190 ml more than first vessel. Find capacity of other vessel.

1st vessel's capacity	=		8 *l* 500 ml.
2nd vessel's extra capacity	=	+	4 *l* 190 ml
Total capacity of 2nd vessel	=		12 *l* 690 ml

7. Two tanks contain 2 kl 880 l and 3 kl 550 l water respectively. How much more water is contained in 2nd tank?

Water in 2nd tank	=		3 kl 550 *l*
Water in 1st tank	=	–	2 kl 880 *l*
Extra water in 2nd tank	=		670 *l*
	=		670 *l*

8. A tank contained 60 kl 550 l of water in the morning. At the evening it was found to have only 56 kl 750 l of water. How much water evaporated during the day?

Water in the morning	=		60 kl 550 *l*
Water in the evening	=	–	56 kl 750 *l*
Qty. of water evaporated	=		3 kl 800 *l*

9. A one litre pouch of milk was wrongly filled up with 1*l* 25 ml of milk. If 75 such packets were made, find out the quantity of milk gone excess.

1 packet contains = 1 *l* 25 ml = 1025*l*

75 packets contain = 75 * 1025 = 76875

Quantity of milk gone excess = 1875ml or 1*l* 875ml

10. A soft drink bottle can hold 300 ml of it. Find quantity of soft drink stored in 52 such bottles.

1 bottle holds	=	300 ml
52 bottles will hold	=	300 × 52
Total quantity	=	15,600 ml
	=	15 *l* 600 ml

11. A jug contains 5 *l* 600 ml of milk. How many cups of the capacity of 100 ml can be filled from the milk contained in the jug?

Total quantity of milk in jug	=	5 *l* 600 ml
	=	5600 ml
Capacity of 1 cup	=	100 ml
No. of cups can be filled	=	5600 ml ÷ 100 ml
	=	56 cups

12. How many packs of 1 *l* 600 ml can be made from the 25 *l* 600 ml of oil?

Total quantity of oil	=	25 *l* 600 ml
	=	25600ml
Capacity of 1 pack	=	1 *l* 600 ml = 1600ml
No. of packs can be made	=	25600/1600
	=	16 packs

Chapter 2 Area and Perimeter

Exercise – 2.1

1. Complete the table given below if the values are given for a rectangle:

S.No.	Length	Breadth	Perimeter
a)	20 cm	**30 cm**	100 cm
b)	3 cm	**20 cm**	46 cm
c)	40 cm	12 cm	**104 cm**
d)	30 cm	**15 cm**	90 cm
e)	6 cm	4 cm	**20 cm**

2. The length and breadth of some rectangles are given. Find their perimeter using the formula:

a) l = 24 cm

b = 16 cm

Perimeter = 2 (l + b)
= 2 (24 + 16)
= 2 (40) = 80 cm

b) l = 4 m
b = 2 m
Perimeter = 2 (l + b)
= 2 (4 + 2)
= 2 (6) = 12 m

c) l = 6.8 m
b = 2 m
Perimeter = 2 (l + b)
= 2 (6.8 + 2)
= 2 (8.8) = 17.6 m

d) l = 24 m
b = 12 m
Perimeter = 2 (l + b)
= 2 (24 + 12)
= 2 (36) = 72 m

3. The sides of some squares are given below. Find their perimeter using the formula:

a) Side = 16 cm
Perimeter = 4 × side
= 4 × 16 cm = 64 cm

b) Side = 6.2 m
Perimeter = 4 × side
= 4 × 6.2 = 24.8 m

c) Side = 8.4 cm
Perimeter = 4 × side
= 4 × 8.4 = 33.6 cm

d) Side = 9.7 cm
Perimeter = 4 × side
= 4 × 9.7 = 38.8 cm

e) Side = 220 m
Perimeter = 4 × side
= 4 × 220 = 880 m

f) Side = 4.2 m
Perimeter = 4 × side
= 4 × 4.2
= 4 × 4.2 = 16.8 m

g) Side = 42 m
Perimeter = 4 × side
= 4 × 42 = 168 m

h) Side = 4 cm
Perimeter = 4 × side
= 4 × 4 = 16 cm

i) Side = 28 cm
Perimeter = 4 × side
= 4 × 28 = 112 cm

4. Answer following questions:

a) The length and perimeter of a field is 40 cm and 230 cm. What will be its breadth?

Length = 40 cm
Perimeter = 230 cm
Perimeter = 2 (l + b)
$\Rightarrow$ 230 = 2 (40 + b)
$\Rightarrow$ 115 = (40 + b)
$\Rightarrow$ b = 115 – 40
Breadth = 75 cm

b) The length and breadth of a rectangle is 100 cm and 35 cm. What will be perimeter of the rectangle?

l = 100 cm
b = 35 cm
Perimeter = 2 (l + b) = 2 (100 + 35)
= 2 (135) = 270 cm

c) The perimeter of a square is 64 cm. What will be its side?

Perimeter = 64 cm
Perimeter = 4 × side
64 = 4 × side
Side = 64 ÷ 4 = 16 cm

d) If I took 3 rounds of a square garden of 40 cm. What distance I have covered?

Perimeter of garden = 40 cm
1 round = 40 cm
3 rounds = 3 × 40 cm = 120 cm

Exercise – 2.2

1. Fill in the blanks:

	Length	**Breadth**	**Area**
a)	9 cm	6 cm	54 cm^2
b)	12 cm	9 cm	108 cm^2
c)	20 cm	16 cm	320 cm^2
d)	8 m	9 m	72 m^2
e)	17 m	12 m	204 m^2

2. Find the total length of the wire required to fence the following field:

Total length of wire = Perimeter of field

= 15 + 6 + 3 + 3 + 5 + 5 + 3 + 3 + 6 + 3 m

= 52 m

3. How many blocks of each 25 cm long and 12 cm wide will be required to lay a floor of 125 m long and 4.8 m wide?

Floor Area (Rectangle) = l × b

= 125 m × 4.8 m

= 600 m^2

Block Area (Rectangle) = l × b

= 0.25 m × 0.12 m

= 0.03 m^2

No. of blocks required = 600 ÷ 0.03

= 20,000 blocks

4. Find the area of a square with each side 10 m:

Side = 10 m : Area = side x side

= 10 × 10

= 100 m^2

5. The floor of a hall is completely covered by 26 carpets each measuring 4 m by 2.5 m. What is the area of the floor of the hall?

Area of 1 carpet (Rectangle) = 4 m × 2.5 m = 10 m^2

Area of 26 carpets = 26 × 10 m^2 = 260 m^2

Exercise – 2.3

1. A square playfield for small kids is of perimeter 240 cm. What will be its each side?

Perimeter of square = 240 cm

Perimeter = 4 × side

240 = 4 × side

Side = 240 ÷ 4

= 60 cm

2. A square monitor has a frame of 80 cm. What will be length of its each side?

Perimeter of square = 80 cm

Perimeter = 4 × side

80 = 4 × side

Side = 80 ÷ 4

= 20 cm

3. Mrs. Khanna bought a square-shaded painting of side 4.2 m. How much is he area of the painting?

Side = 4.2 m

Area = side × side

= 4.2 × 4.2

= 17.64 m^2

4. Mrs. Sharma bought a carpet measuring 6.5 m by 7 m. What is area of the carpet?

Length = 6.5 m

Breadth = 7 m

Area of carpet (Rectangle) = l × b

= 6.5 m × 7 m

= 45.5 m^2

Chapter 3 Volume

Exercise – 3.1

Do it yourself.

Exercise – 3.2

1. Find the volume of the following solids:

a) Length = (l) = 10 cm

Breadth = (b) = 8 cm

Height = (h) = 6 cm

Volume of cuboid = l × b × h

= 10 × 8 × 6 cm

= 480 cm^3

b) Length = (l) = 12 cm

Breadth = (b) = 6 cm

Height = (h) = 1 cm

Volume of cuboid = l × b × h

= 12 × 6 × 1 cm

= 72 cm^3

c) Length = (l) = 9 cm

Breadth = (b) = 4 cm

Height = (h) = 1 cm

Volume of cuboid = l × b × h

= 9 × 4 × 1 cm

= 36 cm^3

d) Length = (l) = 16 cm

Breadth = (b) = 5 cm

Height = (h) = 4 cm

Volume of cuboid = l × b × h

= 16 × 5 × 4 cm

= 320 cm^3

2. Find the volume:

a) l = 25 cm, b = 9 cm, h = 11 cm

Volume = l × b × h

= 25 × 9 × 11 cm

$= 2475\ cm^3$

b) $l = 10\ cm,\ b = 15\ cm, h = 10\ cm$

Volume $= l \times b \times h$

$= 10 \times 15 \times 10\ cm = 1500\ cm^3$

c) $l = 3\ cm,\ b = 3\ cm, h = 2\ cm$

Volume $= l \times b \times h$

$= 4 \times 3 \times 2\ cm = 24\ cm^3$

3. A box of ice-cream measures 12 cm × 2 cm × 8 cm. It is cut into pieces measuring 2 cm × 2 cm × 1 cm. How many pieces of ice-cream can you cut?

(i) Bigger ice-cream: Volume $= l \times b \times h$

$= 12 \times 2 \times 8\ cm = 192\ cm^3$

(ii) Smaller ice-cream: Volume $= 2 \times 2 \times 1 cm$

$= 4\ cm^3$

No. of smaller ice-creams can be cut $= 192 \div 4$

$= 48$ pieces

4. Find volume of air inside an empty room whose length, breadth and height are 16 m, 9 m and 6 m respectively.

Length (l) = 16 m

Breadth (b) = 9 m

Height (h) = 6 m

Volume $= l \times b \times h$

$= 16 \times 9 \times 6\ m = 864\ m^3$

5. Complete the table:

	Length	Breadth	Height	Volume of Cuboid
a)	6	6	8	**288**
b)	8	4	2	**64**
c)	10	2	4	**80**
d)	9	5	10	**450**
e)	3	4	1	**12**

Chapter 4 Time and Temperature

Exercise – 4.1

1. Convert the following:

a) 36 hours 40 minutes

b) 3 hours 52 minutes

c) 7 hours 10 minutes

d) 9 hours 20 minutes

e) 11 hours 50 minutes

f) 13 hours 20 minutes

2. Add column-wise:

a)

	Hours	Minutes	Seconds
	30	45	50
+	4	19	60
	35	5	50

b)

	Hours	Minutes
	8	40
+	3	20
	12	00

c)

	Hours	Minutes	Seconds
	22	37	21
+	2	35	20
	25	12	41

d)

	Hours	Minutes	Seconds
	10	36	43
+	15	37	34
	26	14	17

e)

	Hours	Minutes	Seconds
	8	21	40
+	21	23	21
	29	45	01

f)

	Hours	Minutes	Seconds
	2	42	29
+	7	40	63
	10	23	32

3. Fill in the missing numbers:

a)

	Hours	Minutes	Seconds
	1	13	6
+	3	24	21
	4	37	27

b)

	Hours	Minutes	Seconds
	15	13	8
+	15	31	51
	30	44	59

c)

	Hours	Minutes	Seconds
	6	20	10
+	9	35	27
	15	55	37

d)

	Hours	Minutes	Seconds
	7	11	16
+	10	31	18
	17	42	24

4. Add the following:

a)

	Hours	Seconds
	3	30
+	9	45
	12	15

b)

	Minutes	Seconds
	7	35
+	4	35
	12	10

c)

	Hours	Minutes
	20	12
+	8	25
	28	37

d)

	Minutes	Seconds
	40	8
+		26
	40	34

Exercise – 4.2

1. Rishi went to school for 11 years 6 months and college for 5 years 9 months. How many years of education is that?

	Years	Months
	11	6
+	5	9
	17	3

2. Ajay takes 1 hour to learn 2 lessons. How many minutes will he take to learn 4½ lessons?

2 lessons take time = 1 hr = 60 min
1 lesson will take time = ½ hr = 30 min
4½ lessons will take time = 4.5 x 30
= 135 min
= 2 hr 15 min

3. A machine takes 6 seconds to print a paper. How many papers can it print in 10 minutes?

1 paper print takes time = 6 seconds
Total seconds in 10 minutes = 60 × 10
= 600 seconds
No. of paper can be printed = 600 ÷ 6
= 100 papers

4. The boy delivered pizza in 2 hours 15 minutes at first home and took 3 hours 40 minutes more to reach second home. Find the total time taken by the boy.

Time taken for 1st home = 2 hr 15 min
Extra time taken for 2nd home = + 3 hr 40 min
Total time taken for 2nd home = 5 hr 55 min

5. Rahul walked on Wednesday for 15 minutes and ½ hour on Thursday. On which day, he walked less?

Time taken on Wednesday = 15 min
Time taken on Thursday = ½ hour = 60/2 = 30 min
On Wednesday he walked less by 15 minutes.

6. Pooja writes 3600 words in 6 minutes. How many words can she write in 540 seconds?

6 minutes = 6 × 60 = 360 sec.
In 360 seconds, words typed = 3600 words
In 1 second, words typed = $\frac{3600}{360}$
= 10 words
In 540 seconds words typed = 540 × 10
= 5400 words.

Exercise – 4.3

1. Subtract the following:

a)

	Hours	Minutes
	9	80
+	4	40
	5	40

b)

	Minutes	Seconds
	50	20
+	29	10
	21	10

c)

	Hours	Seconds
	7	50
+	4	40
	3	10

d)

	Hours	Minutes
	9	38
+	3	16
	6	22

2. Subtract column-wise:

a)

	Years	Months
	8	3
–	2	3
	6	0

b)

	Years	Months
	8	6
–	6	9
	1	9

c)

	Hours	Minutes	Seconds
	5	20	25
–	2	2	20
	3	18	05

d)

	Hours	Minutes
	9	45
–	4	20
	5	25

e)

	Minutes	Seconds
	13	0
–	5	50
	7	10

f)

	Hours	Minutes	Seconds
	9	18	20
+	2	20	30
	6	57	50

3. Fill in the missing entries in the table given below:

Starting time	Duration	Finishing Time
a) 1 : 55 p.m.	2 hr 20 min	4 : 15 p.m.
b) 3 : 45 p.m.	2 hr 30 min	6 : 15 p.m.
c) 5 : 05 a.m.	4 hr 25 min	9 : 30 a.m.
d) 9 : 25 a.m.	6 hr 20 min	3 : 45 p.m.
e) 12 : 25 p.m.	8 hr 55 min	9 : 20 p.m.

Exercise – 4.4

1. Ashwani could swim a particular length in 3 minutes 22 seconds. After some practice, he could swim the same length in 2 minutes 40 seconds. By how much time had his speed improved?

	Minutes	Seconds
	3	22
–	2	40
	0	42

Ashwani's speed improved by 42 seconds.

2. Himanshu takes 5 minutes to eat his lunch. Ajay takes 450 seconds to eat his lunch. Who eats his lunch faster?

Himanshu takes time = 5 minutes
= 5 x 60
= 300 seconds
Ajay takes time = 450 seconds
Clearly, Himanshu eats his lunch faster.

3. On Monday, Prachi took 2 hours 10 minutes to complete her homework. On Tuesday, she took 1 hour 40 minutes to do her homework. How much longer did she take on Monday?

		Hour	Minutes
Prachi took time on Monday	=	2	10
Prachi took time on Tuesday	= (-)	1	40
Extra time taken on Monday	=	0	30

She took 30 minutes extra on Monday.

4. The train was to leave at 8 : 15 p.m. It was late by 1 hour 45 minutes. What time did it leave?

	Hours	Minutes
	8	15
+	1	45
	10	00

Train left at 10 : 00 p.m.

Exercise – 4.5

1. Fill in the blanks:

a) 100°C b) 37°C
c) 180 d) 100

2. Convert into degree Fahrenheit:

a) $20°C \quad F = \frac{9}{5}C + 32$

$= \frac{9}{5} \times 20 + 32 = 68°F$

b) $35°C \quad F = \frac{9}{5}C + 32$

$= \frac{9}{5} \times 35 + 32 = 95°F$

c) $25°C \quad F = \frac{9}{5}C + 32$

$= \frac{9}{5} \times 25 + 32 = 77°F$

d) $45°C \quad F = \frac{9}{5}C + 32$

$= \frac{9}{5} \times 45 + 32 = 113°F$

3. Convert into degree Celcius:

a) $77°F \quad C = \frac{5}{9}(F - 32)$

$= \frac{5}{9}(77 - 32) = 25°C$

b) $95°F \quad C = \frac{5}{9}(F - 32)$

$= \frac{5}{9}(95 - 32) = 35°C$

c) $113°F \quad C = \frac{5}{9}(F - 32)$

$= \frac{5}{9}(113 - 32) = 45°C$

d) $167°F \quad C = \frac{5}{9}(F - 32)$

$= \frac{5}{9}(167 - 32) = 75°C$

Chapter 5 Money

Exercise – 5.1

1. Write in decimal notation:

a) 6p = Rs. $\frac{6}{100}$ = Rs. 0.06

b) 35p = Rs. $\frac{35}{100}$ = Rs. 0.35

c) 62p = Rs. $\frac{62}{100}$ = Rs. 0.62

d) 245p = Rs. $\frac{245}{100}$ = Rs. 2.45

e) 97p = Rs. $\frac{97}{100}$ = Rs. 0.97

f) 470p = Rs. $\frac{470}{100}$ = Rs. 4.70

2. Add the following:

a)

	Rupees	Paise
	7	30
+	6	70
	14	00

b)

	Rupees	Paise
	5	75
+	10	60
	16	35

c)

	Rupees	Paise
	16	15
+	12	30
	28	45

d)

	Rupees	Paise
	25	17
+	21	16
	46	33

3. Subtract the following:

a)

	Rupees	Paise
	13	25
–	6	13
	7	12

b)

	Rupees	Paise
	26	32
–	17	60
	8	72

c)

	Rupees	Paise
	36	50
–	22	50
	14	00

d)

	Rupees	Paise
	36	45
–	32	60
	3	85

4. Find the value of:

a) Rs. 6.30 + Rs. 5.25 – Rs. 6.35

	Rupees	Paise
	6	30
(+)	5	25
	11	55

	Rupees	Paise
	11	55
(-)	6	35
	5	20

Ans: Rs. 5.20

b) Rs. 12.20 + Rs. 7.30 – Rs. 8.60

	Rupees	Paise
	12	20
(+)	7	30
	19	50

	Rupees	Paise
	19	50
(-)	8	60
	10	90

Ans: Rs. 10.90

c) Rs. 17.25 + Rs. 12.20 – Rs. 10.30

	Rupees	Paise
	17	25
(+)	12	20
	29	45

	Rupees	Paise
	29	45
(-)	10	30
	19	15

Ans: Rs. 19.15

d) Rs. 20.35 + Rs. 6.50 – Rs. 12.50

	Rupees	Paise
	20	35
(+)	6	50
	26	85

	Rupees	Paise
	26	85
(-)	12	50
	14	35

Ans: Rs. 14.35

5. Vibhu bought a pencil box for Rs. 25.25, a pen for Rs. 15.30 and a copy for Rs. 12.50. How much did she spend in all?

			Rupees	Paise
Pencil box	:		25	25
Pen	:	+	15	30
Copy	:	+	12	50
Total	:		53	05

Ans: Rs. 53.05

6. Bittu bought a shirt for Rs. 80.50, a hanky for Rs. 12.25 and a pair of socks for Rs. 30.50. How much did he pay?

			Rupees	Paise
Pencil box	:		80	50
Pen	:	+	12	25
Copy	:	+	30	50
Total	:		123	25

Ans: Rs. 123.25

7. Raju bought a pair of shoes for Rs. 389.50. He gave a Rs. 500 note to the shopkeeper. What amount of money was given back by the shopkeeper?

			Rupees	Paise
Raju gave			500	00
Pair of shoes	:	(-)	389	50
Total	:		110	50

Ans: Rs. 110.50

8. Make a bill for the following:

a)

Item	Quantity	Rate (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
Ice cream	5	5.50	27.50
Cakes	6	7.50	45.00
Burgers	3	10.20	30.60
Total Bill Amount			**103.10**

b)

Item	Quantity	Rate (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
Ribbon	6	2.50	15.00
Cards	5	6.50	32.50
Rubber Bands	7	5.50	38.50
Total Bill Amount			**86.00**

c)

Item	Quantity	Rate (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
Sauce	5	5.25	26.25
Shampoo	6	2.50	15.00
Milk	3	10.50	31.50
Total Bill Amount			**72.75**

d)

Item	Quantity	Rate (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
Sugar	4 kg	16.50	66.00
Rice	6 kg	12.50	75.00
Wheat	3 kg	20.00	60.00
Total Bill Amount			**201.00**

Exercise – 5.2

1. Multiply:

a)
Rs.	P
24	25
×	9
218	25

b)
Rs.	P
5	75
×	7
40	25

c)
Rs.	P
65	90
×	4
263	60

d)
Rs.	P
40	45
×	4
161	80

2. Divide:

a) Rs. 90 and 60p ÷ 2

```
   Rs.   P
   45    30
2) 90    60
 - 8
   10
 - 10
      ----
       6
     - 6
      ----
       0
```

Ans: Rs. 45.30

b) Rs. 8475 and 30p ÷ 15

```
    Rs.    P
     565   2
   ---------
15) 8475  30
  - 75
    ----
     97
   - 90
    ----
      75
    - 75
    ----
      0   30
        - 30
        ----
          0
```

Ans: Rs. 565 and 2p

c) Rs. 108 and 72p ÷ 12

```
    Rs.   P
     9    6
   -------
12) 108  72
  - 108
    ----
       72
       72
       --
        0
```

Ans: Rs. 9 and 6p

d) Rs. 125 and 50p ÷ 5

```
    Rs.   P
     25   10
   -------
5) 125  50
 - 10
   ---
    25
  - 25
   ---
    0    50
       - 50
       ----
     0    0
```

Ans: Rs. 2 and 10p

3. A shopkeeper bought 7 dozens of erasers for Rs. 28 per dozen. How much was his total expenditure?

Rate per dozen = Rs. 28

Total quantity = 7 dozen
Total expenditure = 28 × 7
= Rs. 196

4. A tennis ball costs Rs. 35 and 75p. How much will Madan have to pay for 15 tennis balls?

No. of tennis balls = 15
Cost of 1 tennis ball = Rs. 35.75
Cost of 15 tennis balls = 35.75 × 15
= Rs. 536.25

5. A packet of balloons costs Rs. 105. How much will 7 packets cost?

No. of packets = 7 packets
Cost of 1 packet = Rs. 105
Cost of 7 packets = 105 × 7
= Rs. 735

Exercise – 5.3

1. The cost of 12 cricket bats is Rs. 1440. Find the cost of 7 bats.

Cost of 12 cricket bats = Rs. 1440
Cost of 1 cricket bat = Rs. 1440 ÷ 12
= Rs. 120
Cost of 7 cricket bats = 120 × 7
= Rs. 840

2. The cost of 7 oranges is Rs. 49. What is the cost of 13 oranges?

Cost of 7 oranges = Rs. 49
Cost of 1 orange = Rs. 49 ÷ 7
= Rs. 7
Cost of 13 oranges = 13 × 7
= Rs. 91

3. Jack bought 9 flowers for Rs. 108. His sister bought 12 flowers from the same shop. How much did she pay?

Cost of 9 flowers = Rs. 108
Cost of 1 flower = Rs. 108 ÷ 9
= Rs. 12
Cost of 12 flowers = 12 × 12
= Rs. 144

Chapter 6 Data Handling

Exercise – 6.1

1. Do it yourself.

2. Also answer the following questions:

a) 1000 people b) 500 Indians
c) China & Japan d) 250 Australians

3. Fill in the details in the table with the help of circle graph:

Toys	No. of Toys
Aeroplanes	40
Dolls	10
Bikes	20
Balls	10

Exercise – 6.2

1. a) 1200 cars b) February
c) March d) No
e) 600 cars

2. a) Rs. 25 b) 2010
c) Rs. 5 d) No

3. a) Football b) 25
c) 20 d) 35

Exercise – 6.3

1. a) 10 b) 12
c) Fardoon d) Pintu
e) 6

2. a) Ostrich & Elephant b) 95
c) 10 d) 10

Exercise – 6.4

1. a) 52 kg b) 13
c) 12 d) 25

2. Arrange the data in a tabular form with tally marks:

Weight (kg)	Tally Marks
30	|
31	𝍸 |
32	|
33	||
34	|
35	𝍸 ||
36	||
37	||||
38	||
39	||
40	||||
41	|||

Science : Term-2

Chapter-1 Our Environment

A. Fill in the blanks :

1. Pollution
2. Heating
3. Melting
4. Sunlight
5. Washing

B. Give one word answer :

1. Ozone
2. Soil erosion
3. Global warning
4. Afforestation
5. Food chain
6. Photosynthesis

C. Give two examples of each :

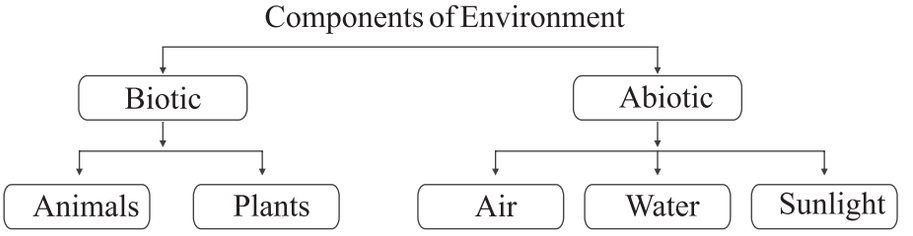
1. Human beings, Animals
2. Air, Water
3. Air, Water
4. Air pollution, Water pollution
5. Washing clothes, dumping of wastes

D. Answer the following questions :

1. There are two components of environment:
   (i) Biotic component: Living things like pants and animals are called biotic components.
   (ii) Non biotic component: Non-living things like air, water, rocks are called non-biotic components.
2. Two food chain are given below:
   (i) Grass-GrasshopperÞ frog Þ snake Þ Eagle
   (ii) Grass ÞDeer ÞLion
3. When gases in the atmosphere trap the sun's heat, warming the earth, it is known as green house affect. It is trade cup of glass to trap the sun's heat which help the plants to grow well in winter.
4. Different types of pollution are- air, water, soil and noise pollution.
5. (i) rising of sea level (ii) Life in danger

Check Your PROGRESS!

(a)



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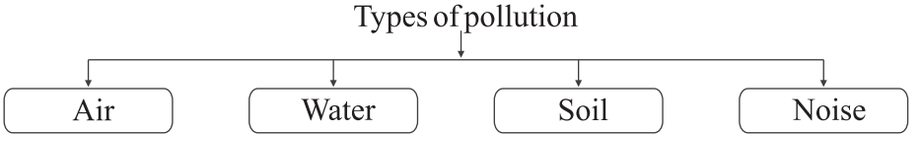

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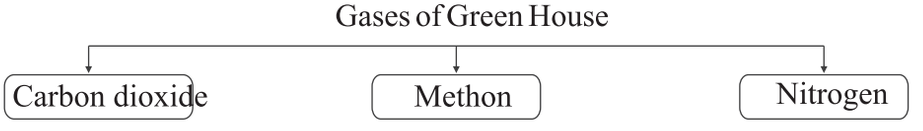


EASY to Do

A. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. (a) air pollution
2. (b) carbon dioxide
3. (a) deforestation
4. (a) eats
5. (a) CNG

B. Match the columns :

Column A	Column B
Burning of garbage	Air pollution
Loudspeakers	Noise pollution
Industrial waste	Water pollution
Pesticides	Soil pollution
Plants and animals	Biotic

Chapter-2 Air and Water

A. Fill in the blanks :

1. Water vapour , dust
2. Troposphere
3. Nitrogen
4. Evaporation
5. Rain

B. Give one word answer :

1. Atmosphere
2. Humidity
3. Stratosphere
4. Evaporation
5. Mud
6. Common Salt

C. Give two examples of each :

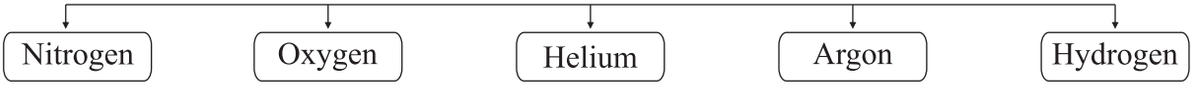
1.	Nitrogen	Oxygen
2.	Thermosphere	Exosphere
3.	Smoke from factories	Exhausts of vehicles
4.	Air occupies space	Air has weight
5.	Oil	Mud

D. Answer the following questions :

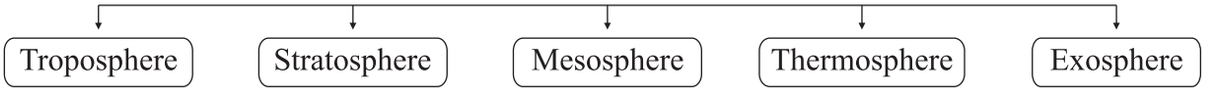
1. The layers of atmosphere are given below:
   (i) Troposphere (ii) Stratosphere
   (iii) Mesosphere (iv) Thermosphere
   (v) Exosphere
2. Air has three main properties:
   (i) Air occupies space (ii) Air has weight
   (iii) Air exerts pressure
3. Uses of air pressure are given below:-
   (i) It is used to blow big ballons
   (ii) It is used to play with water during holi.
   (iii) It is used to drink juice from straw.
   (iv) It is used in dropper to give medicines.
4. The contamination of air due to the harmful chemicals present in it is called air pollution. The different ways to control air pollution are as follows:
   (i) Plant more and more trees.
   (ii) Chimney of factories should have filters.
   (iii) Use fuels like CNG in vehicles.
   (iv) Factories should be away from residential areas.
   (v) Use a bicycle, a public transport or walk whenever possible.
5. **Sedimentation :** Setting down of impurities by allowing the mixture of insoluble impurities and water to stand undisturbed for sometime in a container.
   Distillation: During down the clear water after sedimentation.
6. The different ways by which water can be purified are given below:
   (i) Boiling: It is used to kill germs present in water.
   (ii) Distillation: It is the purest form of water. It is used in batteries, cars, investers.
   (iii) Chlorination: Adding chlorine tablets in water kill germs, which is known as chlorination.

Check Your PROGRESS!

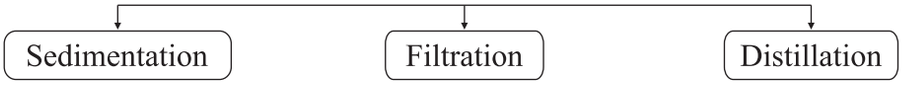
(a) Composition of air



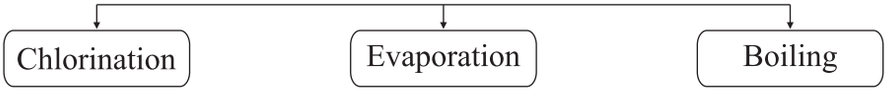
(b) Layers of atmosphere



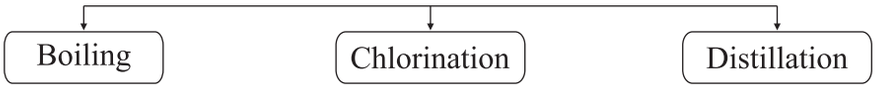
(c) Methods to remove insoluble impurities



(d) Methods to remove soluble impurities



(e) Methods to purify water



EASY to Do

A. Match the columns :

Column A	Column B
Filtration	Filter paper
Chlorination	Chlorine tablets
Boiling	Kill germs
Insoluble impurities	Sedimentation
Common salt	Evaporation

B. Name the method by which the following are removed :

1. Evaporation
2. Distillation
3. Evaporation
4. Boiling
5. Filtration
6. Chlorination

C. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. (b) atmosphere
2. (b) five
3. (b) all
4. (a) stops
5. (a) pollution
6. (a) space

Chapter-3 Space Exploration

A. Fill in the blanks :

1. Partial
2. Solid iron
3. Hydrogen , helium
4. craters
5. less

B. Give one word answer :

1. Crust
2. Corona
3. Ozone layer
4. Craters
5. Satellites
6. Moon

C. Give two examples of each :

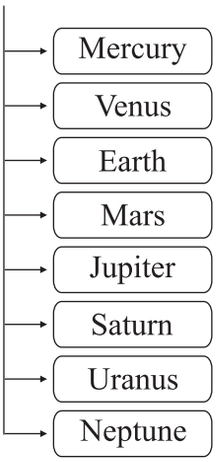
1. Helium	Hydrogen
2. Core	Crust
3. Neil Armstrong	Edwin Aldrin
4. New moon	Crescent
5. Artificial	Natural
6. INSAT-2A	EDVSAT

D. Answer the following questions:

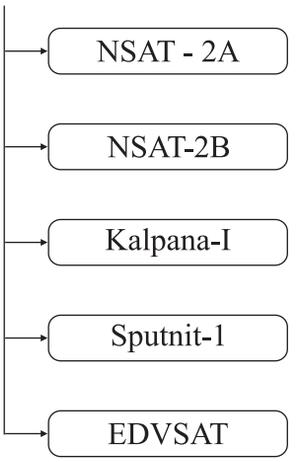
1. List of Solar family the Sun, Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn,Uranus, Neptune and Pluto.
2. The earth is not a perfect sphere, it is slightly flattened at the poles and bulges at the equator the structure of the earth can be divided into three layers–
   (i) Crust (ii) Mantle
   (iii) core
3. The son is a huge hot ball of gases. The sun has a thin layer of atmosphere called the corona.
4. Moon's gravity causes tides in seas and oceans.
5. Three American astronauts – Neil Armstrong, Edwin Aldrin and Michael Collins – Went into the spaceship named Apollo – XI to travel on moon. They brought rock samples and soil from the moon to the earth.
6. Artificial satellites help us communication, weather for – casting, navigation.
7. The moon is made up of rocks mostly. The surface of moon is very uneven due to the presence of big mountains, valleys, and deep craters.

Check Your PROGRESS!

(a) Planets



(b) Kinds of artificial satellites



EASY to Do

A. Match the columns :

Column 'A'	Column 'B'
Continents and oceans	Crust
Molten magma	Mantle
Moon's gravity	Tides
Sun's atmosphere	Corona
Artificial satellites	Aryabhatta

Chapter - 4 Rocks and Minerals

A. Fill in the blanks :

1. Sediments
2. wind, water and snow
3. Sediments
4. fossil
5. Igneous rock
6. natural

B. Give one word answer :

1. Igneous rock / Granite
2. Igneous rock
3. Weathering
4. Alloy
6. Punic

C. Give two examples of each :

1.	Granite	Pumice
2.	Shale	Limestone
3.	Marble	Slate
4.	Iron	Gold
5.	Coal	Petroleum
6.	Sun	Water
7.	Air	Water

D. Answer the following questions :

1. Rocks are made up of minerals.
2. The three types of rocks on the earth are:
   (i) sedimentary rocks
   (ii) Igneous rocks
   (iii) Metamorphic rocks
3. Metamorphic rocks are formed when igneous and sedimentary rocks change their forms due to great pressure and temperature.
4. The three minerals are:
   (i) coal (ii) petroleum (iii) quartz.
   Their uses are
   (i) Coal: It is used as fuel in household fires.
   (ii) Petroleum: It is used a cooking gas (L.P.G.)
   (iii) Quartz: It is used as crystal in quartz watches.
5. Difference between sedimentary and igneous rocks are:

Sedimentary

(i) Rocks made from deposition of sediments are called sedimentary rocks.

(ii) Eg: Sandstone, limestone, shale conglomerate

Igneous

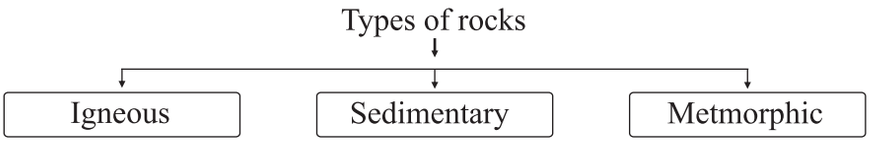
(i) Rocks formed from cooling of magma are called igneous rocks

(ii) Eg: Granite, Basat, Pumice, obsidian

6. Remains or impressions of dead plants and animals that got buried millions of years are called fossil fuels. Their uses are:
   (i) They are used as fuel in household fires.
   (ii) It is used to make drugs, plastics.
   (iii) It is used as cooking gas
7. The three Rs – Reduce, Reuse and Recycle

Check Your PROGRESS!

(a)



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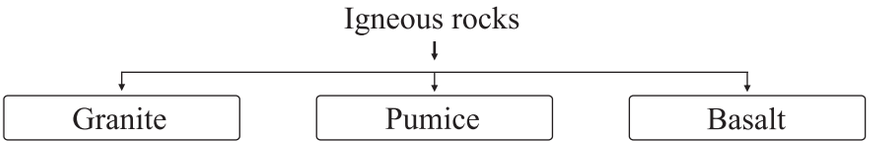

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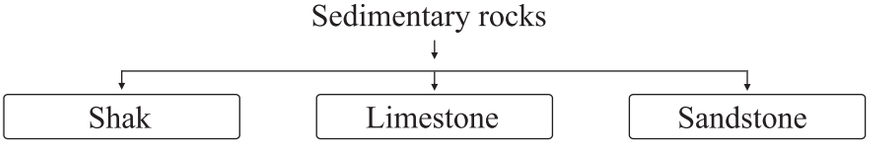

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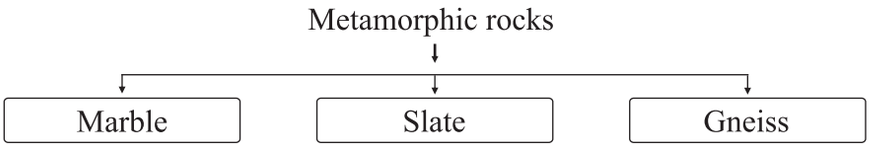


EASY to Do

A. Match the columns :

Column A	Column B
Chalk	Limestone
Talcum powder	Talc
Shale	Bricks and cement
Electronic machines	Mica
Statues	Marble
Pumice	Porous

B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. (a) different
2. (b) energy
3. (a) igneous
4. (b) non-metallic
5. (a) metallic
6. (a) sedimentary rocks

Chapter-5 Light and Shadow

A. Fill in the blanks :

1. Light
2. Transparent
3. Opaque
4. Longer
5. Lunar

B. Give one word answer :

1. Sun
2. Luminous
3. Non-Luminous
4. Shadow
5. Opaque
6. Transparent
7. translucent
8. Solar
9. Lunar
10. Umbra

C. Give two examples of each :

1. Bulb	Sun
2. Chair	Table
3. Polythene	Mirror
4. Colored glass	Butter paper
5. Chair	Table
6. Lunar	Solar
7. Umbra	Penumbra

D. Answer the following questions :

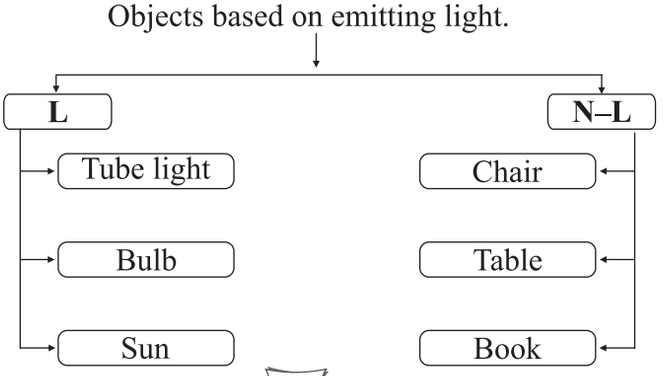
1. Luminous objects give us light for eg: candle, sun non-luminous objects do not give us light for eg chair, table
2. The three things needed to form shadow are:
   (i) A light source
   (ii) An opaque object
   (iii) A surface on which shadow can be formed.
3. The three characteristics of shadow are given below:

(i) A shadow is black in colour.
(ii) A shadow given only the shape of on object.
(iii) A shadow always forms on the opposite direction of an object.

4. Translucent and opaque objects form shadow as only little light pass through translucent object and no light passes through opaque object.
5. **Solar eclipse**
   A solar eclipse occurs when the moon comes in between the earth and the sun.
   Lunar eclipse
   A lunar eclipse occurs on a full moon night when the earth comes between the sun and the moon.

Check Your PROGRESS!

(a)



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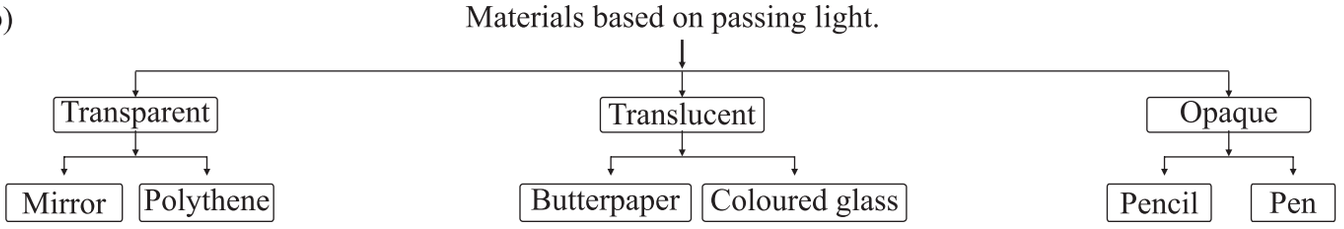

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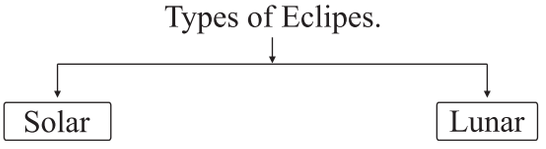


EASY to Do

A. Match the columns :

Column 'A'	**Column 'B'**
Luminous	Sun
Non-luminous	Chair
Transparent	Glass
Translucent	Butter paper
Opaque	Wood

B. Write correct as (T) and wrong as (W) about the shadow:

1. T 2. F 3. F 4. F 5. F
6. T 7. T 8. F 9. T 10. T

Chapter - 6 Conservation of Soil

A. Fill in the blanks :

1. Plants 2. Nutrients
3. Soil 4. Humus
5. Natural

B. Give one word answer :

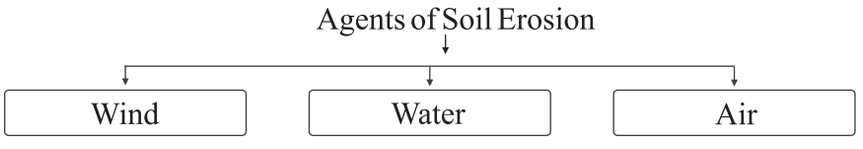
1. Soil 2. Surface layer
3. Soil erosion 4. Sub soil
5. Plants 6. Deforestation
7. Afforestation 8. Fossils

C. Answer the following questions :

1. Most of the life on the earth is dependent on soil. Soil is important as:-
   (i) It provides a place for plants to grow. Soil contains nutrients for their growth.
   (ii) It also provides shelter to many small animals like ant, earth worm, rabbit and moles.
   (iii) Minerals and ores are obtained from rocks that lie under the soil.
2. Three ways by which we can conserve soil are:-
   (i) Afforestation or planting trees
   (ii) Terrace forming
   (iii) cover crops
3. The heat of the sun, force of flowing water, the wind and the loss of the plant, breaks up of the rocks. These smaller particles of rocks changed into loose materials called soil. This is how, soil is formed
4. When trees are cut down, soil becomes loose and easily carried away.
5. The profit of soil it provides a place for plants to grow. Soil contains nutrients for their growth.
6. The human activities that bring about soil erosion are as follows.
   (i) cutting down of trees or deforestation.
   (ii) overgrazing by animals
   (iii) Increasing population.

Check Your PROGRESS!

(a)



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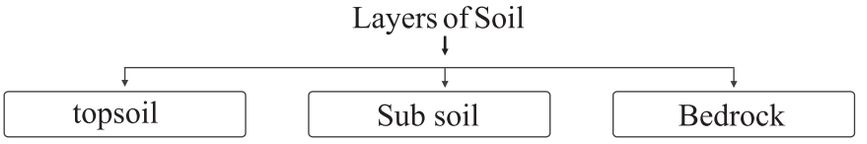

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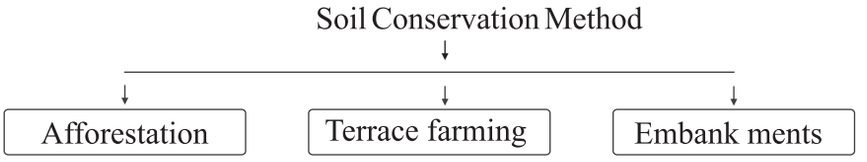


EASY to Do

A. Match the columns :

Column A	Column B
Wind and water	Soil erosion
Terrace farming	Hill slopes
Planting trees	Soil conservation
Fodder	cover crops
Small trees	Embankments

B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. (a) large
2. (a) clayey
3. (a) rocks
4. (a) overgrazing
5. (a) topsoil
6. (b) deforestation 7. (a) humus
8. (a) conservation

Chapter -7 Force, Energy and Simple Machines

A. Fill in the blanks :

1. Push or pull
2. Sun
3. Move
4. Elastic
5. Work
6. fulcrum

B. Give one word answer :

1. Force
2. Frictional force
3. Gravitational
4. Fulcrum force
5. Energy
6. Machines

C. Give two examples of each :

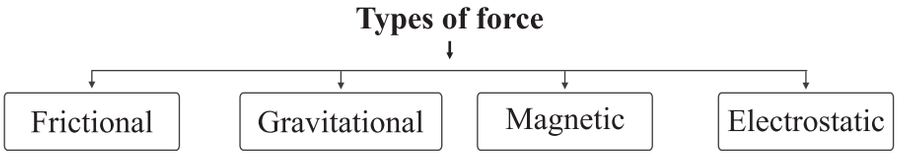
1. Gravitational	Frictional force
2. Solar	Sound
3. Scissor	Screw
4. Nut craclor	plucker
5. a pair of tongs	stepher
6. car	bicycle
7. knife	shovel
8. drill	tap
9. well	crane
10. Hatchets	flows

D. Answer the following questions:

1. A force can make stationary object move or make a moving object move faster.
2. Two categories of force are contract and field force
3. Friction forces less on smooth, shiny, and even surface where it is move on rough, dull and uneven surface.
4. Two advantages of friction are:
   (i) It enables us to walk.
   (ii) It enables us to write.
   Two disadvantages of friction are:
   (i) It causes wear and tear off shoes and many other substances (like eraser, pencil)
   (ii) It causes loss of energy.
5. Photosynthesis is the process by which green plants prepare their food using solar energy. Which is converted and stored in the form of chemical energy. When we eat these plant produces, the chemical energy is converted into muscular energy.
6. Three types of lever (i) first class lever (ii) second class lever
7. Machines help to save time energy and labour.

Check Your PROGRESS!

(a)



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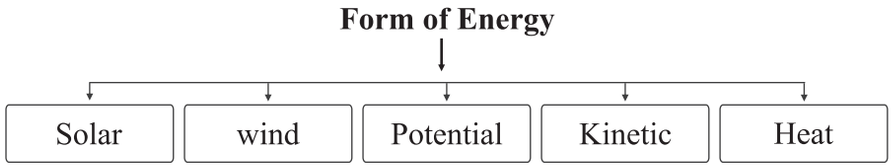

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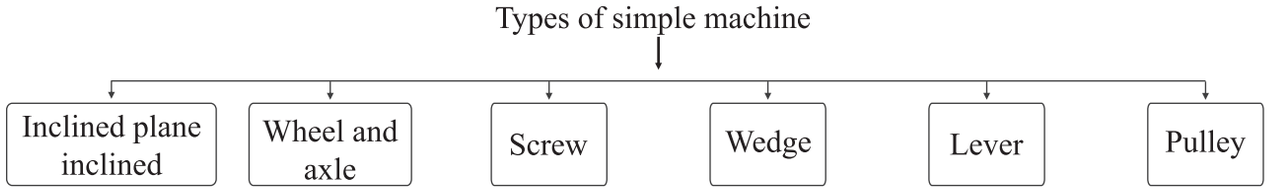


EASY to Do

A. Match the Columns :

Column A	Column B
Door knob	Wheel and axle
Scissors	First class lever
Knife	Third class lever
Tweezers	Wedge
Hoisting a flag	Pulley
Nut bolt	Screw

B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. (a) Inclined
2. (b) Skate
3. (b) Pulley
4. (a) Electrical
5. (a) Force
6. (a) Friction

Social Studies : Term-2

Chapter -1 Script Writing History

A. Tick (✓) the correct option:

1. a. Louis Braille
2. c. Egypt
3. c. Water plant
4. b. Scripts
5. b. Germany

B. Write 'True' or 'False':

1. T 2. T 3. T 4. T 5. T

C. Fill in the blanks:

1. Western
2. Mesopotamia
3. Pictographic
4. Pictographics
5. Decimal system

D. Short answer questions:

1. The story of writing began on cave's wall when man lived in the caves.
2. The mespotanion script is called cuneiform.
3. Braille script is used by the visually challenged people.
4. Braille script was developed by Louis Braille for blinds using dots.

E. Long answer questions:

1. Louis Braille invented "Braille Script". The visually challenged people can read the script by moving their fingers on the dots. Which signific a specific letter.
2. Johannes Gutenberg 1455 discovered, first printing press. The Bible was the first book to be printing printed in a printing press. It was printed on a sheep skin. Type of letter for each Alphabet was created by Johannes Gutenberg. Those letters types were made of lead. They were used to print the matter of book.
3. The Bible was the first book to be printed in a printing press. It was printed on a sheep skin.
4. There are some countries like Japan and China who still practice symbols and pictures in their writing. These are very difficult scripts.

Activity

A. Do it yourself **B.** Do it yourself

Chapter -2 Living Longer and Healthier Life

A. Tick (✓) the correct option:

1. c. Sphygmomanometer
2. a. Edward Jenner
3. c. 98.4°F

4. a. Penicillin
5. c. Vaccination

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Clinical 2. Smallpox
3. Some 4. Pasteurization
5. Antiseptics

C. Match the following:

	Column 'A'		Column 'B'
(a)	Microscope	(i)	Galileo
(b)	X-ray machine	(ii)	Wilhelm K Roentgen
(c)	Stethoscope	(iii)	Rene Laennec
(d)	Penicillin	(iv)	Alexander Fleming
(e)	Clinical thermometer	(v)	Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit

D. Short answer question:

1. Laser surgery has assisted the surgeon in a position to treat a patient without cutting open the body.
2. Clinical thermometer and stethoscopes have assisted in suitable diagnosis of diseases.
3. The proper care for polio is vaccination.
4. A chemical that checks the growth and reproduction of germs is called antiseptic.

E. Long answer questions:

1. Microscope helps to view germs which could never be viewed with naked eyes. Doctors use it to utilise biologists and scientists to examine urine, blood, stool, sputum to study the cause of infection. When the disease is discovered, it because possible to provide suitable mediumes to care the disease.
2. Once, Rene lance noticed that the two children were sitting at the two ends of a hollow log. One child was whispering at the one end of the log and other was listening to the sound at the other end of log. This incident game laennec got an idea of making stethoscope.
3. (i) James Simpson (ii) Horace Wells
4. Surgery has become painless with the help of chloroform. It is given to counter the pain.
5. The several methods to control the spread of diseases are given below:

   (i) We must take care of personal cleanliness and the deadlines of the surroundings.

   (ii) We must eat nutritious and fresh food to keep ourselves.

   (iii) We must take exercise regularly to keep healthy our bodies fit. Drinking clean water is also essential to maintain healthy body.

   (iv) People are made aware of the benefits of good health. It can be done through education, films, newspapers, television, radio etc.

Activity

A. Do it yourself.

B. Do it yourself.

Chapter -3 The Machine Age

A. Tick (✓) the right option:

1. a. Steam engine
2. a. Benjamin Franklin
3. c. Copper 4. a. Coal

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Italian 2. Thermal electricity.
3. Railway 4. Iron age.

C. Write 'True' or 'False':

1. T 2. T 3. T 4. F

D. Short answer questions:

1. The Rudolf Diesel is a German scientist.
2. In 1886 motor cars came into limetine.
3. Mineral oil is drilled and refined to get petrol.
4. Electricity is generated in two ways.
   (i) Hydroelectricity
   (ii) Thermal electricity

E. Long answer questions :

1. Steam was thought to be the main source of energy. Steam was obtained by boiling water. Fire was used to boil water, which in turn needed wood or coal. The deposits of coal are limited, so there is needed to adopt alternative sources of energy.
2. There is an interesting story behind the Invention of electricity. Once, a man in Netherlands, made a strange toy called Layden Jar. It was a glass bottle coated with a metal foil from Inside and outside. It had two wires, one inside the bottle and the other

outside it, once the two wires were connected together, they generated a shock.

3. The mass production led to the development of long cities and the Industries revolution. The terms mass production means to produce goods in huge quantities at low cost.
4. Mass production became the key mate of Industry. Many large factories were set up were goods in huge quantities were produced. People began to migrate to work in large factories. This gave rise to the number of big cities. There was a big change in the made of production in this period. This period is called the period of industrial revolution.

Activity

A. Do it yourself. **B.** Do it yourself.

Chapter -4 Great Achievers

1. Tick (✓)the right option:

1. a. Civil war 2. c. George Bush-II
3. c. 1950 4. b. Mother Teresa
5. b. Communism

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Non-violence
2. Agnes Gonxha Bojaxhiu
3. Quit India, movement.
4. Cammunist manifesto
5. Southern states

C. Write 'True' or 'False':

1. T 2. F 3. F 4. F 5. T

D. Short answer questions:

1. South Africa is the place where Mahatma Gandhi went to start his career as a lawyer.
2. Mass production is a new class emerged due to industrial revolution.
3. In 1860 Abraham was elected as the president of the USA.
4. "I am not a tourist", he says during his visit to India.

E. Long answer questions:

1. In 1950 mother Teresa set up an organisation called the missionary of charity. She took a strong pledge to serve the humanity. She also established the Nirmal Hirdaya home for the physically handicapped. Her activities started of orphanages, schools, hospitals and old-age homes.
2. Martin Luther king began his movement on the issue of sepanate seats for the people in buses. Thousands of blacks strong joined him denied sitting in buses for the whole years ultimately, this discriminatory act was scrapped by the government.
3. The struggle of Gandhiji was based on non-violence or Ahinsa and truth. He was a great champion of Hindu- Muslim unity. He worked very hard for the upliftment and betterment of the poor, women and the Harijans. He was totally against the untouchability. Because of these high Ideals he is rightly called the father of Nation.
4. Abraham spent his childhood doing different kinds of jobs like long chopper, form labourer, boatman and a store keeper. He had keen interest in learning. He was after called honest.

Activity

A. Do it yourself. **B.** Do it yourself.

Chapter -5 How United Nations was Born

A. Tick (✓) the right option:

1. a. 1939
2. c. Franklin D. Roosevelt
3. b. New York
4. a. 24 Oct, 1945
5. c. 10th Dec

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Nation, 24 Oct
2. Branches
3. recommended by the UN security council
4. Actual, global
5. League of Nations 6. 10 Dec.

C. Write 'True' or 'False':

1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T

D. Short answer questions:

1. The USA dropped atom bombs on Hiroshma and Nagasaki.
2. United Nation is world organisation to stop the further possible casualities of wars.
3. Human Rights means to protect basic freedoms and human rights of all the people.
4. The first world war took place between 1914 and 1918 and second between 1939 and 1945.

E. Long answers questions:

1. The main objectives of UN are to :

- ◈Maintain international peace and security.
- ◈Resolve social economics, cultural and humanitarian issues, peacefully in cooperation with other countries.
- ◈Promote friendly relation and cooperation among the nations of the world.
- ◈Protect basic freedom and human rights of all the people irrespective of caste, creed, colour language or sex.

2. A country becomes member of UN–
   - ◈Should love peace and have no objection to accept the objections, aims and rules of the UN charter.
   - ◈Should be judged by the UN as being able to implement these aims and objectives. Should be recommended by the UN security council for the membership and should be confirmed by the UN general assembly by a two third majority vote.
3. Germany was totally defeated, and the Nazi Regime bought down, Germany was divided into 4 zones of occupation by the victorious powers pending and more permanent political settlement. Japan also was in Ruins from extensive bombing.
4. The league of Nations 1919. The league of Nations was an International organization headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland, Created after the first world war to provide a forum for resolving International a disputes.

Activity

A. Do it yourself. A. Do it yourself.

Chapter -6 Working of The United Nations

A. Tick (✓) the right option:

1. c. 6
2. a. Two-thirds
3. c. UNICEF
4. a. The Trusteeship Council

B. Write the full forms of the following:

1. FAO : Food and Agriculture organisation
2. WHO : World Health Organisation
3. UNESCO : United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
4. ILO : International labour organisation
5. UNICEF : United Nations International children's emergency fund.

C. Fill in the blanks:

1. a world parliament
2. Improve
3. Six
4. Official
5. Three

D. Short answer questions:

1. The permanent members of the security council are USA, UK, China, Russia and France.
2. The aim of ILO is to provide food.
3. The security council have the power of VETO in the UN.
4. The security council have 15 members.

E. Long answer questions:

1. Our country has been a member of the united Nations since its inception in 1945, India has played a major role in maintaining peace all over the world in the past. It has been playing active Roles in the all activities of the united Nations.
2. The Trusteeship council was set up to look after those Regions of the world, which were not independent that time. Since all there countries are now independent, this organ has become non functional.
3. The member of the General Assembly elect their one member as president and one as vice president every year. The General Assembly can discuss any matter Indicated in the charter of the UN. It also approves the budget of the UN. The general assembly works like a world parliament.
4. To collect money, the UNICEF sells its own greeting cards. We must buy these cards to help the poor children. The headquarters of the UNICEF is situated in New York.
5. The UNESCO was set up in 1946 to educate

common people is the main objective of the UNESCO. It provides scientific training in the backward countries. It also focuses on preserving old monuments.

Activity

A. Do it yourself. B. Do it yourself.

Chapter -7 The Revolt of 1857

A. Tick (✓) the right option:

1. a. Portuguese
2. a. European
3. b. France
4. c. Sepoy mutiny
5. c. Kolkata

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. All kings 2. Emperor
3. Portuese 4. Enfeld
5. in Kolkata

C. Write 'True' or 'False':

1. F 2. T 3. T 4. T 5. T

D. Short answer questions:

1. Queen victoria
2. The row materials of India were exported in England.
3. Bahadur Shah Zafar objected to the building of forts by the British.
4. In the year 1600 British marchant Established their company.

E. Long answer questions:

1. The struggle for freedom began with the revolt of 1857. It shook the foundation of the British rule in India. The Revolt of 1957 was the first attempt by the Indian to free themselves from the British Raj. Because of this reason it is also known as the first war of India Independence.
2. The farmers in Bihar were forced to grow Indigo. The farmers had no use of indigo, they Required to grow food grains to feed themselves. Moreover, farmer were forced to sell the Indigo to the British trades at very low prices. Therefore the poor farmers became poorer further.
3. The struggle for freedom began with the Revolt of 1857. Because British crushed Indians.
4. A few Major impacts of 1857 Revolt are given below–

(i) The rule of the east India company came to an end now India came under the direct control of the British government.

(ii) Queen victoria was proclaimed the Empress of India. Thus India became a colony of the British Empire.

(iii) A viceroy was appointed by the British Government to Rule Over in India.

Activity

A. Do it yourself. B. Do it yourself.

Chapter -8 India Gains Freedom

A. Tick (✓) the right option:

1. c. 1885
2. c. Non-Cooperation Movement
3. c. 1928
4. a. Lala Lajpat Rai
5. a. Japan

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Subhash Chandra Bose 2. 26th January
3. Nation 4. Non-violence
5. Satyagrah

C. Match the following:

	Column 'A'	Column 'B'
1.	Quit India Movement	i. 1942
2.	Chouri-Chaura	ii. 1922
3.	Non-Cooperation Movement	iii. 1920
4.	Partition of Bengal	iv. 1905

D. Short answer questions:

1. In 1928 the Simon commission came to india.
2. The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre took place in 1919.
3. On 9th August, 1942 Gandhiji urged people to do or die.
4. Revolution means to fight for their right.
5. Lord Mountbatten was the new governor–general.

E. Long answer questions :

1. After the tragedy of Jallianwala Bagh, the Non-Cooperation movement was launched in 1920 under the leadership of Gandhiji.
2. On 13th April 1919, A protest meeting was being held at a place called Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar. Thousands of men, women and children had gathered there. There was only a small gate to go in and to go out. The British office, General, ordered his army to open fire

at the peaceful gathering. The only gate to go out was blocked. About 1,000 people were killed in this firing. This incident is called the Jallianwala Bagh massacre.

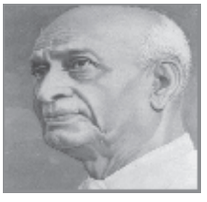
3. Mahatma Gandhi led the Satyagraha. He began the movement with the famous Dandi March Mahatma Gandhi, along with thousands of people, on foot from Sabarmati Ashram in Ahmedabad to the salt law. This law did not allow the Indians to make or collect salt from the sea.
4. The Simon commission was appointed by the British Government under the Chairmanship of sir Simon to suggest some reforms in the Indian administration. There was no Indian member in the Simon commission. The commission was boycotted and greeted it with the Slogan "Simon Commission go back".
5. Under the leadership of sir stafford and cripps, the British Government sent a mission to India to pacify the Indian Baders. The Cripps proposals were rejected by the Indian leaders. Under the leadership of Gandhiji the Indian national congress began the quit India movement on 9th august 1942.

Activity

A. Do it yourself. **B.** Do it yourself.

C. Identify the following freedom fighters and write their names:

Subhash Chandra Bose



Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Lala Lajpat Rai

Chapter-9 Government of India

A. Tick (✓) the right option:

1. c. Union Government
2. c. Governor
3. b. Rajya Sabha
4. c. 552
5. c. high court.

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. two
2. Governor
3. Election
4. Government

C. Write 'True' or 'False':

1. T
2. F
3. T
4. T
5. T

D. Short answer questions:

1. There are two houses in the parliament.
2. Governor act as the Representative of the Indian president of India.
3. Every citizen who is above 18 years can vote.
4. Member of parliament are elected for a period of five years to Lok shabha election. The Indian citizens who are of 25 years of age and above can become member of the Lok Sabha

E. Long answer questions:

1. Our country has a good Network of Judicial system which ensures justice for all citizens. The persons who violets laws tried in courts. The supreme court in New Delhi is the highest court in India. It is headed by the chief Justice. The president of India appoints the chief Justice and other Judges of the Supreme court. There is a high court in every state.
2. The state Government takes care of the Subjects like education, agriculture, health, forestry, law and order, irrigation, etc. Every state has a legislature including of one house or two houses. The governor is the head of the state.
3. There is a High Court in every state. It is the highest Judicial body in the state. The decisions given by the High court are binding on every body including the government.
4. Our country has a parliamentary of arm of Government. The main responsibility of the central government is to make laws and implement them properly. Parliament is the main law making body of our country.
5. The president of India is the supreme commander of the defence forces of India. He is the constitutional head of the Republic India.