



Reduce Bag Term Book

Teacher's Manual

Class III



Vidyalaya Prakashan

(Publishers of Quality Educational Books)

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Vidyalaya Prakashan

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Semester – I

English

Lesson –1 : The Kind Hearted Lincoln

Comprehension

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|----------|
| (a) (i) | (b) (i) | (c) (ii) |
| (d) (ii) | (e) (iii) | |

Word Knowledge

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|----------|
| 1. (a) woodcutter | (b) farmer | (c) poor |
| (d) widow | (e) widower | |
| 2. rich | something | |
| disinterest | soft | |
| take | much/more | |
| easy | dry | |

Grammar Skill

1. (a) She did not call me.
(b) We did not invite them to dinner.
(c) Ravi did not laugh at the beggar.
(d) The Sun did not rise in the sky.
(e) The girl did not dance on the stage.
2. (a) There is an ass in the field.
(b) We are chess players.
(c) They are not our enemies.
(d) I am present in the class.
(e) The boys are playing cricket.
3. (a) false (b) true (c) false
(d) false (e) false (f) true
4. (a) Abraham Lincoln was born on 12 February, 1809 at Kentki in America.
(b) His father was very poor. He could not give him proper education.
(c) When Lincoln was 9 years old, his mother died.
(d) Yes, his father married again.
(e) Lincoln got the book from a rich farmer.
(f) Lincoln worked hard for three days at the farmer's field to pay for the wetted book.
(g) George Washington was the first President of United State of America.

2. (a) Lincoln (b) farmer (c) Lincoln
(d) farmer (e) Lincoln

Composition

- (a) I get up early in the morning.
(b) I go for a walk.
(c) I took bath.
(d) I eat my breakfast.
(e) I took my school bag.
(f) I go to my school.
(g) I leave the school when it is 1 p.m.
(h) I return my home.

Lesson – 2 : The Song Of The Engine

Comprehension

- (a) (i) (b) (i)
(c) (ii) (d) (i)

Word Knowledge

- | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------|
| 1. A | B | |
| station | place where trains stop | |
| rail | iron line | |
| platform | area where railway lines are spread | |
| yard | building where trains stay or stop | |
| foot over bridge | over-way to cross railway line | |
| booking window | ticket counter | |
| 2. will | along | |
| slowly | mine | |
| crown | could | |
| hear | along | |
| thought | hill | |
| 3. travel | listen | little |
| down | still | song |
| speed | engine | |
| 4. (a) The line goes up a hill. | | |
| (b) We listen the little song, "I Think I can, I think I can". | | |
| (c) No | | |
| (d) Yes | | |
| (e) The engine sings, "I thought I could, I though I could when it goes down a hill. | | |

2. (a) And the line goes up a hill.
 (b) I Think I can, I Think I can.
 (c) When you're going down a hill.
 (d) You will hear this little song.

Grammar Skill

1. (a) will be cycling (b) shall be waiting
 (c) will be jumping (d) shall be teaching
 (e) will be cooking (f) will be looting
2. (a) about to rain (b) about to start
 (c) about to arrive (d) about to hide
 (e) about to begin (f) about to fall

Composition

Dear Mahesh,

Last week I have visited the famous Taj Mahal of Agra. It is one of the seven wonders of the world. It is really a marvellous building. It was built by Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan in memory of his beloved wife Mumtaz Mahal. It is situated on the bank of the river Yamuna. It took around 22 years to complete this building. The real beauty of Taj Mahal is seen on a full moon light. A lot of tourists all over the world came here to see it.

We should be proud of our country and its rich heritage. I also suggest you to see Taj Mahal.

Your friend

Lesson – 3 : The Dog Enjoys The Picnic

Comprehension

- | | | |
|-----------|-----------|----------|
| (a) (iii) | (b) (ii) | (c) (iv) |
| (d) (ii) | (e) (iii) | (f) (ii) |

Word Knowledge

- | | | |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. SWEET | CHAIR | |
| BANANA | RIVER | |
| 2. (a) bags | (b) ate | (c) swimming |
| (d) swimsuits | (e) shouted | |

Grammar Skill

1. (a) for a practice (b) for a ride
 (c) for a drive (d) for a movie
 (e) for a swim

2. (a) true (b) false (c) true
(d) false (e) false
3. (a) David and John are going for a picnic.
(b) They are going to a lake for a picnic.
(c) Their dresses are blue shirts and white pants.
(d) The boys swam and floated in the lake.
(e) A dog ate away their eatables.

Composition

- (a) Yes, there is some tea in the cup.
- (b) At first, mother asked Perna, "Is there any tea in the cup?"
- (c) No, she does not want any sugar.
- (d) Perna asked her mother to bring potatoes, tomatoes, cauliflower, onion, bananas, apple, salt and flour.

Lesson – 4 : The Shopping

Comprehension

- (a) (i) (b) (iii) (c) (iii)
(d) (i)

Word Knowledge

- (a) him (b) much (c) total
(d) apples (e) polythene (f) market

Grammar Skill

1. (a) heels (b) pen (c) sole
(d) berth (e) comma (f) pair
2. (a) are jumping (b) are flying (c) are doing
(d) is writing (e) are speaking (f) am waiting
3. (a) true (b) false (c) true
(d) false (e) true
4. (a) Montu wants to go to the market.
(b) Montu buys one grammar book and two note-books from the stationery shop.
(c) Montu buys 1 kg apples and 1 dozen bananas.
(d) Montu pays total money `37 to vegetable-seller.
(e) Montu refuses to pack the vegetables in a polythene bag because it increases the water pollution and chokes the drains.
(f) Polythene bags clog the drains.

Composition

There was a farmer in a village. He had four sons. All were lazy. They always quarrelled one another. One day the farmer called them and advised them to dig their field. The sons dug the field but found nothing and got angry. After it they sowed seeds in it and that year they found good crop. They became very happy and never quarrelled.

Lesson – 5 : Mary's Lamb

Comprehension

- (a) (ii) (b) (iii) (c) (i)

Word Knowledge

1. go appear
play afraid
school harm
about pure
2. (a) lamb (b) school (c) lingered
(d) turn out
3. Writer killer
racer beginner
player learner
maker dinner
teacher singer

Grammar Skill

1. (a) She is an actress.
(b) He reads in this school.
(c) He is my friend.
(d) He is our honest servant.
(e) She writes a letter.
2. (a) Hari called his friends.
(b) Malaya helped the poor.
(c) Guddie pulled her plait.
(d) He bumped his head.
3. (a) shall (b) will (c) shall
(d) will (e) will (f) shall
4. (a) false (b) false (c) true
(d) true (e) true
5. (a) The lamb went with marry wherever she went.
(b) The children laughed to see a lamb at school.

- (c) The lamb followed Marry to school and that was against the rule of school.
- (d) The lamb was not afraid of any harm.

Composition

She was Laxmi Bai.
 She had her son behind her back.
 She was fighting against the English.
 She had sword in her hands.
 She faced the British bravely.

Lesson – 6 : The Foolish Crow

Comprehension

1. (a) (i) (b) (iii) (c) (iii)
2. (a) false (b) false (c) true
 (d) false (e) false (f) true
 (g) true
3. (a) The crow was on the branch of the tree.
 (b) The fox said to the crow, "Dear crow! You are very beautiful and your voice is also very sweet. Please sing a song for me."
 (c) As it opened its beak to sing, the piece of bread fell down.
 (d) The fox was clever than the crow.

Word Knowledge

1. (a) roots (b) wood
 (c) goat (d) whale
 (e) round worm
2. satisfied shut
 gentle sad
 wisdom bitter
 polite nowhere

Grammar Skill

- (a) many (b) much
- (c) much (d) many
- (e) much (f) many

Composition

Ankit says : "Life in villages is very hard. People gets up early in the morning. They go to their fields with bullocks and plough. They work from morning to evening. They do not get healthcare, educational and recreational facilities in village.

Mohit says : Life in cities is easy. People avail many facilities like healthcare, education, recreation, employment etc in cities. People enjoy good quality food items, clothes, shoes and bitumin roads or pucca roads.

Lesson – 7 : The Story of Tea

Comprehension

- | | | |
|---------|-----------|-----------|
| (a) (i) | (b) (iii) | (c) (iii) |
| (d) (i) | (e) (iii) | |
- (a) Tea is the cheapest drink after water.

(b) Mani Ram Deewan.

(c) Since long ago the Chinese call tea by the name of Kiya.

(d) The Chinese emperor Shon Nog discovered tea in 273 B.C.

(e) Tea leaves are picked from tea bushes and dried . The dry leaves are broken into tiny bits with the help of rolling process. The bits of leaves are turned into coloured bits by oxidation at high temperature and processed again into hot blowers to make them dry.

(f) Assam, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Tripura, Manipur, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka and Uttarakhand states.

Word Knowledge

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Eighty three percent | (b) Shon Nog |
| (c) Medicine | (d) popular |
| (e) 701 | (f) Assam Tea company |
- You should maintain electrolyte **balance** in your body.

The tea leaves left their **aroma**.

Your body **sweats** in summer.

We should drink water in **adequate** quantity.

Coconut water and lemonade may be the **alternative** of water.
- | | | |
|-----------|-----------|----------|
| (a) hotel | (b) train | (c) shop |
|-----------|-----------|----------|

Grammar Skill

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| (a) has been | (b) have been | (c) has been |
| (d) have been | (e) has been | |
- | | | |
|-----------|------------|------------|
| (a) under | (b) in | (c) by |
| (d) for | (e) behind | (f) before |

Composition

DPS, Meerut

With due respect I beg to say that my cousin is getting married on 25th of June. I have to attend this ceremony. So, please kindly grant me leave of four days.

Thank you

XYZ

Lesson – 8 : Ram Prasad Bismil

Comprehension

- (a) (iii)
- (c) (iv)
- (b) (iii)
- (d) (iii)

Word Knowledge

1. Good accept
favour up
before start
unloaded outside
2. (a) flock (b) school (c)
(d) fleet (e) bunch (f) pack
3. (a) Shahajahanpur (b) hanged
(c) revolutionaries (d) inside
(e) offered (f) proud
4. (a) Ram Prasad Bismil was born at Shahajahanpur in Uttar Pradesh.
(b) Murlidhar was the father of Ram Prasad Bismil.
(c) Bhai Parmanand was hanged because he rose his voice against the British government.
(d) Bismil and his colleagues looted the British government treasure near Kakori village in Gorakhpur.
(e) When Ram Prasad was about to be hanged the jailor asked him to drink milk. But Bismil refused saying this, "Now I will drink the milk of Bharat Mata."

Grammar Skill

1. (a) Mayank was not my friend.

- ### Composition

Lesson – 9 : I Met A Boy

(a) (iv)
(b) (i)
(c) (iii)

1. girl	mother
cock	brother
woman	gentleman
daughter	grand-mother
horse	fox

1. (a) Where do you work?
(b) Who works in a factory?
(c) How many maps are there in this book?
(d) Whom did the doctor see?
(e) Whose book is it?
2. (a) chattering (b) hissing (c) roaring
(d) hooting (e) bleating (f) chirping
3. (a) The poet met a boy.
(b) The bird was very nice.
(c) The log was very long and strong but had no wrong.
(d) No, the hen was not very big.

Composition

There was an old man. He had four sons. They always quarrelled one-another. The old man was very sad at this. He called them to him and said, "Listen! each of you will break this bundle of sticks." None could do it. Then he untied the bundle and asked each of the sons to break a stick. Each son broke the stick easily. The old man said to them, "Union is strength".

EVS

Lesson –1 : Living and Non-living Things

1. a. air b. reproduction c. sunflower
 d. feel e. seeds
2. a. T b. F c. T
 d. F e. T
3. a. (d) b. (d) c. (b)
 d. (c) e. (d)
4. a. Photosynthesis b. Reproduction
 c. Non-living d. Air, food
 e. Lungs
5. a. Living eg. plants, animals, etc. and non-living eg. table,
 chair, etc.
 b. They get their food from dead decaying matter.
 c. (i) Living things grow
 (ii) Living things reproduce
 (iii) Living things breathe
 d. To get energy for various activities and to stay alive.
 e. The process by which all living beings produce their own
 kind.
 f. Hen - chick Cat - kitten Cow - calf

Lesson – 2 : The Green World

1. (a) (iii) where do the plants get their food from
(b) (ii) stem (c) (iv) all of these
(d) (i) roots (e) (iii) green colour
2. (a) True (b) False (c) True
(d) False (e) True
3. (a) autumn season (b) banana (c) Myrtl
(d) torna (e) the water

- | | | |
|----|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 4. | A | B |
| | (a) Autumn | 5. leaf fall |
| | (b) Basil (Tulsi) | 4. medicine |
| | (c) Myrtle | 1. colouring hand and feet |
| | (d) Mango | 2. torna |
| | (e) Chlorophyll | 3. green colour |
5. (a) The part of the plant above the ground is the shoot.
 (b) The part of the plant under the ground is the root.
 (c) Plants get minerals and water from the soil.
 (d) Leaves prepare food for the plant.
 (e) A green material presence in the leaves of a plant is chlorophyll.
 (f) Chlorophyll works with sunlight, air and water to prepare food for the plant. This process is called photosynthesis.
 (g) Two uses of leaves for human are following :
 (i) cabbage, spinach, mint, coriander leaves serve as our food.
 (ii) Basil (Tulsi), neem, mint leaves serve as medicines in many cases.

Lesson – 3 : The Animal World

1. (a) (i) trees (b) (ii) cave or den
 (c) (iii) hole (d) (iii) burrows
 (e) (iii) crawls
2. (a) True (b) False (c) True
 (d) True (e) True
3. (a) houses in tree holes.
 (b) deep tunneled holes called warrens.
 (c) anthills with long tunnels.
 (d) in the shells that they carry on their back.
4. (i) (b) (ii) (a) (iii) (e)
 (iv) (c) (v) (d)
5. (a) The cave in which lion lives is called a den.
 (b) Snakes live in tree holes or abandoned rat holes on ground.
 (c) Deep tunneled hole is called a warren.
 (d) Cats and dogs.
 (e) Goats and sheep.

Lesson – 4 : The Crawlers

1. (a) (iii) six legs (b) (ii) millipede
(c) (iv) all of these (d) (iii) dampy places
(e) (iv) soil
2. (a) True (b) True (c) True
(d) True (e) False
3. A B
(a) Bug 4. rugs
(b) Lice 5. insect
(c) Spider 1. web
(d) Earthworm 2. soil
(e) Red ants 3. bite hand
4. Fill in the blanks :
(a) Ants (b) germs
(c) Mosquitoes (d) honeybee
(e) homes
5. (a) The creatures having six legs are called as insects.
(b) Spider is not an insect because it has more than six legs.
(c) Bedbugs, leeches and mosquitoes bite to people and suck their blood.
(d) Lice are bugs found in human and animal hair.
(e) Cockroach and housefly.
6. Butterfly Cockroach Honeybee Bat
7. (i) (c) (ii) (d)
(iii) (a) (iv) (b)

Lesson – 5 : Birds and Their Beaks

1. (a) (ii) beak (b) (ii) eagle (c) (iii) fly catcher
(d) (i) swan (e) (iii) pelican
2. (a) True (b) False (c) True
(d) True (e) False
3. (a) sharp (b)
(c) sharp, strong and pointed
(d) bill (e) tear
4. Match the following :
(i) (c) (ii) (d) (iii) (b)
(iv) (e) (v) (a)
5. (a) Pelican (b) Parrot (c) Peacock

- (d) Eagle (e) Duck

Lesson – 6 : Water – It's Uses

1. (a) (iv) all of these (b) (iv) rain
(c) (iii) underground water (d) (i) litre
2. (a) False (b) True (c) True
(d) True (e) False
3. (a) rain (b) absorbs (c) taps
(d) liquid (e) need
4. (a) Rain is the main source of water.
(b) Four sources of water are well, pond, rivers and rain.
(c) Bucket.
(d) We get underground water from handpump and tubewell.
(e) Mineral water is purified and used in cities.

Lesson – 7 : Let's Conserve Water

1. (a) (ii) summer (b) (i) save water
(c) (iii) deserts (d) (ii) thorny trees
2. (a) True (b) True
(c) False (d) True
3. (a) summer (b) water
(c) rooftops (d) precious
4. A B
(a) Cactus 3. a thorny plant
(b) Babool 4. a thorny tree
(c) Hump 1. storehouse of water and food
(d) Desert 2. sandy land
5. (a) We need water because of following reasons :
(i) Water is used for drinking and quenching our thirst.
(ii) Water helps to digest our food.
(b) Conserving water means to save water.
(c) Rain water harvesting is a method to save water. It is useful in areas where rainfall is very less.
(d) Water is recycled in recycling stations. Here, the dirty water can be cleaned of all dust, germs. This water is sent to filter stations again and then to our homes.

Lesson – 8 : Moving Around

1. (a) (ii) Mumbai (b) (i) an electric engine
(c) (iii) red shirt (d) (iii) Kolkata
(e) (iii) Haryana
2. (a) True (b) True (c) False
(d) True (e) False
3. A B
(a) Ravi 5. Shimla
(b) Ali 4. Kolkata
(c) Sukhvinder 2. Haryana
(d) Tim 1. New York
(e) Nishu 3. Mumbai
4. (a) Shimla (b) surprised (c) barriers
(d) Sukhvinder (e) Tim
5. (a) Bus (b) Bus
(c) Train (d) Aeroplane
(e) Bullock-cart
6. (a) We can catch a train at railway station.
(b) Railway guard signals for a train to move or stop.
(c) Coolie carries luggages.
(d) TTE (Travelling Ticket Examiner) checks the tickets of passengers.
(e) Traffic was stopped at level crossing.
(f) Bullock-carts move on the Kachcha roads of the villages.
(g) We can fly to other country in an aeroplane.

Lesson – 9 : The Potter's Tale

1. (a) (i) river valleys
(b) (iii) natural clay of white colour
(c) (ii) kiln
(d) (iii) wheel
(e) (iv) wheel
2. (a) True (b) False (c) True
(d) False (e) True
3. (a) Kaolin (b) Early man (c) blob
(d) oven (e) glazed
4. Do yourself.
5. (a) Before the invention of potter wheel, clay pots were made

by hand.

- (b) Natural white coloured clay is called kaolin.
- (c) Kaolin is found on the sides of rivers.
- (d) To put sun dried clay pots in an oven is firing of clay.
- (e) Clay pots were used by early man to store surplus grains and water. These were also used to cook food in.
- (f) Modern pottery items are glazed. This means they are smoother and shinier than the early man's pottery.

Mathematics

Lesson – 1 : Numbers And Numeration

Exercise 1

1.
 - (a) 1003, 1004, 1005, 1006, 1007
 - (b) 1127, 1128, 1129, 1130, 1131
 - (c) 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356
 - (d) 5001, 5002, 5003, 5004, 5005
 - (e) 7779, 7780, 7781, 7782, 7783
2.
 - (a) 1007, 1006, 1005, 1004, 1003
 - (b) 2375, 2374, 2373, 2372, 2371
 - (c) 3998, 3997, 3996, 3995, 3994
 - (d) 3548, 3547, 3546, 3545, 3544
 - (e) 8305, 8304, 8303, 8302, 8301
3.
 - (a) Two thousand two hundred and two
 - (b) Eight thousand eight hundred and fifty eight
 - (c) One thousand eight hundred and eighty six
 - (d) Three thousand seven hundred and ninety three.
 - (e) Four thousand six hundred and seventy eight
 - (f) Eight thousand nine hundred and fifty six
 - (g) Seven thousand and fifty six.
 - (h) Eight thousand and six.
4.

(a) 2048	(b) 7802	(c) 9457
(d) 8711	(e) 1830	(f) 8977
(g) 1019	(h) 7400	
5.

(a) 2608	(b) 3694
----------	----------

(c) $\begin{array}{r} 600 \\ 6141 \end{array}$ (d) $\begin{array}{r} 600 \\ 9628 \end{array}$

6. $\begin{array}{r} 6000 \\ 4384 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 600 \\ \rightarrow \end{array}$

$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \rightarrow 4000 \end{array}$
 Difference = $4000 - 4 = 3996$

7. (a) Hundreds, 800 (b) Tens, 50
 (c) Ones, 8 (d) Hundreds, 000
 (e) Thousands, 6000 (f) Hundreds, 800
 (g) Ones, 2
8. (a) 5, 2, 4, 7 (b) 4, 6, 2, 7
 (c) 5, 0, 6, 9 (d) 8, 7, 4, 3
 (e) 5, 4, 3, 0 (f) 2, 5, 9, 6
9. (a) 2012 (b) 4334 (c) 3415
 (d) 8038 (e) 6586 (f) 5875
10. (a) 4562 (b) 4936 (c) 6903
 (d) 8942 (e) 2384 (f) 9003
11. (a) 4381 (b) 5342 (c) 8306
 (d) 6981 (e) 7002 (f) 5971

Exercise 2

1. (a) 2034, 4320 (b) 4789, 9874
 (c) 3456, 6543 (d) 2085, 8520
 (e) 4069, 9640
2. (a) 900, 898 (b) 4057, 4055
 (c) 9981, 9979 (d) 5001, 4999
 (e) 8660, 8658
3. (a) > (b) > (c) < (d) >
 (e) < (f) > (g) < (h) >
 (i) < (j) <
4. (a) 4703 (b) 8222 (c) 4440
 (d) 2561 (e) 8000
5. (a) 945 (b) 4808 (c) 298
 (d) 525 (e) 456
6. (a) Ascending order (b) Descending order
 (c) Ascending order (d) Descending order

- Exercise 3**
1. (a) even (b) odd
(c) odd (d) even
2. 282, 902, 3654, 6786, 5174, 9630
3. 569, 1501, 4575, 607, 8475, 3105

1.
 - (a) 1206, 1208, 1210, 1212, 1214
 - (b) 3052, 3054, 3056, 3058, 3060
 - (c) 4058, 4060, 4062, 4064, 4066
 - (d) 6092, 6094, 6096, 6098, 6100
 - (e) 8769, 8771, 8773, 8775, 8777
2.
 - (a) 5116, 5119, 5122, 5125, 5128
 - (b) 3486, 3489, 3492, 3495, 3498
 - (c) 6007, 6110, 6013, 6016, 6019
 - (d) 6116, 6119, 6122, 6125, 6128
 - (e) 7690, 7693, 7696, 7699, 7702
3.
 - (a) 4008, 4012, 4016, 4020, 4024

- (b) 2084, 2088, 2092, 2096, 2100
 (c) 4304, 4308, 4312, 4316, 4320
 (d) 6008, 6012, 6016, 6020, 6024
 (e) 7690, 7694, 7698, 7702, 7706
 4. (a) 2890, 2900, 2910, 2920, 2930
 (b) 5010, 5020, 5030, 5040, 5050
 (c) 6020, 6030, 6040, 6050, 6060
 (d) 7940, 7950, 7960, 7970, 7980
 (e) 8795, 8805, 8815, 8825, 8835

Exercise 5

1. (a) 6 (b) 9 (c) 15 (d) 40
 (e) 91 (f) 30 (g) 29 (h) 17
 2. (a) (5) (b) (1) (c) (6) (d) (2)
 (e) (4) (f) (3)
 3. (a) VI (b) XIII (c) XV (d) XXIV
 (e) XXVIII (f) XXXIII (g) XL (h) LXIV
 4. (a) seventy (b) forty-two
 (c) ninety-two (d) Ninety-five
 (e) seventy-one (f) forty-six
 (g) twenty-five (h) twenty-two
 5. (a) ୪୫ (b) ୨୩୫ (c) ୩୨୫
 (d) ୨୩୫ (e) ୫୫୭୨ (f) ୭୫୩୪
 6. (a) seventy-five (b) forty-four
 (c) two hundred and six (d) three hundred fifty-one
 (e) one thousand seven hundred and two
 (f) six hundred seventy
 7. (a) LXIV (b) CXVI (c) CCXXX
 (d) CCCLXXXV (e) DCCCXLVI
 8. (a) < (b) > (c) > (d) =
 (e) = (f) > (g) = (h) =
 (i) <

Lesson – 2 : Fundamental Operation

Exercise 6

1. 8858 2. 8789 3. 9688 4. 9176

$$5. \begin{array}{r} 8688 \\ + 2013 \\ + 1050 \\ \hline 4564 \end{array}$$

$$7. \begin{array}{r} 6675 \\ + 2013 \\ + 1050 \\ \hline 4564 \end{array}$$

$$9. \begin{array}{r} 1501 \\ + 2013 \\ + 1050 \\ \hline 4564 \end{array}$$

$$+ 2013$$

$$+ 1050$$

$$\hline 4564$$

$$13. \begin{array}{r} 4017 \\ + 250 \\ + 172 \\ \hline 4439 \end{array}$$

$$+ 250$$

$$+ 172$$

$$\hline 4439$$

$$6. \begin{array}{r} 8797 \\ + 512 \\ + 2274 \\ \hline 5986 \end{array}$$

$$8. \begin{array}{r} 9796 \\ + 512 \\ + 2274 \\ \hline 5986 \end{array}$$

$$10. \begin{array}{r} 3200 \\ + 512 \\ + 2274 \\ \hline 5986 \end{array}$$

$$+ 512$$

$$+ 2274$$

$$\hline 5986$$

$$14. \begin{array}{r} 5503 \\ + 203 \\ + 172 \\ \hline 5878 \end{array}$$

$$+ 203$$

$$+ 172$$

$$\hline 5878$$

$$11. \begin{array}{r} 36 \\ + 121 \\ + 7512 \\ \hline 7669 \end{array}$$

$$+ 121$$

$$+ 7512$$

$$\hline 7669$$

$$12. \begin{array}{r} 5280 \\ + 406 \\ + 2001 \\ \hline 7687 \end{array}$$

$$+ 406$$

$$+ 2001$$

$$\hline 7687$$

Exercise 7

$$1. \begin{array}{r} 8132 \\ + 6325 \\ + 821 \\ \hline 8827 \end{array}$$

$$2. \begin{array}{r} 8313 \\ + 4873 \\ + 306 \\ \hline 8676 \end{array}$$

$$3. \begin{array}{r} 9108 \\ + 654 \\ + 2540 \\ \hline 9632 \end{array}$$

$$4. \begin{array}{r} 8524 \\ + 1475 \\ + 508 \\ \hline 9806 \end{array}$$

$$5. \begin{array}{r} 9246 \\ + 6325 \\ + 821 \\ \hline 8827 \end{array}$$

$$6. \begin{array}{r} 9440 \\ + 4873 \\ + 306 \\ \hline 8676 \end{array}$$

$$7. \begin{array}{r} 7276 \\ + 654 \\ + 2540 \\ \hline 9632 \end{array}$$

$$8. \begin{array}{r} 5222 \\ + 1475 \\ + 508 \\ \hline 9806 \end{array}$$

$$9. \begin{array}{r} 9419 \\ + 6325 \\ + 821 \\ \hline 8827 \end{array}$$

$$10. \begin{array}{r} 9761 \\ + 4873 \\ + 306 \\ \hline 8676 \end{array}$$

$$11. \begin{array}{r} 6438 \\ + 654 \\ + 2540 \\ \hline 9632 \end{array}$$

$$12. \begin{array}{r} 7823 \\ + 1475 \\ + 508 \\ \hline 9806 \end{array}$$

$$11. \begin{array}{r} 1681 \\ + 6325 \\ + 821 \\ \hline 8827 \end{array}$$

$$+ 6325$$

$$+ 821$$

$$\hline 8827$$

$$12. \begin{array}{r} 3497 \\ + 4873 \\ + 306 \\ \hline 8676 \end{array}$$

$$+ 4873$$

$$+ 306$$

$$\hline 8676$$

$$13. \begin{array}{r} 6438 \\ + 654 \\ + 2540 \\ \hline 9632 \end{array}$$

$$+ 654$$

$$+ 2540$$

$$\hline 9632$$

$$14. \begin{array}{r} 7823 \\ + 1475 \\ + 508 \\ \hline 9806 \end{array}$$

$$+ 1475$$

$$+ 508$$

$$\hline 9806$$

$$15. \begin{array}{r} 6538 \\ + 1719 \\ + 870 \\ \hline 9127 \end{array}$$

$$+ 1719$$

$$+ 870$$

$$\hline 9127$$

$$16. \begin{array}{r} 9 \\ + 99 \\ + 999 \\ + 8888 \\ \hline 9995 \end{array}$$

$$+ 99$$

$$+ 999$$

$$+ 8888$$

$$\hline 9995$$

Exercise 8

$$1. \begin{array}{r} \text{No. of men} \\ \text{No. of women} \\ \text{No. of children} \\ \hline 7763 \end{array}$$

$$= 1639$$

$$= +1894$$

$$= +4230$$

$$\hline 7763$$

2. No. of apples fruit seller has	=	1 4 8 9
No. of mangoes fruit seller has	=	+ 1 7 4 3
No. of oranges fruit seller has	=	+ 4 2 3 1
		<u>7 4 6 3</u>
3. Soap-cakes factory makes in first day	=	3 6 3 8
Soap-ckaes factory makes in second day	=	+ 3 7 0 9
Soap-cakes factory makes in third day	=	+ 2 1 8 5
		<u>9 5 3 2</u>
4. No. of males primary teachers	=	4 8 7 9
No. of female primary teacher	=	+ 4 7 2 9
Total no. of teachers in the state	=	<u>9 6 0 8</u>
5. No. of goats in the village	=	2 5 9 2
No. of cows in the village	=	+ 1 7 8 9
No. of buffaloes in the village	=	+ 3 8 8 9
Total no. of cattle in the village	=	<u>8 2 7 0</u>
6. No. of persons visited the zoo on Sunday	=	2 4 8 3
No. of persons visited the zoo on Monday	=	+ 2 8 2 4
No. of persons visited the zoo on Wed.	=	+ 1 7 9 8
Total no. of persons visited the zoo in three days	=	<u>7 1 0 5</u>
7. Votes Yusuf got in election	=	3 8 8 4
Votes Laxmikant got in election	=	+ 3 8 9 5
Votes other candidates got in election	=	+ 5 3 4 5
Votes polled in all	=	<u>1 3 1 2 4</u>
8. Bags of rice in the store	=	3 8 9 8
Bags of wheat in the store	=	2 3 6 6
Bags of sugar in the store	=	1 8 5 4
Total no. of bags in the store	=	<u>8 1 1 8</u>
9. Man gets mangoes from first farm	=	2 2 0 8
Man gets mangoes from second farm	=	+ 4 6 0 5
Man gets mangoes from third farm	=	+ 2 5 0 0
Total no. of mangoes he get in all	=	<u>9 3 1 3</u>

10. Cost of cooler = ₹ 3450
 Cost of almirah = ₹ 3450 + 1875

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{₹} \quad 3450 \\ \text{₹} \quad 1875 \\ \hline \text{₹} \quad 5325 \end{array}$$

∴ Cost of almirah = ₹ 5325

Total cost of both cooler and almirah = 3450 + 5325

$$\begin{array}{r} 3450 \\ + 5325 \\ \hline 8775 \end{array}$$

∴ Total cost of both cooler and almirah = ₹ 8775

Exercise 9

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. 476 | 2. 5231 | 3. 718 | 4. 4180 |
| 5. 1005 | 6. 1521 | 7. 1827 | 8. 4568 |
| 9. 8450 | 10. 0 | | |

Exercise 10

- | | | | |
|---------|----------|---------|---------|
| 1. 5511 | 2. 4212 | 3. 2132 | 4. 2124 |
| 5. 6522 | 6. 4227 | 7. 6348 | 8. 634 |
| 9. 1231 | 10. 2423 | | |

Check :

Smaller No. = 2456

Answer = + 2423

Larger No. = 4879

It shows the answer of the given sum is correct.

11. 4344

Check :

Smaller No. = 5340

Answer = + 4344

Larger No. = 9684

It shows the answer of the given sum is correct.

12. 4326

Check :

Smaller No. = 4320

Answer = +4326

Larger No. = 8646

It shows the answer of the given sum is correct.

Exercise 11

1. 1709

2. 2173

3. 1677

4. 1378

5. 1654

6. 2558

7. 2217

8. 3732

9. 1174

10. 5 0 0 0

11. 4 3 4 4

12. 4 4 4 4

13. 8 0 4 0

- 2 1 8 3

- 1 6 7 6

- 2 5 5 7

- 4 3 8 2

2 8 1 7

2 6 6 8

1 8 8 7

3 6 5 8

14. 6 2 3 1

15. 6 0 0 0

- 3 1 5 5

- 3 2 8 5

3 0 7 6

2 7 1 5

16. 2 3 4 5

17. 9 3 4 7

- 1 4 6 9

- 2 8 9 7

8 7 6

6 4 5 0

Check :

Smaller No. = 1469

Answer = +876

Larger No. = 2345

Check :

Smaller No. = 2897

Answer = +6450

Larger No. = 9347

18. 5 3 3 2

19. 3 4 3 0

- 2 6 4 5

- 2 9 9 9

2 6 8 7

4 3 1

Check:

$$\text{Smaller No.} = 2645$$

$$\text{Answer} = +3687$$

$$\text{Larger No.} = \underline{5332}$$

It shows the answer of the given sum is correct.

$$20. 6845 - 3419 = 3426$$

$$22. 6251 - 2368 = 3888$$

Check:

$$\text{Smaller No.} = 2999$$

$$\text{Answer} = +431$$

$$\text{Larger No.} = \underline{3430}$$

It shows the answer of the given sum is correct.

$$21. 5370 - 2884 = 2486$$

Exercise 12

$$1. \quad 4982$$

$$- 2996$$

$$\underline{1986}$$

So, the number should be subtracted = 1986.

$$2. \quad 7204$$

$$- 4015$$

$$\underline{3189}$$

So, the number should be added = 3189.

$$3. \text{ No of bags of wheat in godown} = 8925$$

$$\text{No. of bags of wheat were sold} = -6876$$

$$\text{No. of bags left in godown} = \underline{2049}$$

$$4. \text{ Population in 2008} = 9500$$

$$\text{Population in 2007} = -8454$$

$$\text{Increase in population} = \underline{1046}$$

$$5. \text{ No. of bottles of cold drinks arranged} = 2440$$

$$\text{No. of bottles of cold drinks were used} = -1375$$

$$\text{No. of bottles were left unused} = \underline{1065}$$

$$6. \text{ No. of people in the village} = 8650$$

$$\text{No. of people cast their votes} = -4780$$

$$\text{No. of people not cast their votes} = \underline{3870}$$

7. Money Rupesh had in his bank account = ₹ 9000
 Money he took out for buying a cooler = ₹ 4987
 Money left in his bank account = ₹ 4013
8. No. of candidates appeared in exam. = 6875
 No. of candidates passed in exam. = -4985
 No. of candidates failed in exam. = 1890
9. Soaps produced on Monday = 3576
 Soaps produced on Tuesday = 4865
 Production was more = $4865 - 3576 = 1289$
 \therefore Production was more on Tuesday by 1289 soaps.
10.
$$\begin{array}{r} 4849 \\ -3948 \\ \hline 901 \end{array}$$
- \therefore The other number is 901.

Exercise 13

- $3254 - 2132 + 486$
 $= 3254 + 486 - 2132$
 $= 3740 - 2132$
 $= 1608$
- $4361 - 588 + 529 - 2121$
 $= 4361 + 529 - 588 - 2121$
 $= 4890 - 2709$
 $= 2181$
- $3176 - 5282 + 6471 - 2883$
 $= 3176 + 6471 - 5282 - 2883$
 $= 9647 - 8165$
 $= 1482$

4. $3063 - 1899 - 1027 + 4284$
 $= 3063 + 4284 - 1899 - 1027$
 $= 7347 - 2926$
 $= 4421$
5. $7575 + 838 - 7839 - 210$
 $= 8413 - 8049$
 $= 364$
6. $4304 + 2587 - 3719 - 885$
 $= 6891 - 4604$
 $= 2287$
7. $2489 - 4780 + 3145$
 $= 2489 + 3145 - 4780$
 $= 5634 - 4780$
 $= 854$
8. $9678 - 2875 - 3712$
 $= 9678 - 6587$
 $= 3091$
9. Sum of $4058 + 2697 = 6755$
Sum of $3853 + 3980 = 7833$
Subtract $= 7833 - 6755 = 1078$
10. Difference of $5811 - 979 = 4832$
Difference of $4305 - 3839 = 466$
Subtract $= 4366$
11. Sum of $2526 + 4830 = 7356$
Difference of $5607 - 4941 = 666$
Subtract $= 6690$
12. No. of bags of rice $= 9598$
Total No. of bags sold in three days $= 654 + 1580 + 3465 = 5699$
No. of bags left in godown $= 3899$
13. Anju spent on food $= ₹ 1550$
Anju spent on house rent $= ₹ 1825$
Anju spent on other items $= ₹ 2100$

Anju's husband income = ₹9000

Total money she spend = $1550 + 1825 + 2100 = ₹ 5475$

Money she saved = $9000 - 5475 = ₹3525$

14. No. of books in library = 6900

No. of books on science = 1785

No. of books on geography = 2458

Total books on science and geography = $1785 + 2458 = 4243$

No. of books on other subjects = $6900 - 4243 = 2657$

Exercise 14

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|------------|
| 1. Multiplicand | 2. Product | 3. Multiplier | |
| 4. Multiplicand | 5. Multiplicand | | 6. Product |
| 7. 3 | 8. 5 | 9. 7 | 10. 19 |
| 11. 1 | 12. 0 | 13. 459 | 14. 0 |
| 15. 1 | 16. 0 | 17. 20 | 18. 72 |
| 19. 70 | 20. 81 | 21. 100 | 22. 108 |
| 23. 120 | 24. 112 | 25. 136 | |
26. No. of days in a week = 7 days
No. of days in 19 weeks = $19 \times 7 = 133$ days
27. No. of mango trees in a row = 9 trees
No. of trees required for plantation in 13 rows = $13 \times 9 = 117$

Exercise 15

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. 996 | 2. 426 | 3. 608 | 4. 1005 |
| 5. 993 | 6. 702 | 7. 2535 | 8. 1512 |
| 9. 996 | 10. 1902 | 11. 2592 | 12. 3432 |
| 13. 5536 | 14. 7126 | 15. 9835 | 16. 9688 |
| 17. 6252 | 18. 8691 | 19. 7602 | 20. 7134 |

Exercise 16

- | | | | |
|---------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. 640 | 2. 780 | 3. 880 | 4. 2900 |
| 5. 9000 | 6. 1400 | 7. 2535 | 8. 1512 |
| 9. 996 | 10. 1902 | 11. 2592 | 12. 2592 |
13. No of chalk sticks in a box = 48
No. of chalk sticks in 20 boxes = 48×20

$$\begin{array}{r}
 48 \\
 \times 20 \\
 \hline
 00 \\
 960 \\
 \hline
 960
 \end{array}$$

∴ 960 chalk sticks will be there in 20 such boxes.

14. No. of seats in a row = 30

No. of rows in the cinema hall = 35

No. of seats there in all = 35×30

$$\begin{array}{r}
 35 \\
 \times 30 \\
 \hline
 00 \\
 1050 \\
 \hline
 1050
 \end{array}$$

∴ 1050 seats will be there in the cinema hall.

15. Notes of 100 rupees Rita has = 75 notes

Rupees Ritu has = 100×75

$$\begin{array}{r}
 100 \\
 \times 75 \\
 \hline
 500 \\
 7000 \\
 \hline
 7500
 \end{array}$$

Ritu has 7500 rupees in all.

16. No. of beads in the chain = 108 beads

No. of beads in 40 chains = 108×40

$$\begin{array}{r}
 108 \\
 \times 40 \\
 \hline
 000 \\
 4320 \\
 \hline
 4320
 \end{array}$$

∴ There are 4320 beads in such 40 chains.

17. Notes man gave of hundred rupees = $65 \times 100 = 6500$

Notes man gave of fifty rupees = $12 \times 50 = 600$

Money he paid for the scooter = $6500 + 600 = 7100$

18. Bags of wheat trucks carries = 145

Bags of wheat carried in 60 trucks = 145×60

$$\begin{array}{r} 145 \\ \times 60 \\ \hline 000 \\ 8700 \\ \hline 8700 \end{array}$$

Hence, 8700 bags of wheat can be carried.

Exercise 17

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. 795 | 2. 1200 | 3. 1584 | 4. 1416 |
| 5. 1128 | 6. 2065 | 7. 4140 | 8. 3311 |
| 9. 6336 | 10. 3584 | 11. 3724 | 12. 5916 |
| 13. 3848 | 14. 4484 | 15. 9984 | 16. 7285 |
| 17. 9434 | 18. 7875 | 19. 8820 | 20. 5850 |
21. No. of chalk sticks a box contain = 48 chalk sticks
No. of chalk stick 56 boxes contain = $48 \times 56 = 2688$ chalk
22. No. of trees in a row = 24 trees
No. of trees in 79 rows = $79 \times 24 = 1896$ trees
23. No. of bags truck can carry = 76 bags
No. of bags 93 trucks can carry = $76 \times 93 = 7068$ bags
24. Passengers a plane can carry = 236 passengers
Passengers 23 planes can carry = $236 \times 23 = 6372$ passengers
25. Balloons in a packet = 138 balloons
Balloons in 16 packets = $138 \times 16 = 2208$ balloons

Exercise 18

- dividend = 14, divisor = 2, quotient = 7
- dividend = 15, divisor = 3, quotient = 5
- dividend = 20, divisor = 4, quotient = 5

4. dividend = 36, divisor = 6, quotient = 6
5. dividend = 30, divisor = 10, quotient = 3
6. dividend = 44, divisor = 11, quotient = 4
7. dividend = 36, divisor = 12, quotient = 3
8. dividend = 75, divisor = 15, quotient = 5
9. dividend = 65, divisor = 13, quotient = 5
10. $24 \div 6 = 4$, $24 \div 4 = 6$
11. $56 \div 8 = 7$, $56 \div 7 = 8$
12. $28 \div 7 = 4$, $28 \div 4 = 7$
13. $48 \div 12 = 4$, $48 \div 4 = 12$
14. $78 \div 13 = 6$, $78 \div 6 = 13$
15. $76 \div 4 = 19$, $76 \div 19 = 4$
16. $7 \times 4 = 28$, $4 \times 7 = 28$
17. $5 \times 9 = 45$, $9 \times 5 = 45$
18. $8 \times 7 = 56$, $7 \times 8 = 56$
19. $4 \times 13 = 52$, $13 \times 4 = 52$
20. $17 \times 6 = 102$, $6 \times 17 = 102$
21. $19 \times 4 = 76$, $4 \times 19 = 76$
22. 5
23. 6
24. 9
25. 49
26. 63
27. 6
28. 66
29. 6
30. 5

Exercise 19

1. 5
2. 18
3. 0
4. 1
5. 1
6. 0
7. division not possible
8. 1
9. 0
10. 8
11. 49
12. 1
13. 125
14. 0
15. division not possible

Exercise 20

1. $36 \div 2$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{) 36} 18 \\ \underline{36} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

Quotient = 18

2. $48 \div 3$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \overline{) 48} 16 \\ \underline{48} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

Quotient = 16

3. $60 \div 5$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \overline{) 60} 12 \\ \underline{60} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

Quotient = 12

4. $963 \div 3$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \overline{) 963} 321 \\ \underline{963} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

Quotient = 321

5. $432 \div 3$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \overline{)432} \quad 144 \\ \underline{432} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

Quotient = 144

7. $856 \div 8$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \overline{)856} \quad 107 \\ \underline{856} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

Quotient = 107

9. $9303 \div 7$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \overline{)9303} \quad 1329 \\ \underline{9303} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

Quotient = 1329

11. $9416 \div 8$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \overline{)9416} \quad 1177 \\ \underline{9416} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

Quotient = 1177

13. $433 \div 3$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \overline{)433} \quad 144 \quad \text{Quotient} \\ \underline{3} \downarrow \\ 13 \\ \underline{12} \downarrow \\ 13 \\ \underline{12} \\ 1 \end{array} \quad \text{Remainder}$$

6. $912 \div 8$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \overline{)912} \quad 114 \\ \underline{912} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

Quotient = 114

8. $9056 \div 4$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \overline{)9056} \quad 2264 \\ \underline{9056} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

Quotient = 2264

10. $9135 \div 9$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \overline{)9135} \quad 1015 \\ \underline{9135} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

Quotient = 1015

12. $5418 \div 7$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \overline{)5418} \quad 774 \\ \underline{5418} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

Quotient = 774

14. $787 \div 8$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \overline{)787} \quad 98 \quad \text{Quotient} \\ \underline{72} \downarrow \\ 67 \\ \underline{64} \\ 3 \end{array} \quad \text{Remainder}$$

15. $3516 \div 8$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 8 \overline{) 3516} \quad 439 \text{ Quotient} \\
 \underline{32} \downarrow \\
 31 \downarrow \\
 \underline{24} \downarrow \\
 76 \\
 \underline{72} \\
 4 \text{ Remainder}
 \end{array}$$

16. $357 \div 4$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 4 \overline{) 357} \quad 89 \\
 \underline{32} \downarrow \\
 37 \text{ Quotient} \\
 \underline{36} \\
 1 \text{ Remainder}
 \end{array}$$

Check :

Dividend = Divisor \times Quotient + Remainder

$$357 = 4 \times 89 + 1$$

$$357 = 356 + 1$$

$$357 = 357$$

Hence the answer is correct.

17. $458 \div 6$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 6 \overline{) 458} \quad 76 \\
 \underline{42} \downarrow \\
 38 \text{ Quotient} \\
 \underline{36} \\
 2 \text{ Remainder}
 \end{array}$$

Check :

Dividend = Divisor \times Quotient + Remainder

$$458 = 6 \times 76 + 2$$

$$458 = 456 + 2$$

$$458 = 458$$

Hence the answer is correct.

18. $2803 \div 9$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 9 \overline{) 2803} \quad 311 \\
 \underline{27} \downarrow \\
 10 \text{ Quotient} \\
 \underline{9} \downarrow \\
 13 \\
 \underline{9} \\
 4 \text{ Remainder}
 \end{array}$$

Check :

Dividend = Divisor \times Quotient + Remainder

$$2803 = 9 \times 311 + 4$$

$$2803 = 2799 + 4$$

$$2803 = 2803$$

Hence the answer is correct.

Exercise 21

1. $58 \div 10$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \overline{) 58} \quad 5 \\ \underline{50} \\ 8 \end{array}$$

Dividend = Divisor \times Quotient + Remainder

$58 = 10 \times 5 + 8$

$58 = 50 + 8$

$58 = 58$ Hence verified

2. $65 \div 10$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \overline{) 65} \quad 6 \\ \underline{60} \\ 5 \end{array}$$

Dividend = Divisor \times Quotient + Remainder

$65 = 10 \times 6 + 5$

$65 = 60 + 5$

$65 = 65$ Hence verified

3. $746 \div 10$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \overline{) 746} \quad 74 \\ \underline{740} \\ 6 \end{array}$$

Dividend = Divisor \times Quotient + Remainder

$746 = 10 \times 74 + 6$

$746 = 740 + 6$

$746 = 746$ Hence verified

4. $908 \div 10$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \overline{) 908} \quad 90 \\ \underline{900} \\ 8 \end{array}$$

Dividend = Divisor \times Quotient + Remainder

$908 = 10 \times 90 + 8$

$908 = 900 + 8$

$908 = 908$ Hence verified

5. $2236 \div 10$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \overline{) 2236} \quad 223 \\ \underline{2230} \\ 6 \end{array}$$

Dividend = Divisor \times Quotient + Remainder

$2236 = 10 \times 223 + 6$

$2236 = 2230 + 6$

$2236 = 2236$ Hence verified

6. 9, 8

7. 7, 5

8. 5, 9

9. 8, 4

10. 17, 9

11. 18, 8

12. 34, 6

13. 54, 9

14. 280, 9

15. 630, 5

Exercise 22

1. No. of boxes of apples = 448 boxes

No. of trucks can carry 448 boxes of apples

= 7 trucks

No. of boxes of apples each truck can carry = $448 \div 7$

\therefore 1 truck can carry 64 boxes of apples.

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \overline{) 448} \quad 64 \\ \underline{42} \\ 28 \\ \underline{28} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

2. Atul travelled in 3 days = 483 kilometres

Atul travelled in 1 day = $483 \div 3$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \overline{)483} \quad 161 \\ \underline{483} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

\therefore Atul travelled 161 kilometres each day.

3. No. of trees in 9 rows = 837 trees

No. of trees in 1 row = $837 \div 9$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \overline{)837} \quad 93 \\ \underline{81} \\ 27 \\ \underline{27} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

\therefore There are 93 trees in each row.

4. No. of students in a school = 984

No. of classes in the school = 8

No. of students in each class = $984 \div 8$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \overline{)984} \quad 123 \\ \underline{984} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

\therefore There are 123 students in each class.

5. No. of persons planted 828 trees = 6 persons

No. of trees planted by each person = $828 \div 6$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \overline{)828} \quad 138 \\ \underline{828} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

\therefore 138 trees are planted by each person.

6. No. of notebooks having 960 pages altogether = 5 notebooks

No. of pages each notebook have = $960 \div 5$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \overline{) 960} \quad 192 \\ \underline{960} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

∴ There are 192 pages in each note book.

7. Flowers Nidhi picked = 378 flowers
 Flowers she put in each vase = 10 flowers
 No. of flowers vase she used = $378 \div 10$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \overline{) 378} \quad 37 \\ \underline{370} \\ 8 \end{array}$$

∴ She used 37 vases and 8 flowers were left over.

8. Product of two numbers = 1224

First number = 6

Second number = $1224 \div 6$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \overline{) 1224} \quad 204 \\ \underline{1224} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

∴ the second number is 204.

9. No. of days in a week = 7 days

No. of eggs produced in 1 week = 1743 eggs

No. of eggs produced in 1 day = $1743 \div 7$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \overline{) 1743} \quad 249 \\ \underline{1743} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

∴ No. of eggs produced each day = 249.

10. Cost of each book = ₹9

Money he gave to the wholesaler = ₹7820

No. of books he bought = $7820 \div 9$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \overline{) 7820} \quad 867 \\ \underline{7803} \\ 17 \end{array}$$

∴ He bought 867 books and got ₹17 back from the wholesaler.

Lesson – 3 : Metric Measures

Exercise 23

1. 4m

$$1\text{m} = 100\text{ cm}$$

$$4\text{m} = 400\text{ cm}$$

2. 13m

$$13\text{m} = 1300\text{ cm}$$

3. 35m = 3500 cm

4. 5m50cm

$$5\text{m}50\text{cm} = 5 \times 100 + 50 = 500 + 50 = 550\text{cm}$$

5. 20m 08cm

$$20\text{m } 08\text{cm} = 20 \times 100 + 08 = 2000 + 8 = 2008\text{cm}$$

6. 35m 85cm

$$35\text{m } 85\text{cm} = 35 \times 100 + 85 = 3500 + 85 = 3585\text{cm}$$

7. 70m 40cm

$$70\text{m } 40\text{cm} = 70 \times 100 + 40 = 7000 + 40 = 7040\text{cm}$$

8. 88m 99cm

$$88\text{m } 99\text{cm} = 88 \times 100 + 99 = 8800 + 99 = 8899\text{cm}$$

9. 70m6cm = $70 \times 100 + 6 = 7000 + 6 = 7006\text{cm}$

10. $1\text{cm} = \frac{1}{100}\text{ m}$

11. 1200 cm

$$400\text{ cm} = \frac{400}{100} = 4\text{m}$$

$$1200\text{cm} = \frac{1200}{100} = 12\text{m}$$

12. $180\text{cm} = \frac{180}{100} = 1.80 = 1\text{m } 80\text{cm}$

13. $666\text{cm} = \frac{666}{100} = 6\text{m } 66\text{cm}$

14. $550\text{cm} = \frac{550}{100} = 5\text{m } 50\text{cm}$

15. $809\text{ cm} = \frac{809}{100} = 8\text{m } 09\text{cm}$

$$16. 7766\text{cm} = \frac{7766}{100} = 77\text{m } 66\text{cm}$$

$$17. 4444\text{cm} = \frac{4444}{100} = 44\text{m } 44\text{cm}$$

$$18. 1305\text{cm} = \frac{1305}{100} = 13\text{m } 05\text{cm}$$

$$19. 1 \text{ km} = 1000\text{m}$$

$$7\text{km} = 7000 \text{ m}$$

$$20. 16\text{km} = 16000 \text{ m}$$

$$21. 32\text{km} = 32000\text{m}$$

$$22. 8\text{km } 40\text{m} = 8000 + 40 = 8040\text{m}$$

$$23. 3\text{km } 150\text{m} = 3000 + 150 = 3150\text{m}$$

$$24. 4\text{km } 6\text{m} = 4000 + 6 = 4006\text{m}$$

$$25. 3\text{km } 205\text{m} = 3000 + 205 = 3205\text{m}$$

$$26. 4\text{km } 040\text{m} = 4000 + 040 = 4040\text{m}$$

$$27. 7\text{km } 300\text{m} = 7000 + 300 = 7300\text{m}$$

28. (a) 700cm (b) 850cm (c) 1012cm (d) 8m
 (e) 1575m (f) 1606cm (g) 5km (h) 8km
 (i) 6060m (j) 5550m (k) 2km 50m (l) 7030m

Exercise 24

1. (a) 12m36cm and 37m 5cm (b)

m cm	m cm
12 36	85 14
+ 37 05	+ 44 06
49 41	129 20

(c)

m cm
29 29
+ 40 78
70 07

(d)

m cm
55 08
+ 22 76
77 84

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{(e)} \quad \text{km} \quad \text{m} \\
 2 \ 175 \\
 + 2 \ 024 \\
 \hline
 4 \ 199
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{(f)} \quad \text{km} \quad \text{m} \\
 09 \ 05 \\
 + 32 \ 78 \\
 \hline
 41 \ 83
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{(g)} \quad \text{km} \quad \text{m} \\
 16 \ 935 \\
 + 14 \ 185 \\
 \hline
 31 \ 020
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{(h)} \quad \text{km} \quad \text{m} \\
 110 \ 05 \\
 + 025 \ 88 \\
 \hline
 135 \ 93
 \end{array}$$

2. (a) 76m 15cm

(b) 33m 38cm

(c) 56m 97cm

(d) 89cm 08m

(e) 50km 576m

(f) 82km 272m

3. (a) $\begin{array}{r} \text{m} \quad \text{cm} \\ 78 \ 13 \\ - 24 \ 75 \\ \hline 53 \ 38 \end{array}$

(b) $\begin{array}{r} \text{m} \quad \text{cm} \\ 92 \ 15 \\ - 64 \ 28 \\ \hline 27 \ 90 \end{array}$

(c) $\begin{array}{r} \text{m} \quad \text{cm} \\ 77 \ 15 \\ - 42 \ 02 \\ \hline 35 \ 13 \end{array}$

(d) $\begin{array}{r} \text{m} \quad \text{cm} \\ 28 \ 45 \\ - 19 \ 65 \\ \hline 8 \ 80 \end{array}$

(e) $\begin{array}{r} \text{km} \quad \text{m} \\ 8 \ 346 \\ - 7 \ 185 \\ \hline 1 \ 161 \end{array}$

(f) $\begin{array}{r} \text{km} \quad \text{m} \\ 6 \ 087 \\ - 4 \ 315 \\ \hline 1 \ 772 \end{array}$

4. (a) 4m 40cm

(b) 6m 89cm

(c) 13m 75cm

(d) 3km 586m

(e) 29km 676 m

(f) 8km 661m

Exercise 25

		m cm
1. Cloth bought by merchant from first shop	=	25 50
Cloth bought by merchant from second shop	=	+ 36 75
Total length of cloth bought by merchant	=	<u>62 25</u>

		m	cm
2. Length of first thread in reel	=	120	05
Length of second thread in reel	=	128	85
Length of third thread in reel	=	+036	40
Total length of threads in reel	=	315	30

	km	m
3. Length of road bridge over river =	4	280
Length of railway bridge over river =	+ 3	625
Total length of the two bridges =	<u>7</u>	<u>905</u>

		m	cm
4. Length of blue cloth in shop	=	100	00
Length of blue cloth sold	=	−025	25
Length of blue cloth left in shop	=	<u>74</u>	<u>75</u>

5. Length of rope = 159m 27m
 Length of rope is red = 64m 22cm
 Length of rope is black = 36m 25cm
 Length of rope is yellow = 64m 22cm + 36m 25cm
 = 90m 47cm from 159m 27cm

m	cm
159	27
− 090	47
<hr/>	
68	80

\therefore 68m 80cm part of rope is yellow.

Exercise 26

1. (a) 2kg
 $1\text{kg} = 1000\text{g}$
 $2\text{kg} = 2000\text{g}$
- (b) 4kg
 $4\text{kg} = 4000\text{g}$
- (c) $6\text{kg} = 6000\text{g}$
- (d) $7\text{kg } 150\text{g} = 7 \times 1000 + 150 = 7000 + 150 = 7150\text{g}$
- (e) $5\text{kg } 25\text{g} = 5 \times 1000 + 25 = 5000 + 25 = 5025\text{g}$
- (f) $8\text{kg } 8\text{g} = 8 \times 1000 + 8 = 8000 + 8 = 8008\text{g}$
- (g) $3\text{kg } 750\text{g} = 3 \times 1000 + 750 = 3000 + 750 = 3750\text{g}$
- (h) $6\text{kg } 40\text{g} = 6 \times 1000 + 40 = 6000 + 40 = 6040\text{g}$
2. (a) 1234 g

$$1\text{g} = \frac{1}{1000}$$

$$1234\text{g} = \frac{1234}{1000} = 1\text{kg } 234\text{g}$$

$$(b) \quad 2465\text{g} = \frac{2465}{1000} = 2\text{kg } 465\text{g}$$

$$(c) \quad 5687\text{g} = \frac{5687}{1000} = 5\text{kg } 687\text{g}$$

$$(d) \quad 7600\text{g} = \frac{7600}{1000} = 7\text{kg } 600\text{g}$$

$$(e) \quad 9005\text{g} = \frac{9005}{1000} = 9\text{kg } 005\text{g} = 9\text{kg } 5\text{g}$$

$$(f) \quad 8061\text{g} = \frac{8061}{1000} = 8\text{kg } 061\text{g}$$

$$(g) \quad 6007\text{g} = \frac{6007}{1000} = 6\text{kg } 007\text{g} = 6\text{kg } 7\text{g}$$

$$(h) \quad 2039\text{g} = \frac{2039}{1000} = 2\text{kg } 039\text{g} = 2\text{kg } 39\text{g}$$

3. (a) 1kg (b) kilogram (c) 5000g (d) 4250g
- (e) 3030g (f) 5005g (g) 83250g (h) 4kg

Exercise 27

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. (a) $\begin{array}{r} \text{kg} \quad \text{g} \\ 2 \quad 265 \\ + 6 \quad 125 \\ \hline 8 \quad 390 \end{array}$</p> | <p>(b) $\begin{array}{r} \text{kg} \quad \text{g} \\ 3 \quad 145 \\ + 6 \quad 300 \\ \hline 9 \quad 445 \end{array}$</p> |
| <p>(c) $\begin{array}{r} \text{kg} \quad \text{g} \\ 8 \quad 85 \\ + 2 \quad 35 \\ \hline 11 \quad 20 \end{array}$</p> | <p>(d) $\begin{array}{r} \text{kg} \quad \text{g} \\ 6 \quad 570 \\ + 5 \quad 550 \\ \hline 12 \quad 120 \end{array}$</p> |
| <p>(e) $\begin{array}{r} \text{kg} \quad \text{g} \\ 5 \quad 607 \\ + 1 \quad 125 \\ \hline 7 \quad 732 \end{array}$</p> | <p>(f) $\begin{array}{r} \text{kg} \quad \text{g} \\ 8 \quad 07 \\ + 2 \quad 40 \\ \hline 10 \quad 47 \end{array}$</p> |
| <p>2. (a) 9kg 704g</p> | <p>(b) 12kg 266g</p> |
| <p>(c) 13kg 70g</p> | <p>(d) 10kg 470g</p> |
| <p>(e) 14kg 285g</p> | <p>(f) 20kg 170g</p> |
| <p>3. (a) $\begin{array}{r} \text{kg} \quad \text{g} \\ 9 \quad 370 \\ - 3 \quad 555 \\ \hline 5 \quad 815 \end{array}$</p> | <p>(b) $\begin{array}{r} \text{kg} \quad \text{g} \\ 7 \quad 75 \\ - 2 \quad 50 \\ \hline 5 \quad 25 \end{array}$</p> |
| <p>(c) $\begin{array}{r} \text{kg} \quad \text{g} \\ 5 \quad 150 \\ - 3 \quad 250 \\ \hline 1 \quad 900 \end{array}$</p> | <p>(d) $\begin{array}{r} \text{kg} \quad \text{g} \\ 8 \quad 125 \\ - 5 \quad 345 \\ \hline 2 \quad 780 \end{array}$</p> |
| <p>(e) $\begin{array}{r} \text{kg} \quad \text{g} \\ 5 \quad 105 \\ - 2 \quad 565 \\ \hline 2 \quad 540 \end{array}$</p> | <p>(f) $\begin{array}{r} \text{kg} \quad \text{g} \\ 35 \quad 125 \\ - 17 \quad 000 \\ \hline 18 \quad 125 \end{array}$</p> |

4. (a) 1kg 956g (b) 7kg 189g
 (c) 35kg 917g (d) 2kg 060g
 (e) 11kg 888g (f) 21kg 809g

Exercise 28

		kg	g
1. Apples Reema bought	=	3	500
Apples Rajni bought	=	+4	750
Total weight of apples	=	<u>8</u>	<u>250</u>
		kg	g
2. Weight of 1st packet	=	12	300
Weight of 2nd packet	=	+17	900
Total weight of two packets	=	<u>30</u>	<u>200</u>
		kg	g
3. Sugar Sarika purchased	=	9	500
Rice Sarika purchased	=	+8	500
Total weight of the articles	=	<u>18</u>	<u>000</u>
		kg	g
4. 1st packet of books weight	=	9	650
2nd packet of books weight	=	8	750
3rd packet of books weight	=	+7	350
Total weight of books	=	<u>25</u>	<u>750</u>
		kg	g
5. Weight of potatoes	=	5	250
Weight of tomatoes	=	0	450
Weight of onions	=	0	750
Total weight of vegetables	=	<u>6</u>	<u>450</u>
		kg	g
6. Refined oil boy bought from a shop	=	5	000
Weight after weighing again of oil	=	-3	575
Quantity of oil spill on ground	=	<u>1</u>	<u>425</u>

7. Weight of empty tin of ghee = 1kg 300 g

Weight of tin after filling ghee = 19kg 100g

Ghee the tin contain = 19kg 100g – 1kg 300 g

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{kg} \quad \text{g} \\
 19 \quad 100 \\
 - 1 \quad 300 \\
 \hline
 17 \quad 800
 \end{array}$$

∴ The tin contain 17kg 800g ghee.

8. Weight of girl = $\begin{array}{r} \text{kg} \quad \text{g} \\ 36 \quad 000 \end{array}$

Weight she lost = $\begin{array}{r} -01 \quad 050 \end{array}$

Weight of girl now = $\begin{array}{r} 34 \quad 950 \\ \hline \text{kg} \quad \text{g} \end{array}$

9. Weight of bucket full of water = 18 000

Weight of empty bucket of water = -01 100

Water bucket contain in it = $\begin{array}{r} 16 \quad 900 \\ \hline \end{array}$

10. Difference of 22kg 35g and 21kg 893g = 142g

Sum of 6kg 800g and 8kg 5g = 14kg 805g

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{kg} \quad \text{g} \\
 14 \quad 805 \\
 - 00 \quad 142 \\
 \hline
 14 \quad 663
 \end{array}$$

∴ The answer = 14kg 663g

Exercise 29

1. (a) 1l = 1000ml (b) 8l = 8000ml

5l = 5000ml

(c) 9l = 9000ml

(d) 2l 250ml = 2 × 1000 + 250 = 2000 + 250 = 2250ml

(e) 6l 105ml = 6 × 1000 + 105 = 6000 + 105 = 6105ml

(f) 2l 50ml = 2 × 1000 + 50 = 2000 + 50 = 2050ml

$$(g) \quad 3\ell \, 209\text{ml} = 3 \times 1000 + 209 = 3000 + 209 = 3209\text{ml}$$

$$(h) \quad 4\ell \, 3\text{ml} = 4 \times 1000 + 3 = 4000 + 3 = 4003\text{ml}$$

$$(i) \quad 5\ell \, 423\text{ml} = 5 \times 1000 + 423 = 5000 + 423 = 5423\text{ml}$$

$$2. \quad (a) \quad 1\text{ml} = \frac{1}{1000} \ell$$

$$4000\text{ml} = \frac{4000}{1000} = 4\ell$$

$$(b) \quad 5300\text{ml} = \frac{5300}{1000} = 5.3\ell$$

$$(c) \quad 3468\text{ml} = \frac{3468}{1000} = 3.468\ell$$

$$(d) \quad 3075 \text{ ml} = \frac{3075}{1000} = 3.075\ell$$

$$(e) \quad 1330 \text{ ml} = \frac{1330}{1000} = 1.33\ell$$

$$(f) \quad 4005 \text{ ml} = \frac{4005}{1000} = 4.005\ell$$

$$(g) \quad 8070 \text{ ml} = \frac{8070}{1000} = 8.07\ell$$

$$(h) \quad 3058 \text{ ml} = \frac{3058}{1000} = 3.058\ell$$

$$(i) \quad 9375 \text{ ml} = \frac{9375}{1000} = 9.375\ell$$

$$3. \quad (a) \quad 8000\text{ml} \quad (b) \quad 9000\text{ml} \quad (c) \quad 6\ell \quad (d) \quad 4\ell$$

$$(e) \quad 2\ell \, 075\text{ml} \quad (f) \quad 3\ell \, 078\text{ml} \quad (g) \quad 8075\text{ml} \quad (h) \quad 8\ell \, 005\text{ml}$$

Exercise 30

$$1. \quad (a) \quad \begin{array}{r} \ell \quad \text{ml} \\ 7 \quad 557 \\ + 3 \quad 086 \\ \hline 10 \quad 543 \end{array}$$

$$(b) \quad \begin{array}{r} \ell \quad \text{ml} \\ 7 \quad 305 \\ + 9 \quad 488 \\ \hline 16 \quad 793 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{(c)} \quad \ell \quad \text{m}\ell \\
 15 \quad 075 \\
 + 36 \quad 805 \\
 \hline
 51 \quad 880
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{(e)} \quad \ell \quad \text{m}\ell \\
 8 \quad 008 \\
 + 6 \quad 070 \\
 + 9 \quad 200 \\
 \hline
 23 \quad 278
 \end{array}$$

2. (a) $6\ell \ 548\text{m}\ell$

(c) $95\ell \ 864\text{m}\ell$

(e) $65\ell \ 384\text{m}\ell$

3. (a) $\ell \quad \text{m}\ell$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 84 \quad 068 \\
 - 63 \quad 935 \\
 \hline
 20 \quad 133
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{(c)} \quad \ell \quad \text{m}\ell \\
 53 \quad 055 \\
 - 38 \quad 405 \\
 \hline
 14 \quad 650
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{(e)} \quad \ell \quad \text{m}\ell \\
 206 \quad 809 \\
 - 126 \quad 607 \\
 \hline
 80 \quad 202
 \end{array}$$

4. (a) $4\ell \ 160\text{m}\ell$

(c) $7\ell \ 890\text{m}\ell$

(e) $19\ell \ 500\text{m}\ell$

(g) $39\ell \ 800\text{m}\ell$

(i) $37\ell \ 445\text{m}\ell$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{(d)} \quad \ell \quad \text{m}\ell \\
 66 \quad 66 \\
 + 72 \quad 72 \\
 \hline
 139 \quad 38
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{(f)} \quad \ell \quad \text{m}\ell \\
 6 \quad 09 \\
 + 5 \quad 99 \\
 + 8 \quad 99 \\
 \hline
 21 \quad 07
 \end{array}$$

(b) $13\ell \ 512\text{m}\ell$

(d) $98\ell \ 842\text{m}\ell$

(f) $109\ell \ 525\text{m}\ell$

(b) $\ell \quad \text{m}\ell$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 23 \quad 04 \\
 - 02 \quad 59 \\
 \hline
 20 \quad 45
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{(d)} \quad \ell \quad \text{m}\ell \\
 90 \quad 05 \\
 - 27 \quad 58 \\
 \hline
 62 \quad 47
 \end{array}$$

Exercise 31

		<i>ℓ</i> ml
1.	Milk one cow gives daily	= 08 350
	Milk other cow gives daily	= + 10 750
	Milk both cow gives daily	= <u>19 100</u>
2.		<i>ℓ</i> ml
	Petrol Nikunj bought on Monday	= 4 500
	Petrol Nikunj bought on Saturday	= 3 250
	Petrol Nikunj bought in two days	= <u>7 750</u>
3.		<i>ℓ</i> ml
	Petrol sold to first car owner	= 35 500
	Petrol sold to second car owner	= 70 800
	Petrol sold to third car owner	= + 12 095
	Total quantity of petrol sold	= <u>118 395</u>
4.		<i>ℓ</i> ml
	Capacity of one tin of paint	= 15 700
	Capacity of other tin of paint	= + 14 900
	Total paints purchased by Ankit	= <u>30 600</u>
5.		<i>ℓ</i> ml
	Milk sold in the evening	= 85 000
	Milk sold in the morning	= - 58 300
	Milk sold more in evening by	= <u>26 700</u>
6.	$5\ell\ 338\text{ml} = 5 \times 1000 + 338 = 5000 + 338 = 5338\text{ ml}$	
	$5338 < 6083$	
	∴ 6083 is greater than 5338 by $6083 - 5338 = 745\text{ ml}$	
7.		<i>ℓ</i> ml
	Petrol in Ajay's car	= 25 500
	Petrol in his car after journey	= - 05 985
	Petrol used in journey	= <u>19 515</u>

- 8.
- | | <i>ℓ</i> | <i>ml</i> |
|------------------------------|----------|------------|
| Milk milkseller has | = 40 | 250 |
| Milk he sold to one person | = 8 | 500 |
| Milk he sold to other person | = 7 | <u>250</u> |
- Total milk sold = $8\ell\ 500\text{ ml} + 7\ell\ 250\text{ ml}$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \ell \quad \text{ml} \\
 8 \quad 500 \\
 + 7 \quad 250 \\
 \hline
 15 \quad 750
 \end{array}$$

Milk left unsold = $40\ell\ 250\text{ ml} - 15\ell\ 750\text{ ml}$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \ell \quad \text{ml} \\
 40 \quad 250 \\
 - 15 \quad 750 \\
 \hline
 24 \quad 500
 \end{array}$$

Computer

Lesson –1 : Introduction Of Window

1. (a) GUI means Graphical User Interface.
 (b) The first screen of the windows is called desktop.
 (c) Small graphical pictures on the desktop are called icons.
 (d) To start any program or software we click on start button.
 (e) MS Windows in the most popular operating system providing interface between user and machine.
2. (a) (i) (b) (i) (c) (i)
 (d) (i) (e) (i)
3. (a) ✓ (b) ✗ (c) ✓
 (d) ✓ (e) ✓
4. (a) user and machine (b) start (c) Desktop
 (d) icons (e) programs
5. 1. Maximize button : It expands the windows in the entire desktop screen.
 2. Icons : Icons are small graphical pictures used to denote different types of programs called softwares.
 3. Taskbar : Taskbar is found at the bottom of the desktop. It

has start button, date/time box and list of few programs.

4. Close button : Close the software windows.
 5. Scroll bar : Scroll bars are used to move the screen to left, right, top or bottom as per the need of the user.
 6. Minimize button : It reduces the size of the software window and displays it in the taskbar.
 7. Mouse and keyboard : These are the output devices used to send data into the computer.
6. (a) Windows is the most popular operating system providing interface between user and machine.
- (b) Windows is so powerful as it has GUI (Graphical User Interface) that has small graphical pictures representing a program which works on single mouse clicks making your work very easy. It holds many useful programs and is easy to learn and use.
- (c) Windows are called GUI because it has small graphical pictures representing a program which works on single mouse clicks making your work very easy.
- (d) The main parts of a GUI screen are Icons, desktop and taskbar.
- Icons are small graphical pictures used to represent different types of programs.
- Desktop is the opening screen of the windows.
- Taskbar is located at the bottom of the desktop. It consists of start button, date/time box and list of few programs.
- (e) The three actions we can do on the software window in windows operating system are :
- (i) We can move the windows.
 - (ii) We can resize the windows.
 - (iii) We can minimize program and documents windows using the control menu.

Lesson – 2 : MS Paint

1. (a) There are 16 tools in MS Paint.
- (b) We can draw and colour pictures in paint.
- (c) Tool box contains tools for drawing and colouring in MS Paint.
- (d) Pencil tool, Brush tool, Magnifier and Air brush tool.
- (e) Step 1 : Click on start button.

Step 2 : Click on programs.

Step 3 : Click on Accessories.

Step 4 Click on Paint.

2. (a) (i) (b) (i) (c) (iii)
(d) (iv) (e) (ii)
3. (a) ✓ (b) ✓ (c) ✕
(d) ✕ (e) ✕
4. (a) drawing (b) toolbar (c) line
(d) airbrush (e) ellipse
5. (a) Polygon tool is used for drawing polygons.
(b) Line tool is used to draw a line.
(ci) Air brush tool is used to spray colour look on the drawing.
(d) Rectangle tool is used to draw rectangles.
(e) Eraser tool helps us to erase or remove the part of a drawing.
6. (a) MS Paint is a very useful software to draw and colour the figures.
(b) Mouse is used frequently in MS Paint.
(c) The steps to start a paint program is as follows :
(i) click on start button
(ii) click on programs
(iii) click on accessories
(iv) click on Paint.
(d) The main parts of a paint screen are :
Toolbox, Menu bar, Title bar, Work area, Colour bar.
(e) (i) Rectangle tool is used to draw rectangles of different sizes.
(ii) Eraser tool helps you to erase the object you have drawn by mistake.
(iii) Ellipse tool helps you to draw circles of different sizes.
(iv) Text tool is used to write/type something in paint.

Lesson – 3 : WordPad

1. (a) WordPad is a word processing software.
(b) The area which we use to work upon is called the work area.
(c) Font style helps us to represent text in different styles as

bold, italic or underlined.

- (d) Clicking on Bold option in font style we can make the text bold.
 - (e) Formatting the text means presenting a text in attractive style.
2. (a) (ii) (b) (iv) (c) (iv)
- (d) (i) (e) (iii)
3. (a) ✓ (b) ✕ (c) ✓
- (d) ✕ (e) ✓
4. (a) Font box (b) Font colour, list (c) B (Bold)
- (d) Font size (e) U (underline)
5. (a) WordPad is a word processing software used to create text documents.
- (b) With WordPad you can format the text and edit the text.
- (c) To start WordPad follow these steps :
- (i) Click on start button.
 - (ii) Click on programs.
 - (iii) Click on Accessories.
 - (iv) Click on WordPad.
- (d) The main parts of the WordPad screen are work area, menu bar, formatting toolbar and standard toolbar.
- (e) To open a file in WordPad :
- (i) Click on open option.
 - (ii) Type the filename.
 - (iii) Click on open, file is opened.
- (f) To save a file in WordPad :
- (i) Click on save icon.
 - (ii) Give the file name.
 - (iii) Click on save.
6. (a) Font box : Font box helps us to type the text in different ways. It shows the list of many writing styles.
- (b) Font Style : Font style option is used to display text in different styles.
- (c) New : This option helps us to create a new file in WordPad.
- (d) Open : This option helps us to open a previously saved WordPad file.
- (e) Save : This option helps to store your wordpad file in the computer memory.

General Knowledge

Lesson –1 : Recognize Me

- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| 1. Owl | 2. Swan |
| 3. Crow | 4. Peacock |
| 5. Parrot | 6. Sparrow |
| 7. Cock | 8. Ostrich |
| 9. Zebra | 10. Mongoose |

Lesson – 2 : Animal World

- | | |
|---------------|---------------------|
| 1. Blue whale | 2. African elephant |
| 3. Cheetah | 4. Snail |
| 5. Giraffe | 6. Chimpanzee |
| 7. Ostrich | 8. Humming bird |
| 9. Chamoleon | 10. Dog |

Lesson – 4 : Food Items Of Plants

- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| 1. Ginger | 2. Mint |
| 3. Turmeric | 4. Garlic |
| 5. Kari Patta | 6. Clove |

Lesson – 5 : Facts About Plants

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. California | 2. California |
| 3. California | 4. Bamboo |
| 5. Wolffia arrhiza | 6. Raffia palm |
| 7. Indonesia | |

Lesson – 6 : A Medley of Plants

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. Bamboo | 2. Mehandi |
| 3. Banana | 4. Sugarcane |
| 5. Lotus | 6. Tulsi |
| 7. Cactus | 8. Fir |
| 9. Rafflesia | 10. Willow |

Lesson – 7 : Holy Places

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. Bethlehem | 2. Ayodhya |
| 3. Mathura | 4. Kundagrama |
| 5. Lumbini | 6. Talwandi. |

Lesson – 8 : Where In India

1. Victoria Memorial (Kolkata)
2. Gate way of India (Mumbai)
3. Central Seeretaryial (Delhi)
4. India Gate (New Delhi)
5. Parliament House (New Delhi)
6. President House (New Delhi).

Lesson – 9 : Recognize Me

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Amitabh Bachchan, | 2. Lata Mangeshkar |
| 3. Sania Mirza | 4. Rajendra Singh |
| 5. Chanda Kocher | 6. Mahendra Singh Dhoni. |

Lesson – 10 : Famous Foreigners

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Obama Barak | 2. Medvedev |
| 3. Babu Ram Bhattarai | 4. Yusuf Raza Gilani |
| 5. Dilma Rozef | 6. Yoshihiko Noda. |

Lesson – 11 : The First In India

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Dr. Rajendra Prasad | 2. George Washington |
| 3. Mrs S. Bandarnaike (Sri Lanka) | |
| 4. Smt Indira Gandhi | |
| 5. Pt Jawaharlal Nehru | 6. Margaret Thatcher |
| 7. Mrs. Edith Cressan | 8. Sun Yet Sen |
| 9. Mohd Ali Jinnah | 10. Robert Walpole. |

Lesson – 12 : Historical Monuments Of India

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. The Taj Mahal | 2. The Sanchi Stupa |
| 3. The Char Minar | 4. The Buland Darwaza |
| 5. The Qutub Minar | 6. The Jagannath Temple |

Lesson – 13 : Inventions

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (i) | 2. (o) | 3. (j) | 4. (a) |
| 5. (l) | 6. (d) | 7. (g) | 8. (b) |
| 9. (n) | 10. (c) | 11. (e) | 12. (f) |
| 13. (m) | 14. (k) | 15. (h) | |

Lesson – 14 : Pollution

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Water pollution | 2. Air pollution |
| 3. Sound pollution | 4. Radioactive pollution |

Lesson – 15 : Planets

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1. Jupiter | 2. Mercury |
| 3. Neptune | 4. Venus |
| 5. Venus | 6. Mars |
| 7. Earth | 8. Venus |
| 9. Venus | 10. Mercury |

Lesson – 16 : Players And There Games

1. Susheel Kumar (Wrestling)
2. Saurav Ghasal (Squash)
3. Sania Mirza (Tennis)
4. Mithali Raj (Cricket)
5. Anuja Thakur (Snooker and Billiards)
6. Praveen Kumar (Cricket)
7. Saina Nehwal (Badminton)
8. Ronjan Sodhi (Shooter)
9. Baichung Butia (Football)

Lesson – 17 : How Many Players

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. 11 | 2. 11 | 3. 11 | 4. 15 |
| 5. 6 | 6. 9 | 7. 5 | 8. 1 |
| 9. 1 | 10. 1 | 11. 7 | 12. 4 |
| 13. 1 | 14. 1 | 15. 2 | 16. 1 |

Lesson – 18 : Adventurous Sports

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1. Sky diving | 2. Parasailing |
| 3. Rock climbing | 4. Rafting |

Lesson – 19 : Important Days

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. 26 January | 2. 30 January |
| 3. 14 February | 4. 3 March |
| 5. 12 January | 6. 1 July |
| 7. 15 August | 8. 5 September |
| 9. 2 October | 10. 14 November |

Lesson – 20 : Folk Dances Of India

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Chhau (Jharkhand) | 2. Nati (Himachal Pradesh) |
| 3. Rakhal (Manipur) | 4. Garba (Gujarat) |
| 5. Dhoomar (Rajasthan) | 6. Jhora (Uttarakhand) |

Moral Values

Lesson – 1 : The Farmer And His Sons

- | | | |
|----|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. | (a) (iv) three sons | (b) (ii) farming |
| | (c) (iii) intelligent | (d) (i) field |
| 2. | (a) No | (b) No |
| | (c) Yes | (d) No |
| | (e) Yes | |
| 3. | A | B |
| | (a) Farmer | had three sons |
| | (b) Mother | advised to sow theseeds in the field |
| | (c) The youngest son | was very intelligent |
| | (d) The sons | sold crops and earned a lot of money |
| 4. | (a) The farmer was sad as his sons took no interest in farming. | |
| | (b) The farmers son's do nothing and loaf around the whole day. | |
| | (c) The farmer told his sons one day that there is a great treasure hidden in one of his fields. | |
| | (d) After the death of farmer, the sons remembered what their father had told them, they took their spades and dug up every piece of their land. | |
| | (e) The story of the farmer and his sons teaches that, "Those who are hardworking always succeed in life. Those who are lazy always fall behind. | |

Lesson – 2 : Humility

- | | | |
|----|--|-----------------------|
| 1. | (a) (iii) poor and uneducated | (b) (iv) all of these |
| | (c) (i) values work | (d) (iii) nurse |
| 2. | (a) (✓) | (b) (✓) |
| | (c) (✗) | (d) (✓) |
| 3. | (a) considered | (b) tended |
| | (c) 12 May | (d) various |
| 4. | (a) Few examples of work which Gandhiji did himself : he | |

swept floors and cleaned toilets himself.

- (b) Mother Teresa is known for her kindness all around the world, she worked and tended to the wounds of numerous people who were sick and in suffering.
- (c) Florence Nightingale was born on the 12 May 1820 in Italy.
- (d) Florence Nightingale wanted to do something for those who were poor and sick.
- (e) Florence was sent to take care of the wounded British soldiers. She tended to their needs and took good care of them.

Lesson – 3 : Determination

- 1. (a) (iv) lake (b) (ii) few policeman
(c) thin and weak boy (d) (ii) hand
- 2. (a) Holland (b) wall
(c) weak (d) hole
(e) water
- 3. (a) True (b) False
(c) False (d) True
- 4. (a) The village was lower than the lake, the village would have been flooded if the wall was not there between lake and the village.
(b) The wall was so long that it was difficult for the policeman to guard the complete wall.
(c) Children make fun of Hans because he was very thin and weak.
(d) While returning from school Hans saw that the water of the lake was leaking through a very small hole in the wall.
(e) Hans decided to block the hole by himself.
(f) After his bravery Hans received a hero's treatment.
(g) The quality of determination and patience in Hans made him a brave boy.

हिंदी

पाठ - 1 : मीठे बोल

1. सही विकल्प पर सही (✓) का चिह्न लगाओ :

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|------------|
| क. सुखद वाणी | ख. सुनने में | ग. मनभावना |
| घ. आनन्द | ङ. कड़वा | |

2. खाली स्थान भरिए :

- | | | |
|------------|---------|------------|
| क. वाणी की | ख. गाँठ | ग. लुभावने |
| घ. आनंद | | |

3. निम्न विलोम शब्दों का सही मिलान कीजिए :

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| क. 4 | ख. 3 | ग. 1 |
| घ. 5 | ङ. 2 | |

4. सत्य/असत्य लिखिये :

- | | | |
|---------|----------|---------|
| क. सत्य | ख. असत्य | ग. सत्य |
| घ. सत्य | ङ. सत्य | |

5. निम्न प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :

- क. मीठा बोलने में कुछ नहीं जाता जो सुनता है उसे आनंद बहुत मिलता है।
ख. सबसे अच्छी वाणी मीठी वाणी होती है।
ग. मीठी वाणी की तुलना अनोखी इसीलिए है क्योंकि इस पर भारी से भारी मुश्किल भी तुल जाती है।
घ. मीठी बोली सबको ही शीतलता पहुँचाती है।
ङ. नही कटु बोलने वाले मित्र हमको नहीं पसंद है।
च. अच्छे व्यवहार से हम यह समझते हैं कि व्यवहार अच्छा रखेंगे तो दूसरे सब लोग हमसे अच्छा व्यवहार करेंगे।

6. निम्न शब्दों के अर्थ लिखिए :

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| क. अद्वितीय | ख. ग्रंथि |
| ग. मन को अच्छा लगने वाला | घ. अधिक कीमत वाला |
| ङ. वचन | च. चिकना लेप |
| छ. अल्प | ज. मनोहर |
| झ. ठंडापन | ञ. रास्ता |

पाठ - 2 : विनोदी बीरबल

1. सही विकल्प पर सही (✓) का चिह्न लगाओ :

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| क. दरबारी | ख. आम |
| ग. हँस पड़े | घ. रस |
| ङ. 'अ', 'ब' व 'स' तीनों | |

2. खाली स्थान भरिए :

- | | | |
|----------|---------|---------------|
| क. गर्मी | ख. खाली | ग. अगले-बगलें |
|----------|---------|---------------|

5. निम्न प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :

- क. भारत में गाँव अधिक हैं।
ख. शोर-शराबा शहरों में अधिक होता है।
ग. तेज आवाजों का स्वास्थ्य पर घातक प्रभाव पड़ता है।
घ. बिना शोर के चलने वाले यातायात के साइकिल, रिक्शा, बैलगाड़ी व ताँगा आदि साधन हैं।
ड. शहरों में मनोरंजन के बहुत से साधन हैं जैसे-क्रीड़ा-गृह, सिनेमा, नाटक-गृह आदि।
च. गाँवों में आमदनी का मुख्य साधन होते हैं जैसे: खेतों को जोतना, बीज बोना, सिंचाई करना, उगती फसलों की देखभाल आदि।
छ. हमारे विचार में गाँव का जीवन अधिक अच्छा होता है।

6. निम्न शब्दों के अर्थ लिखिए :

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| क. फर्क | ख. उल्टा |
| ग. आरोग्य | घ. प्रहार करने वाला |
| ड. सार्वजनिक उपवन | च. आय |
| छ. खेल का मैदान | ज. रंग मंच |
| झ. इलाज, | ञ. हितकारी |

पाठ - 4 : हाथी के दाँत

1. सही विकल्प पर सही (✓) का चिह्न लगाओ :

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------|----------------------|
| क. जानवर | ख. दयालु | ग. अत्यधिक गरीब होना |
| घ. बेच दिया | ड. मर गया | |

2. रिक्त स्थान भरिए :

- | | | |
|---------|-----------|---------|
| क. अधिक | ख. निर्धन | ग. खर्च |
| घ. दया | ड. औषधि | |

3. किसने, किससे कहा:

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| क. आदमी ने हाथी से | ख. हाथी ने आदमी से |
| ग. हाथी ने आदमी से | घ. आदमी ने हाथी से |

4. सत्य/असत्य लिखिये :

- | | | |
|----------|---------|---------|
| क. असत्य | ख. सत्य | ग. सत्य |
| घ. असत्य | ड. सत्य | |

5. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :

- क. हाथी दयालु स्वभाव का था।
ख. निर्धन मनुष्य ठीक से चल इसलिए नहीं चल पा रहा था क्योंकि उसने बहुत दिनों से कुछ खाया-पिया नहीं था।
ग. उसे जंगल पार करवाया। फलदार वृक्षों के नीचे रुककर उसने उसे फल खाने का भी अवसर दिया।
घ. निर्धन व्यक्ति ने धनवान बनने के लिए हाथी से दाँत माँगा।

- ड. निर्धन व्यक्ति ने धन को अंधाधुंध खर्च किया।
 च. लालची व्यक्ति को अंत में यह दंड मिला कि वह एक गड्ढे में गिरकर मर गया।
6. निम्न शब्दों के अर्थ लिखिए :
- | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| क. गुस्सा | ख. प्रतिभाशाली | ग. संकट को दूर करना |
| घ. दयावान् | ड. इशारा | च. इजाजत |
| छ. किसी ओर पर निर्भर रहना | | ज. दवा |

पाठ - 5 : पानी से पानी

1. सही विकल्प पर सही (✓) का चिह्न लगाओ :
- | | | |
|-------------|---------------------|--------|
| क. रोने लगी | ख. ठप्प पड़ गया | ग. नीर |
| घ. बचत | ड. ओह, पानी रे पानी | |
2. खाली स्थान भरिए :
- | | | |
|----------|--------------|----------|
| क. नहाने | ख. मक्खियाँ | ग. अनुभव |
| घ. फूल | ड. कुम्हलाये | |
3. किसने किससे कहा:
- | | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| क. महरी ने माँ से, | ख. माँ ने नितिन से, | ग. नितिन ने माँ से |
| घ. माँ ने नितिन से | ड. नितिन ने पछताते हुए | |
4. सत्य/असत्य लिखिये:
- | | |
|----------|----------|
| क. सत्य | ख. असत्य |
| ग. सत्य | घ. असत्य |
| ड. असत्य | |
5. निम्न प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :
- क. सारे मुँह-हाथ पर साबुन लगा लेने के बाद जब नल खोला तो पानी गायब था इसलिए वह रोने लगी।
 ख. महरी बोली बर्तन कैसे साफ करूँ, नल में तो एक बूँद भी पानी नहीं है।
 ग. पानी के बिना तो सारा काम-काज ही ठप्प पड़ गया।
 घ. पानी की समस्या के लिए नितिन जिम्मेदार था क्योंकि वह नल खुला छोड़ देता था।
 ड. नितिन ने माँ को मनाने के लिए उपाय सोचा कि क्यों ना अपने घर की फूलवारी से एक फूल तोड़कर माँ को लाकर दूँ।
 च. इस पाठ से यह सीख मिलती है कि हमें पानी को व्यर्थ नहीं बहाना चाहिए।
6. निम्न शब्दों के अर्थ लिखिए :
- | | |
|-----------------|------------|
| क. खाना | ख. कहारिन |
| ग. पूर्णतः बंद | घ. परिणाम |
| ड. बुलबुला | च. तजुर्बा |
| छ. पुष्प-वाटिका | ज. मुरझाना |

पाठ - 6 : महात्मा बुद्ध

1. सही विकल्प पर सही (✓) का चिह्न लगाओ :
 क. कपिलावस्तु नगरी ख. 'अ', 'ब' व 'स' तीनों
 ग. सन्यास ले लिया घ. उपरोक्त दोनों ड. सच
2. रिक्त स्थान भरिए :
 क. प्रसन्न ख. बूढ़ा आदमी ग. महात्मा बुद्ध
 घ. लाभ
3. सही मिलान कीजिए :
 क. दासी ख. नगरी ग. राजकुमारी
 घ. औरत ड. रानी च. वृद्धा
 छ. बुढ़िया
4. सत्य/असत्य लिखिए :
 क. सत्य ख. सत्य
 ग. सत्य घ. असत्य
 ड. सत्य
5. निम्न प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :
 क. कोई उनके रास्तों में फूल बिछाता, कोई उन्हें हँसाता, कोई उन्हीं गीत सुनाता, कोई उन्हें उनकी रूचि का भोजन करवाता आदि।
 ख. उन्होंने निश्चय किया कि वह बुढ़ापे, बीमारी और मृत्यु जैसे दुःखों से संसार को छुटकारा दिलवाएँगे। इन दुःखों से छूटने का उपाय ढूँढ़ने के लिए उन्होंने घर छोड़कर सन्यास ले लिया।
 ग. अनेक वर्षों के जप-तप व खोज से उन्हें ज्ञान प्राप्त हुआ और उन्होंने जाना कि सभी दुःखों से छुटकारा संभव है। इसके लिए धर्म का पालन व ज्ञान की साधना करनी पड़ेगी।
 घ. सिद्धार्थ ने धर्मपालन के निम्नलिखित सिद्धांत बताए:
 1. सदा अपने परिश्रम से धन कमाएँ।
 2. कभी चोरी न करें।
 3. मन, वचन व कर्म से किसी प्राणी को दुःख न पहुँचाएँ।
 4. झूठ न बोले।
 ड. बौद्ध धर्म भारत में ही नहीं वरन् दूसरे देशों, जैसे-चीन, बर्मा, जापान आदि तक फैल गया।
6. निम्न शब्दों के अर्थ लिखिए :
 क. सामान ख. बीमार ग. पूजा-पाठ
 घ. काम ड. आजाद च. आधार पर टिका हुआ
 छ. दया ज. मरा हुआ झ. परित्याग करना
 ज. उसूल ट. वाणी ठ. प्रसिद्ध

पाठ - 7 : अन्न का निरादर

1. सही विकल्प पर सही (✓) का चिह्न लगाओ :
क. नखरे दिखाता था ख. लौकी ग. देवता
घ. किसान ङ. सुत
2. खाली स्थान भरिए :
क. स्वास्थ्य ख. महरी ग. निरादर
घ. ग्लानि ङ. अपराधी
3. सही मिलान कीजिए :
क. अनुशासनहीन होना ख. किसी वस्तु को बिखेरना
ग. अपमान करना घ. अत्यधिक क्रोध करना।
4. सत्य/असत्य लिखिये :
क. सत्य ख. असत्य ग. सत्य
घ. सत्य ङ. सत्य
5. निम्न प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए:
क. सोनू एक बिगड़ैल स्वभाव का लड़का था।
ख. लौकी की सब्जी देखकर उसका पारा सातवें आसमान पर पहुँच गया
थाली को झटका देकर उसने दूर खिसका दिया।
ग. महरी दो बासी रोटी लेने आयी थी।
घ. कमला ने बासी रोटियों को चूमकर सिर माथे से लगाया।
ङ. अन्न से शरीर में शक्ति आती है।
च. उसने निश्चय किया कि अब कभी वह अन्न का निरादर नहीं करेगा।
6. निम्न शब्दों के अर्थ लिखिए :
क. इधर-उधर बिखरा हुआ ख. अपमान
ग. मानसिक शिथिलता घ. निर्णय
ङ. अनादर च. दूसरे से ली जाने वाली सलाह
छ. दिखाई दे सके ज. विकास हुआ
झ. दोषी

Semester – II

English

Lesson –1 : Androcles And The Lion

Comprehension

1. (a) (iii) (b) (iii) (c) (ii)
(d) (i) (e) (iii)
2. (a) Androcles was a slave in Greece.
(b) He left his master's house because his master tortured him much.
(c) He spent his night in a cave in the jungle.
(d) The lion was lame because a thorn ran through his paw.
(e) No, the lion did not rush upon Androcles.
(f) Androcles pulled the thorn out of lion's paw.
(g) Androcles satisfied his hunger by eating rabbit.
(h) The lion did not attack Androcles, though it was hungry for sometime because the lion recognized him and began to lick his feet.

Word Knowledge

- | | | |
|------------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1. (a) Androcles | (b) evening | (c) walking |
| (d) search | (e) roasted | (f) recognized |
| 2. impolite | dislike | imperfect |
| disability | unhappy | unlock |
| impatient | unkind | unfold |
| disadvantage | disbalance | unwanted |

Grammar Skill

- | | | |
|--------------|----------|------------|
| 1. quietly | loudly | happily |
| angrily | verbally | laughingly |
| 2. (a) in | (b) on | (c) in |
| (d) for | (e) into | (f) from |
| 3. (a) false | (b) true | (c) true |
| (d) false | (e) true | (f) false |

Composition

wind	sun	king
melts	bring	Earth
stronger	than	prove
blew	man	beside
_____	sun	sun
man	the	wind

Lesson – 2 : Is This The End Of Life?

Comprehension

- (a) (iii) (b) (i) (c) (iii)

(d) (ii)
- (a) Channa was the charioteer of prince Siddhartha.

(b) Siddhartha saw an old man who was weak and feeble.

(c) Siddhartha asked Channa, "Who is that man? Why is he weak and feeble? Why is he asking for other person's help?"

(d) Channa replied that he was an old man and his body was weak. He was unable to move without the help of other person. He might fall so he was crying for help.

(e) The prince saw a sick man on his second visit.

(f) Channa said, "The man is sick and crying because he is suffering from some disease. Everybody has to be passed from this pitiful condition. You and me also will have to face this problem."
- (a) Siddhartha (b) Channa (c) Siddhartha

(d) Siddhartha (e) Channa

Word Knowledge

- lifeless construct/make try

sadness weep
- A B

Channa was the charioteer of the prince

pyre a heap of wood for burning a dead body

- | | | |
|-----------|--|--|
| bier | a frame of bamboos or wooden strips to carry a dead body | |
| feeble | weak | |
| problem | difficulty | |
| pleasures | comforts | |
3. (a) wife (b) Channa (c) unable
(d) disease (e) wood

Grammar Skill

1. speaker seeker
writer reader
puller teacher
doer builder
cultivator runner
2. (a) We have written letters.
(b) She has given a test.
(c) Manoj has left the school.
(d) They have scored 100 runs.
(e) The sun has risen yet.
3. (a) true (b) false (c) false
(d) true (e) true

Composition

alone	suddenly	where
lamb	heels	ran after
took	wolf	lamb
temple	determined	may
I	be	away

Lesson – 3 : How Beautiful Is The Rain!

Comprehension

1. (a) (ii) (b) (i)
(c) (ii) (d) (iii)
2. (a) Because the rain washes away the mud of the lane.

- (b) The sound of the rain drops is clatter and it is compared to the tramp of hoofs.
- (c) Swift, roars.
- (d) The poet looks across the window pane the pouring of rain.
- (e) The poet of the poem is H.W. Longfellow.

Word Knowledge

1. lane street
heat hoofs
spout rain
roars tide

2. ***A***

The bursting of a balloon
The falling of water
The fast blowing of the wind
The striking of coins
The tramping of hoofs
The striking of arms

B

banging
rippling
whistling
clanging
clattering
jingling

3. fiery clatters
tide lane

Grammar Skill

1. (a) monthly (b) directly (c) bravely
(d) boldly (e) gracefully
2. hasn't haven't hadn't
isn't aren't amn't
don't willn't

Composition

greedy	went	search
did not	way	grapes
vine	able	vine
became	said	grapes

Lesson – 4 : The Sunderbans

Comprehension

1. (a) (iii) (b) (i) (c) (iv)
(d) (i)
2. (a) The Sunderbans Delta is located in West Bengal.
(b) The jute is a fibre crop of which brooms and sacks are made.
(c) They are chiefly fishermen and earn their bread by fishing and collecting honey from the remote areas of Sunderbans.
(d) Sometimes the tigers attack the fishermen. These fishermen put a mask of man's face behind their face. The tiger takes it the real mouth face and it guards the fishermen from the tigers.
(e) The Bandhav Garh National Park is located in the Sunderbans Delta.

Word Knowledge

1. (a) large (b) bog
(c) very (d) jute
2. (a) pickle (b) onion (c) sugar
(d) rat (e) note-book
3. bitter weak
stall brilliant
roe give
small unreal

Grammar Skill

1. (a) Munendera ran fast but he missed the school bus.
(b) He was ill so he did not go to school.
(c) She ate food and went to her school.
(d) Run fast or you may miss the train.
(e) Sit down or get out.
2. ***Comparative*** ***Superlative***
bigger biggest
larger largest
Comparative ***Superlative***

smaller	smallest
sadder	saddest
stronger	strongest
heavier	heaviest
cleverer	cleverest
shorter	shortest
higher	highest
colder	coldest

3. (a) Mother gave me a ball.
 (b) Reema bought a new cricket bat.
 (c) A goat has thin legs.
 (d) We saw a big fish in the lake.
 (e) It is a beautiful flower.
4. (a) false (b) true (c) true
 (d) true (e) true

Composition

It is a computer-set.

It has a clear screen (monitor).

It has a mouse.

It has a CPU.

It has a keyboard.

The CPU is called the brain of the computer.

It is helpful to us in many ways.

Lesson – 5 : The Discovery Of South Pole

Comprehension

1. (a) (iii) (b) (iii)
 (c) (i) (d) (iii)
2. (a) Captain Cook was a famous traveller.
 (b) He told the people about the presence of seals and whales in southern ocean.
 (c) Captain Robert Falcon Scott started a journey towards the South pole of Norway.
 (d) He saw the hoisting flag of Norway on the South

Pole.

- (e) Roald Amandson went first to the South Pole.
- (f) Captain Robert Falcon Scott was much disappointed as he would not reach the South Pole first of all and was sad heartedly.

Word Knowledge

- | | | | |
|----|-----------|-----------|---------|
| 1. | A | B | |
| | polar | bear | |
| | sand | wich | |
| | snow | balls | |
| | North | pole | |
| | heart | attack | |
| 2. | A | B | |
| | famous | notorious | |
| | proper | improper | |
| | costly | cheap | |
| | bright | dull | |
| | much | less | |
| 3. | 1. snow | 2. tree | 3. wood |
| | 4. forest | 5. sea | 6. lake |
| | 7. man | 8. ocean | 9. moon |
| | 10. sun | | |

Grammar Skill

- | | | | |
|----|------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. | (a) into | (b) beside | (c) in |
| | (d) under | (e) on | |
| 2. | (a) chirps | (b) hoots | (c) trumpets |
| | (d) caws | (e) hisses | |
| 3. | (a) false | (b) false | (c) true |
| | (d) false | (e) true | |
| 4. | (a) go | (b) cooks | (c) makes |
| | (d) stop | (e) moves | (f) arrives |

Composition

An elephant is a strong animal. It has four fat legs. It lives in the herd. It goes to river daily. It baths in water. Its trunk carries heavy loads. It lives in the forest. It eats bananas and sugar-canes.

Lesson – 6 : A Village Fair

Comprehension

1. (a) (iii) (b) (i) (c) (i)
(d) (i) (e) (iv)
2. (a) The fair was in Haripur.
(b) Mona, her brother Golu and her parents along with the family of Bashir uncle were going to the fair.
(c) Bashir was the uncle and Parveen was the auntie of Mona.
(d) Mona and her parents went to the fair by the tractor trolley of uncle Bashir.
(e) Mona bought a beautiful doll and Golu bought a toy train.
(f) Uncle Bashir and Mona's father bought bells for bullocks.
(g) Children saw the circus and magic show in the fair.

Word Knowledge

1. (a) new (b) no (c) hungry
(d) Golu (e) stalls (f) us
2. doctor driver bell boy
field nurse people head

Grammar Skill

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) There is a (ii) Mona (iii) Golu (iv) Go ahead (v) After some minutes (vi) There were stalls | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. B <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (f) fair in Haripur today. (c) is wearing a new frock. (a) bought a toy train. (d) I came after giving fodder to the cows. (b) the trolly was near the fair. (e) of sweets, toys, etc in |
|---|--|

the fair.

2. (a) many (b) much (c) much
(d) many (e) much (f) many
3. sister girl
queen cow
woman mother
aunt lioness
tigress daughter
pea hen sita
4. (a) true (b) false (c) false
(d) false (e) true (f) true

Composition

It is a play ground.

Players are playing cricket in it.

The umpire is standing near the pitch.

The bowler is throwing the ball.

The batsman is batting.

Fielders are fielding in the field.

Lesson – 7 : Know About The Tiger

Comprehension

1. (a) (iii) (b) (iv) (c) (ii)
(d) (iii) (e) (i)
2. (a) Nainital is in Uttarakhand.
(b) The guide ask the writer to hire a glass jeep.
(c) The Tiger is the fastest animal.
(d) Corbett National Park.
(e) Old and sick tigers became unable to hunt so they become man eaters.
(f) Project Tiger.
(g) Deer, sambhar, tiger, lion, etc.
(h) Deer, sambhar, cow, goat, sheep, etc.

Word Knowledge

1. (a) maneaters (b) sambhar (c) coat
(d) cave/forest (e) tiger
2. (a) guide (b) bungalow (c) hire
(d) famous (e) until

Grammar Skill

1. (a) where (b) how (c) when
(d) what (e) which (f) why
2. (a) tail (b) tale (c) two
(d) hour (e) our
3. (a) true (b) false (c) true
(d) false

Composition

Do yourself.

Lesson – 8 : I Wonder Why?

Comprehension

1. (a) (ii) (b) (iii) (c) (i)
(d) (i)
2. (a) The boy wonders to see the natural gifts like green grass, wind, the moon, the rainbow, stars, etc.
(b) No, the boy has not seen the wind.
(c) No, I have not seen the wind.
(d) No, anyone has not seen the wind.
(e) God lights the stars when they blow out.
(f) The flaffy clouds hang so high.
3. (a) I wonder why the grass is green,
(b) Who taught the birds to build a nest,

Word Knowledge

seen	about	nest
high	round	why

Grammar Skill

1. (a) I shall read the book.
(b) I shall skip with a rop.
(c) I shall wash clothes under the tap.
(d) I shall worship in the church.
(e) I shall make a drawing with brush and colour.

- (f) I shall go to school.
2. (a) Mohan reads his book.
 (b) Ravi makes a kite with black paper.
 (c) She does her work properly.
 (d) The mango falls from the tree.
 (e) The monkey tears his shirt.

Composition

Do Yourself

EVS

Lesson – 1 : Our Families

1. (a) (ii) nuclear family (b) (iii) big family
 (c) (iv) all of these (d) (i) joint family
2. (a) True (b) False
 (c) True (d) False
3. (a) good (b) twin
 (c) joint (d) happy
4. **A** **B**
 (a) Dinner 4. evening meal
 (b) Big family 3. more than four members
 (c) Nuclear family 2. maximum 3 or 4 members
 (d) Joint family 5. many members
 (e) Shoaib 1. twin of Sahil
5. (a) No, I don't live in a nuclear family. I live in a joint family.
 (b) A family with many members is called a joint family.
 (c) A family with more than two children is a big family.
 (d) My grandfather helps me in my study.
 (e) My grandparents teach me good habits at home.

Lesson – 2 : Houses Around Us

1. (a) (iii) Jammu and Kashmir (b) (i) Kashmir
 (c) (iv) Himachal Pradesh (d) (iv) mud
 (e) (i) ice and snow
2. (a) False (b) False (c) True

- (d) True (e) True
3. A B
- (a) The Dal Lake 4. Jammu and Kashmir
- (b) Himachal Pradesh 3. snowfalls
- (c) Igloo 5. Eskimos
- (d) Carvan 2. gypsies
- (e) Tent 1. canvas
4. (a) Dal lake (b) Himachal Pradesh
- (c) stilts (d) Rajasthan
- (e) Wheels
5. (a) Houseboats are seen in Jammu and Kashmir.
- (b) Shanno is from Himachal Pradesh.
- (c) Houses made of stone or wood having sloping roofs are found in Himachal Pradesh.
- (d) Hosues on stilts are found in Asom.
- (e) Mud and thorny bush branches are used to make houses in Rajasthan.
- (f) An igloo is made of ice and snow.
- (g) Gypsies live in a house on wheels is called a caravan.
- (h) Tents are made of canvas.
6. Do Yourself

Lesson – 3 : Food We Eat

1. (a) (iii) family had eaten (b) (i) diseases
- (c) (i) body-building food (d) (iv) all of these
2. (a) True (b) False (c) True
- (d) False (e) True
3. (a) fruits and vegetables.
- (b) Milk, milk products, pulses, poultry or non-vegetarian food and vegetables.
- (c) sweets, rice, potatoes, butter and sugar.
- (d) special cakes.
- (e) salad.
4. (a) In olden times, the woman ate food after the family had their food.

- (b) Foods which help our body to grow tall, strong and muscular are called body-building foods. Example : milk, milk products, pulses, non-veg food, vegetables, etc.
- (c) Fruits and vegetables protect our body from diseases and keep it healthy. These are called protective foods.
- (d) Sweets, rice, potatoes, butter and ghee give us energy to work. These are called energy giving foods.

Lesson – 4 : Different Food

1. (a) (iii) plants and animals (b) (ii) leaves
(c) (iv) root (d) (i) flour
(e) (iv) all of these
2. (a) True (b) False (c) True
(d) True (e) True
3. (a) mainly (b) South India (c) dosa
(d) Gujarat (e) root
4. **A** **B**
 (a) Hot dog 4. USA
 (b) Chowmein 5. China
 (c) Pizza 1. Italy
 (d) Sandwich 2. England
 (e) Dalbhati Choorma 3. Rajasthan
5. (a) I like vegetarian food like chapati, vegetable, rice, pulses, curd and milk.
 (b) I dislike the most non-vegetarian food.
 (c) We get vegetables, wheat and fruits from plants.
 (d) We get milk, eggs and meat from animals.
 (e) Food like chapati with vegetables or stuffed paranthas and dairy products like milk, butter, curd, butter milk (lassi) is famous in Punjab.
 (f) Fish with rice is eaten in coastal areas.

Lesson – 5 : Preparing Food

1. (a) (iv) all of these (b) (i) potato

- (c) (iii) less oil (d) (iii) baking device
 (e) (iv) rolling chapati
2. (a) True (b) False (c) True
 (d) True (e) False
3. **A** **B**
- (a) Salad 5. onion
 (b) Cake 1. flour
 (c) Dosa 2. rice and pulse
 (d) Stuffed parantha 3. potatoes
 (e) Clay 4. angithi
4. (a) villagers (b) balls (c) rice
 (d) deep (e) idli
5. (a) Radish, carrot.
 (b) Potato, cauliflower.
 (c) Potato, cabbage.
 (d) Rice, pulses.
 (e) Puri, tikki.
6. Pulao - boiled Dosa - fried
 Burger - baked Roti - roasted
 Samosa - fried Cucumber - raw
 Idli - steamed Biscuits - baked
 Apple - raw

Lesson – 7 : Work And Fun

1. (a) (iii) occupation (b) (i) agriculture
 (c) (iii) happiness (d) (iv) all of these
 (e) (i) 14 years (f) (iii) competitive sport
 (g) (ii) hide and seek (h) (i) hide and seek
2. (a) crops (b) money (c) comfortable
 (d) slums (e) famous (f) 14th
 (g) I spy (h) chain
3. **A** **B**
- (a) Doctor 3. cures the disease

- | | | |
|-------------|--------------------|--|
| (b) Teacher | 4. teaches us | |
| (c) Potter | 5. makes pots | |
| (d) Barber | 2. cuts our hair | |
| (e) Cobbler | 1. mends our shoes | |
4. (a) False (b) True (c) True
 (d) False (e) False (f) True
 (g) False (h) True
5. (a) Postman, tailor.
 (b) The work done to earn money is called an occupation.
 (c) To grow crops, fruits and vegetables to earn money is called agriculture.
 (d) Farmer follows agriculture as an occupation.
 (e) Everyone works to earn money for a comfortable life. To enjoy this money and comfort, we must have some time to relax. This time is called leisure time.
 (f) Many people do some work to enjoy themselves, such work is called a hobby.
 (g) Yes, a maid servant comes to work in my house.
 (h) Poor children who collect things from garbage bins live in unclean slums.
 (i) I spy, Kabaddi.
 (j) Chain
 (k) Chain : To play chain first a child runs after another and catches him, then both of them hold hands and catch the third. Now, the third holds their hands and so a chain keeps forming and the chain target one person to catch him.
 (l) Two indoor games : Ludo, chess.
 Two outdoor games : Cricket, badminton.

Lesson – 8 : Safety And First Aid

1. (a) all of these (b) both of these
 (c) both of these
2. (a) Safety rules (b) moving (c) bare
 (d) accident (e) green

3. (a) True (b) False (c) True
(d) True (e) True
4. (a) Nylon and polyester clothes.
(b) At zebra crossing.
(c) Electrical switch
(d) Blade
5. a. When people are careless or in a hurry.
b. Two safety rules, while walking on road are :
(i) walk on the footpath or on the left hand side of the road.
(ii) Cross the road at zebra crossing.
c. We should not play carelessly to avoid accidents and to keep us safe and healthy.
d. To protect ourself from getting an electric shocks.
e. The first help that is given to an injured person or sick person before the doctor comes, is called as first aid.

Lesson – 9 : Communications Today

1. (a) (ii) Goa (b) (i) post office
(c) (iii) mail vans (d) (iii) another country
(e) (i) mobile phone
2. (a) True (b) False (c) True
(d) False (e) True
3. **A** **B**
(a) Inland letter 5. post office
(b) Aerogram 2. foreign countries
(c) Telegram 3. quicker messages
(d) Mobile phone 4. STD or ISD
(e) Computer 1. e-mails
4. (a) office (b) mass communications
(c) radio (d) Mobile phone (e) ISD
5. (a) We can get inland letters and postcard from post office.

- (b) Postman collects the letters from letter box.
 - (c) An aerogram is a letter which is sent to someone in another country.
 - (d) Telegrams is used to send urgent messages.
 - (e) Subscriber Trunk Dialling.
 - (f) An ISD call is made to talk someone in another country.
 - (g) Newspaper, magazines.
6. Mobile Phone
 7. Computer set, Fax-machine.

Lesson – 10 : Textiles We Use

1. (a) (i) weaving machine (b) (iii) print the cloth
(c) (iv) Bihar (d) (iv) all of these
(e) (ii) both ladies and gents
2. (a) True (b) False (c) True
(d) True (e) False
3. **A** **B**

(a) Ikat	5. Odisha
(b) Phiran	4. Kashmir
(c) Phulkari	1. Punjab
(d) Glass mirror embroidery	2. Gujrat
(e) Kantha	3. West Bengal
4. Wooden block print Kalamkari
Batik Print
5. (a) Different types of cloth material are called textile or fabrics.
(b) A loom is a machine on which different threads are woven together to get a pattern.
(c) Tie and dye is done in Rajasthan and Gujrat.
(d) To do ikat weaving, dried thick colourful threads are fixed on a loom for weaving cloth with designed pattern on them.
(e) Phulkari embroidery is done in Punjab.

Mathematics

Lesson – 1 : Fractional Numbers

Exercise 1

1. Do yourself

2. (a) $\frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{4}$ (b) $\frac{3}{6}, \frac{3}{6}$ (c) $\frac{6}{9}, \frac{3}{9}$
3. (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 6 (d) 9
4. (a) three-fifths (b) five-ninths
(c) eight-ninths (d) four-sevenths
(e) nine-tenths (f) six-eighths
5. (a) $\frac{7}{8}$ (b) $\frac{1}{6}$ (c) $\frac{3}{7}$ (d) $\frac{3}{8}$
(e) $\frac{2}{9}$ (f) $\frac{7}{9}$
6. (a) $\frac{2}{5}$ (b) $\frac{3}{7}$ (c) $\frac{5}{9}$ (d) $\frac{8}{11}$
(e) $\frac{15}{17}$
7. (a) 3, 8 (b) 11, 13 (c) 13, 17 (d) 17, 25
(e) 19, 31

Exercise 2

1. (a) $\frac{2}{5} \times \frac{4}{4} = \frac{8}{20}, \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{5}{5} = \frac{10}{25}, \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{6}{6} = \frac{12}{30}$
- (b) $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{4}{4} = \frac{12}{16}, \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{5}{5} = \frac{15}{20}, \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{6}{6} = \frac{18}{24}$
- (c) $\frac{4}{7} \times \frac{4}{4} = \frac{16}{28}, \frac{4}{7} \times \frac{5}{5} = \frac{20}{35}, \frac{4}{7} \times \frac{6}{6} = \frac{24}{42}$
- (d) $\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{4}{4} = \frac{12}{20}, \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{5}{5} = \frac{15}{25}, \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{6}{6} = \frac{18}{30}$
- (e) $\frac{2}{9} \times \frac{4}{4} = \frac{8}{36}, \frac{2}{9} \times \frac{5}{5} = \frac{10}{45}, \frac{2}{9} \times \frac{6}{6} = \frac{12}{54}$

$$2. \quad (a) \quad \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{4}{4} = \frac{4}{16}$$

$$(b) \quad \frac{16}{25} \times \frac{2}{2} = \frac{32}{50}$$

$$(c) \quad \frac{15}{20} \div \frac{5}{5} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$(d) \quad \frac{9}{21} \div \frac{3}{3} = \frac{3}{7}$$

$$(e) \quad \frac{6}{7} \times \frac{4}{4} = \frac{24}{28}$$

$$(f) \quad \frac{7}{9} \times \frac{7}{7} = \frac{49}{63}$$

$$3. \quad (a) \quad \frac{8}{20} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{10}{25}$$

$$= \frac{8}{20} \times \frac{10}{25}$$

$$= 8 \times 25 = 200 \quad \text{and} \quad 20 \times 10 = 200$$

\therefore they both are equivalent fractions.

$$(b) \quad \frac{4}{6} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{12}{18}$$

$$= \frac{4}{6} \times \frac{12}{18}$$

$$= 4 \times 18 = 72 \quad \text{and} \quad 6 \times 12 = 72$$

\therefore they both are equivalent fractions.

$$(c) \quad \frac{4}{16} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{16}{48}$$

$$= \frac{4}{16} \times \frac{16}{48}$$

$$= 4 \times 48 = 192 \quad \text{and} \quad 16 \times 16 = 256$$

\therefore they both are not equivalent fractions.

$$(d) \quad \frac{6}{8} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{12}{21}$$

$$= \frac{6}{8} \times \frac{12}{21}$$

$$= 6 \times 21 = 126 \text{ and } 8 \times 12 = 96$$

\therefore they both are not equivalent fractions.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(e)} \quad & \frac{3}{15} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{4}{20} \\ & = \frac{3}{15} \times \frac{4}{20} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 3 \times 20 = 60 \text{ and } 15 \times 4 = 60$$

\therefore they both are equivalent fractions.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(f)} \quad & \frac{4}{12} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{5}{16} \\ & = \frac{4}{12} \times \frac{5}{16} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 4 \times 16 = 64 \text{ and } 12 \times 5 = 60$$

\therefore they both are not equivalent fractions.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(g)} \quad & \frac{8}{12} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{14}{21} \\ & = \frac{8}{12} \times \frac{14}{21} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 8 \times 21 = 168 \text{ and } 12 \times 14 = 168$$

\therefore they both are equivalent fractions.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(h)} \quad & \frac{9}{27} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{1}{3} \\ & = \frac{9}{27} \times \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 9 \times 3 = 27 \text{ and } 27 \times 1 = 27$$

\therefore they both are equivalent fractions.

Exercise 3

$$1. \quad (a) \quad \frac{5}{7} \times \frac{6}{7} \\ = 35 < 42$$

$$= \frac{5}{7} < \frac{6}{7}$$

$$(b) \quad \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{3}{8} \\ = 24 > 15$$

$$= \frac{3}{5} > \frac{3}{8}$$

$$(c) \quad \frac{9}{10} \times \frac{3}{10} \\ = 90 > 30 \\ = \frac{9}{10} > \frac{3}{10}$$

$$(d) \quad \frac{5}{12} \times \frac{5}{14} \\ = 70 > 60 \\ = \frac{5}{12} < \frac{5}{14}$$

$$(e) \quad \frac{6}{8} \times \frac{7}{8} \\ = 48 < 56 \\ = \frac{6}{8} < \frac{7}{8}$$

$$(f) \quad \frac{16}{19} \times \frac{16}{25} \\ = 400 > 304$$

$$= \frac{16}{19} > \frac{16}{25}$$

$$(g) \quad \frac{4}{9} \times \frac{7}{9} \\ = 36 < 63$$

$$= \frac{4}{9} < \frac{7}{9}$$

$$(h) \quad \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{8} \\ = 24 > 12$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} > \frac{3}{8}$$

$$(i) \quad \frac{12}{39} \times \frac{12}{19} \\ = 248 < 408$$

$$= \frac{12}{39} < \frac{13}{19}$$

$$(j) \quad \frac{7}{9} \times \frac{5}{9} \\ = 63 > 45$$

$$= \frac{7}{9} > \frac{5}{9}$$

(k) (l) Do Yourself

$$2. \quad (a) \quad \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{1}{5}$$

$$10 > 5$$

$$= \frac{2}{5} > \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{5} \text{ is smaller}$$

$$(b) \quad \frac{4}{9} \times \frac{4}{5}$$

$$20 < 36$$

$$= \frac{4}{9} < \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\therefore \frac{4}{9} \text{ is smaller}$$

$$(c) \quad \frac{21}{25} \times \frac{19}{25}$$

$$525 > 475$$

$$= \frac{21}{25} > \frac{19}{25}$$

$$\therefore \frac{19}{25} \text{ is smaller}$$

$$(d) \quad \frac{6}{11} \times \frac{6}{8}$$

$$48 < 66$$

$$\frac{6}{11} < \frac{6}{8}$$

$$\therefore \frac{6}{11} \text{ is smaller}$$

$$(e) \quad \frac{5}{16} \times \frac{5}{13}$$

$$65 < 80$$

$$= \frac{5}{16} > \frac{5}{13}$$

$$\therefore \frac{5}{16} \text{ is smaller}$$

$$(f) \quad \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{2}{13}$$

$$26 > 6$$

$$\frac{2}{3} > \frac{2}{13}$$

$$\therefore \frac{2}{13} \text{ is smaller}$$

$$(g) \quad \frac{8}{11} \times \frac{10}{11}$$

$$88 < 110$$

$$= \frac{8}{11} < \frac{10}{11}$$

$$\therefore \frac{8}{11} \text{ is smaller}$$

$$(h) \quad \frac{63}{100} \times \frac{79}{100}$$

$$6300 < 7900$$

$$\frac{63}{100} < \frac{79}{100}$$

$$\therefore \frac{79}{100} \text{ is smaller}$$

$$(i) \quad \frac{55}{94} \times \frac{64}{94}$$

$$4700 < 6016$$

$$= \frac{55}{94} < \frac{64}{94}$$

$$\therefore \frac{55}{94} \text{ is smaller}$$

$$3. \quad (a) \quad \frac{5}{8} \times \frac{5}{7}$$

$$35 < 40$$

$$\frac{5}{8} < \frac{5}{7}$$

$$(b) \quad \frac{3}{21} \times \frac{5}{21}$$

$$63 < 105$$

$$\frac{3}{21} < \frac{5}{21}$$

$$(c) \quad \frac{11}{13} \times \frac{11}{16}$$

$$176 > 143$$

$$\frac{11}{13} > \frac{11}{16}$$

$$(d) \quad \frac{3}{11} \times \frac{3}{16}$$

$$48 > 33$$

$$\frac{3}{11} > \frac{3}{16}$$

$$(e) \quad \frac{7}{17} \times \frac{10}{17}$$

$$119 < 170$$

$$\frac{7}{17} < \frac{10}{17}$$

$$(f) \quad \frac{7}{15} \times \frac{14}{15}$$

$$105 < 210$$

$$\frac{7}{15} < \frac{14}{15}$$

$$(g) \quad \frac{9}{11} \times \frac{9}{9}$$

$$81 < 99$$

$$\frac{9}{11} > \frac{9}{9}$$

$$(h) \quad \frac{11}{13} \times \frac{11}{15}$$

$$165 > 143$$

$$\frac{11}{13} > \frac{11}{15}$$

$$(i) \quad \frac{25}{39} \not> \frac{25}{27}$$

$$675 < 975$$

$$\frac{25}{39} < \frac{25}{27}$$

$$4. \quad (a) \quad \frac{1}{9}, \frac{8}{9}, \frac{3}{9}, \frac{7}{9}$$

In this question denominators are same.

$$\text{So,} \quad \frac{1}{9} < \frac{3}{9} < \frac{7}{9} < \frac{8}{9}$$

Hence, in ascending order we will write it as,

$$\frac{1}{9} < \frac{3}{9} < \frac{7}{9} < \frac{8}{9}$$

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

In this question denominators are same,

$$\text{So,} \quad \frac{1}{5} < \frac{2}{5} < \frac{3}{5} < \frac{4}{5}$$

Hence, in ascending order we will write it - as

$$\frac{1}{5} < \frac{2}{5} < \frac{3}{5} < \frac{4}{5}$$

$$(c) \quad \frac{11}{13}, \frac{7}{13}, \frac{5}{13}, \frac{9}{13}$$

In this question denominators are same.

$$\text{So,} \quad \frac{5}{13} < \frac{7}{13} < \frac{9}{13} < \frac{11}{13}$$

Hence in ascending order we will write it as

$$\frac{5}{13} < \frac{7}{13} < \frac{9}{13} < \frac{11}{13}$$

(d) $\frac{11}{25}, \frac{11}{27}, \frac{11}{13}, \frac{11}{19}$

In this question numerators are same.

So, $\frac{11}{27} < \frac{11}{25} < \frac{11}{19} < \frac{11}{13}$

Hence in ascending we will write it as

$$\frac{11}{27} < \frac{11}{25} < \frac{11}{19} < \frac{11}{13}$$

(e) $\frac{11}{55}, \frac{27}{55}, \frac{39}{55}, \frac{47}{55}$

In this question denominators are same.

So, $\frac{11}{55} < \frac{27}{55} < \frac{39}{55} < \frac{47}{55}$

Hence, in ascending order we will write it as

$$\frac{11}{55} < \frac{27}{55} < \frac{39}{55} < \frac{47}{55}$$

5. (a) $\frac{3}{7}, \frac{3}{8}, \frac{3}{10}, \frac{3}{5}$

In this question numerators are same.

So, $\frac{3}{5} > \frac{3}{7} > \frac{3}{8} > \frac{3}{10}$

Hence, in descending order we will write it as

$$\frac{3}{5} > \frac{3}{7} > \frac{3}{8} > \frac{3}{10}$$

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

In this question demoninators are same.

So, $\frac{7}{8} > \frac{5}{8} > \frac{2}{8} > \frac{1}{8}$

Hence, in descending order we will write it as

$$\frac{7}{8} > \frac{5}{8} > \frac{2}{8} > \frac{1}{8}$$

(c) $\frac{13}{27}, \frac{14}{27}, \frac{16}{27}, \frac{12}{27}$

In this question denominators are same.

So, $\frac{16}{27} > \frac{14}{27} > \frac{13}{27} > \frac{12}{27}$

Hence, in descending order we will write it as

$$\frac{16}{27} > \frac{14}{27} > \frac{13}{27} > \frac{12}{27}$$

(d) $\frac{10}{25}, \frac{9}{25}, \frac{16}{25}, \frac{13}{25}$

In this question denominators are same.

So, $\frac{16}{25} > \frac{13}{25} > \frac{10}{25} > \frac{9}{25}$

Hence in descending order we will write it as

$$\frac{16}{25} > \frac{13}{25} > \frac{10}{25} > \frac{9}{25}$$

(e) $\frac{5}{7}, \frac{5}{8}, \frac{5}{11}, \frac{5}{6}$

In this question numerators are same.

$$\text{So, } \frac{5}{6} > \frac{5}{7} > \frac{5}{8} > \frac{5}{11}$$

Hence in descending order we will write it as

$$\frac{5}{6} > \frac{5}{7} > \frac{5}{8} > \frac{5}{11}$$

Exercise 4

$$1. \quad (a) \quad \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1+1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$(c) \quad \frac{3}{8} + \frac{2}{8}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3+2}{8} = \frac{5}{8}$$

$$(e) \quad \frac{8}{13} + \frac{3}{13}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{8+3}{13} = \frac{11}{13}$$

$$(g) \quad \frac{11}{19} + \frac{4}{19}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{11+4}{19} = \frac{15}{19}$$

$$(i) \quad \frac{2}{10} + \frac{5}{10}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2+5}{10} = \frac{7}{10}$$

$$2. \quad (a) \quad \frac{4}{9} - \frac{2}{9}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4-2}{9} = \frac{2}{9}$$

$$(b) \quad \frac{2}{7} + \frac{3}{7}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2+3}{7} = \frac{5}{7}$$

$$(d) \quad \frac{6}{11} + \frac{4}{11}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{6+4}{11} = \frac{10}{11}$$

$$(f) \quad \frac{9}{32} + \frac{8}{32}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{9+8}{32} = \frac{17}{32}$$

$$(h) \quad \frac{5}{16} + \frac{8}{16}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{5+8}{16} = \frac{13}{16}$$

$$(b) \quad \frac{5}{8} - \frac{2}{8}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{5-2}{8} = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$(c) \quad \frac{7}{8} - \frac{2}{8}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{7-2}{8} = \frac{5}{8}$$

$$(e) \quad \frac{17}{19} - \frac{11}{19}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{17-11}{19} = \frac{6}{19}$$

$$(g) \quad \frac{35}{49} - \frac{11}{49}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{35-11}{49} = \frac{24}{49}$$

$$(i) \quad \frac{45}{69} - \frac{13}{69}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{45-13}{69} = \frac{32}{69}$$

$$3. \quad (a) \quad \frac{8}{21} + \frac{3}{21}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{8+3}{21} = \frac{11}{21}$$

$$(c) \quad \frac{19}{31} + \frac{8}{31}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{19+8}{31} = \frac{27}{31}$$

$$(e) \quad \frac{9}{20} - \frac{8}{20}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{9-8}{20} = \frac{1}{20}$$

$$(g) \quad \frac{21}{47} + \frac{10}{47}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{21+10}{47} = \frac{31}{47}$$

$$(d) \quad \frac{4}{5} - \frac{2}{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4-2}{5} = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$(f) \quad \frac{27}{46} - \frac{18}{46}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{27-18}{46} = \frac{9}{46}$$

$$(h) \quad \frac{61}{81} - \frac{9}{81}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{61-9}{81} = \frac{52}{81}$$

$$(b) \quad \frac{19}{25} - \frac{14}{25}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{19-14}{25} = \frac{5}{25}$$

$$(d) \quad \frac{37}{67} - \frac{25}{67}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{37-25}{67} = \frac{12}{67}$$

$$(f) \quad \frac{16}{33} - \frac{12}{33}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{16-12}{33} = \frac{4}{33}$$

$$(h) \quad \frac{4}{11} + \frac{5}{11}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4+5}{11} = \frac{9}{11}$$

$$(i) \quad \frac{68}{79} - \frac{31}{79}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{68 - 31}{79} = \frac{37}{79}$$

Exercise 27

1. Property Aman gave to his son = $\frac{3}{5}$

Property Aman gave to his daughter = $\frac{2}{5}$

Who got more property = $\frac{3}{5} > \frac{2}{5}$

Aman gave more property to his son by = $\frac{3}{5} - \frac{2}{5} = \frac{3-2}{5} = \frac{1}{5}$

2. Part of book Riya read in one hour = $\frac{3}{16}$

Part of book Kruti read in one hour = $\frac{5}{16}$

Who read more book = $\frac{3}{16} < \frac{5}{16}$

Kruti read more book by = $\frac{5}{16} - \frac{3}{16} = \frac{5-3}{16} = \frac{2}{16}$ or $\frac{1}{8}$

3. $\frac{9}{11} - \frac{7}{11}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{9-7}{11} = \frac{2}{11}$$

4. $\frac{18}{25} - \frac{6}{25}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{18-6}{25} = \frac{12}{25}$$

5. Money Renu spent on fruits = $\frac{6}{13}$

Money Renu spent on vegetables = $\frac{4}{13}$

Total money she spent = $\frac{6}{13} + \frac{4}{13} = \frac{6+4}{13} = \frac{10}{13}$

$$6. \text{ Work Rahul did on first day} = \frac{4}{9}$$

$$\text{Work Rahul did on second day} = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$\text{Work he did in two days} = \frac{4}{9} + \frac{1}{9} = \frac{5}{9}$$

$$7. \text{ Farmer ploughs his field on first day} = \frac{6}{13}$$

$$\text{Farmer ploughs his field on second day} = \frac{5}{13}$$

$$\text{Farmer ploughs his field in two days} = \frac{6}{13} + \frac{5}{13} = \frac{6+5}{13} = \frac{11}{13}$$

$$8. \text{ Part of book Vicky read in one hour} = \frac{15}{64}$$

$$\text{Part of book Renu read in one hour} = \frac{19}{64}$$

$$\text{Who read more book} = \frac{15}{64} < \frac{19}{64}$$

$$\text{Renu read more book by} = \frac{19}{64} - \frac{15}{64} = \frac{19-15}{64} = \frac{4}{64}$$

$$9. \text{ Population of city is women} = \frac{34}{103}$$

$$\text{Population of city is men} = \frac{61}{103}$$

$$\text{Population more in number} = \frac{61}{103} > \frac{34}{103}$$

∴ Men are more in population.

Lesson – 2 Geometry

Exercise 6

1. (a) square, EF, FG, GH, HE; E, F, G, H
- (b) triangle; PQ, QR, RP; P, Q, R
- (c) Rectangle; AB, BC, CP, DA; A, B, C, D

- (d) Circle; no side; no vertex
 - (e) Square; UV, VW, WX, XU; U, V, W, X
 - (f) Triangle; XY, YZ, ZX; X, Y, Z
 - (g) Rectangle; KL, LM, MN, NK; K, L, M, N
2. (a) four (b) three (c) No
(d) four (e) Yes
 3. (a) sides, square (b) opposite (c) 4, 4
(d) four, four (e) no, no

Exercise 7

1. (a) one (b) point (c) line
(d) no (e) two (f) one
2. (a) T (b) T (c) F
(d) T (e) F
3. (a) A, B, P, Q; AB, PB, BQ and PQ
(b) A, B, C, D, E, F; AB, BC, CD, DE, FE, FA
(c) P, Q, R, S; PQ, QR, RS, SP

Question No. 4 to 6 : Do yourself

Exercise 8

1. (a) Perimeter = sum of all sides
Perimeter = $2\text{cm} + 4\text{cm} + 3\text{cm} = 9\text{cm}$
- (b) Perimeter = Sum of all sides
Perimeter = $2\text{ cm} + 4\text{cm} + 2\text{ cm} + 4\text{ cm} = 12\text{ cm}$
- (c) Perimeter = sum of all sides
Perimeter = $2\text{ cm} + 2\text{ cm} + 2\text{ cm} + 2\text{ cm} = 8\text{ cm}$
2. Do yourself
3. Perimeter = $7 \times 4 = 28\text{ cm}$
4. Length of table = 48 cm
Breadth of table = 18 cm
Perimeter of a rectangle = $2(L + B)$

$$= 2(48 + 18)$$

$$= 66 \times 2 = 132\text{ cm}$$

5. Sides of the field are = 180 m, 160m, 150m and 120m
 Perimeter = $180 + 160 + 150 + 120 = 610$ m
 Cow grazes in two rounds = $610 \times 2 = 1220$ m

Lesson – 3, Money

Exercise 9

1. (a) Rupees twenty five and paise twenty five.
 (b) Rupees eight and paise seventy-five.
 (c) Paise seventy-five
 (d) Rupees fifteen and paise eighty
2. (a) ₹20.75
 (b) ₹30.60
 (c) ₹80
 (d) ₹0.78
3. (a) Rupees ninety paise eighty-five
 (b) Rupees sixty-four and paise eight
 (c) Paise eighty eight
 (d) Paise seven
 (e) Rupees seventy-five and paise eighty five.
4. (a) ₹25.75
 (b) ₹36.55
 (c) ₹42.05
 (d) ₹86.35
 (e) ₹97.09
5. (a) 8 rupees
 = 1 rupees = 100 paise
 = 8 rupees
 = 8×100
 = 800 paise
 (b) 15 rupees
 = 15 rupees

$$= 15 \times 100$$

$$= 1500 \text{ paise}$$

$$(c) \ 25 \text{ rupees} = 25 \times 100 = 2500 \text{ paise}$$

$$(d) \ 36 \text{ rupees} = 36 \times 100 = 3600 \text{ paise}$$

$$(e) \ 49 \text{ rupees} = 49 \times 100 = 4900 \text{ paise}$$

$$(f) \ 72 \text{ rupees} = 72 \times 100 = 7200 \text{ paise}$$

$$6. \ (a) \ ₹36.10 = 36 \times 100 + 10 = 3600 + 10 = 3610 \text{ paise}$$

$$(b) \ ₹55.85 = 55 \times 100 + 85 = 5500 + 85 = 5585 \text{ paise}$$

$$(c) \ ₹18.95 = 18 \times 100 + 95 = 1800 + 95 = 1895 \text{ paise}$$

$$(d) \ ₹40.08 = 40 \times 100 + 08 = 4000 + 08 = 4008 \text{ paise}$$

$$(e) \ ₹20.58 = 20 \times 100 + 58 = 2000 + 58 = 2058 \text{ paise}$$

$$(f) \ ₹0.75 = 0 \times 100 + 75 = 0 + 75 = 75 \text{ paise}$$

$$7. \ (a) \ 8 \text{ Rs. } 75 \text{ paise} = 8 \times 100 + 75 = 800 + 75 = 875 \text{ paise}$$

$$(b) \ 16 \text{ Rs. } 5 \text{ paise} = 16 \times 100 + 5 = 1600 + 5 = 1605 \text{ paise}$$

$$(c) \ 64 \text{ Rs. } 8 \text{ paise} = 64 \times 100 + 8 = 6400 + 8 = 6408 \text{ paise}$$

$$(d) \ 75 \text{ Rs. } 90 \text{ paise} = 75 \times 100 + 90 = 7500 + 90 = 7590 \text{ paise}$$

$$8. \ (a) \ 385 \text{ paise}$$

$$1 \text{ paise} = \frac{1}{100}$$

$$385 \text{ p} = \frac{385}{100} = 3.85 = ₹3.85$$

$$(b) \ 805 \text{ p} = \frac{805}{100} = 8.05 = ₹8.05$$

$$(c) \ 999 \text{ p} = \frac{999}{100} = 9.99 = ₹9.99$$

$$(d) \ 2817 \text{ p} = \frac{2817}{100} = 28.17 = ₹28.17$$

$$9. \ (a) \ 218 \text{ p} = \frac{218}{100} = ₹2.18$$

$$(b) 520p = \frac{520}{100} = ₹5.20$$

$$(c) 908p = \frac{908}{100} = ₹9.08$$

$$(d) 1505p = \frac{1505}{100} = ₹15.05$$

Exercise 10

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. ₹97.45 | 2. ₹133 | 3. ₹122.40 | 4. ₹177.38 |
| 5. ₹193.36 | 6. ₹168.77 | 7. ₹121.54 | 8. ₹149.19 |
| 9. ₹133.95 | 10. ₹65.79 | 11. ₹94.47 | 12. ₹127.06 |
| 13. ₹110.02 | 14. ₹173.15 | 15. ₹127.06 | 16. ₹215.65 |
| 17. ₹1064.80 | 18. ₹487.93 | 19. ₹36.33 | 20. ₹39.55 |
| 21. ₹46.57 | 22. ₹34.51 | 23. ₹27.50 | 24. ₹201.30 |
| 25. ₹30.91 | 26. ₹140.60 | 27. ₹114.30 | 28. ₹275.40 |
| 29. ₹405.39 | 30. ₹115.63 | 31. ₹26.15 | 32. ₹231.65 |

33. ₹99.60

- | | | |
|------------------------------|---|---------------|
| 34. Sneha bought a pen for | = | ₹15.25 |
| Sneha bought a note-book for | = | + ₹15.50 |
| Sneha bought a book for | = | + ₹29.95 |
| Money she spend in all | = | <u>₹60.72</u> |

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|----------------|
| 35. Money Nonu got from his father | = | ₹45.00 |
| Money Nonu got from his mother | = | + ₹40.50 |
| Money Nanu got from his grandfather | = | + ₹48.75 |
| Total money he got in all | = | <u>₹154.25</u> |

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|---------------|
| 36. Anju bought bread for | = | ₹10.00 |
| Anju bought butter for | = | + ₹20.50 |
| Anju bought eggs for | = | + ₹09.75 |
| Total money she spent in all | = | <u>₹40.25</u> |
| Money she gave to the shopkeeper | = | ₹100.00 |
| Money she will get back by shopkeeper | = | ₹100 – ₹40.25 |

$$\begin{array}{r}
 100.00 \\
 - 40.25 \\
 \hline
 59.75
 \end{array}$$

∴ Anju will get ₹59.75 from the shopkeeper.

Exercise 11

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1. \quad \text{₹} \quad \text{P.} \\
 8 \quad 35 \\
 \times \quad 8 \\
 \hline
 66 \quad 80
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2. \quad \text{₹} \quad \text{P.} \\
 11 \quad 25 \\
 \times \quad 5 \\
 \hline
 56 \quad 25
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 3. \quad \text{₹} \quad \text{P.} \\
 17 \quad 08 \\
 \times \quad 8 \\
 \hline
 136 \quad 64
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 4. \quad \text{₹} \quad \text{P.} \\
 10 \quad 05 \\
 \times \quad 4 \\
 \hline
 40 \quad 20
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 5. \quad \text{₹} \quad \text{P.} \\
 15 \quad 25 \\
 \times \quad 6 \\
 \hline
 91 \quad 50
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 6. \quad \text{₹} \quad \text{P.} \\
 19 \quad 50 \\
 \times \quad 4 \\
 \hline
 78 \quad 00
 \end{array}$$

$$7. ₹1031.10 \quad 8. ₹1457.10 \quad 9. ₹529.92 \quad 10. ₹867.65$$

$$11. ₹1198.80 \quad 12. ₹1701.24$$

$$13. \text{Cost of an envelope} = ₹1.75$$

$$\text{Cost of 15 envelopes} = ₹1.75 \times 15$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{₹} \quad \text{P.} \\
 1 \quad 75 \\
 \times \quad 15 \\
 \hline
 26 \quad 25
 \end{array}$$

$$\text{Cost of 15 envelopes} = ₹26.25$$

$$14. \text{Cost of one note-book} = ₹10.50$$

Cost of 9 note-books = ₹10.50 × 9

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{₹} \quad \text{P.} \\
 10 \quad 50 \\
 \times \quad 9 \\
 \hline
 94 \quad 50
 \end{array}$$

∴ the cost of 9 note-books = ₹94.50

$$\begin{array}{r}
 15. \text{ Cost of a chair} = ₹250.50 \qquad \text{₹} \quad \text{P.} \\
 \text{Cost of one table} = 8 \times 250.50 \qquad 250 \quad 50 \\
 \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \times \quad 8 \\
 \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \hline
 \therefore \text{ Cost of one table} = ₹2004 \qquad 2004 \quad 00
 \end{array}$$

Lesson – 4, Measurement of Time

Exercise 12

- | | | |
|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. 8:00 | 2. 9:20 | 3. 9:30 |
| 4. 4:30 | 5. 5:00 | 6. 5:45 |
| 7. 7:00 | 8. 8:10 | 9. 10:10 |
| 10. 3:45 | 11. 2:55 | 12. 12:00 |

13 to 24 – Do yourself

Exercise 13

- | | | |
|------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. (a) hour hand | (b) hour hand | (c) 60 minutes |
| (d) 60 seconds | | |
| 2. (a) 4:30p.m. | (b) 5:15a.m. | (c) 10:10a.m. |
| (d) 12:50a.m. | | |
| 3. (a) 7:30a.m. | (b) 6:30p.m. | (c) 5:30a.m. |

Exercise 14

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. (a) 1 minute | (b) 1 day | (c) 60 minutes |
| (d) 7 days | (e) 365 days | (f) 366 days |
| (g) December | | |
| 2. (a) 1 month = 30 days | | |
| 3 months = 30 × 3 = 90 days | | |

- ### Exercise 15

- 99

3. 18 hours 32 minutes

4. 1 hour 31 minutes

5. 1 hour 18 minutes

6. 10 hours 15 minutes

7. Hour Min.

Anuradha studies in morning = 2 10

Anuradha studies in evening = + 2 45

Time Anuradha spend studying = 4 55

8. Workers hired to work for = 8 30

Workers has worked for = + 3 20

Time worker has to work = 11 50

9. Film in cinema starts at = 6 15

Film in cinema lasts for = + 2 30

Time the film ends = 8 45

10. Boy came school at = 8 45

Boy was late by = - 0 30

School starts at = 8 15

Lesson – 5, Pictographs

Exercise 47

1. (a) elephants

(b) $20 + 10 + 40 + 25 + 30 = 125$

(c) Monkeys (d) 30 (e) 5

2. (a) Grapes (b) 10 (c) Papaya (d) 8

(e) About the children of a class and their favourite fruits.

3. (a) Friday, 45

(b) $15 + 40 + 35 + 30 + 40 + 45 + 25 = 210$

(c) Sunday, 15

(d) Monday and Thursday

Computer

Lesson –1 : LOGO : An Introduction

1. Oral questions :
 - (a) The triangular shape on the LOGO screen is referred to as turtle.
 - (b) Step 1 : Click on start button.
Step 2 : Click on program option.
Step 3 : Click on microsoft windows Logo.
Step 4 : Click on Microsoft Windows Logo sub option.
 - (c) MSW LOGO full form is :
Microsoft Windows Language of Graphic Oriented.
 - (d) Main screen is the home to the turtle.
 - (e) Two parts of LOGO screen is Main screen and Commander windows.
2. (a) (ii) (b) (i) (c) (ii)
(d) (iv) (e) (ii)
3. (a) ✓ (b) ✗ (c) ✓
(d) ✓ (e) ✓
4. (a) Language of Graphic Oriented
(b) triangular (c) commands
(d) Command list box (e) Input
5. (a) Parts of LOGO screen :
Logo screen consists of main output screen and command windows.
(b) Parts of commander windows are Input Box, command list box, and command buttons.
6. Give the use of following in LOGO :
 - (a) Reset Button : This button clears the logo output screen.
 - (b) Halt button : This button immediately stops logo from processing further.
 - (c) Turtle : Turtle is LOGO's pen.

7. (a) Logo is a simplest computer language, stands for language of graphic oriented. It is used to draw figures, type text and perform arithmetic calculations.
- (b) Commander window consists of all the tools you need to give commands to the turtle, in order to complete the desired text. It has many parts like commander, list box, input box and command buttons.
- (c) You can draw figures, type text and perform arithmetic calculations in LOGO.
- (d) LOGO helps to draw pictures, write text, do calculations and perform simple logical operations.
- (e) Debugging is the process of correcting the mistakes from the program.

Lesson – 2 : LOGO : Writing

1. Oral questions :
 - (a) Print Primitive is used for typing numbers in LOGO.
 - (b) Commander screen is used to display the result with the print primitive.
 - (c) Print command is used to type number or text in LOGO.
 - (d) Input box is used to give commands.
 - (e) Commander windows is the lower part of the logo screen consists of input box, command list box and command buttons.
2. (a) (iv) (b) (iv) (c) (iii)
 (d) (ii) (e) (iii)
3. (a) ✕ (b) ✓ (c) ✕
 (d) ✓ (e) ✕
4. (a) Instructions (b) Primitives
 (c) PR
 (d) Square brackets or double quotes
 (e) space
5. Complete the syntax in the following :

- (a) Syntax to write number
PRINT Number or PR Number.
 - (b) Syntax to write text :
PRINT "TEXT" or PR Text
 - (c) Syntax to clear the commander list box :
Clear Text or CT command
6. (a) Input box (b) Commander Window
(c) One (d) NO
(e) Print
7. (a) Syntax is the way of typing/writing the command.
(b) To type text or number in LOGO print command is used.
(c) To type text in LOGO the syntax used are square brackets ([]) or double quotes (" ").
(d) To clear the contents of commander list box CT (clear text) command is used.
- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>(e) PR</p> <p>(i) Full form of PR is Print</p> <p>(ii) It displays the text which you give it.</p> <p>(iii) It needs symbol like [] or " " to accept input.</p> | <p>CT</p> <p>(i) Full form of CT is clear text.</p> <p>(ii) It clears the list box screen.</p> <p>(iii) It doesn't need any symbol.</p> |
|--|---|

Lesson – 3 : LOGO : Drawing

1. Oral questions :
- (a) Logo stands for Language of Graphic Oriented.
 - (b) LOGO screen is Home position of turtle.
 - (c) Syntax must be followed.
 - (d) CS command erases the drawing on the main screen and make it ready for new drawing.
 - (e) To exit from LOGO type BYE in input box.

2. (a) (i) (b) (i) (c) (iv)
(d) (ii) (e) (iii)
3. (a) ✕ (b) ✕ (c) ✓
(d) ✓ (e) ✕
4. (a) Primitives (b) CS or clear screen
(c) LT or Left Turn (d) BK or Backward
(e) FD or Forward
5. Write the use of the following LOGO commands in short:
 - (a) RT : RT stands for Right Turn. It tells the turtle to take the right turn.
 - (b) FD : FD stands for forward. It tells the turtle to move in forward direction.
 - (c) Home : Home sends the turtle to its original position.
 - (d) CS : CS stands for clear screen. This commands erases the drawing on the main screen and make it ready for new drawing.
 - (e) LT : LT stands for Left Turn. This command tells the turtle that it has to take the left turn.
 - (f) BK : BK stands for Backward. It tells the turtle to move in backward direction.
6. (a) FD 80 (b) BK 90 (c) RT 90
(d) HOME (e) CS
7. (a) The LT command tells the turtle to take the left turn.
(b) To turn the turtle's head in the right direction by 120 steps RT 120 command is given.
(c) To move the turtle in backward direction by 90 steps type BK 90.
(d) Do Yourself
(e) To draw a triangle type :
FD 50
RT 90
FD 50
HOME

General Knowledge

Lesson –1 : Silent Letters & Homophones

- | | | | |
|----|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| A. | 1. l | 2. l | 3. s |
| | 4. K | 5. K | 6. K, gh |
| | 7. gh | 8. K | 9. c |
| | 10. W | 11. W | 12. b |
| B. | 1. Flee, Flea | 2. Die, Dye | 3. Bore, Boar |
| | 4. Heal, Heel | 5. See, Sea | |

Lesson – 2 : Similes

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------|----------|
| 1. Snow | 2. Coal | 3. Bat |
| 4. Glass | 5. Lion | 6. Bee |
| 7. Cucumber | 8. Gold | 9. Iron |
| 10. Fox | 11. ABC | 12. Lark |
| 13. Swan | 14. Peacock | 15. Lamb |

Lesson – 4 : Suitable Words

- | | | |
|---------------|------------|----------|
| 1. stationery | 2. dose | 3. meat |
| 4. weight | 5. clothes | 6. birth |
| 7. goat | 8. bear | 9. dyes |

Lesson – 5 : Abbreviations

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Alternate Current | 2. Direct Current, |
| 3. Before Current | 4. Physical Training |
| 5. Red Blood Corpscles | 6. White Blood Corpscles |
| 7. Schedule Caste | 8. Schedule Tribe |
| 9. Other Backward Caste | 10. Transfer Certificate |
| 11. Travelling Ticket Examiner | |
| 12. Junior Engineer | |
| 13. United Kingdom | |
| 14. United States of America | |
| 15. Intelligence Quotient | |

Lesson – 6 : Creature Quiz

- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| 1. Walrus | 2. Tailor bird |
| 3. Bison | 4. Kingfisher |
| 5. Dolphin | 6. Penguin |







Lesson – 7 : Interesting Creatures

- | | | |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. Walrus | 2. Eel | 3. Tortoise |
| 4. Toucan | 5. Nautilus | |

Lesson – 8 : On Money

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Lydia (now a part of Turkey) | 2. China |
| 3. Red | 4. Mint |
| 5. Barter System | 6. Money |
| 7. Silversmiths | |
| 8. The Reserve Bank of India, | |
| 9. Reserve Bank of India | 10. Rupee |

Lesson – 9 : Your's IQ

- | | | |
|--|--|------------|
| 1. 111 and 11111 | 2. 1000 and 10 | |
| 3. 250 and 500 | 4.  and  | |
| 5.  and  | 6.  and  | |
| 7. 16 | | |
| 8. (a) triangle | (b) hexagon | (c) circle |
| (d) square | (e) Pentagon | (f) angle |
| (g) semi circle | | |

Lesson – 10 : Solve And Show

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. (a) 8 and 64 | (b) 5 and 11 |
| (c) 15 and 30 | (d) 81 and 60 |

- | | |
|----------|--------|
| 2. (a) 4 | (b) 11 |
| (c) 28 | (d) 2, |
| 3. (a) > | (b) < |
| (c) > | (d) = |
| 4. (a) + | (b) - |
| (c) × | (d) ÷ |

Lesson – 11 : Signs And Symbols

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Dena Bank | 2. State Bank of India, |
| 3. Bank of Baroda | 4. Indian Overseas Bank |
| 5. Oriental Bank of Commerce | 6. Bank of India |
| 7. Punjab National Bank | 8. ICICI, |
| 9. HDFC | |

Lesson – 12 : Things At Home

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|
| 2. Fruits | 3. Flowers |
| 4. Vegetables | 5. Spices |
| 6. Ornaments | 7. Cereals |
| 8. Flavouring | 9. Crockery |
| 10. Cutlery | 11. Beverages |
| 12. Stationery | 13. Animals |
| 14. Birds | 15. Electric Appliances |

Lesson – 13 : Signs / Messages / Notices

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. In a petrol pump | 2. Library |
| 3. In front of a cinema hall | 4. On an aeroplane |
| 5. At the gate | 6. At the zoo, |
| 7. On an electric pole | 8. On a dustbin |
| 9. On the street | 10. In a garden |

Lesson – 14 : Continents And Oceans

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. Asia | 2. Antarctica |
| 3. Australia | 4. Antarctica |
| 5. Eurasia | 6. Asia |
| 7. Pacific | 8. Pacific |
| 9. Indian | 10. Atlantic |

Lesson – 15 : Countries, Capitals, Currencies And Emblems

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| 1. New Delhi | 2. Kangaroo |
| 3. Canadian Dollar | 4. Germany |
| 5. Washington D.C. | 6. Rose. |

Lesson – 16 : Around The World

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. Afghanistan | 2. Bangladesh |
| 3. China | 4. France |
| 5. Germany | 6. Sweden |
| 7. Congo | 8. Egypt |
| 9. Zimbabwe | 10. Canada |
| 11. Mexico | 12. Brazil |
| 13. Peru | 14. Australia |
| 15. New Zealand | |

Lesson – 17 : Country Quiz

1. Khalid Airport – Rhiad (Saudi Arab)
2. Statue of Liberty – New York (United States of America)
3. Mawsin Ram– Near Cherapunji in Meghalya (India)
4. Mahatma Gandhi Setu Patna (India)
5. London – Great Britain
6. The Great Barrier Reef (Australia)

Lesson – 18 : Scientific Phenomena

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. (a) Calories | 2. (b) Red, Concave |
| 3. (b) Binoculars | 4. (b) Inert gas |
| 5. (a) Concave | 6. (a) Rings on its trunk |
| 7. (b) 4°C | 8. (a) Atmospheric pressure |
| 9. (b) Diamond | 10. (a) – 40°C. |

Lesson – 19 : Scientific Name of Subjects

- | | | |
|---------|--------|--------|
| 1. (j) | 2. (a) | 3. (i) |
| 4. (e) | 5. (g) | 6. (c) |
| 7. (b) | 8. (d) | 9. (f) |
| 10. (h) | | |

Lesson – 20 : Human Body

- | | | |
|----|------------------------|---------------------|
| A. | 1. Two hundred and six | 2. Thirty-two |
| | 3. One | 4. Two |
| | 5. One | 6. Two |
| B. | 1. (f) | 2. (e) |
| | 3. (d) | 4. (a) |
| | 5. (b) | 6. (c) |
| C. | 1. Aristotle | 2. Hippocrates |
| | 3. John Mendel | 4. Karl Landsteiner |
| | 5. William Harvey | 6. Reiter |

Moral Values

Lesson – 1 : A Friend in Need ...

1. (a) (i) hunter in his net (b) (i) the deer
(c) (iv) all of these (d) (i) so greedy
2. A B
(a) Tortoise was caught in the net
(b) Crow acted as though he was pecking at the deer
(c) Deer suddenly got up and ran
(d) Mouse cut the net of the hunter
4. (a) The four friends were - a mouse, a crow, a deer and a tortoise.
(b) Whenever any of the friend was in need, the others always came to each other's aid.
(c) The tortoise had been trapped by a hunter in his net.
(d) Tortoise has been trapped in the net.
(e) Yes, the tortoise friends rescued him.

Lesson – 2 : The Bad Temper

1. (a) (i) one nail daily
(b) (ii) was short tempered
(c) (iii) drive rails into the backyard fence
(d) (ii) 35 nails into the fence
2. (a) Yes (b) No
(c) Yes (d) Yes

3. (a) Saral had a bad temper.
- (b) Saral's father was very worried because, he used to get angry at the smallest issues.
- (c) One day Saral's father gave him a bag of nails.
- (d) Saral father told him that every time he lost his temper, he must hammer a nail into the back of the fence.
- (e) On the first day Saral drive 35 nails into the fence.
- (f) Yes, at last Saral learn to control his anger.

Lesson – 3 : The Proud Red Rose

1. (a) (ii) rose was just like one of them
- (b) (ii) ugly
- (c) (i) warm
- (d) (iii) proud
2. (a) True (b) False
- (c) False (d) True
3. (a) spring (b) Red
- (c) roots (d) weather
4. (a) The red rose grow in a forest.
- (b) When pine tree saw rose, it said "What a beautiful flower. I wish I was as lovely as the rose".
- (c) Sunflower said to rose, "In this forest, there are many beautiful plants. You are just one of them."
- (d) Rose neighbour was cactus.
- (e) Rose saw sparrows stick their beaks into the cactus and then fly away.
- (f) Yes, cactus help the rose.
- (g) The rose learned a lesson that one should never be proud as God has made each one of us for a purpose.
- (h) Moral of the story is "Never be proud".

हिंदी

पाठ - 1 : ये सारे त्योहार

1. सही विकल्प पर सही (✓) का चिह्न लगाओ :
क. खुशी ख. दीपक जलाते हैं ग. प्रेम का
घ. गुलाल का ड. निशा
2. खाली स्थान भरिए :
क. बँध जाते ख. हुड़दंगों वाली ग. कपड़े सिलवाते
घ. क्रिसमिस ड. सज गए दिपक
3. सही मिलान कीजिए :
क. सुबह ख. नफरत ग. मृत्यु
घ. बहन ड. रात
4. सत्य/असत्य लिखिये :
क. असत्य ख. असत्य ग. सत्य
घ. सत्य ड. सत्य
5. निम्न प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :
क. त्योहार जीवन में खुशियाँ लाते हैं।
ख. दीपावली पर चारों ओर झिलमिल जगमग दिखायी देता है।
ग. भाई बहन का प्रेम अमर है याद दिलाता है घर आँगन।
घ. होली के त्योहार पर हुड़दंग अधिक होता है।
ड. ईद के अवसर पर लोग एक-दूसरे को गले लगाते हैं।
च. क्रिसमिस पर उपहार सेंट क्लॉज बाँटते हैं।
6. निम्न शब्दों के अर्थ लिखिए :
क. फैलना
ख. किसी काम को दुबारा करना
ग. सुखद
घ. कड़ा
ड. उछल कूद
च. आटे या मैदे के बहुत पतले सूत जो दूध या घी में पकाकर खाए जाते हैं।

पाठ - 2 : भाषा का महत्व

1. सही विकल्प पर सही (✓) का चिह्न लगाओ :
क. पुस्तकें ख. आदरयुक्त शब्दों का
ग. कृपया भोजन कर लें घ. इन तीनों का
2. खाली स्थान भरिए :
क. पुस्तकों ख. अपशब्दों
ग. अपना घ. हिंदी

3. सही मिलान कीजिए :

क. 9	ख. 10	ग. 3
घ. 2	ङ. 3	च. 8
छ. 8	ज. 7	झ. 6
ञ. 1		

4. सत्य/असत्य लिखिये :

क. सत्य	ख. असत्य	ग. सत्य
घ. सत्य	ङ. असत्य	च. सत्य

5. निम्न प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :

- क. हमें उनका सही-सही प्रयोग करना आना चाहिए। कभी-कभी एक गलत शब्द का प्रयोग सारा काम बिगाड़ देता है।
- ख. अच्छी भाषा सीखने में हमारी सबसे अधिक सहायता पुस्तकें कर सकती हैं।
- ग. भाषा के नियम पूरी तरह याद करने कठिन होते हैं, किन्तु यदि हम पढ़ने का अभ्यास बढ़ा लें तो हमें अपने आप ही भाषा को शुद्ध रूप में बोलना व लिखना आ जाता है।
- घ. समझदार व्यक्ति आदरयुक्त शब्दों को बोलेगा, जबकि मूर्ख दूसरों को पीड़ा पहुँचाने वाली भाषा बोलेगा।
- ङ. संत की भाषा में प्रेम व करुणा होगी। क्रोधी दूसरों के लिए अपशब्दों का प्रयोग करेगा।

6. निम्न शब्दों के अर्थ लिखिए :

क. कोशिश	ख. सबसे अधिक	ग. जो सामने मौजूद हो
घ. अंदाजा	ङ. दया	च. तुच्छ
छ. घमंडी	ज. अशुभ शब्द	झ. घटाना
ज. खास	ट. अंग से हीन	ठ. नतीजा
ड. इस्तेमाल	ढ. लापरवाह	

पाठ - 3 : संजीवनी बूटी

1. सही विकल्प पर सही (✓) का चिह्न लगाओ :

क. लक्ष्मण मूर्च्छित हो गए थे	ख. हनुमान
ग. औषधि	घ. आशा
ङ. नाड़ी	

2. खाली स्थान भरिए :

क. संकट	ख. औषधि
ग. पर्वत	घ. आपका

3. किसने, किससे कहा?

क. राम ने लक्ष्मण से	ख. हनुमान ने स्वयं से
----------------------	-----------------------

4. सत्य/असत्य लिखिये :

- | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|
| क. असत्य | ख. असत्य | ग. असत्य |
| घ. सत्य | ड. सत्य | |

5. निम्न प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :

- क. जॉय को अध्यापक ने चिट्ठी पिताजी को देने के लिए कहा।
ख. जॉय ने बताया कि उसने अध्यापक को वायदा किया है और वह चिट्ठी पिता जी को अवश्य देगा।
ग. जॉय ने एक बारगी वह चिट्ठी अपने जेब से निकाली और उसे नीचे फेंक दी।
घ. मैं तो इसके सौ टुकड़े कर कहीं फेंक देता, सौ झूठ बोल लेता या कुछ भी बहाना बना लेता, लेकिन इसे पापा तक कभी नहीं पहुँचाता अब जॉय पिघलने लगा।
ड. आज मैंने सिर्फ तुम्हारी खारित अध्यापक, माँ, पिता जी सब से धोखा किया है और तुम हो कि इतने स्वार्थी बनते हो यह बोलकर जॉय जोर-जोर से रोने लगा।
च. झाड़ियों में से चिट्ठी उठाते हुए विलियम के साथ यह दुर्घटना घटी कि वह तीस फीट नीचे गिर गया।
छ. होश में आने पर विलियम ने माँ से कहा कि मैं स्कूल से भागा नहीं था मैं तो बस स्विमिंग के लिए गया था।

6. निम्नलिखित के अर्थ लिखिए :

- | | | |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------|
| क. हठ | ख. खुदगरज | ग. सफल |
| घ. तैराकी | ड. धोखा | च. घुड़की |
| छ. अत्यधिक घबरा जाना | | |

पाठ - 5 : आजादी का मूल्य

1. सही विकल्प पर सही (✓) का चिह्न लगाओ:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| क. कमजोर व असावधान व्यक्ति को | |
| ख. व्यापार करने के बहाने | ग. विदेशों में भिजवा दी |
| घ. 15 अगस्त 1947 में | ड. गुलामी |

2. खाली स्थान भरिए :

- | | | |
|---------------|------------|------------------|
| क. अभिशाप | ख. जेल में | ग. 19 अगस्त 1947 |
| घ. स्वतंत्रता | ड. मजबूत | |

3. सही मिलान कीजिए :

- | | |
|------|------|
| क. 4 | ख. 5 |
| ग. 6 | घ. 7 |
| ड. 3 | च. 2 |
| छ. 1 | |

4. सत्य/असत्य लिखिये :

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| क. सत्य | ख. असत्य |
| ग. सत्य | घ. सत्य |
| ङ. सत्य | |

5. निम्न प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :

- क. कोई व्यक्ति गुलाम कमजोर व असावधान होने के कारण बन जाता है।
ख. अंग्रेजों ने भारतीय राजाओं में आपसी फूट डलवा दी जिससे भारतीय राजा प्रायः परस्पर लड़ने-झगड़ने में लगे रहते थे। धीरे-धीरे अंग्रेजों ने पूरे भारत को अपना गुलाम बना लिया।
ग. अंग्रेज भारतीयों के साथ कठोर व्यवहार करते थे।
घ. भगतसिंह, सुखदेव, राजगुरू।
ङ. स्वतंत्रता दिवस पर शहीदों को याद किया जाता है।
च. हमारी स्वतंत्रता कोई कभी न छीन सकें, हमें इसका भी ध्यान रखना चाहिए।

6. निम्न शब्दों के अर्थ लिखिए:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| क. वश में रखना | ख. स्वतंत्रता |
| ग. ताकतवर | घ. पशु-पक्षियों का टेढ़ा पंजा |
| ङ. लापरवाह | च. पराधीनता |
| छ. लांछन | ज. कपटी |
| झ. दो या दो से अधिक पक्षों में | ञ. लाचार |
| ट. आज्ञा | ठ. कष्ट |
| ड. परिणाम के रूप में | ड. नौका |

पाठ - 6 : सड़क की कहानी

1. सही विकल्प पर सही (✓) का चिह्न लगाओ :

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|---------|
| क. सलेटी | ख. दुर्घटनाएँ होती हैं। | ग. बुरा |
| घ. अच्छा व्यवहार करते हैं। | ङ. कूड़ा-करकट डालने से | |

2. खाली स्थान भरिए :

- | | | |
|--------|--------|----------|
| क. घर | ख. जोश | ग. आभूषण |
| घ. साफ | ङ. फल | |

3. सत्य/असत्य लिखिये :

- | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|
| क. सत्य | ख. सत्य | ग. सत्य |
| घ. सत्य | ङ. सत्य | |

4. सही मिलान कीजिए (वचन बदलिए):

- | | | |
|---------|---------|-----------|
| क. पतला | ख. भारी | ग. जोड़ |
| घ. काला | ङ. गरम | च. बदसूरत |
| छ. सुख | | |

5. निम्न प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :

- क. सड़क का शरीर बहुत सख्त। यदि मेरा शरीर सख्त न हो तो मुझ पर बड़े-बड़े वाहन कैसे चलेंगे? मुझ पर चलकर ही लोग अपनी मंजिल तक पहुँचते हैं।
- ख. सड़क को मोटा-पतला, हल्का-भारी, गोरा-काला कोई कैसा भी क्यों न हो, मुझे सभी लोग स्वीकार हैं।
- ग. जब बारिश होती है तो मेरे टूटे-बदन में जगह-जगह पानी भर जाता है तब लोगों को खुद ही दिक्कत है। ऐसे में मैं क्या करूँ-‘जैसी करनी, वैसी भरनी’।
- घ. लोगों की उमंग, उनके गीत और नृत्य से मेरे हृदय में नया जोश भर जाता है।
- ङ. सड़क को वो लोग बहुत पसन्द है जो उसके किनारों पर वृक्ष लगाते हैं।
- च. सड़क सभी लोगों के लिए है।
- छ. मेरी आपसे विनती है कि मुझे साफ-सुथरा रखें।

6. निम्न शब्दों के अर्थ लिखिए :

- | | | |
|-------------|----------------|---------|
| क. ढोना | ख. निर्दय | ग. बरात |
| घ. लापरवाही | ङ. क्षतिग्रस्त | च. मौन |
| छ. भलमनसी | ज. आभरण | झ. दिल |

पाठ - 7 : दृढ़ निश्चयी ध्रुव

1. सही विकल्प पर सही (✓) का चिह्न लगाओ :

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|
| क. दो | ख. धार्मिक व शांत स्वभाव |
| ग. बड़ा | घ. तपस्या |
| ङ. नारद जी ने | |

2. खाली स्थान भरिए :

- | | | |
|----------|---------|----------|
| क. अपमान | ख. गोद | ग. असंभव |
| घ. कठिन | ङ. विधि | |

3. किसने, किससे कहा :

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| क. ध्रुव की सौतेली माँ ने राजा से | ख. ध्रुव ने माँसे |
| ग. माँ ने ध्रुव से | घ. महर्षि नारद ने ध्रुव से |

4. सत्य/असत्य लिखिये :

- | | | |
|----------|---------|---------|
| क. असत्य | ख. सत्य | ग. सत्य |
| घ. असत्य | ङ. सत्य | |

5. निम्न प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :

- क. ध्रुव को दूसरी रानी के कहने पर राजा ने गोद से उतार दिया।
- ख. ध्रुव ने ईश्वर की गोद में बैठने का निश्चय किया।
- ग. ध्रुव की माँ ने यह समझाया कि ईश्वर को पाना सहज काम नहीं है इसके

लिए कठिन तपस्या करनी पड़ती है।

घ. नारद ने ध्रुव को भक्ति मार्ग का उपदेश दिया।

ड. ईश्वर ने उन्हें सबसे अधिक चमकने वाले तारे के रूप में, अपने पास आकाश में स्थान दिया। वह तारा 'ध्रुव तारा' कहा जाता है।

6. निम्न शब्दों के अर्थ लिखिए :

क. पुराना	ख. समय	ग. प्रणाली
घ. जगह	ड. मुँह	च. उपस्थित
छ. भगवान	ज. कोशिश	झ. अटल
ञ. धर्मशील	ट. अस्थिर	ठ. जन्मजात

पाठ - 8 : बसंत

1. सही विकल्प पर सही (✓) का चिह्न लगाओ :

क. आड़ू के	ख. बगीचे का मालिक	ग. फल
घ. टूटी दीवार को	ड. बालिका	

2. खाली स्थान भरिए :

क. गलीचा	ख. दीवार	ग. खुश
घ. बसंत	ड. बंद	

3. सही मिलान कीजिए:

क. लड़के	ख. बच्चे	ग. घोड़े	घ. बगीचे
ड. लड़कियाँ	च. बकरियाँ	छ. ऋतुएँ	

4. सत्य/असत्य लिखिये:

क. सत्य	ख. सत्य	ग. सत्य
घ. असत्य	ड. सत्य	

5. निम्न प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :

क. बसंत के आते ही बगीचा फूलों से लद जाता। कुछ दिन बाद वे फूल, फल बन जाते। ऐसे फल, जिन्हें खाने के लिए बालकों का ही नहीं, बड़े-बूढ़ों का मन भी ललचा उठता था।

ख. बगीचे में आड़ू के पेड़ थे।

ग. आड़ू का पेड़ बगीचे की शान था जो सदा सिर उठाए खड़ा रहता था।

घ. डरावने आदमी ने बच्चों को बगीचे में आने से रोकने के लिए बगीचे के चारों ओर पक्की दीवार बना दी।

ड. बसंत ऋतु फिर आई। बगीचे में फूल तो लगे पर उसमें वीरानी छाई रही। ना तो चिड़ियाँ चहकी और न ही भवरों का गुनगुनाना ही सुनाई पड़ा।

च. डरावना आदमी उठा और बच्चों के साथ खेलने लगा उसने बची हुई दीवार को भी अपने हाथों से गिरा दिया।

6. वाक्यांशों के लिए एक-एक शब्द लिखिए :

क. मासाहारी	ख. अनाथ	ग. सड़क
-------------	---------	---------

- घ. वायुयान ड. अमर
7. निम्न शब्दों के अर्थ लिखिए:
- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|----------------------|
| क. कठोर | ख. बहुत बड़ा | ग. आना |
| घ. देखना | ड. ऋतु | च. डरा हुआ |
| छ. मौसम का राजा | ज. स्कूल | झ. वीरान होने का भाव |
| ञ. अनुभव | | |

पाठ - 9 : सैर

- सही विकल्प पर सही (✓) का चिह्न लगाओ :
 क. आसमान में चन्द्रमा और तारों की सैर ख. पालना
 ग. प्यार के फूलों को घ. दुश्मनी
 ड. पालना
- खाली स्थान भरिए :
 क. डोरी ख. बैर ग. चन्द्रमा
 घ. चाँद-सितारे ड. टहलना
- सही मिलान :
 क. शशि ख. कुसुम ग. परमात्मा
 घ. दुनिया ड. गगन च. उल्लास
- सत्य/असत्य लिखिये :
 क. सत्य ख. सत्य ग. असत्य
 घ. सत्य ड. असत्य
- निम्न प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :
 क. इस कविता में कवयित्री चंदा की गलियों में घूमने की बात कर रही है।
 ख. कविता में तारों से हाल-चाल पूछने के लिए कहा गया है।
 ग. कवयित्री ने पालना आँगन में लटकाने की बात कही है।
 घ. संसार में कवयित्री प्यार से फूल बिखरेना चाहती है।
 ड. कवयित्री किसी से बैर करना नहीं चाहती।
- निम्न शब्दों के अर्थ लिखिए :
 क. भ्रमण ख. कत्था ग. रस्सी
 घ. दुश्मनी ड. छोटा झूला च. कूचा