SEMESTER – I

CLASS – 1

ENGLISH

1. MARY HAD A LITTLE LAMB READING

Reading :
1. False; 2. True; 3. False; 4. True; 5. True

Vocabulary :
Dog – Pup; Cow – Calf; Donkey – Foal;
Horse – Colt; Goose – Gosling

Grammar :
1. bench, hut, boy, sun, crow, grass, tree;
2. a. school; b. Minu, cap; c. cat, wool;
   d. father, fire–fighter;

Writing :
1. cat; 2. dog; 3. pen; 4. tin; 5. ball; 6. bird;
7. deer; 8. girl

Listening :
Sky – blue; grass – green; rose – red;
Sun – yellow; milk – white; mud – brown

2. DAY OUT AT THE ZOO

Reading :
1. To the zoo; 2. Peacock; 3. Water and food;
4. Bananas and peanuts

Vocabulary :
Sheep – baa baa; cow – moo moo; pig – oink oink;
duck – quack quack; cat – meow meow; dog – woof
woof

Grammar :
1. A; 2. An; 3. An; 4. An; 5. A; 6. An

Writing :
1. fly; talks; eats; chilli; nuts; free; tree; fruits; happy

Listening :
a. 5; b. 3; c. 10; d. 20; e. 9

3. BACK FROM THE GROCER'S

Reading :
1. cabbage, cauliflower, tomatoes, brinjals, capsicums,
pumpkins; 2. his mother was sick; 3. all apples fell on road;
4. busy road; 5. hugged his mother; 6. everyone helped
him

Grammar :
2. is; 3. are; 4. is; 5. is; 6. am; 7. am

Writing :
Fox-box; toy-boy; pot- hot; far-car; found-bound;
pay-day; cold-old; carrot-parrot

Listening :
Amina – painting; Zinia – playing with her dog; Ravi
- playing football; Lisa – sleeping; Jenny – doing homework

4. A FAMILY CHRISTMAS

Reading :
4-3-2-1-5

Vocabulary :
Accept all reasonable answers

Grammar :
teacher – teachers; slice – slices; egg – eggs; coat –
coats; shirt – shirts; station – stations; train – trains; book –
books; umbrella – umbrellas; park – parks; computer –
computers

Writing :
1. sliding; 2. skipping; 3. upside; 4. playing; 5. running

5. THE GOOSE THAT LAID GOLDEN EGGS

Reading :
1. Goose; 2. Golden; 3. Greedy

Vocabulary :
1. Egg; 2. Man; 3. Poor; 4. Goose; 5. Golden; 6. Greedy

Grammar :
1. Mumbai is a busy city.
2. Gopal, Reena and Meena are playing in the garden.
3. Paul's neighbours were very happy.
4. His brother's friends went to play.
5. Sam always bought his brother chocolate cakes.

Writing :
1. is; 2. are; 3. are; 4. are; 5. is

Listening :
2-4-1-3

MATHEMATICS

2. TWO DIGIT NUMBERS

Exercise – 1 :
i) 14, 15, 16   ii) 12, 13 ,14   iii) 13, 14; 16, 17, 18
iv) 17, 18, 19, 20

Exercise – 3 :
1. i) 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9   ii) 14, 15, 16, 17 iii) 21, 22, 23, 24
   iv) 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43
   v) 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50

2. 12, 19, 23, 28, 31, 36, 38, 41, 49, 8, 15, 17, 25, 30, 33, 42, 44, 48, 50

3. Three, Seven, Eleven, Seventeen, Twenty, Twenty-three, Twenty-seven, Thirty-two, Thirty-four, Thirty-eight, Thirty-nine, Five, Ten, Fourteen, Nineteen, Twenty-five, Thirty-one, Forty-three, Forty-four, Forty-seven, Forty-eight, Forty-nine, Fifty.

4. Eight - 8; Twelve - 12; Fourteen - 14;
   Twenty nine - 29; Thirty two - 32; Thirty four - 34;
   Forty one - 41; Forty five - 45; Fifty - 50

5. 3 - Three; 4 - Four; 7 - Seven;
   12 - Twelve; 15 - Fifteen; 19 - Nineteen;
   23 - Twenty three; 26 - Twenty six;
   30 - Thirty; 32 - Thirty two; 38 - Thirty eight;
   43 - Forty three; 45 - Forty five;
   48 - Forty eight; 50 - Fifty

Exercise – 4 :

1. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20
   22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30
   32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40
   41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50
   51, 52, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60
   61, 62, 63, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70
   71, 72, 73, 74, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80
   81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 87, 88, 89, 90
   91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98

2. i) 19, 20, 21, 22, 23   ii) 24, 25, 26, 28, 29
   iii) 14, 15, 17, 18, 21 iv) 31, 32, 34, 36, 37, 38
   v) 42, 44, 45, 46, 48, 50 vi) 57, 58, 60, 62, 64, 65
   vii) 63, 64, 65, 67, 68, 69, 70
   viii) 71, 72, 73, 75, 77, 78, 79
   ix) 81, 82, 83, 85, 88   x) 91, 93, 95, 96, 98, 99

4. Twelve – 12 Sixteen – 16 Twenty one – 21
   Twenty two – 22 Twenty seven – 27 Thirty three – 33
   Thirty seven – 37 Thirty nine – 39 Forty – 40
   Forty three – 43 Forty six – 46 Forty eight – 48
   Fifty one – 51 Fifty three – 53 Fifty six – 56
   Fifty nine – 59 Sixty – 60 Sixty two – 62
   Sixty four – 64 Sixty seven – 67 Seventy one – 71
   Seventy five – 75 Seventy nine – 79 Eighty two – 82
   Eighty five – 85 Eighty eight – 88 Eighty nine – 89
   Ninety – 90 Ninety four – 94 Ninety six – 96
   Ninety nine – 99

5. 11 – Eleven 44 – Forty four 74 – Seventy four
   17 – Seventeen 48 – Forty eight 79 – Seventy nine
   23 – Twenty three 50 – Fifty 80 – Eighty
   28 – Twenty eight 52 – Fifty two 85 – Eighty five
   32 – Thirty two 54 – Fifty four 91 – Ninety one
   35 – Thirty five 63 – Sixty three 93 – Ninety three
   39 – Thirty nine 66 – Sixty six 98 – Ninety eight
   41 – Forty one 71 – Seventy one

6. Twenty two – 22 Sixty seven – 67
   Twenty five – 25 Eighty three – 83
   Thirty four – 34 Eighty nine – 89

Thirty eight – 38 Ninety – 90
Forty one – 41 Ninety four – 94
Forty six – 46 Ninety six – 96
Fifty eight – 58 Ninety nine – 99
Seventy nine – 79

7. 7 – Seven 63 – Sixty three
   12 – Twelve 68 – Sixty eight
   19 – Nineteen 72 – Seventy two
   25 – Twenty five 78 – Seventy eight
   32 – Thirty two 85 – Eighty five
   38 – Thirty eight 87 – Eighty seven
   41 – Forty one 89 – Eighty nine
   44 – Forty four 95 – Ninety five
   57 – Fifty seven 98 – Ninety eight
   59 – Fifty nine

3. EXPANDED NOTATION

Exercise – 1 :

1. 20 + 7   2. 30 + 6   3. 40 + 8   4. 50 + 4
5. 60 + 9   6. 70 + 3   7. 80 + 1   8. 90 + 2
9. 10 + 2   10. 20 + 4   11. 30 + 2   12. 40 + 4
13. 50 + 0   14. 60 + 3   15. 80 + 4

Exercise – 2 :

ii) 39   iii) 42   iv) 58   v) 60   vi) 75
vii) 89   viii) 91   ix) 17   x) 22   xi) 46   xii) 55

4. ORDERING OF NUMBERS

Exercise – 1 :

i) 5   ii) 9   iii) 7   iv) 5   v) 7   vi) 3

Exercise – 2 :

i) 7   ii) 4   iii) 6   iv) 6   v) 5   vi) 1

Exercise – 3 :

8, 7, (5, 7), (3, 5), (2, 4), (4, 5), (5, 6, 7), (4, 5, 6, 7), (6, 7, 8, 9), (5, 6, 8), (2, 3, 4, 5)

Exercise – 4 :

7, 2, 6, (8, 7), (3, 2), (7, 6, 5), (5, 4, 3), (8, 7, 6, 5), (4, 3, 2, 1), (7, 6, 5, 4, 3), (8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 2)

Exercise – 5 :

AO	DO
1. 3, 4, 7, 8	8, 7, 4, 3
2. 2, 4, 6, 9	9, 6, 4, 2
3. 1, 4, 5, 8, 9	9, 8, 5, 4, 1
4. 1, 3, 4, 5, 7	7, 5, 4, 3, 1

Exercise – 6 :

1. 8, 10, 17, 20, 65, 83, 76, 12, 23, 37, 45, 68, 89, 95, 3, 31, 42, 54, 71, 93, 99

2. 4, 18, 30, 53, 69, 91, 2, 23, 36, 64, 80, 94, 13, 27, 42, 68, 82, 98

3. 6, 25, 41, 62, 85, 94, 13, 29, 48, 76, 88, 98, 17, 36, 54, 80, 91, 3

Exercise – 7 :

1. 10 > 9;   5 < 9;   3 = 3;
   15 > 13;   8 < 12;   6 = 6

2. <, =, >, <, =, >, <, =, <, >, >, >, >, >, >, =, <, >,
   <, >, >, <, =, >, >, <, >, =, <, >, >, >, <, =

3. 10 < 19;   23 > 21;   30 = 30;   42 > 10;
   64 < 70;   80 = 80;   16 < 19;   20 > 18;
   10 = 10;   90 > 45;   84 < 91;   71 > 65;
   99 > 88;

4. 5 1 4;   4 2 3;   5 10 6;   8 6 5;   2 4 6

5. ii) 8   iii) 10   iv) 17   v) 19   vi) 40
   vii) 33   viii) 46   ix) 89   x) 17   xi) 23
   xii) 72   xiii) 19   xiv) 29   xv) 91   xvi) 51
   xvii) 21

6. ii) 13   iii) 8   iv) 20   v) 26   vi) 10
   vii) 39   viii) 56   ix) 3   x) 11   xi) 14
   xii) 4   xiii) 10   xiv) 15   xv) 79   xvi) 3

5. CARDINAL NUMBERS

Exercise :

B – X; C – VIII; D – I; E – IV; F – VI; G – III;
H – IX; I – II; J – VIII

6. ADDITION

Exercise – 1 :

i) 3   ii) 6   iii) 10   iv) 7   v) 9   vi) 8

Exercise – 2 :

1. i) 4   ii) 6   iii) 7   iv) 6   v) 8   vi) 9   vii) 7

2. i) 3 + 3 = 6   ii) 5 + 4 = 9   iii) 2 + 7 = 9
   iv) 5 + 5 = 10   v) 4 + 4 = 8

Exercise – 3 :

1. 3, 6, 8, 8, 4, 10, 7, 9, 7, 5, 10, 9, 7, 4, 5, 10,
   9, 5, 8, 10, 3, 9, 6, 9, 10, 7, 10, 7, 9, 8

2. Row 1 : 3, 7, 3, 8, 9   Row 2 : 4, 5, 9, 8, 10
   Row 3 : 4, 7, 7, 5, 9   Row 4 : 2, 5, 8, 8, 10
   Row 5 : 8, 6, 6, 9, 9   Row 5 : 5, 7, 10, 10, 10

Exercise – 4 :

4, 3, 3, 4, 5, 6, 6, 7, 8, 8, 10, 8, 10

Exercise – 5 :

1. Row 1 : 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7
   Row 2 : 3, 4, 5, 6, 8
   Row 3 : 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
   Row 4 : 5, 7, 8, 9, 10

2. Row 1 : 7, 8, 9, 10
   Row 2 : 6, 7, 9, 10
   Row 3 : 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
   Row 4 : 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9

3. Row 1 : 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10
   Row 2 : 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
   Row 3 : 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
   Row 4 : 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
   Row 5 : 6, 7, 8, 9

Row 6 : 7, 8, 9, 10
Row 7 : 8, 9, 10
Row 6 : 9, 10

Exercise – 6 :

9, 8, 10, 13, 15

Exercise – 7 :

1) 5   2) 9   3) 12   4) 11

Exercise – 8 :

30, 90, 50, 80, 60, 80, 80, 90, 80, 40

Exercise – 9 :

Row 1 : 30, 70, 90, 40, 70, 90, 70
Row 2 : 70, 90, 80, 40, 60, 60, 80
Row 3 : 80, 70, 40, 50, 50, 70, 20
Row 4 : 90, 30, 90, 80, 90, 80, 90
Row 5 : 80, 60, 50, 60, 60, 80, 50

Exercise – 10 :

68, 86, 97, 98

Exercise – 11 :

Row 1 : 69, 78, 36, 68, 59
Row 2 : 19, 95, 39, 28, 75, 95
Row 3 : 57, 69, 93, 69, 87, 98
Row 4 : 86, 77, 88, 48, 88, 99
Row 5 : 98, 95, 79, 97, 97, 58
Row 6 : 69, 38, 99, 96, 96, 98

Exercise – 12 :

Row 1 : 77, 86, 78, 83, 78, 59, 64
Row 2 : 49, 59, 86, 86, 97, 77, 69, 55
Row 3 : 98, 75, 98, 48, 89, 95, 97, 77
Row 4 : 98, 93, 97, 89, 68, 95, 98, 49

REGROUPING
Regroup the following.

2. 1 Ten + 3 Ones;   3. 1 Ten + 5 Ones;
4. 1 Ten + 3 Ones;   5. 1 Ten + 3 Ones

Exercise – 13 :

Row 1 : 15, 12, 13, 10, 14;
Row 2 : 24, 25, 31, 45, 51
Row 3 : 60, 74, 42, 67, 61;
Row 4 : 84, 71, 92, 91, 91

Exercise – 14 :

1. 11   2. 12   3. 5   4. 10   5. 13   6. 10   7. 8   8. 17

Exercise – 15 :

1. 73   2. 24   3. 65   4. 27   5. 82   6. 41   7. 95   8. 33

Exercise – 16 :

Column 1 :   4, 7, 1, 4, 5, 7
Column 2 :   5, 8, 2, 5, 8, 2
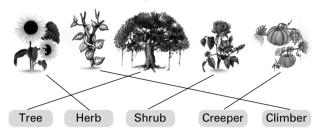Column 3 :   6, 9, 3, 6, 6, 4

Exercise – 17 :

4, 6, 1, 5, 3, 6, 2, 4, 1, 7, 2
8, 3, 2, 4, 5, 4, 8, 7, 4

SCIENCE
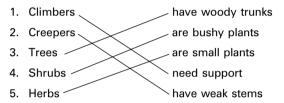
1. PLANTS AROUND US

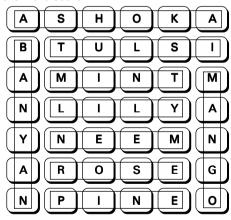**Activity:**   **Fun Time**

1. **Match the following.**

Tree   Herb   Shrub   Creeper   Climber

2. **Colour the pictures and fill in the missing letters.**

C O C O N U T   P A P A Y A   B A N A N A   R O S E

3. **Match the following.**

1. Climbers — have woody trunks
2. Creepers — are bushy plants
3. Trees — are small plants
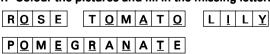4. Shrubs — need support
5. Herbs — have weak stems

4. **Choose the correct word from the box given below and fill in the blanks.**

1. leaves   2. tall   3. thorns   4. grow   5. green

5. **Find the following names of nine plants hidden in the word search.**

A	S	H	O	K	A
B	T	U	L	S	I
A	M	I	N	T	M
N	L	I	L	Y	A
Y	N	E	E	M	N
A	R	O	S	E	G
N	P	I	N	E	O

2. PLANTS, FLOWERS AND SEEDS

Activity :   **Fun Time**

1. **Colour the pictures and fill in the missing letters.**

R O S E   T O M A T O   L I L Y

P O M E G R A N A T E

S U N F L O W E R

2. **Choose the correct word from the box and fill in the blanks.**

1. seeds   2. fruits   3. flowers   4. baby plant   5. sunlight

3. PLANTS GIVE US FOOD

Activity: **Fun Time**

2. **Choose the correct word from the box and fill in the blanks.**

1. fruit   2. vegetable   3. food grain   4. spice
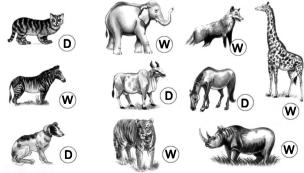
3. **Complete the puzzle using the picture clues.**

Exercise :

1. **Underline the correct answer.**

1. CEREAL   2. FRUIT   3. SPICE   4. VEGETABLE

2. **Answer the following questions.**

A. 1. Brinjal   2. Tomato   3. Potato   4. Lady's finger

B. 1. Chilli   2. Turmeric   3. Coriander   4. Ginger

C. 1. Rice   2. Wheat

D. 1. Orange   2. Pomegranate   3. Banana   4. Grapes

4. KINDS OF ANIMALS

Activity :   **Fun Time**

1. **Write (W) for wild animal and (D) for domestic animal.**

2. Choose the correct word from the box and fill in the blanks.

    1. wild   2. insect   3. amphibian 4. bird   5. water

Exercise :

1. Choose the correct word from the box and fill in the blanks.

    1. duck   2. ant 3. lion 4. cow   5. crocodile

2. Answer the following questions.

    A. 1. Cow   2. Dog   3. Horse

    B. 1. Elephant 2. Tiger   3. Lion

    C. 1. Fish   2. Whale   3. Shark

    D. 1. Crow   2. Parrot   3. Pigeon

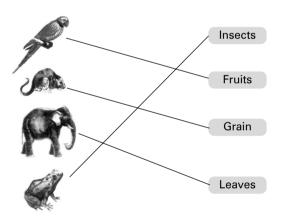   **E.** 1. Ostrich   2. Penguin 3. Kiwi

    F. 1. Lizard   2. Snake   3. Tortoise

5. ANIMALS AND THEIR FOOD HABITS

Activity :   **Fun Time**

1. Match the animals with their favourite foods.

2. Choose the correct word from the box and fill in the blanks.

    1. food   2. lion 3. cow 4. lizard   5. rabbit 6. rat

Exercise :

    Answer the following questions.

    A. 1. Monkey   2. Rabbit

    B. 1. Lion   2. Tiger

    C. 1. Rat   2. Squirrel

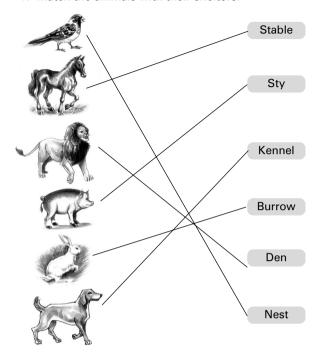   **D.** 1. Lizard   2. Spider

    E. 1. Deer   2. Giraffe

6. ANIMALS AND THEIR SHELTERS

Activity :   **Fun Time**

1. Match the animals with their shelters.

2. Fill in the blanks choosing the words from the box.

    1. shed   2. sty   3. web 4. hive 5. den

Exercise :

1. Answer the following questions.

    A. 1. Monkey   2. Elephant

    B. 1. Cow   2. Horse

    C. 1. Sparrow   2. Spider

2. Answer the following questions in one or two words.

    1. In webs.   2. On trees. 3. In the shade of trees.

    4. In burrows. 5. In water.

7. AIR

Exercise :

1. Tick (✓) the correct statement and put a cross (×) against the wrong statement.

    1. (×)   2. (✓)   3. (✓)   4. (×)   5. (✓)

2. Choose the correct word from the box and fill in the blanks.

    1. feel   2. need   3. wind   4. space   5. move

3. Answer the following questions in one or two words.

    1. Wind   2. To live 3. a) Kite b) Boat

    4. Air   5. No

8. WATER

Activity : **Fun Time**

Colour the following pictures and name them.

Bore-well   Well

Exercise :

1. **Choose the correct word from the box and fill in the blanks.**

   1. Plants   2. fire   3. well   4. Live   5. Rain

2. **Answer the following questions.**

   1. a) Rain   b) Lake

   2. a) For cooking   b) For bathing

   3. We drink water when we feel thirsty.

SOCIAL STUDIES

OUR BASIC NEEDS

1. FOOD

Exercise :

I. **Answer the following questions.**

   1. No, we cannot live without eating food.

   2. Yes, animals also eat and drink.

   3. We should take good, clean and fresh food.

   4. I take my lunch in the school.

   5. I have my dinner at night.

II. **Fill in the blanks.**

   1. wasted   2. diseases 3. grass   4. flesh   5. without

III. **Write 'Yes' or 'No' in the boxes.**

   1. No   2. Yes   3. Yes   4. No

2. CLOTHES

Exercise :

I. **Answer the following questions.**

   1. We wear clothes to cover the body.

   2. We should wear woollen clothes in winter.

   3. We wear cotton clothes in summer.

   4. We use umbrellas and raincoats to protect our-selves from rain.

II. **Fill in the blanks with the following words.**

   1. cover   2. different   3. Dirty

III. **Match the following.**

   a. 2   b. 3   c. 1

IV. **Write 'Yes' or 'No' in the boxes.**

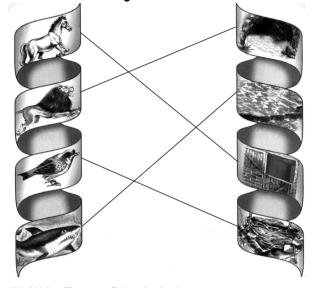   1. No   2. Yes   3. No

3. HOUSE

Exercise :

I. **Answer the following questions.**

   1. We need a house to live in. It protects us from heat, wind, rain and cold.

   2. Animals live in their own shelters.

   3. Flats are found in big cities.

   4. Thatched huts are found in villages.

II. **Fill in the blanks with the following words.**

   1. safety   2. bedroom   3. tiled   4. clean

III. **Lead the following animals into their shelters.**
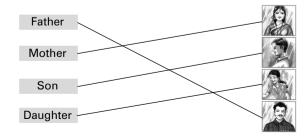

IV. **Write 'True' or 'False' in the boxes.**

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

THE FAMILY
4. THE FAMILY

Exercise :

I. **Answer the following questions.**

   1. Parents and their children together form the family.

   2. Father is the head of the family.

   3. Father and mother are the parents.

   4. Joint family is a very big family.

II. **Fill in the blanks.**

   1. happy   2. big   3. joint   4. Father

III. **Write 'Yes' or 'No' in the boxes.**

   1. No   2. No   3. Yes

IV. **Match the following.**

5. PARENTS HELP THE FAMILY

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.
1. All the needs of the family are looked after by the parents.
2. My parents buy books and clothes for me.
3. Mother cooks food for the family.

II. Fill up the blanks.
1. mother 2. interesting stories 3. office

6. CHILDREN HELP THE FAMILY

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.
1. Children should help their parents because parents do a lot to them.
2. Preeti serves tea to her father.
3. The best way that children can help their parents is to obey them and respect them.
4. i) They can help their parents by watering plants.
   ii) They should keep their books in the school bag after reading and doing the homework.

II. Fill up the blanks.
1. help 2. milk 3. quarrel

III. Write 'Yes' or 'No' in the boxes.
1. No 2. No 3. yes

7. FUN AND PLAY

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.
1. We should have fun and play games to mingle with others.
2. Outdoor games make us active and strong.
3. We go for a picnic on a holiday.
4. Carrom and chess.
5. Cricket, volleyball, badminton and football.

II. Fill in the blanks with the words given below.
1. evening 2. useless 3. holidays

III. Pick out and write the names of birds and animals in the spaces provided.

M	O	N	K	E	Y	B	O	W	L
Z	E	B	R	A	E	A	G	L	E
L	G	N	O	Y	C	A	M	E	L
I	O	P	A	R	R	O	T	E	O
O	D	E	E	R	E	S	H	E	N
N	O	E	L	E	P	H	A	N	T

1. Monkey	4. Eagle	7. Parrot
2. Owl	5. Lion	8. Elephant
3. Zebra	6. Hen	

OUR SCHOOL

8. OUR SCHOOL

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.
1. The Principal is the head of the school.
2. I go to school at 9 a.m. in the morning.
3. I leave the school by 4 p.m. in the evening.

II. Write the missing letters.
1. temple 2. prayer 3. principal 4. building

III. Write 'Yes' or 'No' in the boxes.
1. Yes 2. Yes 3. No 4. No

9. OUR CLASS

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.
1. There are forty students in my class.
2. When the teacher enters the class, all the students should stand up and say, "Good morning, teacher".
3. Waste paper pieces should be thrown in the dustbin.

II. Fill in the blanks with the words given below.
1. blackboard 2. dustbin 3. desks

III. Write 'Yes' or 'No' in the boxes.
1. No 2. Yes 3. yes

10 STUDY AND PLAY IN SCHOOL

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.
1. I learn subjects like English, Telugu, Mathematics, Science and Social Studies in the school.
2. We play games like tennis, cricket, football, throw-ball etc.
3. When somebody helps me I will say 'Thank you'.

II. Write 'Yes' or 'No' in the boxes.
1. No 2. Yes 3. yes 4. No

ENGLISH

1. AT THE STATION

Reading :

1. Goa; 2. Train; 3. Sitting on a bench; 4. Porter; 5. To step back and let the people get down first; 6. Ganesh got up and offered his seat to him.

Grammar :

1. Rahil's pencil; 2. Meena's house ; 3. Anju's pet; 4. Murli's football; 5. Sheeba's chocolate.

Writing :

Accept all reasonable answers

Listening :

1. Sourav; 2. Amrita; 3. Kamal; 4. Zoya

2. THE QUEEN OF HEARTS

Reading :

1. tarts; summer; 2. Knave; stole; 3. King; 4. Steal

Vocabulary :

big – small; happy – sad; near – far; clever – foolish; rude – polite; laugh – cry; lost – found

Grammar :

1. your-my-my; 2. His-His; 3. her; 4. My; 5. your; 6. His

Writing :

Harry is tall and strong.

He has black hair and blue eyes.

Sally is short and thin.

She has brown hair and green eyes.

3. ARIANA

Reading :

1. Her father, stepmother, and two sisters;

2. She was very beautiful; 3. To the king's palace for a party; 4. Wash the dishes, scrub the floor, make the beds; 5. Fairy godmother; 6. They danced, and liked each other and got married.

Vocabulary :

1. PRINCESS; 2. FAIRY; 3. NAUGHTY; 4. PARENTS; 5. SCHOOL; 6. PALACE

Grammar :

1. large; 2. chubby; 3. happy; 4. helpful; 5. lovely; 6. tall

Writing :

1. red; 2. two; 3. old; 4. new; 5. yellow; 6. tasty

4. BE CAREFUL !

Reading :

1. zebra crossing; 2. cross the road; 3. stop; 4. go a - head; 5. be ready to stop; 6. traffic policeman

Grammar :

1. sleeping; 2. crying; 3. singing; 4. painting; 5. reading; 6. dancing

Writing :

2. Her mother is in the room;

3. Reenu got a gift for Teena;

4. Jack and Noel were dancing.

5. AT THE SEASIDE

Reading :

1. To the seaside; 2. Wood; 3. To dig the sandy shore; 4. Sea water

Vocabulary :

1. Seaside; 2. Hills; 3. Mountains; 4. Desert; 5. Forest

Grammar :

1. on; 2. under; 3. beside; 4. beside; 5. on ; 5. on; 7. in

MATHEMATICS

1. SUBTRACTION

Exercise – 1 :

3 and 2

7 is the same as 2 and 5

6 is the same as 5 and 1

8 is the same as 3 and 5

9 is the same as 5 and 4

Exercise – 2 :

$7 - 3 = 4$; $8 - 5 = 3$; $6 - 2 = 4$

Exercise – 3 :

1. 4, 2, 2, 1, 3, 4, 4, 1, 3

2. 1, 3, 4, 1, 3, 4, 1

Exercise – 4 :

1. Column 1 :	1,	1,	1,	4,	1
Column 2 :	1,	6,	2,	3,	3
Column 3 :	2,	4,	2,	3,	6

2. Row 1 :　　　1,　　2,　　2,　　3,　　2

Row 2 :　　　6,　　1,　　1,　　3,　　1

Row 3 :　　　3,　　5,　　1,　　7,　　3

Row 4 :　　　1,　　4,　　4,　　5,　　6

Exercise – 5 :

Column 1 :　0,　　0,　　0,　　0

Column 2 :　1,　　3,　　5,　　6

Column 3 :　4,　　6,　　9,　　5

Exercise – 6 :

4,　　6,　　5,　　7,　　6

Exercise – 7 :

14,　　13,　　12(12);　　27,　　26,　　25(25);

13,　12,　11,　10,　9,　8,　7,　6(6);

34,　33,　32,　31(31);　　44,　43,　42,

41,　40,　39,　38(38);

62, 61, 60, 59, 58, 57, 56, 55, 54(54)

Exercise – 8 :

40,　70,　10,　40,　10,　10,　10,　30,　40

Exercise – 9 :

Row 1 :　　　20,　　20,　　30,　　20,　　20

Row 2 :　　　20,　　80,　　10,　　10,　　40

Exercise – 10 :

1) 14　　2) 15　　3) 14　　4) 33　　5) 32　　6) 54

Exercise – 11 :

Row 1 : 12, 13, 12, 32, 24, 13, 11, 44

Row 2 : 64, 24, 35, 62, 42, 12, 14, 23

Exercise – 12 :

Column 1 :　4,　　6,　　55,　　6,　　27

Column 2 :　15,　　9,　　65,　　5,　　26

Column 3 :　28,　　18,　　27,　　9,　　19,　　39

Column 4 :　25,　　13,　　18,　　14,　　36,　　29

Exercise – 13 :

Column 1 :　9,　　16,　　35,　　32

Column 2 :　18,　　6,　　7,　　25

Column 3 :　29,　　63,　　8,　　54

Column 4 :　49,　　8,　　15,　　18

Exercise – 14 :

1) 3　　2) 17　　3) 36　　4) 25　　5) 66　　6) 43　　7) 55

8) 37　　9) 25

Exercise – 15 :

Subtraction facts　　　　Addition facts

(9 – 6 = 3; 9 – 3 = 6)　　(3 + 4 = 7; 4 + 3 = 7)

(15 – 7 = 8; 15 – 8 = 7)　　(1 + 5 = 6; 5 + 1 = 6)

(13 – 9 = 4; 13 – 4 = 9)　　(1 + 9 = 10; 9 + 1 = 10)

2. MULTIPLICATION

Exercise – 1 :

1. 6×2;　　3×5;　　5×10

2. 4×8;　　2×9;　　5×7;　　6×5

3. $3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3$;　$5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5$;　$10 + 10 + 10$; $12 + 12$

Exercise – 2 :

1) 15　　2) 8　　3) 21　　4) 20

Exercise – 3 :

Row 1 : 48, 28, 44, 46, 62, 42

Row 2 : 22, 66, 84, 86, 68, 88, 82

Row 3 : 36, 50, 92, 34, 52, 58

Row 4 : 32, 74, 78, 94, 96, 76, 54

Exercise – 4 :

Row 1 : 0,　　0,　　0,　　2,　　38,　　26

Row 2 : 0,　　0,　　0,　　9,　　95,　　55

Row 3 : 0,　　0,　　0,　　27,　　18,　　72

Exercise – 5 :

Column 1 :　15, (1, 4), (20, 1), (1, 35), (0, 0), (0, 0)

Column 2 :　(0, 0), (0, 0), 12, (8, 4), (3, 6), 3

Exercise – 6 :

Row 1 : 24, 20, 15　Row 2 : 25, 30, 40

Row 3 : 8, 8, 40　Row 4 : 9, 15, 6

Row 5 : 18, 28, 18

Exercise – 7 :

1) 21　　　2) 16　　　3) Rs. 18　4) Rs. 96　5) 85l

6) Rs. 96

3. DIVISION

Exercise – 1 :

i) 8, 0　　ii) 5, 0　　iii) 6, 1　　iv) 8, 1

Exercise – 2 :

Row 1 : (3, 0);　(3, 0);　(2, 0);　(1, 0)

Row 2 : (2, 0);　(17, 0);　(37, 1);　(9, 0);　(5, 2)

Row 3 : (9, 0);　(28, 0);　(46, 1);　(11, 0);　(6, 4)

Row 4 : (12, 0);　(8, 1);　(2, 0);　(12, 0);　(8, 2)

Row 5 : (23, 0);　(11, 1);　(5, 0);　(15, 0);　(18, 4)

Exercise – 3 :

1) 12　　2) 1　　3) 7, 1l　4) 6　　5) 15　　6) 12, 2

Exercise – 4 :

1. Division Facts :

$16 \div 8 = 2$;　　$16 \div 2 = 8$

$18 \div 9 = 2$;　　$18 \div 2 = 9$

$20 \div 5 = 4$;　　$20 \div 4 = 5$

$30 \div 6 = 5$;　　$30 \div 5 = 6$

$15 \div 5 = 3$;　　$15 \div 3 = 5$

2. Multiplication Facts :

$7 \times 2 = 14$; $2 \times 7 = 14$

$10 \times 2 = 20$; $2 \times 10 = 20$

$7 \times 5 = 35$; $5 \times 7 = 35$

$9 \times 5 = 45$; $5 \times 9 = 45$

$10 \times 5 = 50$; $5 \times 10 = 50$

4. MONEY

Exercise :

1. 100p;   85p;   Rs. 10; Rs. 18; Rs. 17; Rs. 650

2. $6 + 12 = 18$; $5 + 4 + 8 = 17$; $8 + 6 + 5 = 19$;

   $6 + 12 + 8 + 4 = 30$

5. TIME

Exercise – 1 :

1. 8 O' clock;   5 O' clock;   9 O' clock;

   2 O' clock;   6 O' clock;

3. 4 O' clock;   6 O' clock;   7 O' clock;

   10 O' clock;   1 O' clock;   5 O' clock

Exercise – 2 :

1. Sunday   2. 7 days   3. Saturday   4. Monday

5. Saturday 6. Thursday

Exercise – 3 :

1. January,   February,   March,   April,
   May,   June,   July,   August,
   September, October,   November and December

2. January   3. last   4. April

5. December 6. July   7. November

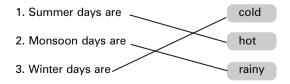8. Tenth   9. January   10. December

SCIENCE

1. SEASONS

Exercise :

1. **Write (T) for True statement and (F) for False statement.**

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

2. **Match the following.**

   1. Summer days are — hot

   2. Monsoon days are — rainy

   3. Winter days are — cold

3. **Answer the following questions in one or two words.**

1. On a rainy day   2. In winter   3. In monsoon

2. THE SUN, THE MOON AND THE STARS

Activity :   **Fun Time**

2. **Spot some words from the word search.**

D	A	Y	E	A	S	T	Y
C	R	E	S	C	E	N	T
W	E	S	T	S	U	N	D
K	N	I	G	H	T	E	R
S	T	A	R	Y	W	M	K

Exercise :

1. **Put (T) for True statements. Put (F) for False statements.**

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

2. **Fill in the blanks with the words given in box.**

   1. east   2. light   3. full moon   4. west

3. **Answer the following questions.**

   1. Because they are far away from our Earth.

   2. Yes.

3. KEEPING CLEAN

Activity :   **Fun Time**

2. **Write down the names and uses of the following pictures.**

Brush   Nail cutter   Comb
Brushing teeth Cutting nails   Combing the hair

Towel   Soap
Drying the body   Washing the body

3. **Find out five words from the word search.**

C	O	M	B	T	A	P
S	B	T	O	W	E	L
K	S	O	A	P	N	M
N	A	I	L	C	U	T
B	R	U	S	H	A	D

Exercise :

1. **Choose the correct word from the box and fill in the blanks.**

   1. brush   2. wash   3. rinse   4. cut   5. comb

2. **Match the following.**

   1. Dry yourself with — a clean towel
   2. Trim your nails — once a week
   3. Have a hair cut — once a month
   4. Rinse your mouth — after eating
   5. Wear — clean clothes

3. **Answer the following questions in one or two words.**

   1. Fresh and cool   2. Wash hands   3. Two times

4. KEEPING HEALTHY

Exercise :

1. **Match the columns and make complete sentences.**

   1. Sleep for — eight hours everyday
   2. We should use — a thin pillow
   3. Swimming is a — very good exercise
   4. Always keep your — back straight
   5. Exercise keeps the — body fit and strong

2. **Choose the correct word from the box and fill in the blanks.**

   1. exercises   2. tired   3. breathe   4. health

3. **Answer the following questions in one or two words.**

   1. Walking   2. Swimming   3. In a playground
   3. eight hours

5. GOOD HABITS

Activity :   **Fun Time**

Put (✓)for good habits. Put a (X) for others.

✓   X   X   ✓   ✓

Exercise :

1. **Fill in the blanks choosing the words from the box.**

   1. light   2. spit   3. toys   4. close   5. dustbin

2. **Put (✓)in the box for the correct statement. Put (X) for the other.**

   1. X   2. ✓

3. **Answer the following questions.**

   1. We should throw the rubbish in the dustbin.
   2. Because they help up to be clean and healthy.
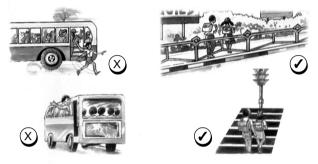
6. OUR NEEDS

Exercise :

1. **Fill in the blanks choosing the words from the box.**

   1. everyday   2. house   3. breathe   4. drink
   5. germs   6. fresh and clean

2. **Answer the following questions.**

   1. We wear cotton clothes in summer to keep cool.
   2. We need woolen colthers in winter.
   3. Trees help to keep the air clean.
   4. We should change our clothes everyday.
   5. We need a house to live in.

7. SAFETY FIRST

Activity :   **Fun Time**

2. **Put a (✓)mark for do's. Put a (X) mark for dont's.**

Exercise :

1. **Choose the correct word from the box and fill in the blanks.**

   1. fire   2. footpath   3. zebra
   4. moving   5. First aid

2. **Answer the following questions.**

   1. We should cross the road at the zebra crossing.
   2. We should walk on the footpath.
   3. Red light tells us to stop.
   4. Green light tells us to go.
   5. The yellow or white stripes on some parts of the road are called zebra crossings.

8. THE HOUSE WE LIVE IN

Activity :   **Fun Time**

2. **Put (T) for true statements. Put (F) for false statements.**

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

Exercise :

1. **Choose the correct word from the box and fill in the blanks.**

   1. kitchen   2. house   3. dining room
   4. bedroom   5. bathroom

2. **Answer the following questions in one or two words.**

   1. In the bothroom.   2. In the kitchen.
   3. In the bedroom.   4. A house.
   5. In the living room.

SOCIAL STUDIES

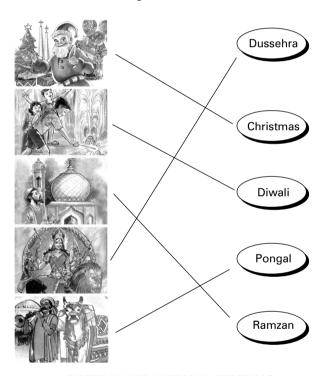## OUR FESTIVALS

1. RELIGIOUS FESTIVALS

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.
1. Goddess Durga is worshipped in Bengal during Dussehra.
2. Diwali is called 'The festival of lights'.
3. In our State, Pongal is celebrated for three days.
4. Ramzan is celebrated by Muslims.
5. On the day of Ramzan, Muslims greet each other by saying 'IdMubarak'.
6. Christmas is celebrated on 25th December.

II. Fill up the blanks.
1. learning   2. Sikhs   3. 25th

III. Match the following.

2. BIRTHDAY AND NATIONAL FESTIVALS

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.
1. Birthday is a family festival.
2. We celebrate Independence Day on 15th August.
3. We celebrate Republic Day on 26th January.
4. Gandhi Jayanti is celebrated on 2nd October.

II. Fill up the blanks.
1. 15th August   2. 26th January   3. National Flag

III. Write 'Yes' or 'No' in the boxes.
1. No   2. No   3. No

HABITS, HEALTH AND SAFETY

3. GOOD HABITS AND MANNERS

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.
1. The three words are "Please", "Thanks" and "Sorry".
2. Good habits and manners always help us.
3. I get up early in the morning.
4. We should throw the dust into the dustbin.
5. At the booking counters of railway stations and cinema theatres.

II. Fill up the missing letters.
1. HABITS   2. MANNERS   3. SORRY
4. PLEASE   5. THANKS   6. ELDERS

III. Write in the boxes whether the following are Good or Bad.
1. Bad   2. Good   3. Bad   4. Bad   5. Good

IV. Write below five good habits you have.
1. Get up early in the morning.
2. I am very neat and clean.
3. I give respect to my elders.
4. I keep my home and school clean.
5. I do gardening everyday.

V. Write the following words below the correct pictures.

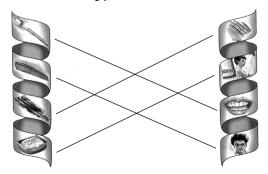Please   Thank you   Sorry

4. GOOD HEALTH

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.
1. Health is important like wealth.
2. We should avoid eating foods sold on the road-side because they are not protected well and may spoil our health.
3. We should cut our nails with a nail cutter.
4. i) We should wash our hands and mouth before and after eating food.
   ii) We should take food at regular timings everyday.

II. Match the following pictures.

5. SAFETY

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.

1. We should follow the rules of safety for our own safety.

2. We should always walk on the left side of the road.

3. We should cross the road at Zebra Crossing.

4. i) We should not play with blades, knives and other sharp edged articles.

   ii) We should not go near the gas stove in the kitchen.

II. Fill up the blanks.

1. green   2. play   3. Children   4. Cross

III. Write 'True' or 'False' in the boxes.

1. False   2. False   3. True   4. False

EARLY MAN

6. EARLY MAN – I

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.

1. Early man lived in caves and on trees of forests.

2. Early man ate raw flesh of animals and birds. He also ate wild fruits and roots.

3. No, the early man was not civilized.

II. Fill up the blanks.

1. animals   2. raw   3. wild

III. Write 'Yes' or 'No' in the boxes.

1. Yes   2. No   3. No   4. Yes   5. No

7. EARLY MAN – II

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.

1. Early man discovered fire accidentally, while rubbing the stones.

2. Early man's tools were made with stones.

3. Early man tamed animals like bull, cow, goat, horse and dog.

II. Fill up the blanks.

1. scare   2. fire   3. Stone
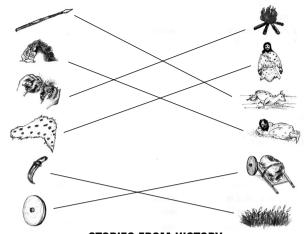
III. Write 'Yes' or 'No' in the boxes.

1. Yes   2. No   3. No   4. No   5. No

IV. Match the following.

STORIES FROM HISTORY

8. BHARAT

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.

1. Bharat's mother was Shakuntala.

2. Bharat's father was Dushyanta.

3. Bharat was a brave boy.

4. When Bharat was a small boy, he used to play with lion's cubs.

5. Bharat become king after the death of Dushyanta. Bharat was a great and wise king. So, our country is known as Bharatin memory of that great king.

II. Fill up the blanks.

1. named   2. cubs   3. brave

III. Write 'Yes' or 'No' in the boxes.

1. No   2. Yes   3. No

9. A BRAVE QUEEN

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.

1. Before marriage her name was Manu.

2. In 1857, a revolt took place in our country against the British.

3. Jhansi Lakshmi Bai fought against the British in 1857.

II. Fill up the blanks.

1. British   2. brave

OUR EARTH

10. OUR EARTH

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.

1. The Earth is made up of land and water.

2. Only one fourth of the Earth is land.

3. Yes, the Earth is always moving.

II. Fill up the blanks.

1. part   2. water   3. moving

III. Write 'Yes' or 'No' in the boxes.

1. No   2. No   3. Yes

❖❖❖❖❖

ENGLISH

1. MICE ARE SO VERY NICE

Reading :
1. long; 2. sharp; 3. night; 4. fear

Vocabulary :
1. ducks; 2. flag; 3. joker; 4. raining; 5. tiger; 6. books

Grammar :
1. She; 2. They; 3. It; 4. He; 5. You; 6. I

Spelling :
1. Crab; 2. Drum; 3. Plum; 4. Brick; 5. Flag; 6. Prawn;
7. Glass; 8. Frog

Writing :
1. tail; 2. milk; 3. door; 4. flying

Listening :
1. Cheese; 2. Teeth; 3. Pizza; 4. Pool; 5. Moon; 6. Street

2. DREAMING AWAY

Reading :
1. 12; 2. She loved to dream; 3. Housework, going to the market to sell the eggs; 4. She would sell the eggs and get money; 5. No. Her foot hit a stone and she stumbled. The eggs fell from the basket and broke.

Vocabulary :
1. helped; 2. farm; 3. earn; 4. stumbled; 5. cost

Grammar :
1. on; 2. in; 3. at; 4. on; 5 at

Spelling :
1. Gate; 2. Pine; 3. Cane; 4. Dust; 5. Cost; 6. Lame;
7. Best; 8. Star

Writing :
1. Ben likes cats; 2. Sam is taller than Sally; 3. The house is by the river; 4. The central zoo has two baby cheetahs; 5. I will be going for a movie

Listening :
2, 1, 3, 4

3. THE MOON

Reading :
1. The moon's face looks like a clock on the wall; 2. The moon shines on thieves on the garden wall, streets, fields and harbour quays; 3. The cat, mouse, dog and bat; 4. Flowers and children close their eyes.

Vocabulary :
Alligators–Grunt; Bees – Buzz; Frogs – Croak; Hens – Cluck; Lions – Roar

Grammar :
1. an, a; 2. a; 3. an, a; 4. an; 5. an

Spelling :
1. Clock; 2. Garden; 3. Sleep; 4. Children; 5. Morning

4. THE WISE FARMER

Reading :
1. His cow; 2. The merchant did not want to pay the price that the farmer wanted for the cow. 3. The people took them to a judge. 4. The farmer stuck his stick into the ground and said that this was the centre of the Earth; 5. The judge knew the farmer was clever because of the answer he gave.

Vocabulary :
1. Buy; 2. Short; 3. Laugh; 4. Stop; 5. Dirty

Grammar :
1. riding; 2. eating; 3. sweeping; 4. went; 5. win;
6. cook

Spelling :
1. Bread and butter; 2. Salt and pepper; 3. Needle and thread; 4. Cup and saucer; 5. Nail and hammer

Writing :
1. What a lovely day!; 2. Where are you going ?;
3. How terrible! 4. This is an interesting book.
5. When did the bell ring ?; 6. This is my home.

Listening :
a. 3; b. 2; c. 4; d. 1

5. ATTENTIVE DEEPAK

Reading :
1. Near railway track; 2. There was a big stone lying on the track; 3. Deepak thought the stone may cause an accident; 4. Red was a sign of danger; 5. Yes; 6. Yes.

Vocabulary :
1. Listen; 2. hear; 3. hear; 4. listen

Grammar :
1. This is Sarita's computer; 2. This is William's car;
3. This is Sam's favourite movie;
4. The dog's tail is black; 5. The car's horn is funny.

Pronunciation :
1. buy; 2. won; 3. rays; 4. two

Writing :
1. playing football; 2. doing her homework; 3. sleeping.

6. THE LION AND THE MOUSE

Reading :

A : 1. True; 2. True; 3. False; 4. False

B : 1. The lion let the mouse go because the mouse was funny; 2. The lion did not believe that a small mouse could help the king of the jungle; 3. The mouse was afraid of the lion because the lion could eat him; 4. Yes. He helped the lion when he was in danger.

Vocabulary :

1. Orange; 2. Banana; 3. Uniform: 4. Owl; 5. Inkpot;

6. Elephant; 7. Umbrella.

Grammar :

1. Neetu – She; 2. A cat – It; 3. My cousin, my sister and I – We; 4. Yakub and Dinesh – They; 5. Roy – He

Writing :

2. India is my motherland. I love my country;

3. The farmers are very hard – working. They grow crops in the field; 4. I have a computer. It is very useful;

5. Raja loves his little brother. He takes care of him;

6. Jaya is a happy girl. She always smiles.

Listening :

1. Plants and animals; 2. She sows new plants in her garden with her grandma; 3. Her two pet dogs; 4. Tabby; 5. Nuts and green chillies.

MATHEMATICS

1. NUMERATION AND NOTATION

Revision Exercise :

1. i) 15 – Fifteen   ii) 19 – Nineteen   iii) 12 – Twelve
   iv) 40 – Forty   vi) 45 – Forty five v) 45 – Forty five
   vi) 24 – Twenty four
4. 17 – Seventeen; 36 – Thirty six;
   58 – Fifty eight; 95 – Ninety five
5. 12; 72; 69; 91
7. i) 40 + 9   ii) 70 + 3   iii) 80 + 1   iv) 90 + 9
8. i) 67   ii) 49   iii) 34   iv) 86
9. 17, 26, 50, 58, 74, 86   10. 11, 28, 44, 60, 83, 92
11. 10, 24, 38, 50, 79, 90   12. 16, 17, 18, 19; 90, 91, 92, 93
13. 39, 38, 37, 36; 71, 70, 69, 68
14. 18, 19, 20, 21; 95, 96, 97, 98
15. i) 10, 12, 14, 16   ii) 65, 75, 85, 95
16. i) 15, 20, 25   ii) 22, 32, 42
17. (<, >, =, >, <); (>, <, >, <, >);
    (=, >, <, =, <); (>, =, <, >, <)
18. i) 8, 10, 15, 19   ii) 14, 26, 31, 36
    iii) 40, 42, 50, 59   iv) 60, 72, 75, 81
19. i) 42, 25, 18, 13   ii) 61, 56, 37, 10
    iii) 71, 46, 35, 29   iv) 92, 86, 48, 17

2. THREE DIGIT NUMBERS

Revision Exercise :

1. 0   2. 9   3. 10   4. 10   5. 99   6. Two

7. Ones, Tens

Exercise – 2 :

1. 160 – One hundred sixty
   240 – Two hundred forty
   410 – Four hundred ten
   930 – Nine hundred thriry
   121 – One hundred twenty one
   236 – Two hundred thirty six
   524 – Five hundred twenty four
   415 – Four hundred fifteen
   708 – Seven hundred eight
   891 – Eight hundred ninety one
2. 212, 394, 642, 981, 717
3. Two hundred twenty five; Three hundred forty two; Nine hundred sixteen; Eight hundred forty four; One hundred seventy two

Exercise – 3 :

2. (Ones, 8); (Tens, 50); (Ones, 7); (Hundreds, 800)
3. 200, 40, 2   4. 8, 80, 800   5. 60, 6 and 54

Exercise – 4 :

Expanded form : (600 + 20 + 3); (100 + 0 + 9); (900 + 20 + 8)

Short form : 250, 468, 305, 976, 404

Exercise – 5 : Note : Answers are given row wise.

(<, >, >); (<, >, =); (>, >, >); (<, <, >); (>, >, <);
(<, <, >); (>, <, =); (<, >, <); (>, <, <); (<, <, =);
(=, =, <); (>, >, <); (<, >, =); (>, >, =); (<, >, >)

Exercise – 6 :

I. 1. 234   2. 973   3. 587   4. 845
II. 1. 681   2. 869   3. 340   4. 599
III. 1. 276   2. 413   3. 382   4. 765

Exercise – 7 :

I. 1. 95, 106, 186, 312, 564   II. 1. 417, 325, 123, 95, 86
   2. 176, 224, 308, 380, 415   2. 517, 346, 275, 261, 190
   3. 508, 613, 717, 895, 921   3. 812, 809, 800, 799, 790

Exercise – 8 :

1. 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318
2. 736, 741, 746, 751, 756, 761
3. 930, 940, 950, 960, 970, 980
4. 410, 405, 400, 395, 390, 385
5. 600, 590, 580, 570, 560, 550
6. 100, 99, 98, 97, 96, 95

Review Exercise :

1. 99   2. 80 + 5   3. 70   4. 100
5. 999   6. 3   7. 40   8. 400
9. i) 600 + 30 + 4   ii) 700 + 40 + 8
11. 105, 217, 349, 632, 809, 712

12. Three hundred twenty five; Four hundred forty six; Seven hundred twenty eight; Five hundred eighty four; Nine hundred eight; Eight hundred thirty six

14. i) 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109
    ii) 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258
    iii) 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678
    iv) 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998

15. Note : Answers are given row wise.
    (<, >, =); (>, =, <); (<, >, =)

16. i) 447, 449, 451, 453   ii) 743, 748, 753, 758
    iii) 400, 500, 600, 700 iv) 720, 710, 700, 690

17. i) 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900
    ii) 296, 436, 516, 876, 996

18. i) 850, 750, 650, 550, 350, 270, 190
    ii) 324, 216, 210, 198, 185, 125

3. ADDITION

Revision Exercise :

1. 6, 5, 5, 9, 9, 10, 12, 15
2. i) 15, 11, 10   ii) 19, 18, 29   iii) 21, 25, 20
   iv) 56, 87, 73, 65   v) 75, 92, 73, 84, 91
3. i) 59   ii) 78   iii) 98
4. 68, 89, 97, 67, 78, 88, 78, 92   5. 14   6. 84   7. 52

Exercise – 1 :
   i) 69   ii) 79   iii) 957   iv) 789   v) 960   vi) 906

Exercise – 2 :

Addition – Short Form (without regrouping)

1. i) 594   ii) 788   iii) 778   iv) 809
2. i) 597   ii) 849   iii) 778   iv) 787   v) 886
   vi) 897   vii) 988   viii) 896   ix) 809   x) 928
3. i) 459   ii) 478   iii) 598   iv) 788   v) 497
   vi) 497

Addition – Short Form (with regrouping)

1. i) 762   ii) 634   iii) 371   iv) 291   v) 486
   vi) 370
2. i) 866   ii) 387   iii) 780   iv) 549   v) 557
   vi) 899   vii) 355   viii) 540   ix) 644   x) 236
   xi) 779   xii) 968

Exercise – 3 :
   1. 79   2. 44   3. 83   4. 339   5. 178   6. 541

Exercise – 4 :
   i) 5, 3, 8   ii) 2, 10   iii) 1, 15, 1 iv) 0, 24, 35, 0, 0, 65

Review Exercise :

1. 79, 38, 19, 38
2. 40, 84, 31, 41
3. 90, 39, 49, 80, 39, 47, 48, 69
4. i) 359, 458, 573, 900
   ii) 693, 675, 275, 359
5. 56   6. 732

4. SUBTRACTION

Revision Exercise :

1. i) 6   ii) 5   iii) 4   iv) 3   v) 4   vi) 4
   vii) 2   viii) 6   ix) 6
2. i) 10   ii) 10   iii) 20   iv) 20   v) 10   vi) 24
   vii) 24 viii) 26   ix) 4   x) 18   xi) 55   xii) 8
3. i) 11   ii) 24   iv) 17   4. 11   5. 14

Exercise – 1 :
   i) 9, 9   ii) 12,12   iii) 20, 20

Exercise – 2 :
   i) 15 – 6 = 9   ii) 25 – 10 = 15   iii) 50 – 30 = 20
   iv) 80 – 12 = 68

Exercise – 3 :
   1. i) 13   ii) 35   iii) 22   iv) 12
   2. i) 24   ii) 21   iii) 20   iv) 12   v) 23   vi) 26
      vii) 15 viii) 13   ix) 73   x) 10   xi) 10   xii) 60
      xiii) 41 xiv) 26   xv) 45

Exercise – 4 :
   1. i) 39   ii) 25   iii) 23   iv) 48
   2. i) 17   ii) 12   iii) 16   iv) 67   v) 27   vi) 55
      vii) 37 viii) 65   ix) 14   x) 44   xi) 22   xii) 27
      xiii) 26 xiv) 32   xv) 58 xvi) 7   xvii) 16 xviii) 46
      xix) 36   xx) 6

Exercise – 5 :
   i) 334   ii) 142   iii) 185

Exercise – 6 :
   i) 200   ii) 430 iii) 555 iv) 120   v) 222   vi) 600
   vii) 200 viii) 240 ix) 224   x) 200 xi) 110   xii) 105
   xiii) 226 xiv) 434 xv) 801

Exercise – 7 :
   i) 318   ii) 138 iii) 527 iv) 205   v) 397   vi) 151
   vii) 192 viii) 280 ix) 533   x) 184 xi) 249   xii) 459
   xiii) 426 xiv) 157 xv) 79

Exercise – 8 :
   1. 31   2. 9   3. 18   4. 86   5. 544

Review Exercise :

1. i) 12, 12 ii) 18, 18
2. i) 9, 13 ii) 190, 100, 90
3. ii) 6, 4; 5, 14   iii) 7, 5; 6, 15
4. i) 43   ii) 73   iii) 43   iv) 124   v) 300   vi) 350
   vii) 128 viii) 153 ix) 275
5. 215

5. MULTIPLICATION

Exercise – 1 :

1. i) 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = 8 or 4 × 2 = 8
   ii) 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 = 15 or 5 × 3 = 15
   iii) 7 + 7 + 7 + 7 + 7 + 7 + 7 = 49 or 7 × 7 = 49
   iv) 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 = 40 or 8 × 5 = 40
   v) 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 10 or 10 × 1 = 10
2. i) 3 × 4 = 12   ii) 5 × 6 = 30   iii) 10 × 1 =10

Exercise – 2 :

1. 3, 8, 7, 3   2. 9, 6, 3, 1, 1, 50   3. 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0

4. factors   5. itself   6. 0

Exercise – 3 :

1. i) 10   ii) 24   iii) 0   iv) 9   v) 0   vi) 6

vii) 1   viii) 45   ix) 10   x) 20   xi) 6   xii) 100

xiii) 32   xiv) 30   xv) 12   xvi) 0   xvii) 81   xviii) 20

Exercise – 4 :

i) 10   ii) 28   iii) 24   iv) 24

Exercise – 5 :

1. 26, 48, 16, 91, 62, 64   2. 99, 80, 90, 82, 73, 64

3. 642, 550, 480, 396, 707, 576

4. 906, 248, 705, 284, 806, 666

5. 800, 933, 987, 966, 448, 369

Exercise – 6 :

2. 51   4. 72   5. 172   6. 579   7. 936   8. 774

Exercise – 7 :

1. i) 78   ii) 81   iii) 75   iv) 91   v) 153   vi) 256

vii) 138   viii) 180   ix) 416   x) 75   xi) 387   xii) 504

2. i) 496   ii) 792   iii) 612   iv) 681   v) 848   vi) 819

vii) 900   viii) 780   ix) 645   x) 338   xi) 696   xii) 864

xiii) 950   xiv) 558   xv) 590   xvi) 908   xvii) 784   xviii) 980

Exercise – 8 :

1. 64   2. 576   3. 300   4. 112   5. 195

Review Exercise :

1. i) 7   ii) 9   iii) 10   iv) 5

2. ii) 6 × 5 = 30   iii) 3 × 6 = 18   iv) 8 × 2 =16

v) 5 × 4 = 20

3. 30, 56, 6, 8, 18, 0, 1, 0, 3

4. i) 99   ii) 88   iii) 150   iv) 72   v) 15   vi) 115

vii) 112   viii) 200   ix) 132   x) 639   xi) 393   xii) 448

xiii) 432   xiv) 768   xv) 880

5. 492   6. 144

6. DIVISION

Exercise – 1 :

2. 5   3. 5   4. 8   5. 6

Exercise – 2 :

ii) a) 30 ÷ 5 = 6   b) 30 ÷ 6 = 5

iii) a) 16 ÷ 8 = 2   b) 16 ÷ 2 = 8

iv) a) 20 ÷ 4 = 5   b) 20 ÷ 5 = 4

v) a) 27 ÷ 3 = 9   b) 27 ÷ 9 = 3

vi) a) 42 ÷ 7 = 6   b) 42 ÷ 6 = 7

vii) a) 30 ÷ 3 = 10   b) 30 ÷ 10 = 3

viii) a) 21 ÷ 3 = 7   b) 21 ÷ 7 = 3

Exercise – 3 :

1. 5   2. 6   3. 4   4. 3

Exercise – 4 :

1. 3   2. 9   3. 6   4. 5   5. 4   6. 7

7. 5   8. 5   9. 4   10. 7   11. 8   12. 8

Exercise – 5 :

ii) 6   iii) 5   iv) 7   v) 5   vi) 5   vii) 6

viii) 3   ix) 7   x) 4

Exercise – 6 :

1. 5,1   2. 2,2   3. 5,1   4. 7,1   5. 8,1   6. 5,2

7. 4, 3   8. 6, 2   9. 4,1   10. 2, 5

Exercise – 5 :

1. 5   2. 9   3. 6   4. 8, 3   5. 7, 4

Review Exercise :

1. i) 6   ii) 8

2. i) a) 42 ÷ 6 = 7   b) 42 ÷ 7 = 6

ii) 20   a) 20 ÷ 4 = 5   b) 20 ÷ 5 = 4
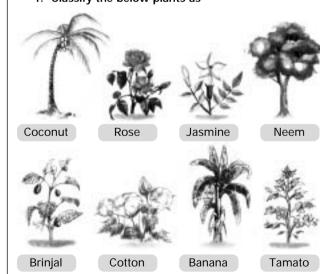
3. 4

4. i) 2   ii) 7   iii) 4   iv) 9

5. i) 8   ii) 8   iii) 5   6. i) 5, 1   ii) 6, 2

iii) 5, 4   7. 9   8. 5, 2

SCIENCE

1. KINDS OF PLANTS
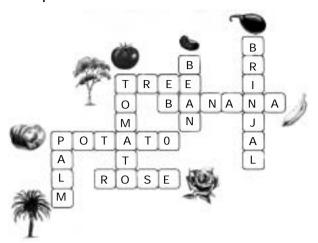
Activity: **Fun Time**

1. **Classify the below plants as**

Coconut   Rose   Jasmine   Neem

Brinjal   Cotton   Banana   Tamato

Shrubs	Herbs	Trees
Rose	Brinjal	Coconut
Jasmine	Banana	Neem
Cotton	Tomato	–

2. **Complete the cross – word puzzle with the help of picture clues.**

Exercise :

1. **Choose the correct answer. Write the letter of the correct answer in the boxes.**

   1. B   2. C   3. A   4. B   5. C

2. **Fill in the blanks choosing correct words from the box.**

   1. Shrubs   2. Trees   3. Seasonal
   4. Banana   5. Climbers

3. **Match the following.**

   1. Banana ———— Creeper
   2. Watermelon ———— Herb
   3. Banyan ———— Climber
   4. Cotton plant ———— Tree
   5. Grapevine ———— Shrub

4. **Answer the following questions.**

A. **Name five trees.**
   1. Mango   2. Neem   3. Ashoka
   4. Tamarind   5. Gulmohar

B. **Name four herbs.**
   1. Banana   2. Corn   3. Tomato   4. Sunflower

C. **Name four shrubs.**
   1. Rose   2. Cotton   3. Hibiscus   4. Jasmine

D. **Name three creepers.**
   1. Pumpkin   2. Watermelon   3. Cucumber

E. **Name three climbers.**
   1. Money plant   2. Pea plant   3. Bean

2. PLANTS AND THEIR USES

Activity :   **Fun Time**

1. **Colour and describe.**

A) It is a watermelon plant.
   It is a creeper.
   It is a seasonal plant.

B) It is a cotton plant.
   It is a shrub.
   It has thin and hard woody stems.

2. **Complete the cross - word puzzle with the help of picture clues.**

Exercise :

1. **Choose the correct answer. Write the letter of the correct answer in the boxes.**

   1. B   2. B   3. B   4. A   5. C

2. **Fill in the blanks choosing correct words from the box.**
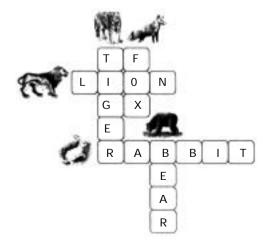
   1. flowers   2. Clove   3. oxygen
   4. wood   5. gum

3. **Underline the correct answer.**

   1. spice   2. paper   3. sunflower seeds
   4. pulses   5. roots of sugar cane plant

4. **Match the following.**

   1. Ginger is a ———— fruit
   2. Wheat is a ———— spice
   3. Jack fruit is a ———— vegetable
   4. Gram is a ———— cereal
   5. Brinjal is a ———— pulse

5. **Name the following.**

A) 1. Sunflower   2. Groundnut

B) 1. Poppy   2. Neem   3. Cinchona

C) 1. Neem   2. Teak   3. Walnut

D) 1. Cotton plant 2. Jute plant

E) 1. Mango   2. Orange   3. Banana
   4. Apple

6. **Answer the following questions.**

   1. Bamboo plants are used for making paper.
   2. Spices make our food tasty.
   3. Cotton fibre is used to make cloth.
   4. Rose, jasmine and champa.

3. DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Activity :   **Fun Time**

1. **Write the first letter of each picture to get your pets and farm animals.**

| B | U | F | F | A | L | O |

| B | U | L | L |

| H | O | R | S | E |

| C | A | T |

| G | O | A | T |

Exercise :

1. **Choose the correct answer. Write the letter of the correct answer in the boxes.**
   1. A   2. E   3. B   4. B   5. C

2. **Fill in the blanks choosing correct words from the box.**
   1. Bees   2. Milk   3. Sheep   4. Dog   5. Cows

3. **Write (T) for true statements and (F) for false statements.**
   1. T   2. F   3. T   4. F   5. T

4. **Match the following.**
   1. Dogs — theives
   2. Cows — milk
   3. Sheep — carts
   4. Bees — honey
   5. Camels — wool

5. **Name the following.**
   A) 1. Cow   2. Buffalo   3. Goat **B)** Sheep
   C) 1. Curd   2. Butter   3. Cheese   4. Paneer

6. **Answer the following questions.**
   1. We use animal dung for producing biogas.
   2. The camel is called "The ship of the desert".

4. WILD ANIMALS

Activity :   **Fun Time**

2. **Complete the puzzle using the picture clues.**

	T	F				
L	I	O	N			
	G	X				
	E					
	R	A	B	B	I	T
	E					
	A					
	R					

Exercise :

1. **Choose the correct answer. Write the letter of the correct answer in the boxes.**
   1. A   2. A   3. C   4. C   5. B

2. **Fill in the blanks choosing correct words from the box.**
   1. giraffe   2. elephant   3. lion
   4. plants   5. cheetah

3. **Write (T) for true statements and (F) for false statements.**
   1. F   2. T   3. T   4. T   5. T

4. **Answer the following questions.**
   1. Carnivores are the animals which eat only the flesh of other animals.
   2. Omnivores are the animals which eat both plant parts and flesh of animals.
   3. Herbivores are the animals which eat grass, leaves and fruits of plants.
   4. Scavengers are the animals which eat the remains of dead animals.

5. AIR AND WIND

Exercise :

1. **Choose the correct answer. Write the letter of the correct answer in the boxes.**
   1. C   2. B   3. A   4. A   5. B

2. **Fill in the blanks choosing correct words from the box.**
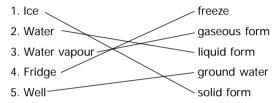   1. condenses   2. Smoke   3. Germs
   4. Plants   5. seeds

3. **Write (T) for true statements and (F) for false statements.**
   1. F   2. T   3. F   4. T   5. T

4. **Match the following.**
   1. Gentle wind — breeze
   2. Strong wind — storm
   3. Fresh air — keeps health
   4. Wind vane — wind direction
   5. Windmill — lifts water

5. **Answer the following questions.**
   1. Dust and smoke make the air impure.
   2. Air gets dust from the wind.
   3. Smoke comes out from the chimneys of factories.
   4. Water vapour comes from boiling water.
   5. Moving air is called wind.

6. WATER

Exercise :

1. **Choose the correct answer. Write the letter of the correct answer in the boxes.**

   1. B   2. A   3. A   4. C   5. C

2. **Fill in the blanks choosing correct words from the box.**

   1. wells   2. unsafe   3. Rain

   4. boiled   5. Evaporation

3. **Underline the correct word to complete the sentences.**

   1. evaporates   2. heating   3. ice

   4. condenses   5. water vapour

4. **Match the following.**

   1. Ice — freeze
   2. Water — gaseous form
   3. Water vapour — liquid form
   4. Fridge — ground water
   5. Well — solid form

5. **Answer the following questions.**

   1. The water comes into lakes, ponds and rivers from the rain.

   2. Rain and snow are the main sources of water.

   3. Solid form – ice, Liquid form – water, Gaseous form – steam (water vapour).

   4. Changing of water into water vapour is called evaporation.

   5. Changing of water vapour into water is called condensation.

   6. The process of evaporation and condensation in the nature is called water cycle.

SOCIAL STUDIES

OUR NEEDS

1. FOOD

Exercise :

I. **Answer the following questions.**

   1. Foods like wheat, rice, dhal (pulses), eggs, milk, oils and sugar give us energy.

   2. Milk, cheese, eggs, fish and meat are good for bones and muscles.

   3. Green vegetables, leafy vegetables, carrots, tomotoes and fruits keep us healthy.

   4. Balanced diet consists of all types of food in required quantities and is good for health. So, we should eat balanced diet.

   5. I take food 3 times in a day. Morning breakfast, afternoon lunch and night dinner.

II. **Fill in the blanks.**

   1. regular   2. dinner (or) supper   3. clean, fresh

III. **Write Yes or No.**

   1. No   2. Yes   3. Yes   4. yes

2. CLOTHES

Exercise :

I. **Answer the following questions.**

   1. We wear clothes to cover our body and to protect it from heat, rain and cold.

   2. We should wear woollen clothes in winter.

   3. Silk cloth is made from silkworms.

   4. Weavers weave clothes.

II. **Choose the correct word and fill in the blanks.**

   1. sheep 2. silkworms 3. synthetic fibre 4. clean

3. OUR HOME

Exercise :

I. **Answer the following questions.**

   1. We need house for shelter. House protects us from heat, rain and cold.

   2. Multistoreyed flats are found in cities.

   3. A pucca house is built with bricks, stones and cement.

   4. A mason is one who lays the bricks and builds the walls.

   5. The carpenter makes the doors, windows and other furniture for the house.

II. **Fill in the blanks with the words given below.**

   1. villages   2. electrician   3. slopy

   4. rain   5. architect

III. **Write Yes or No.**

   1. Yes   2. Yes   3. No   4. Yes   5. No

OUR NEIGHBOURHOOD
4. OUR NEIGHBOURS

Exercise :

I. **Answer the following questions.**

   1. The house in which we live and the nearby houses are called the neighbourhood.

   2. People who live in houses near to our house are called neighbours.

   3. All people in a neighbourhood should live like members of a family.

II. **Fill up the blanks with the words given below.**

   1. neighbourhood   2. neighbours

   3. help   4. beautiful

III. **Write Yes or No.**

   1. No   2. Yes   3. Yes

IV. **Answer the following question in three or four sentences.**

   I help my neighbours by bringing some vegetables from market and to give help in education to their children and to bring some other things which they need.

5. SCHOOL IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.

1. I go to school by school bus.

2. My school name is.......................

3. There are .... students in my class.

4. Schools having classes up to 5th are called primary schools.

5. Schools having classes up to 10th are called secondary schools.

II. Write True or False.

1. False   2. False   3. True   4. True

III. Match the following.

1. c   2. d   3. e   4. b   5. a

6. THE POST OFFICE

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.

1. Postman delivers letters to us.

2. We should post the letters in the postbox.

3. We can send money to a person through money order living in another place.

4. Telegrams are sent for giving urgent messages.

5. The letters are sent by aeroplane or train or bus to other places.

II. Fill up the blanks.

1. red   2. postbox   3. money order   4. deposit

5. postman

III. Write the missing letters.

1. telegram 2. envelope   3. aeroplane

4. parcel   5. letter   6. stamp

7. OTHER SERVICES IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.

1. We go to a market to buy our requirements.

2. Medicines are sold in medical shops.

3. Traffic policemen controls the traffic on the road.

4. The firemen put out the fire with the help of fire engine.

5. A tailor stitches our clothes.

II. Choose the correct word and fill in the blanks.

1. Market   2. Traffic police   3. Tailor

4. Laundry

III. Match the following.

Policeman

Nurse

Fire Brigade

Washerman

8. PLACES OF WORSHIP

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.

1. Hindus go to temples to worship.

2. Muslims worship at Mosques.

3. The Bible is the holy book of the Christians.

4. Sikhs worship at Gurudwara.

5. I worship at ....

II. Fill up the blanks.

1. Mantras 2. temples 3. Guru Grandh Sahib

4. Christians

III. Match the following.

(A)	(B)

Buddhists

Hindus

Muslims

Sikhs

Christians

OUR FESTIVALS

9. OUR NATIONAL FESTIVALS

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.

1. India became independent on 15th August, 1947.

2. The Indian Constitution came into force on 26th January, 1950.

3. Gandhiji was born on 2nd October, 1869.

4. Rajghat is in Delhi.

5. Our Prime Minister unfurls the National Flag on 15th August at Red Fort.

II. Fill up the blanks.

1. national festivals   2. samadhi   3. Gandhi

4. 26th January

III. Write True or False.

1. True   2. False   3. False   4. False

10 RELIGIOUS FESTIVALS - I

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.

1. Ganesh is worshipped on Ganesh Chaturthi.

2. Durga Puja is celebrated in Bengal during Dussehra.

3. Goddess Lakshmi is worshipped during Diwali.

4. In Andhra Pradesh, Pongal is known as Sankranti.

II. Write the missing letters.

1. festival   2. celebration   3. crackers

4. kathakali

11 RELIGIOUS FESTIVALS - II

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.

1. Muslims fast from sunrise to sunset during Ramzan month.

2. Muslims greet each other by saying 'Id Mubarak'.

3. Christmas is celebrated on 25th December.

4. Birthdays of the Gurus are celebrated as Guruparvas by the Sikhs.

II. Fill up the blanks.

1. Churches and houses of Christians

2. Langar   3. Ramzan 4. Guru Grandh Sahib

III. Match the following.

1. c   2. a   3. d   4. b

❖❖❖❖❖

ENGLISH

1. BABYLAND

Reading :

1. Babyland; 2. They dream, wake, pray, laugh, crow, shout and grow; 3. Mother; 4. She is kind and sweet; 5. W.B. Rands

Grammar :

1. has ; 2. has ; 3. has ; 4. has; 5. have ; 6. have

Spelling :

1. Table; 2. Nail ; 3. Needle ; 4. Comb

2. LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD

Reading :

1. Her mother sent her to her Grandmother's house.
2. She told her not to stop anywhere or talk to strangers;
3. She thought they were pretty ; 4. A wolf ;
5. He wanted to eat Red Riding Hood;
6. A wood - cutter

Vocabulary :

1. Spread ; 2. Spray ; 3. Sprouts ; 4. Sprinter ; 5. Splash;
6. Split ; 7. Splatter ; 8. Spring

Grammar :

1. in ; 2. at ; 3. for ; 4. under ; 5. on

Writing :

You; through a forest ; some lilies ; them for you ; appeared ; had worn your clothes and was sleeping in your bed ; killed the wolf with his axe.

Listening :

1. Grandmother ; 2. Uncle ; 3. Aunt ; 4. Cousin ;
5. Cousin

3. CLEVER RAMAN

Reading :

1. A Telugu poet ; 2. He was always happy and made everyone laugh ; 3. He did not like the picture ; 4. He asked Tenali to not show him his face for a week ; 5. He had covered his face with a pot ; 6. He cheered the King.

Vocabulary :

1. knock; 2. wriggle ; 3. knit; 4. knee; 5. write

Grammar :

1. Rumi is not a tall boy ; 2. Lemons are not yellow ;
3. My tea is not hot ; 4. The cupboard is not heavy ;
5. Sheetal is not dancing.

Spelling :

1. Pretty ; 2. Balloon ; 3. Mummy ; 4. Daddy ;
5. Bottle ; 6. Mirror

Writing :

1. A pot ; 2. Clay ; 3. A potter

4. SAVING KARVANDI

Reading :

1. In the forest near the village ; 2. They were a home to the birds who also ate the berries ; 3. When the trees blossomed; 4. The two strangers went to the forest to cut the trees ; 5. The teacher rang the school bell to warn the villagers ; 6. They ran because they were afraid of being caught.

Vocabulary :

1. Angry – furious ; 2. Help – assist; 3. Happy – cheerful;
4. House – villa ; 5. Empty – vacant ; 6. Easy – simple

Grammar :

2. He has some apples but not any oranges ;
3. He has some books but not any erasers ;
4. She has some flowers but not any stickers ;
5. He has some bottles but not any cups.

Spelling :

1. pill; 2. fizz ; 3. fluff; 4. muzzle ; 5. heels ; 6. staff;
7. fuss

5. THE WATCHFUL EYE OF GOD

Reading :

1. Stories of God and his greatness; 2. Uncle Sohanlal;
3. Steal some things from the mall; 4. Someone was watching him

Vocabulary :

1. No, I do not.; 2. Yes, I do ; 3. Yes, I do. 4. No, he does not; 5. Yes, she does; 6. No, he does not.

Grammar :

1. ripe; 2. tall; 3. soft; 4. funny; 5. happy; 6. hot

6. LIMERICK

Reading :

1. False ; 2. True ; 3. False ; 4. True

Vocabulary :

1. Chin ; 2. Insect ; 3. Pumpkin ; 4. Kind ; 5. Mint;

MATHEMATICS

1. FRACTIONAL NUMBERS

Exercise – 1 :

ii) One third or $\frac{1}{3}$ iii) One fourth or $\frac{1}{4}$

iv) One fifth or $\frac{1}{5}$ vi) Two sixth or $\frac{2}{6}$

vii) Two fifth or $\frac{2}{5}$ viii) Four seventh or $\frac{4}{7}$

Exercise – 2 :

1. ii) 4, 5   iii) 6, 7   iv) 1, 8   v) 1, 12
  vi) 7, 16   vii) 3, 10   viii) 5, 24

2. i) 3, 5   ii) 5, 12   iii) 7, 20

3. i) $\frac{5}{18}$ ii) $\frac{8}{15}$ iii) $\frac{2}{11}$ iv) $\frac{7}{25}$

2. MONEY

Exercise – 1 :

1. ii) 80   iii) 60   iv) 90

2. i) 13   ii) 16   iii) 11   iv) 16   v) 20

Exercise – 2 :

1. A) i) 27   ii) 76   iii) 173   iv) 148
   B) i) 75   ii) 87   iii) 105   iv) 170
   C) i) 67 – 65   ii) 98 – 85   iii) 40 – 50   iv) 111 – 25

2. i) 44   ii) 58   iii) 22

Exercise – 3 :

1. 113   2. 800   3. 618

Exercise – 4 :

1. A) i) 45   ii) 41   iii) 57   iv) 15
   B) i) 35   ii) 61   iii) 25   iv) 33   v) 195
   C) i) 15 – 15   ii) 28 – 50   iii) 13 – 45   iv) 37 – 25
    v) 15 – 05   vi) 125 – 20

2. 430   3. 9 – 25   4. 75

Exercise – 5 :

1. 2   2. 4   3. 50   4. 10
5. 2   6. 5   7. 8   8. 4,2
9. 5   10. 20   11. 2   12. 12

6. Brain ; 7. Pain

Grammar :

1. Seaweed; 2. Flowerpot; 3. Tablecloth; 4. Butterfly ;

5. Pancakes; 6. Birthday

3. MEASUREMENT OF LENGTH

Exercise – 1 :

1. i) 6   ii) 4   iii) 11   2. i) 10   ii) 6

3. i) cm   ii) metres   iii) metres   iv) cm   v) mm
  vi) cm   5. i) >, <   ii) <, >   iii) >, >

Exercise – 2 :

1. i) 100   ii) 600   iii) 275   iv) 1005
  v) 8   vi) 12   vii) 4,75   viii) 15,9

2. i) 78   ii) 100   iii) 101   iv) 142
  v) 86   vi) 119   vii) 151   viii) 622

3. i) 6 m 75 cm   ii) 31 m

Exercise – 3 :

I. i) 44   ii) 42   iii) 29   iv) 712
  v) 33 – 22   vi) 4 – 40   vii) 62 – 08   viii) 89 – 25

2. 17   3. 9 m 25 cm

4. MEASUREMENT OF MASS

Exercise – 1 :

1. i) =   ii) <   iii) >   2. more

3. i) 2, 3, 1, 5, 4   ii) 4, 1, 5, 3, 2   iii) 1, 4, 3, 2, 5
  iv) 3, 5, 2, 4, 1   v) 5, 3, 1, 4, 2

Exercise – 2 :

1. i) 535   ii) 520   iii) 857   iv) 500   v) 760
  vi) 925   vii) 169 – 980   viii) 371 –125   ix) 400

2. i) 167   ii) 18

Exercise – 3 :

1. i) 50   ii) 155   iii) 590   iv) 23   v) 43
  vi) 112   vii) 14 –120   viii) 41 – 250 ix) 38 – 700

2. i) 12 – 250   ii) 46 – 750

5. MEASUREMENT OF CAPACITY

Exercise – 1 :

1. i) m*l*   ii) m*l*   iii) *l*   iv) *l*   v) m*l*

2. i) 1000; 1   ii) 5   iii) 500   iv) 250   v) 0

4. i) 4, 2, 5, 1, 3   ii) 3, 1, 4, 2, 5
  iii) 4, 1, 5, 3, 2   iv) 1, 5, 2, 4, 3

Exercise – 2 :

i) 2000   ii) 6000   iii) 9000   iv) 3400   v) 5500
vi) 6250   vii) 4   viii) 8

Exercise – 3 :

1. i) 800   ii) 900   iii) 600   iv) 90   v) 570
  vi) 400   vii) 7 – 600   viii) 11 – 300   ix) 20 – 900

2. i) 22 – 250   ii) 75 – 250

Exercise – 4 :

1. i) 100　　ii) 300　　iii) 600　　iv) 15　　v) 20
   vi) 32　　vii) 2 – 200　viii) 4 – 400　ix) 10 – 150
2. i) 6 – 750　　　ii) 75

6. TIME

Exercise – 1 :

1. 7 O' clock ; 3 O' clock ; 8 O' clock; 10 O' clock
2. 1 : 30 or half past 1; 6 : 55 or 5 to 7 ;
   8 : 45 or quarter to 9 ; 5 : 10 or 10 minutes past 5

Exercise – 2 :

I. 1. 24　　　2. 7　　　　　3. Sunday　　4. 30
　5. 365　　6. 366　　　7. 29　　　8.i) April
ii) June　　iii) September　iv) November　9. 7
10. i) January ii) March　　iii) May　　iv) July
　v) August　　vi) October　　vii) December
11. i) Sunday　　ii) Monday　　iii) Tuesday
　iv) Wednesday　v) Thursday　vi) Friday
　vii) Saturday　12. February, April　13. Wednesday
14. Tuesday　15. Wednesday　16. January
17. August　18. September　19. November
20. October

II. 1. January　　　　2. December
　3. 26th January; Monday　4. 15th August; Sunday
　5. 5th September; Sunday　6. 2nd October; Saturday
　7. 14th November; Sunday
　8. 25th December; Saturday

7. GEOMETRICAL SHAPES

Exercise – 1 :

I. 1. Down　　2. Right　　3. Behind　　4. Open
　5. There　6. On　　7. Inside　　8. Top
II. 2. O_6　　3. O_1　　4. O_5　　5. O_2
　6. O_4

Exercise – 2 :

1. Cylinder　2. Sphere　3. Cube　4. Cuboid
5. Cylinder　6. Cone　7. Cuboid　8. Cube
9. Cuboid　10. Cylinder　11. Sphere　12. Cone

Exercise – 3 :

1.Circles - 7 ; Triangles - 4 ; Squares - 4 ; Rectangles - 6

Exercise – 4 :

1. Horizontal lines - 9; Vertical lines - 6 ; Slant lines - 9; Curved lines - 4

SCIENCE

1. ROCKS AND SOIL

Activity :　　　　　　　　　**Fun Time**

2. **There are nine rocks hidden in this word search. Circle them.**

Exercise :

1. **Choose the correct answer. Write the letter of the correct answer in the boxes.**
   1. A　　2. B　　3. C　　4. A　　5. B
2. **Fill in the blanks choosing correct words from the box.**
   1. Ruby　2. China clay　　3. graphite
   4. everywhere　　　5. minerals

3. **Match the following.**

4. **Answer the following questions.**
   1. Rock is a big stone.
   2. Red Fort is built of sandstone.
   3. Granite is used in the construction of buildings and roads.
   4. Koh-i-noor is the name of the famous Indian diamond.
   5. Limestone is used for making lime.

2. THE SUN AND THE SHADOWS

Exercise :

1. **Choose the correct answer. Write the letter of the correct answer in the boxes.**
   1. B　　2. A　　3. B　　4. C　　5. B
2. **Fill in the blanks choosing correct words from the box.**
   1. fire　　　　2. necessary　　3. short
   4. bigger　　　5. opposite

3. **Write (T) for true statements and (F) for false statements.**

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

4. **Answer the following questions.**

    1. The sun gives us heat and light.

    2. We see the sun during day time.

    3. The sun rises in the east.

    4. The sun looks small because it is far away from the earth.

3. THE MOON

Exercise :

1. **Fill in the blanks choosing correct words from the box.**

    1. rocket   2. water   3. Astronauts

    4. rocks   5. live

2. **Write (T) for true statements and (F) for false statements.**

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

3. **Answer the following questions.**

    1. The shape of the moon is round.

    2. The moon gets its light from the sun.

    3. The man landed on the moon in 1969.

    4. The changes in the shape of the moon are called the phases of the moon.

    5. Persons who travel in space craft are called Astronauts.

4. BONES AND MUSCLES

Activity :   **Fun Time**

1. **Look at this picture. Put (R) for Right posture. Put (W) for Wrong posture.**

Exercise :

1. **Choose the correct answer. Write the letter of the correct answer in the boxes.**

    1. C   2. B   3. C   4. A

2. **Fill in the blanks choosing correct words from the box.**

    1. exercise   2. bones   3. skin

    4. support   5. together

3. **Answer the following questions.**

    1. Our body is made up of bones and muscles.

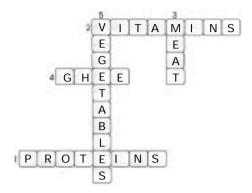   2. We should do exercise to make our muscles bigger and stronger.

3. Bones give shape and support to our body.

4. Posture is the position we sit, walk or move.

5. The stomach part of our body has no bones.

6. The longest bone in our body is the thigh bone (or Femur).

5. FOOD FOR HEALTH AND STRENGTH

Activity :   **Fun Time**

1. **Complete the crossword puzzle using the clues given.**

2. **Look at the food items and categorise them according to their groups.**

Proteins	Fats	Carbohydrates	Fibre
Eggs	Butter	Rice	Grapes
Fish	Milk	Bread	Brinjal
Meat	Cheese	Sugar	Apple
Dal		Butter	Tomato
			Banana

Exercise :

1. **Choose the correct answer. Write the letter of the correct answer in the boxes.**

    1. C   2. C   3. C   4. A

2. **Fill in the blanks choosing correct words from the box.**

    1. mouth   2. eating   3. Vitamins

    4. building   5. all

3. **Answer the following questions.**

1. We need food to get energy to do work.

2. We should drink plenty of water everyday to digest food properly.

3. Proteins, carbohydrates, fats and fibre are the four main groups of food.

4. Proteins group is called the body building food.

6. SAFETY AND FIRST AID

Activity :   **Fun Time**

1. **Mark (✓) against correct pictures and (✗) against wrong pictures.**

Exercise :

1. **Fill in the blanks choosing correct words from the box.**

1. accidents   2. footpath   3. zebra   4. lean
5. stray

2. **Write (T) for true statements and (F) for false statements.**

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

3. **Answer the following questions.**

1. We should cross the road when it is clear.

2. Before crossing a road we should look to the right then to the left and then to the right again.

3. If a person gets hurt we should inform it to an adult.

7. TYPES OF HOUSES

Activity :   **Fun Time**

1. **Match the following.**

Exercise :

1. **Choose the correct answer. Write the letter of the correct answer in the boxes.**

1. B   2. B   3. A   4. A   5. B

2. **Fill in the blanks choosing correct words from the box.**

1. house   2. houseboats   3. Gypsies
4. pucca   5. kachcha

3. **Write (T) for true statements and (F) for false statements.**

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

4. **Answer the following questions.**

1. We should have windows in a house for proper ventilation and sun light.

2. We need a house to live and to protect ourselves from heat, rain, cold and animals.

3. A houseboat is a movable house.

4. We need bricks, cement and iron rods to build a strong house.

5. We find sloping roof houses in places having heavy rainfall and snowfall.

SOCIAL STUDIES

RECREATION
1. RECREATION

Exercise :

I. **Answer the following questions.**

1. To enjoy for sometime and to become fresh again is called recreation.

2. Recreation makes us fresh, happy and active.

3. Watching T.V., playing indoor games, singing songs, reading comic books are the four ways of indoor recreation.

4. Going to the parks, zoo, picnic, circus, cinema etc., are the places where we can have outdoor recreation.

II. **Choose the correct word and fill in the blanks.**

1. T.V.   2. zoo   3. fresh   4. outdoor

III. **Write Yes or No.**

1. Yes   2. No   3. No   4. Yes   5. No

TRAVEL
2. DIRECTIONS

Exercise :

I. **Answer the following questions.**

1. Sun rises in the East.

2. To go to anyplace we should know directions.

3. We need maps to locate the position of different places.

4. Upper portion is called North and lower portion is South.

5. North, East, West, South are the four main directions.

II. Fill up the blanks.

1. four   2. East   3. North   4. East   5. South
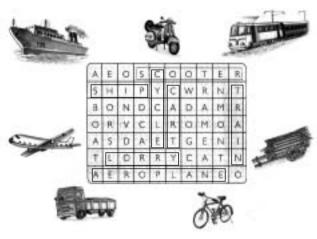
3. MEANS OF TRANSPORT

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.

1. Train, bus and other vehicles by which we travel are called the means of transport.

2. Train, bus, ship, aeroplane are the means of transport used for long distances.

3. Aeroplane is the fastest means of transport.

4. Boats and ships are used to transport goods on rivers and seas.

5. Bullock carts are used for means of transport in villages.

6. Elephant is used to carry logs in forests.

II. Choose the correct word and fill in the blanks.

1. cart   2. bus   3. autorickshaw   4. camel

III. Write Yes or No.

1. No   2. No   3. No   4. Yes   5. No

IV. Some means of transport are locked in the chart below. Find them out and circle them.

4. SAFETY ON ROADS

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.

1. We should follow traffic rules for our safety.

2. We should walk on the left side of the road.

3. We should cross the road at zebra crossing.

II. Fill up the blanks.

1. traffic   2. dangerous   3. footpath   4. safety

EARLY MAN
5. INVENTION OF WHEEL

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.

1. The early man carried goods by men and animals before the invention of the wheel.

2. Sledge was like a cart without wheels, which drags the loads.

3. Wheel was invented by chance.

4. Wheel helped the early man to carry loads easily and quickly from one place to another.

II. Fill up the blanks with the words given below.

1. sledges   2. invention   3. machines 4. pots

III. Write True or False.

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

IV. Match the following.

1. e   2. a   3. b   4. c   5. d

OUR WORLD
6. TYPES OF LAND

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.

1. Globe is a model of the earth.

2. Highlands are called hills and very highlands are called mountains.

3. The lowland which is flat is called a plain.

4. The land which is covered with sand is called a desert.

II. Fill up the blanks with the words given below.

1. three   2. mountains   3. plain   4. plateau

7. WATER AROUND US

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.

1. Three fourth of the earth is covered by water.

2. We require water for drinking, cooking, washing and bathing.

3. Rain is the main source of water for the earth.

4. Ocean is a big sea.

II. Write Yes or No.

1. No   2. Yes   3. No   4. Yes   5. No

8. SEASONS

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.

1. In India, we have mainly three seasons. They are : Summer, Rainy and Winter seasons.

2. As the weather changes the seasons also change.

3. The cool winds which blow from the seas are called monsoon winds.

4. November to January are called winter months.

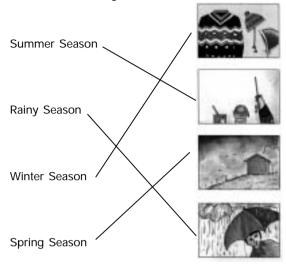**II. Fill up the blanks with the words given below.**

1. weather   2. Air   3. Monsoon   4. summer

III. Write True or False.

1. False   2. True   3. False   4. False

IV. Match the following.

Summer Season

Rainy Season

Winter Season
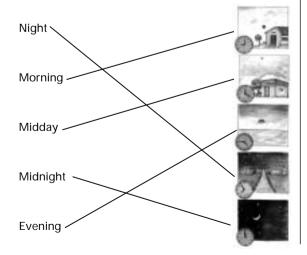
Spring Season

9. TIME

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.

1. We find the sun over our head at midday.
2. The day starts with the rising of the sun.
3. The night starts with sunset.
4. 12 O' clock in the night is called midnight.
5. People used to see the sun to know time when there were no clocks or watches.

II. Write the missing letters.

1. t<u>im</u>e   2. n<u>oo</u>n   3. m<u>or</u>ning   4. e<u>ve</u>ning

III. Match the following.

Night

Morning

Midday

Midnight

Evening

IV. Mark (✓) for correct statements and (✗) for wrong statements.

1. ✗   2. ✗   3. ✓   4. ✓

STORIES FROM THE PAST

10. CONCENTRATION

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.

1. Dronacharya was the Guru of Kauravas and Pandavas.
2. There were 5 Pandavas.
3. Duryodhana was the elder brother of Kauravas.
4. Arjuna was the third brother of Pandavas.
5. Concentration is necessary for success.

II. Fill up the blanks.

1. Kauravas   2. Dronacharya   3. archery
4. eldest   5. eye

III. Match the following.

1. c   2. d   3. b   4. e   5. a

11. A REAL FRIEND

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.

1. Sudama was the childhood friend of Krishna.
2. Sudama went to Dwaraka to ask Krishna to help him.
3. Lord Krishna helped Sudama to live happily by giving him all the riches and beautiful palace to live in.

II. Fill up the blanks.

1. Dwaraka   2. childhood   3. small hut

12. SIDDHARTHA'S KINDNESS

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.

1. The early name of Lord Buddha was Siddhartha.
2. Devadatta was the friend of Siddhartha.
3. Devadatta shot down the bird with his arrow.
4. Lord Buddha preached that "Do not injure any living thing".

II. Fill up the blanks.

1. Devadatta   2. Siddhartha

❖ ❖ ❖ ❖

ENGLISH

1. THE LANDLORD'S WEDDING

Reading :

1. Jorgen's daughter; 2. For money and a large piece of land; 3. Trick Katarina into marrying the landlord; 4. "I'm here to fetch what you promised my master."; 5. A white mare. She understood the plan.

Vocabulary :

Above - Below; Long-Short ; Punish-Reward; Blunt-Sharp; Dwarf-Giant; Peace-War; Deep-Shallow; Pure-Impure

Grammar :

1. planted flowers; 2. flew the airplane; 3. barked all night; 4. cut the boy's hair; 5. slept in her crib; 6. fluttered in the wind; 7. ate crickets

2. THE MOON AND HIS LAKE

Reading :

1. Drinking water, bathing and playing; 2. The lake started drying up and there was a water shortage; 3. Finding another lake; 4. They were trampled and some of them died. 5. The lake belongs to the Moon. He wanted to save the other rabbits; 6. Yes.

Vocabulary :

1. Fish-Tank; 2. Pigeon-Coop; 3. Mouse-Burrow;
4. Dog-Kennel

Grammar :

1. Books, 2. Leaves; 3. Trees; 4. Cars; 5. Tomatoes;
6. Flowers; 7. Scarves; 8. Bells; 9. Houses; 10. Bags;
11. Elves; 12. Dresses

Spelling :

Ocean, river, pond, waterfall, oasis

3. THE BELL OF ARTI

Reading :

1. They were unfairly treated; 2. Hang a bell in the market so that people could ask for justice; 3. Whenever any person was wronged, they could ring the bell. A judge from the court would come and help the person; 4. Wicked men were frightened and lesser wrongs were done; 5. A man tied a grapevine to the rope; 6. His master was arrested for mistreating him.

Grammar :

I: 1. and; 2. but; 3. because; 4. till; 5. or; 6. as well as

II. 1. are barking; 2. is crying; 3. is travelling;
4. is examining; 5. are listening; 6. is writing.

Pronunciation :

1. Plays; 2. Puppies; 3. Studies; 4. Libraries

4. THE WRIGHT BROTHERS

Reading :

1. Wilbur and Orville Wright; 2. When their father gifted them a flying toy; 3. They began making kites in the bicycle shop; 4. They were large kites that flew only on air current; 5. Experimented with man-power airplane fight; 6. Flying a plane on 17th December; 7. Wright Co.; 8. They help people and goods travel fast from one country to another.

Grammar :

I. 1. COMPUTER; 2. ORVILLE; 3. MOTOR;
4. AEROPLANE

II. 1. barking; 2. worked; 3. made; 4. cheered; 5. flew;
6. grew up

Speaking :

machine; tail; flies; takes off; airport; travel; people.

5. OKEE POKEE

Reading :

1. Okee Pokee; 2. Okaa Pokaa Ching Ma Ring;
3. She painted the king's back; 4. Accept all answers.

Grammar :

1. Edmund Hillary was the first man to climb X Mount Everest; 2. The Moon is a satellite of the Earth; 3. Christopher Columbus sailed across the Atlantic Ocean; 4. X Mauritius lies close to Africa; 5. We wanted to watch the play at the Royal Opera House.

Spelling :

1. SILK; 2. COTTON; 3. SATIN; 4. WOOL; 5. LYCRA

Pronunciation :

1. sun; 2. saw; 3. road; 4. story; 5. bean

6. UNCLE TOM'S CABIN

Reading :

A : 1. It is filled with love and warmth; 2. Her cooking; 3. He would play with them, teach them new games, make them wooden toys and whistles; 4. Corn cakes, muffins and pies; 5. To teach him to read, she makes batter cakes and sausages.

B : 1. False; 2. True; 3. True; 4. False.

Vocabulary :

1. has; 2. has; 3. have; 4. has; 5. have; 6. have

Grammar :

1. bravely; 2. brightly; 3. quietly; 4. quickly; 5. beautifully; 6. carefully.

Spelling :

1. kitten; 2. carrot; 3. sheep; 4. hammer; 5. puppies; 6. bigger

Listening :

1. continent; 2. rivers; 3. sahara; 4. lion/giraffe/ rhinos/ zebra/hippopotamus

Activity :

1. AMERICA; 2. SRI LANKA; 3. JAPAN; 4. MALAYSIA; 5. INDIA; 6. NEPAL

MATHEMATICS

1. REVISION

Exercise

I. (1) 1   (2) 10   (3) 100   (4) 9   (5) 99

(6) 999   (7) 9   (8) 90   (9) 900   (10) 1

(11) 1   (12) 99, 101

II. 1) a) 14, 16   b) 86, 88   c) 598, 600

   2) a) 76   b) 129   c) 900

   3) a) 408   b) 763   c) 990

   4) a) Sixty four   b) Ninety six

     c) One hundred and eighty nine

   5) a) 69   b) 236   c) 54   d) 7, 5   e) 9, 0, 4

     f) 2, 8   g) 800 + 40 + 5   h) 527   i) 928

   6) a) 6   b) 800   c) 40

   7) a) <   b) >   c) =   d) >   e) =   f) <

   8) a) 320, 84   b) 510, 51   c) 630, 304

   9) a) 20, 30, 40, 50, 70   b) 105, 115, 125, 145, 155

     c) 980, 870, 760, 650, 540

  10) a) 75, 72, 65, 59, 46   b) 291, 219, 192, 129, 104

     c) 169, 196, 619, 916, 961

  11) a) 24, 26, 28, 30, 32   b) 50, 55, 60, 65, 70

     c) 180, 190, 200, 210, 220

  12) a) 205, 210, 215, 220   b) 820, 830, 840, 850, 860

     c) 820, 720, 620, 520, 420   d) 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70

2. FOUR – DIGIT NUMBERS

Exercise – 1

1. i) 5824 : Five thousand eight hundred twenty four

  ii) 1605 : One thousand six hundred five

  iii) 2039 : Two thousand thirty nine

  iv) 6671 : Six thousand six hundred seventy one

2.i)

ii)

iii)

iv)

3. i) 6053 : Six thousand fifty three

  ii) 2475 : Two thousand four hundred seventy five

  iii) 1806 : One thousand eighty hundred six

  iv) 3970 : Three thousand nine hundred seventy

  v) 5238 : Five thousand two hundred thirty eight

Exercise – 2

1. a) 8214   b) 5436   c) 874

   d) 1016   e) 9909   f) 2002

2. a) 2431   b) 7263   c) 1304

   d) 8060   e) 905   f) 5400

3. a) Four thousand two hundred ninety two

   b) Seven thousand eighty five

   c) Nine hundred ninety nine

   d) Six thousand one hundred fifty three

   e) One thousand seventy nine

   f) Seven thousand seven hundred seventy seven

4. a) 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364

   b) 4070, 4072, 4074, 4076, 4078

   c) 6120, 6125, 6130, 6135, 6140

   d) 8270, 8280, 8290, 8300, 8310

   e) 1530, 1630, 1730, 1830, 1930

   f) 5345, 6345, 7345, 8345, 9345

5. a) 1796, 1798, 1800, 1802, 1804, 1806

   b) 3450, 3452, 3454, 3456, 3458, 3460

   c) 4253, 5255, 4257, 4259, 4261, 4263

   d) 8167, 9169, 8171, 8173, 8175, 8177

   e) 6995, 6997, 6999, 7001, 7003, 7005

6. a) 1700, 1705, 1710, 1715, 1720

   b) 2168, 2173, 2178, 2183, 2188

   c) 4587, 4592, 4597, 4602, 4607

   d) 9773, 9778, 9783, 9788, 9793

   e) 7274, 7279, 7284, 7289, 7294

7. a) 3785, 3795, 3805, 3815

   b) 1164, 1174, 1184, 1194, 1204

c) 5068, 5078, 5088, 5098, 5108

d) 8107, 8117, 8127, 8137, 8147

e) 9396, 9406, 9416, 9426, 9436

8. a) 1964, 2064, 2164, 2264

b) 2334, 2434, 2534, 2634, 2734

c) 4790, 4890, 4990, 5090, 5190

d) 7473, 7573, 7673, 7773, 7873

e) 8218, 8318, 8418, 8518, 8618

9. a) 1681, 2681, 3681, 4681

b) 2500, 3500, 4500, 5500

c) 4726, 5726, 6726, 7726, 8726

d) 3465, 4465, 5465, 6465, 7465

e) 170, 1170, 2170, 3170, 4170

Exercise – 3

1. a) 6, th, 6000   b) 0, H, 0   c) 6, O, 6

   d) 9, th, 9000   e) 3, H, 300   f) 6, T, 60

2.

	Th	H	T	O
a)	6000	200	30	8
b)	7000	0	80	1
c)	2000	400	0	8

3. a) 1000 + 200 + 70 + 4   b) 6000 + 800 + 30 + 5

   c) 5000 + 900 + 0 + 8   d) 4000 + 0 + 0 + 8

4. a) 7548   b) 4879   c) 2085   d) 8008

Exercise – 4

1. a) >   b) <   c) >   d) <   e) >   f) <

   g) =   h) >   i) >   j) <   k) <   l) =

2. a) 8400, 120   b) 1965, 1596   c) 4100, 1004

3. a) 1035, 5013, 5031, 5301, 5310

   b) 459, 954, 4590, 4905, 4950

   c) 606, 660, 6006, 6060, 6600

4. a) 4650, 4560, 4056, 654, 465

   b) 3760, 3600, 3060, 760, 706

   c) 7700, 7070, 770, 707, 700

5. 1691, 2540, 896, 9539, 9010, 7100

6. 2659, 907, 1910, 4500, 5789, 398

7. a) 1   b) 1   c) 1000   d) 9998

Exercise – 5

1. i) 34, 43   ii) 57, 75   iii) 69, 96

2. 53, 30   3. 98, 10   4. 468, 648, 864, 486, 684, 846

5. 950, 509   6. 860, 106

Review Exercise

1. a) Nine hundred seventy six

   b) Two thousand five hundred four

   c) Four thousand one hundred eighty six

   d) Nine thousand eight

2. a) 893   b) 1079   c) 3206   d) 8818

3. a) 1605, 1607, 1609, 1611, 1613, 1615, 1617, 1619, 1621, 1623, 1625

   b) 2050, 2100, 2150, 2200, 2250, 2300

   c) 8100, 8200, 8300, 8400, 8500, 8600

   d) 2250, 3250, 4250, 5250, 6250, 7250, 8250

4. a) <   b) >   c) >   d) <   e) >   f) >

   g) <   h) <   i) >

5. a) A.O : 999 ; 1976 ; 2064 ; 3156 ; 5136

   D.O : 5136 ; 3156 ; 2064 ; 1976 ; 999

   b) A.O : 900 ; 1650 ; 6403 ; 7096 ; 9800

   D.O : 9800 ; 7096 ; 6403 ; 1650 ; 900

6.

	Th	H	T	O
a)	5000	0	60	4
b)	3000	700	0	8
c)	4000	500	90	8

7. a) 600   b) 7000   c) 50   d) 1

3. ADDITION

Revision Exercise

1. a) 68, 87, 179, 736, 645

   b) 89, 109, 755, 720, 829

   c) 849, 399, 615

Exercise – 1

I.	1) 5475	2) 9759	3) 8040	4) 6980
	5) 7786	6) 3888		
II.	1) 4879	2) 5648	3) 6189	4) 5966
III.	1) 6798	2) 7848	3) 5869	4) 4867
	5) 8678	6) 5999		
IV.	1) 5756	2) 4767	3) 5979	4) 6679

Exercise – 2

I.	1) 5170	2) 4041	3) 5423	4) 5035
	5) 2293	6) 5314	7) 4184	8) 5374
II.	1) 4045	2) 3323	3) 6100	4) 7201
III.	1) 6992	2) 8407	3) 6838	4) 8804
	5) 6420	6) 8014	7) 4872	8) 9076
IV.	1) 5548	2) 4621	3) 9864	4) 6870
V.	1) 7660	2) 3869	3) 4506	4) 5570
VI.	1) 4800	2) 9410	3) 6820	4) 2240

Exercise – 3

1. a) 1596   b) 1728   c) 0   d) 576   e) 0

3. a) 824   b) 1278   c) 2700   d) 1450   e) 4125

5. a) 320   b) 1680   c) 1800 ; 1590

   d) 0   e) 1800 ; 2400

Exercise – 4

1. 2129   2. 3150   3. Rs. 7336   4. 9120

5. 458, 784   6. 646, 1063

Review Exercise

1. i) 4879   ii) 2929

2. i) 6693   ii) 3676   iii) 4145   iv) 4489

   v) 7015   vi) 4394

3. 1999   4. 8576

4. SUBTRACTION

Revision Exercise

I. a) 34 ; 532 ; 400 ; 350 ; 195 ; 36

   b) 72 ; 94 ; 120 ; 495 ; 89 ; 629

Exercise – 1
I. a) 2312   b) 1255   c) 126   d) 4246
II. a) 1402   b) 1652   c) 1214   d) 1152
    e) 3033   f) 1102   g) 1110   h) 2013
    i) 3114   j) 1101   k) 132   l) 2024

Exercise – 2
I. a) 217   b) 2067   c) 3486   d) 1844
II. a) 2133   b) 5178   c) 1286   d) 2981
    e) 1868   f) 2298   g) 1208   h) 3865
    i) 2347

Exercise – 3
1. 588   2. 1957   3. 225   4. 225
5. 296   6. 1076

Exercise – 4
1) 1234   2) 9700   3) 0   4) 0
5) 1976   6) 1221

Review Exercise
1. i) 4315   ii) 3320   iii) 835   iv) 2429
2. i) 1316   ii) 1182   iii) 1600   iv) 990
3. 901   4. 1668   5. 2209   6. 2578
7. Rs. 9150   8. 3569

5. MULTIPLICATION

Revision Exercise
I. 1) 5×3 2) 4×2 3) 5, 15   4) $3 + 3 + 3 + 3$
5) $8 + 8 + 8 + 8 + 8$ 6) $10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10$
II. a) 48 b) 105 c) 912 d) 852 e) 576 f) 632
  g) 200 h) 560 i) 960 j) 660 k) 608 l) 990

Exercise – 1
I. 1) 248   2) 336   3) 1206   4) 848
5) 808   6) 2640   7) 784   8) 1288
9) 1488 10) 1188 11) 825   12) 1248
II. 1) 670 2) 4224 3) 5400 4) 1776 5) 1332
III. 1) 1236 2) 2480 3) 1708 4) 7200 5) 2220

Exercise – 2
I. 1) 4806   2) 9639   3) 8428   4) 4884
5) 2468   6) 6006   7) 8052   8) 9828
9) 9872 10) 8992 11) 6480 12) 5055
II. 1) 6384   2) 7044   3) 6512   4) 6185
5) 8784   6) 7959

Exercise – 3
I. 1) 1003   2) 2184   3) 1196   4) 3375
5) 4872   6) 5550
II. 1) 615   2) 756   3) 4050   4) 1785
5) 3136   6) 6688

Exercise – 4
I. 1) 320   2) 420   3) 450   4) 560
5) 360   6) 1200
II. 1) 1800   2) 950   3) 400   4) 150
III. 1) 1200   2) 2500   3) 3600   4) 2400
5) 3600   6) 6400   7) 6400   8) 9100
IV. 1) 3500   2) 3600   3) 4800   4) 4800
5) 8400

Exercise – 5
I. 1) 0   2) 0   3) 0   4) 0   5) 0, 0
6) 48, 0 7) 0, 0 8) 0, 0 9) 18 10) 1
11) 1 12) 576 13) 0 14) 1 15) 16
16) 5, 10 17) 24 18) 25, 4
II. Products :
1) 70 2) 192 3) 24 4) 120

Exercise – 6
1) 460   2) Rs. 1792   3) Rs. 1440   4) 3648
5) 864   6) 1800

Review Exercise
1. i) 0   ii) 0   iii) 75   iv) 196   v) 1
  vi) 0 vii) 2920 viii) 3750 ix) 8400 x) 6500
2. i) 801 ii) 3272 iii) 2172 iv) 8642 v) 3885
  vi) 3950
3. i) 512 ii) 900 iii) 735 iv) 1210 v) 1890
  vi) 2235 vii) 3825 viii) 4932 ix) 8544 x) 7210
4. ii) C iii) B iv) F v) A vi) D
5. 288   6. 2400   7. 1800   8. 1175 Kg
9. 1000   10. 1225

6. DIVISION

Revision Exercise
a) 2, 9, 3, 9, 9, 8   b) 15, 24, 15, 101
c) 17, 1 ; 17, 1 ; 41, 2 ; 50, 5

Exercise – 1
I. 1) 20, 4 2) 3, 24 3) 2, 8 4) 5, 15
II. 1) 3   2) 4   3) 3   4) 6   5) 5   6) 4

Exercise – 2
I. 1) 5   2) 8   3) 9   4) 7   5) 5   6) 7
7) 1   8) 6
II. 1) 7   2) 3   3) 2   4) 5   5) 2   6) 4
7) 1   8) 8   9) 10

Exercise – 3
I. 2. a) $27 \div 9 = 3$ b) $27 \div 3 = 9$
  3. a) $40 \div 5 = 8$ b) $40 \div 8 = 5$
II. 2. a) $6 \times 8 = 48$ b) $8 \times 6 = 48$
  3. a) $10 \times 5 = 40$ b) $5 \times 10 = 50$
  4. a) $9 \times 1 = 9$ b) $1 \times 9 = 93$

Exercise – 4
1. 7   2. 5   3. 9   4. 6   5. 7   6. 7
7. 7   8. 8   9. 5   10. 9

Exercise – 5
I. 1) 16   2) 16   3) 13   4) 15   5) 13   6) 13
7) 12   8) 14   9) 14
II. 1) 117 2) 125 3) 114 4) 139 5) 54 6) 36
7) 36 8) 125 9) 100 10) 90

Exercise – 6

  1) 1235 2) 1642 3) 576 4) 168 5) 654 6) 1012
  7) 368 8) 409

Exercise – 7

  I. 1) 21 2) 20 3) 26 4) 47 5) 40 6) 20
  7) 50 8) 16

  II. 1) 124 2) 156 3) 205 4) 292 5) 267 6) 108

Exercise – 8

  I. 1) 12, 3 2) 12, 2 3) 6,6 4) 66,2 5) 108,1
  6) 71, 3 7) 24, 8 8) 12, 7 9) 27, 8 10) 19, 7
  11) 202, 5 12) 122, 10

  II. 1) 27, 6 2) 66, 4 3) 29, 5 4) 58, 8 5) 169, 8
  6) 115, 5

Exercise – 9

  1) 9, 8 2) 6,3 3) 46, 5 4) 38, 7 5) 60, 0
  6) 175, 4 7) 7, 6 8) 12, 4 9) 30, 8 10) 209, 0

Exercise – 10

  1) 124 2) 121 3) 24 4) 77 5) 660

Exercise – 11

  i) 6 ii) 1 iii) 0 iv) 0 v) 1 vi) 5
  vii) 3 viii) 9 ix) 0 x) 0 xi) 1 xii) 1

Review Exercise

  I. 1) 17, 1 2) 6, 6 3) 9, 3 4) 41, 2 5) 145, 0
  6) 24, 3 7) 23, 6 8) 49, 0 9) 100, 5 10) 302, 0
  11) 36, 0 12) 163, 3

  II. 1) × 2) ÷ 3) × 4) ÷ 5) ÷
  6) × 7) × 8) ÷ 9) × 10) ÷

  III. 1) 32 2) 12 3) 46 hectares 4) 935

7. EVEN AND ODD NUMBERS

Exercise

  I. 1) 36, 64, 80 2) 15, 51, 103 3) 26, 28, 30, 32
  4) 77, 79, 81, 83 5) 38, 40, 42 44
  6) 111, 113, 115, 117

  II. 1) 84, even 2) 101, odd 3) 358, even
  4) 49, odd 5) 34, even 6) 28, even

  III. 1) even 2) odd 3) even
  4) odd 5) odd 6) even

  VI. 1) 59, odd 2) 50, even 3) 75, odd
  4) 248, even

8. REGIONAL AND ROMAN NUMBERS

Exercise – 1

I. H.A.	13	136	207
Hindi	१३	१३६	२०७
Urdu	١٣	١٣٦	٢٠٧
Kannada	೧೩	೧೩೬	೨೦೨
Oria	୧୩	୧୩୬	୨୦୨

2. H.A.	9	27	250
Bengali	৯	২৭	২৫০
Marathi	९	२७	२५०
Gujarati	૯	૨૭	૨૫૦
Punjabi	੯	੨੭	੨੫੦

3. 17 (੧੭); 48 (੪੮); 105 (੧੦੫) ; 2057 (੨੦੫੭)

Exercise – 2

  1) IV ; XIII ; XXI; XXX ; VIII ; XVI ; XXIII ; XXXII
  2) 6, 14, 25, 33, 7, 17, 26, 34
  3) C, E, A, D

Review Exercise

  1. i) 9 ii) 12 iii) 21 iv) 24 v) 29 vi) 35
  2. i) IV ii) XVI iii) XIX iv) XXVI v) XXXI
    vi) XXXIX
  3. E, C, F, A, D, B

SCIENCE

THINGS AROUND US

Activity :   **Fun Time**

1.

Living things		Non-living things	
bird	boy	aeroplane	bat
elephant	dog	hill	ball
duck	fish	chair	table
rat	frog	television	pen
snake	cat	kite	chocolate
tree		cup	radio
		book	

2. List out the living and non-living things in this word search.

Non-living things	P	E	N	P	L	A	N	T	Living things
Pen	A	G	I	R	A	F	F	E	Plant
Egg	R	G	O	A	T	H	E	N	Giraffe
Net	R	A	D	I	O	B	E	E	Goat
Mat	O	X	S	C	A	L	E	T	Bee
Scale									Ox
Radio	T	Y	R	E	M	A	T	K	Parrot
Tyre									Hen

Exercise :

1. Choose the correct answer and write the letter of the correct answer in the boxes.
  1. A 2. C 3. B 4. C 5. C

2. Fill in the blanks.
  1. natural 2. Non-living 3. stomata
  4. die 5. gills

3. Match the following.

1. Horses — colts
2. Dogs — puppies
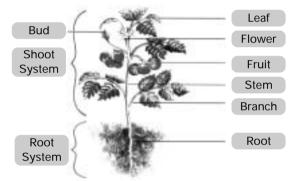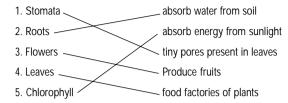3. Human beings — babies
4. Cats — Kittens
5. Hens — chicks

4. Answer the following questions.

1. Chair, table, car, television and aeroplane.
2. Air, water and mountains.
3. Living things can move, eat, drink, grow, breathe, feel and reproduce.
4. Plants produce their food in the presence of sunlight.
5. Plants breathe through the holes present in their leaves called stomata.

2. PLANTS DIFFER FROM ANIMALS

Activity :   **Fun Time**

1. Label the picture.

Bud

Shoot System

Root System

Leaf

Flower

Fruit

Stem

Branch

Root

2. Complete the cross-word puzzle with the help of picture clues given.

1	L	E	A	F	
2	R	O	O	T	F
3	F	L	O	W	E	R
4	G	I	L	L	U
					I
5	S	T	O	M	A	T	A

Exercise

1. Choose the correct answer and write the letter of the correct answer in the boxes.

1. B   2. C   3. B   4. A   5. A

2. Fill in the blanks.

1. stem   2. fruits   3. animals
4. stomata   5. sunlight

3. Match the following.

1. Stomata — tiny pores present in leaves
2. Roots — absorb water from soil
3. Flowers — Produce fruits
4. Leaves — food factories of plants
5. Chlorophyll — absorb energy from sunlight

4. Write (T) for true statements and (F) for false statements.

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

5. Answer the following questions.

1. Leaves prepare food with the help of water, air and sunlight, through a process called photosynthesis. So leaves are known as food factories of a plant.
2. Roots hold plants firmly in the soil.
3. The process of preparing food with the help of water, air and sunlight by the green leaves is called photosynthesis.
4. The function of stomata is to help plants breathe.

5.	Animals	Plants
	1. Animals can move from place to place.	1. Plants cannot move from place to place.
	2. Animals cannot make their own food.	2. Plants make their own food.
	3. Animals breathe through lungs or air tubes or gills.	3. Plants breathe through stomata.

3. FOOD HABITS OF ANIMALS

Exercise :

1. Choose the correct answer and write the letter of the correct answer in the boxes.

1. B   2. C   3. B   4. C   5. A   6. B

2. Fill in the blanks.

1. swallows   2. web   3. carnivores
4. proboscis   5. cow   6. rodents

3. Circle the animal that does not belong to the group

1. wolf   2. leech   3. vulture
4. dog   5. butterfly.

4. Match the following.

1. Tiger — tears off the flesh, chew and then swallow
2. Cow — chews the cud
3. Snake — swallows its prey without chewing
4. Spider — traps the insects
5. Butterfly — sucks the nectar of flowers

5. Answer the following questions.

1. Sharp, flat front teeth are found in plant-eating animals.

2. The process of bringing back the swallowed food into the mouth and chewing it is known as cud-chewing.

(or)

Animals like cows, buffaloes and horses first bite the grass with their front teeth and swallow it quickly. Later they bring back the swallowed food into their mouth from the stomach and chew it well with the help of their strong back teeth. This is known as cud-chewing.
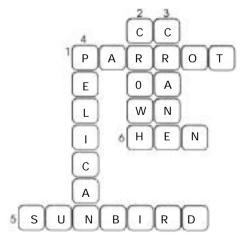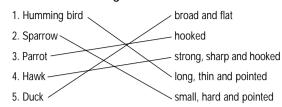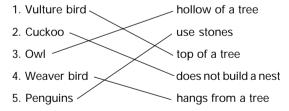
3. The animals which gnaw their food are called rodents. Squirrel and rabbit are the examples of rodents.

4. Animals that eat both plants and flesh of the other animals are called omnivores. Bear and crow are the examples of omnivores.

5. Plant-eating animals have sharp teeth to bite off plants and back grinding teeth to chew the cud.

Flesh-eating animals have long, pointed and curved teeth to tear the flesh and strong back teeth to chew the flesh and crush the bones.

6. An elephant uses its trunk for feeding, for lifting things, for drinking and for spraying water.

4. BIRDS – BEAKS AND CLAWS

Activity :   **Fun Time**

2. **Complete the crossword puzzle with the help of the clues.**

Exercise :

1. **Choose the correct answer and write the letter of the correct answer in the boxes.**

   1. A   2. C   3. A   4. A   5. C

2. **Fill in the blanks.**

   1. perching   2. boat   3. talon   4. webbed

3. **Match the following.**

1. Humming bird — long, thin and pointed
2. Sparrow — small, hard and pointed
3. Parrot — hooked
4. Hawk — strong, sharp and hooked
5. Duck — broad and flat

4. **Give two examples for each of the following.**

   1. a) kiwi   b) Penguin
   2. a) Vulture   b) Eagle
   3. a) Crow   b) Sparrow
   4. a) Duck   b) Pelican
   5. a) Crane   b) Heron

5. **Answer the following questions.**

   1. Boat shaped body and light weight make it possible for a bird to fly.
   2. Down feathers and Flight feathers.
   3. The tail helps the bird to fly.
   4. Talons are claws of a bird of prey.
   5. Head, trunk, wings and legs are the main body parts of a bird.

5. BIRDS AND THEIR NESTS

Exercise :

1. **Choose the correct answer and write the letter of the correct answer in the boxes.**

   1. C   2. A   3. B   4. C   5. B

2. **Fill in the blanks.**

   1. cuckoo   2. sews   3. woodpecker
   4. pigeon   5. penguin

3. **Match the following.**

1. Vulture bird — top of a tree
2. Cuckoo — does not build a nest
3. Owl — hollow of a tree
4. Weaver bird — hangs from a tree
5. Penguins — use stones
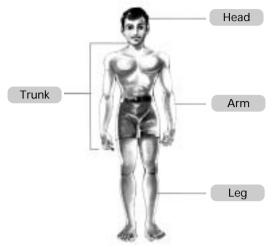
5. **Answer the following questions.**

   1. Birds build their nests to protect their eggs.
   2. Birds use twigs, grass, leaves, stones and pebbles to build their nests.
   3. A tailor bird uses leaves, wool, cotton, hair etc., to make its nest.
   4. A woodpecker makes a hole in the trench of a tree with its beak and builds its nest there.
   5. Birds look after their babies well. They feed them, keep them warm and protect them till they have learnt to look after themselves.

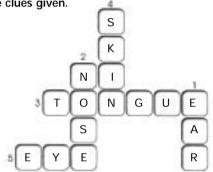## 6. OUR BODY – A WONDERFUL LIVING MACHINE

Activity :   **Fun Time**

1. **Label the parts of the body.**

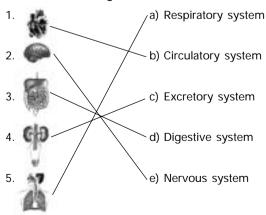2. **Complete the crossword puzzle with the help of the clues given.**

Exercise :

1. **Choose the correct answer and write the letter of the correct answer in the boxes.**

   1. A   2. A   3. C   4. A   5. C

2. **Fill in the blanks.**

   1. Heart   2. Kidneys   3. Brain

   4. Sense   5. Muscles

3. **Match the following.**

   1.   a) Respiratory system
   2.   b) Circulatory system
   3.   c) Excretory system
   4.   d) Digestive system
   5.   e) Nervous system

4. **Put a tick mark (✓) against the item that does not belong to the group.**

   1. toe (✓)   2. walk (✓)   3. hard (✓)

   4. kidneys (✓)   5. lungs (✓)

5. **Answer the following questions.**

   1. Eye, ear, nose, skin and tongue (are the sense organs of our body).

   2. Respiratory system, circulatory system, excretory system, digestive system and nervous system.

   3. the circulatory system carries blood to all parts of the body.

   4. The excretory system throws out the waste matter from the body.

   5. The function of the brain is to control all the other organs.

   6. The skeleton gives shape to our body.

SOCIAL STUDIES

THE EARTH

1. THE EARTH – I

Exercise :

I. **Answer the following questions.**

   1. It takes 365¼ days for the Earth to revolve round the Sun.

   2. The travel of Magellan round the world proved that the Earth was round.

   3. Rakesh Sharma was the first Indian to travel in space.

   4. The layer surrounding the Earth is known as atmosphere.

   5. Human beings, animals, birds, reptiles, insects, plants and trees live on the earth. So Earth is called the Mother of all life.

   6. The Sun and the nine planets are called the Salor system.

   7. The Earth looks like a big, round plate.

   8. Air and water make life possible on the Earth.

II. **Fill in the blanks.**

   1. planets   2. blue   3. Sun   4. ¼

III. **Write "T" for correct sentences and "F" for false sentences.**

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

2. THE EARTH – II

Exercise :

I. **Answer the following questions.**

   1. Globe is a model of the Earth.

   2. Latitudes and longitudes are imaginary lines.

   3. A book containing maps of various parts of the Earth is called an atlas.

   4. The land area of the Earth is called a continent. The water area of the Earth is called an ocean.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. time 　　2. Asia 　　3. Indian Ocean

4. Australia

III. Write True or False.

1. False 　2. True 　3. False 　4. False

IV. Match the following.

1. b 　　2. a 　　3. d 　　4. c

OUR COUNTRY INDIA

3. OUR COUNTRY – I

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.

1. India is surrounded by water on three sides. So it is called a peninsula.
2. Krishna, Godavari and Cauvery are the three important rivers in South India.
3. China on the north and Pakistan on the west are our neighbouring countries.
4. Because of the variations in climate and the vast size of the country. India is called a sub–continent.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. seventh 　　　2. Mount Everest

3. Thar desert 　　4. Myanmar and Bangladesh

III. Write True or False.

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

IV. Match the following.

1. b 　2. d 　3. c 　4. e 　5. a

V. Lead the names to their figures.

Mountain

River

Plain

Plateau

Sea

4. OUR COUNTRY – II

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.

1. India is divided into 28 States.
2. There are 7 Union Territories in India.
3. Delhi is the capital city of India.
4. Andhra Pradesh is our State.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. Pondicherry 　　2. Gandhinagar

3. Lucknow 　　4. Kavaratti

III. Write True or False.

1. False 　2. True 　3. False 　4. True

IV. Match the following.

1. d 　2. c 　3. b 　4. a

5. SOUTHERN STATES

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.

1. Andhra Pradesh is located on the eastern coast of India.
2. Karnataka has Maharashtra on the north, Goa on the north-west, Andhra Pradesh on the east, Tamil Nadu and Kerala on the South and the Arabian Sea on the west.
3. The Kauveri is the largest river of Tamil Nadu.
4. Hyderabad is the capital city of Andhra Pradesh.
5. Kerala is the most literate State in India.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. North 　2. Krishna 　3. Bangalore

4. Marina Beach 　　5. Kerala

III. Write True or False.

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

IV. Match the following.

1. c 　2. a 　3. d 　4. b

6. THE WAY WE LIVE – OUR FOOD AND DRESS

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.

1. Wheat, rice, jowar, bajra, maize and millets are the important food grains produced in our country.
2. Mangoes, bananas, oranges, apples, guavas, grapes are the some important fruits available in our country.
3. Climate and customs influence our dress.
4. In our country men in villages wear dhoti. In some places pyjama – kurtha is also worn.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. North 　2. preparing food 　3. nutritious

4. Saree 　5. textile mills

III. Write True or False.

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

IV. Match the following.

1. d 　2. c 　3. a 　4. e 　5. b

7. OUR FESTIVALS

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.

1. Independence Day, Republic Day and Gandhi Jayanti are our national festivals.

2. Lakshmi, Goddess of wealth, is worshipped by business people on Diwali day. Children enjoy fireworks on that night. It is a festival of lights.

3. Dussehra, Diwali, Id and Christmas are some of the religious festivals.

4. Id is celebrated by the Muslims. After day long fasting for one month (Ramzan), they celebrate this festival. On that day Muslims go to Mosques and offer their prayers.

5. Pongal and Onam are regional festivals. Sankranti and vaisakh Panchami are seasonal festivals.

II. Fill in the blanks.
   1. National   2. Governors   3. Vijaya Dasami
   4. Guru Nanak   5. Kerala

III. Write True or False.
   1. True   2. False   3. True   4. True   5. True

IV. Match the following.
   1. d   2. c   3. b   4. e   5. a

8. OUR OCCUPATIONS

Exercise :
I. Answer the following questions.
   1. The work which we do to earn money is called an occupation.
   2. Farming, dairying, poultry, fishing and weaving are some of the occupations.
   3. Digging out minerals from the earth is called mining.
   4. Woodcutting, collecting herbs and gum are the occupations related to forests.

II. Fill in the blanks.
   1. money   2. Agriculture   3. mining   4. weavers

III. Match the following.
   1. c   2. d   3. b   4. a

IV. Write the names of the occupations connected with.
   1. Nursing 2. Teaching 3. Tailoring 4. Carpentry

TRAVEL AND TRANSPORT
9. MEANS OF TRANSPORT

Exercise :
I. Answer the following questions.
   1. Land Transport, Rail Transport, Air Transport and Water Transport are the different means of transport.
   2. In ancient days, means of transport were slow moving. Now, we have fast moving means of transport.
   3. Coal, steam, diesel, petrol and electricity are the sources of energy used for the movement of modern means of transport.
   4. Cycles, bullock carts, rickshaws, scooters, autorickshaws, cars, buses, lorries are the means of road transport.

II. Fill in the blanks.
   1. wheel   2. rails   3. Air Transport
   4. ships, steamers and boats   5. Petrol

III. Write True or False.
   1. False   2. False   3. False   4. False 5. False

IV. Match the following.

1. Desert
2. Sea
3. Forest
4. Village
5. Sky

10. MEANS OF COMMUNICATION

Exercise :
I. Answer the following questions.
   1. In ancient times, means of communication were very slow. Modern means of communication are very fast.
   2. Envelope, post card, inlanc letter, speed post are some of the important postal services.
   3. PIN code means Postal Index Number Code. It helps the postal authorities to deliver the letters quickly.
   4. Radio, Television, Teleprinter, Telex, E-Mail are the means of electronic communication.
   5. Satellites have made communications very fast and easy.

II. Fill in the blanks.
   1. electronic   2. Post card   3. Pin code
   4. computer   5. fast, easy

III. Do the following.
   1. Telephone, Telegram, Post card

Individual	Mass
Inland letter	Newspaper
Telegram	Radio
	Satellite
	Television

IV. Write the correct word for the communications listed below.
   1. Postal communications
   2. Telecommunications
   3. Electronic communications

ENGLISH

1 : QUEER CREATURES OF THE DEEP

Reading :

1. strange creatures; 2. rose; 3. Japan, Australia;

4. Jelly; 5. it thrusts one of the stingers; 6. the hermit crab ; 7. octopus.

Grammar :

1. bee ; 2. owl ; 3. lion ; 4. snail; 5. lamb ; 6. fox.

Writing :

Oceans; mammals; schools; sea; ships; leap; somersaults; sailors; lucky.

Listening :

Kettles–hiss; Old stairs-creak; Bees–buzz; Thunder-rumbles ; Bells - peal ; Water - gurgle ; Raindrops - pitter patter.

2 : THE ELVES AND THE SHOEMAKER

Reading :

A. I. Make a pair of shoes; 2. He had money to buy new leather; 3. A pair of fine leather shoes ; 4. To see who was making the shoes ; 5. Because they helped them make shoes; 6. Because they had enough money to buy leather.

B. I. he was very poor ; 2. those fit him perfectly;

3. they were happy with the clothes and shoes the shoemaker and his wife made.

Vocabulary :

1. truthful ; 2. buyers ; 3. fret ; 4. excited ; 5. stunned; 6. dwarves.

Grammar :

1. below ; 2. beneath ; 3. above ; 4. outside ; 5. inside; 6. beside.

3 : DREAMS

Reading :

1. Fairyland ; 2. Because it is beautiful;

3. Noble knights and ladies; 4. Accept all answers.

Grammar :

A. 1. inside; 2. upstairs ; 3. back ; 4. anywhere.

C. 1. carefully; 2. patiently ; 3. loudly ; 4. dangerously;
    5. quietly ; 6. slowly.

4 : JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

Reading :

1. Allahabad, Motilal Nehru, Swaroop Rani; 2. Harrow and Cambridge; 3. Joined the freedom struggle ; 4. For protesting against the unfair rule of the British ; 5. He became Prime Minister of independent India ; 6. Chacha Nehru, because he loved children.

Vocabulary :

1. you're ; 2. they're ; 3. can't ; 4. doesn't ; 5. we're; 6. should've ; 7. hasn't ; 8. don't.

Grammar :

1. She was not crying ; 2. Mohan and Sohi are not together ; 3. Mr. Tom is not watering his plants ; 4. The dog is not digging a hole ; 5. I have not finished my homework; 6. Tina is not singing at the concert tomorrow.

Pronunciation :

knee ; knock; knit; hour; humble; team; spread; burn; people; guess; laugh.

5 : THE GIANT'S GARDEN

Reading :

1. He wouldn't let the children play in the garden;

2. Because the giant didn't not allow the children inside;

3. People will be punished for entering a property without permission; 4. sad; 5. The children had brought spring into his garden; 6. Because a child could not climb up a tree; 7. He was kind to the children and gave them cookies.

Vocabulary :

1. trespassers,prosecuted,sighs; 2. winter ; unpleasant;

3. awfully ; 4. bleak.

Grammar :

1. beautiful; 2. wonderful ; 3. happy; 4. ugly; 5. kind.

Pronunciation :

Frame-same; Snake-Rake; Me-Ski; Brush-Flush; Light-Kite; Corn-Horn; Fly-sky; Scoop-Swoop; Fruit-Suit; Fall-Ball.

Listening :

1. India, South Africa; 2. South Africa; 3. Four;

4. Nehra to Peterson; 5. Yells in joy.

6 : THE BLIND MEN AND THE ELEPHANT

Reading :

1. The blind men and the elephant, John Godfrey Saxe; 2. Ivory, near the trunk; 3. They are like a spears; 4. To a spear ; 5. Accept all reasonable answers.

Vocabulary :
1. do ; 2. make ; 3. make ; 4. make ; 5. make ; 6. do;
7. make ; 8. make ; 9. do ; 10. make.

Listening :
1. sparrows; 2. nests; 3. a reddish back and a black bib;
4. brown back with a stripe on the eye ;
5. seeds, small invertebrates, crumbs, etc.

MATHEMATICS

1. FRACTIONS

Revision Exercise :

1. a) $\dfrac{1}{4}$ b) $\dfrac{1}{5}$ c) $\dfrac{3}{10}$ d) $\dfrac{2}{6}$

   e) $\dfrac{1}{2}$ f) $\dfrac{4}{10}$

2. b) $8, \dfrac{3}{8}, \dfrac{5}{8}$ c) $10, \dfrac{2}{10}, \dfrac{8}{10}$

   d) $6, \dfrac{4}{6}, \dfrac{2}{6}$ e) $7, \dfrac{3}{7}\,\dfrac{4}{7}$

Exercise – 1 :
1. i) Three fifths ii) Two ninths
   iii) Seven tenths iv) One fourth or one quarter
   v) One sixth vi) Five eighths
2. i) 2 ii) Six iii) One thirds
   iv) Quarters v) One fifths vi) 8

3. a) $\dfrac{1}{12}$ b) $\dfrac{4}{17}$ c) $\dfrac{3}{20}$ d) $\dfrac{2}{9}$ e) $\dfrac{3}{25}$
4. a) 1, 4 b) 1, 7 c) 7, 10 d) 4, 15 e) 8, 9
5. a) One sixth b) Two fifths c) One fifteenth
   d) Four Sevenths
   e) Three fourths or (three quarters)
   f) Five twelfths

6. a) $\dfrac{1}{8}$ b) $\dfrac{4}{15}$ c) $\dfrac{5}{6}$ d) $\dfrac{7}{20}$ e) $\dfrac{9}{10}$

   f) $\dfrac{8}{75}$ 7. J, A, G, C, I, H, B, F, D

Exercise – 2 :

1. a) $\dfrac{2}{9}, \dfrac{4}{9}, \dfrac{5}{9}$ b) $\dfrac{1}{10}, \dfrac{3}{10}, \dfrac{7}{10}$ c) $\dfrac{5}{16}, \dfrac{7}{16}, \dfrac{9}{16}$

   d) $\dfrac{1}{12}, \dfrac{7}{12}$

3. a) $\dfrac{1}{9}, \dfrac{1}{12}$ b) $\dfrac{1}{10}, \dfrac{1}{5}, \dfrac{1}{3}$ c) $\dfrac{1}{12}, \dfrac{1}{13}$

4. a) $\dfrac{2}{11}, \dfrac{3}{11}$ b) $\dfrac{3}{10}, \dfrac{7}{10}, \dfrac{9}{10}$ c) $\dfrac{7}{20}, \dfrac{11}{30}$

5. a) $\dfrac{3}{10}$ b) $\dfrac{6}{19}$ c) $\dfrac{9}{25}$

6. a) < b) > c) > d) = e) >
   f) < g) = h) < i) > j) <
   k) < l) = m) < n) > o) <

7. a) $\dfrac{9}{12}, \dfrac{5}{12}$ b) $\dfrac{7}{15}, \dfrac{4}{15}$ c) $\dfrac{6}{11}, \dfrac{6}{19}$

   d) $\dfrac{1}{5}, \dfrac{1}{15}$ e) $\dfrac{1}{9}, \dfrac{1}{12}$

8. a) A.O. : $\dfrac{1}{10}, \dfrac{1}{5}, \dfrac{1}{3}$ D.O.: $\dfrac{1}{3}, \dfrac{1}{5}, \dfrac{1}{10}$

   b) A.O. : $\dfrac{1}{8}, \dfrac{1}{7}, \dfrac{1}{6}$ D.O. : $\dfrac{1}{6}, \dfrac{1}{7}, \dfrac{1}{8}$

   c) A.O. : $\dfrac{2}{15}, \dfrac{4}{15}, \dfrac{7}{15}$ D.O. : $\dfrac{7}{15}, \dfrac{4}{15}, \dfrac{2}{15}$

   d) A.O. : $\dfrac{3}{20}, \dfrac{7}{20}, \dfrac{11}{20}$ D.O. : $\dfrac{11}{20}, \dfrac{7}{20}, \dfrac{3}{20}$

   e) A.O. : $\dfrac{11}{15}, \dfrac{11}{13}, \dfrac{11}{12}$ D.O. : $\dfrac{11}{12}, \dfrac{11}{13}, \dfrac{11}{15}$

Exercise – 3 :

1. i) $\dfrac{2}{8}, \dfrac{3}{12}, \dfrac{4}{16}, \dfrac{5}{20}$ ii) $\dfrac{4}{6}, \dfrac{6}{9}, \dfrac{8}{12}, \dfrac{10}{15}$

   iii) $\dfrac{6}{8}, \dfrac{9}{12}, \dfrac{12}{16}, \dfrac{15}{20}$ iv) $\dfrac{2}{20}, \dfrac{3}{30}, \dfrac{4}{40}, \dfrac{5}{50}$

   v) $\dfrac{4}{22}, \dfrac{6}{33}, \dfrac{8}{44}, \dfrac{10}{55}$

2. i) $\dfrac{1}{2}$ ii) $\dfrac{2}{3}$ iii) $\dfrac{3}{4}$ iv) $\dfrac{3}{4}$

   v) $\dfrac{8}{9}$ vi) $\dfrac{3}{4}$

3. a) 2 b) 9 c) 2 d) 8 e) 10
   f) 20 g) 28 h) 15 i) 8
4. D, G, A, E, C, B, F

Exercise – 4 :

I. 1) $\dfrac{8}{14} = \dfrac{4}{7}$ 2) $\dfrac{4}{5}$ 3) $\dfrac{5}{7}$ 4) $\dfrac{5}{9}$

   5) $\dfrac{9}{11}$ 6) $\dfrac{7}{12}$ 7) $\dfrac{5}{8}$ 8) $\dfrac{11}{16}$

   9) $\dfrac{18}{30} = \dfrac{3}{5}$ 10) $\dfrac{27}{50}$ 11) $\dfrac{12}{13}$ 12) $\dfrac{13}{16}$

   13) $\dfrac{19}{20}$ 14) $\dfrac{7}{8}$ 15) $\dfrac{20}{35} = \dfrac{4}{7}$

Exercise – 5 :

1. $\dfrac{3}{4}$ 2. $\dfrac{2}{3}$ 3. $\dfrac{3}{5}$ 4. $\dfrac{11}{25}$

5. $\dfrac{2}{3}$　　　6. $\dfrac{1}{4}$　　　7. $\dfrac{13}{27}$　　　8. $\dfrac{10}{15}=\dfrac{2}{3}$

Exercise – 6 :

I. 1) $\dfrac{3}{9}$　　2) $\dfrac{1}{12}$　　3) $\dfrac{2}{8}$　　4) $\dfrac{3}{7}$

　5) $\dfrac{6}{11}$　　6) $\dfrac{2}{10}$

II. 1) $\dfrac{4}{16}$　　2) $\dfrac{1}{10}$　　3) $\dfrac{4}{15}$　　4) $\dfrac{5}{9}$

　5) $\dfrac{2}{8}$　　6) $\dfrac{2}{25}$

III.1) $\dfrac{3}{9}$　　2) $\dfrac{4}{10}$　　3) $\dfrac{3}{12}$

Exercise – 7 :

　1. $\dfrac{5}{18}$　　2. $\dfrac{2}{15}$　　3. $\dfrac{4}{16}\left(\text{or }\dfrac{1}{4}\right)$　　4. $\dfrac{12}{30}\text{ or }\dfrac{2}{5}$

　5. 0　　　6. $\dfrac{19}{50}$

Exercise – 8 :

　i) 6　　ii) 10　　iii) 6　　iv) 8　　v) 6
　vi) 10　　vii) 5　　viii) 7　　ix) 10　　x) 8
　xi) 15　　xii) 17

Review Exercise :

　1. a) $\dfrac{1}{4}$　　b) $\dfrac{3}{5}$　　c) $\dfrac{6}{12}$　　d) $\dfrac{1}{2}$

　3. i) 2　　ii) 4　　iii) 3　　iv) 6
　4. a) 8　　b) 10　　c) 5　　d) 9
　5. i) 18　　ii) 6　　iii) 21　　iv) 8　　v) 1
　　vi) 16　　vii) 10　　viii) 6　　ix) 8　　x) 1
　　xi) 4　　xii) 5

　6. a) $\dfrac{6}{8}$　　b) $\dfrac{6}{15}$　　c) $\dfrac{20}{35}$

　7. a) <　　b) >　　c) <　　d) >　　e) <　　f) >

　8) i) $\dfrac{10}{17},\dfrac{12}{17},\dfrac{16}{17}$　　ii) $\dfrac{9}{13},\dfrac{10}{13},\dfrac{11}{13}$　　iii) $\dfrac{15}{22},\dfrac{15}{21},\dfrac{15}{19}$

　　iv) $\dfrac{13}{30},\dfrac{14}{30},\dfrac{16}{30}$　　v) $\dfrac{13}{25},\dfrac{13}{21},\dfrac{13}{17}$

　9. i) $\dfrac{5}{7},\dfrac{3}{7},\dfrac{2}{7}$　　ii) $\dfrac{5}{19},\dfrac{4}{19},\dfrac{2}{19}$　　iii) $\dfrac{5}{6},\dfrac{5}{8},\dfrac{5}{9}$

　　iv) $\dfrac{13}{24},\dfrac{13}{25},\dfrac{13}{26}$

　10. i) $\dfrac{9}{12},\dfrac{3}{12}$　　ii) $\dfrac{11}{16},\dfrac{7}{16}$　　iii) $\dfrac{10}{10},\dfrac{10}{13}$

　11.a) i) $\dfrac{7}{8}$　　ii) $\dfrac{8}{15}$　　iii) $\dfrac{9}{20}$　　iv) $\dfrac{16}{16}=1$

b) i) $\dfrac{4}{8}$　　ii) $\dfrac{3}{13}$　　iii) $\dfrac{2}{40}$　　iv) 0

12. a) 23　　b) 9　　c) 3　　d) 6　　e) 13　　f) 10

2. MONEY

Exercise – 1 :

I. i) Rupees thirty one and paise twenty five =
　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　Rs. 31 - 25
　ii) Rupees sixty eight and paise fifty　= Rs. 68 - 50
　iii) Rupees seventy five and paise ten = Rs. 75 - 10
　iv) Rupees four and paise five　　　 = Rs. 4 - 05
　v) Paise thirty　　　　　　　　　 = Rs. 0 - 30
　vi) Paise nine　　　　　　　　　 = Rs. 0 - 09

II i) Rupees three and paise eighty
　ii) Paise fifteen
　iii) Rupees seventy
　iv) Rupees fifty and paise fifty
　v) Paise eight

Exercise – 2 :

I. i) 600 p　ii) 3200 p　iii) 820 p　iv) 605 p
　v) 4100 p　vi) 3003 p　vii) 4480 p　viii) 7510 p
　ix) 1991 p　x) 50 p　xi) 5 p　xii) 110 p

II. i) Rs. 5-20　　ii) Rs. 6-35　　iii) Rs. 9-87
　iv) Rs. 10-01　v) Rs. 15-75　vi) Rs. 16-92
　vii) Rs. 51-35　viii) Rs. 0-65　ix) Rs. 0-02
　x) Rs. 0-15　xi) Rs. 0-05　xii) Rs. 0-07

Exercise – 3 :

I. 1) Rs. 38-00　2) Rs. 99-90　3) Rs. 87-70　4) Rs. 13-95
　5) Rs. 46-35　6) Rs. 20-30　7) Rs. 53-95　8) Rs. 17-10

II. 1) Rs. 114-00 2) Rs.119-60 3) Rs. 59-60

III. 1. Rs. 109-95　　　　　2. Rs. 642-75

　3. a) Rs.126-25　　　　　b) Rs.113-25

Exercise – 4 :

I. 1) Rs. 51-10　2) Rs. 61-15　3) Rs. 6 -10　4) Rs. 71-13
　5) Rs. 26-47　6) Rs. 33-25　7) Rs. 37-87　8) Rs. 28-17

II. 1) Rs. 17- 45 2) Rs. 61-25　3) Rs. 23-40　4) Rs. 44-75

III. 1) Rs. 12-75　2) Rs. 16 -70 3) Rs. 13-80　4) Rs. 3-20
　5) Rs. 308 - 25

Exercise – 5 :

I. 1) Rs. 53-60　2) Rs. 120-25 3) Rs. 217-65 4) Rs. 240-90
　5) Rs. 113-75 6) Rs. 75-60　7) Rs. 101-25 8) Rs. 66-50

II. 1) Rs. 70-50　2) Rs. 96-25　3) Rs. 87　　4) Rs. 168

Review Exercise :

　1. i) 800　　ii) 1700　　iii) 475　iv) 1250
　2. i) Rs. 1-60　ii) Rs. 14-20　iii) Rs. 36-00
　　iv) Rs. 28-50
　3. a) Rs. 16-30 ; Rs. 32-10 ; Rs. 179-80 ; Rs. 241-20

b) Rs. 165-20   c) Rs. 34-35
4. a) Rs. 6-50   b) Rs. 26-30
   c) Rs. 6-60 ; Rs. 45-60 ; Rs. 27-90
5. Rs. 195-50   6. Rs. 38-75
7. Rs. 202-50   8. Rs. 148-50

3. MEASUREMENT OF LENGTH

Revision Exercise :

1. i) metre   ii) 100   iii) centi   iv) metres   v) 1000
2. i) 49   ii) 318   iii) 90   iv) 220   v) 62
   vi) 87   vii) 108   viii) 126

Exercise – 1 :

1. i) 50   ii) 80   iii) 64   iv) 357
2. i) 500   ii) 4700   iii) 975   iv) 32050
3. i) 7000   ii) 36000   iii) 12,100   iv) 65080
4. i) 9   ii) 12   iv) 39 cm 6 mm   v) 72cm 8 mm
5. i) 3   ii) 8   iii) 1 m 47 cm   iv) 23 m 60 cm
   v) 54 m 70 cm
6. i) 4   iii) 7   iv) 9 km 650 m
   v) 1 km 406 m = 1.406 km
   vi) 8 km 8 m = 8.008 km

Exercise – 2 :

1. a) 26 cm 5mm   b) 45 cm 5 mm
   c) 44 m 25 cm   d) 75 m 10 cm
   e) 47 km 850   f) 44 km 320 m
   g) 42 km 470 km   h) 50 m 21 cm
II. a) 21 cm   b) 95 m 50 cm
   c) 48 km 115 m   d) 1560 km
III.1) 16 m 40 cm   2) 388 cm   3) 735 km
   4) 19 mm   5) 31 m 55 cm

Exercise – 3 :

I. 1) 11-4   2) 16-9   3) 28-2   4) 22-55
   5) 18–50   6) 77 – 50   7) 7 – 125   8) 35 – 550
II. 1) 36 m 60 cm   2) 12 m 65 cm
   3) 50 m 30 cm   4) 7 km 800 m
   5) 61 km 950 m
III.1) 4 m 35 cm   2) 144 km 250 m
   3) 35 cm   4) 7 km 625 m

Exercise – 4 :

I. 1) 31 cm 5 mm   2) 35 cm 6 mm   3) 99 cm 2 mm
   4) 112 m 35 cm   5) 100 m 64 cm   6) 214 m 20 cm
   7) 80 km 375 m   8) 295 km 200 m   9) 109 km 350 m
II. 1) 37 m 50 cm   2) 51 km   3) 78 m

Review Exercise :

I. i) metre   ii) 100   iii) km   iv) metres
   v) 525   vi) 4050   vii) 2750   viii) 1 km 650 m
   ix) 25 km 75 m   x) 1

II. i) 41 cm 2 mm   ii) 74 m 80 cm
   iii) 40 km   iv) 11 cm 5 mm
   v) 35 km 710 m   vi) 38 cm 7 mm
   vii) 145 m 92 cm   viii) 81 km 125 m
   ix) 269 km 080 m   x) 161 km 264 m
III.1) 2 km 600 m   2) 225 m   3) 11m 25 cm

4. MEASUREMENT OF MASS

Exercise – 1 :

I. i) kg   ii) mg   iii) 2000   iv) 3000   v) 2750
   vi) 80   vii) 90   viii) 30   ix) 25   x) 8.4
II. i) 5275   ii) 8000   iii) 3030   iv) 9009   v) 2222
III. i) 4 kg 620 g   ii) 9 kg 50 g   iii) 7 kg
   iv) 0.5 kg   v) 0.075 kg   vi) 13 kg

Exercise – 2 :

I. 1) 13 kg 600 g   2) 28 kg 075 g   3) 10 kg 025 g
   4) 19 kg 250 g
II. 1) 15 kg 260 g   2) 9 kg 150 g   3) 11 kg 775 g
III.1) 9 kg 250 g   2) 6 kg 975 g   3) 12 kg 810 kg

Exercise – 3 :

I. 1) 3 kg 120 g   2) 4 kg 030 g   3) 7 kg 800 g
   4) 9 kg 550 g
II. 1) 1630 g   2) 8575 g   3) 2250 g
III.1) 10 kg 850 g   2) 2 kg 250 g   3) 1 kg 500 g
   4) 600 g

Exercise – 4 :

I. 1) 46 g 08 cg   2) 23 g 75 cg   3) 67 cg 2 mg
   4) 60 cg 2 mg   5) 15 kg 960 g   6) 12 kg 525 g
   7) 148 kg 50 g   8) 67 kg 350 g   9) 108 kg 57 cg
   10) 228 cg 6 mg
II. 1) 185 g 40 cg   2) 464 g 4 cg   3) 209 kg 200 g
   4) 76 kg 200 g

Review Exercise :

I. 1) 2075 g   2) 4150 g   3) 7008 g   4) 9000 g
II. 1) 18 kg 870 g   2) 39 kg 910 g
III.1) 4 kg 460 g   2) 4 kg 400 g
IV.1) 54 g 63 cg   2) 54 kg 405 g
V) 78 kg 650 g   vi) 18 kg 650 g

5. MEASUREMENT OF CAPACITY

Exercise – 1 :

1) litre   2) 1000   3) m*l*   4) 1   5) 2
6) 4000   7) 8   8) 15   9) 9   10) 120

Exercise – 2 :

1. i) 3000   ii) 8000   iii) 4600   iv) 15075   v) 10010
2. i) 9   ii) 7, 500   iii) 6, 308   iv) 4, 4   v) 0, 750
   vi) 0, 50

3. i) 8.200 *l*   ii) 28.300 *l* iii) 18.980 *l*   iv) 40.200 *l*

4. i) 7.800 *l*   ii) 14.080 *l*

5. i) 4.154 *l*   ii) 3.375 *l*   iii) 2.750 *l*   iv) 14.350 *l*

6. i) 7.775 *l*   ii) 13.500 *l*

7.   163 *l* 500 m*l*   8. 66 *l* 250 m*l*   9. 775 m*l*

10.   625 m*l*   11. 5 *l* 225 m*l*   12. 25 *l* 250 m*l*

Review Exercise :

1. i) litre   ii) millilitre   iii) 1000   iv) 2010

   v) 4 ; 500   vi) 7 ; 350   vii) 9 ; 200   viii) 0.800

   ix) 700   x) 9 ; 250   xi) 16   xii) 35

   xiii) 80

2. i) 25 - 700   ii) 10 - 550   iii) 16 - 650   iv) 10 - 070

3. i) 5 - 460   ii) 8 - 350   iii) 6 - 550   iv) 6 - 725

4.   29.050 *l*   5. Brother ; 45 m*l* more

6. TIME

Revision Exercise :

  I. 1) 24   2) 7   3) Sunday   4) Saturday   5) 12

     6) 365   7) 366 8) January 9) December   10) 31

     11) February

  II. a) 2 O' clock   b) 9 O' clock c) 5 O' clock d) 11O' clock

  IV. 1) 8 O' clock 2) 4 O' clock 3) 12 ; 3   4) 11 ; 12

Exercise – 1 :

I. a) 9 : 45 or quarter to 10   b) 7 : 25

   c) 4 : 55 or 5 minutes to 5

   d) 9 : 05 or 5 minutes past 9

II. a) 6 : 30 or half past 6

   b) 11 : 50 or 10 minutes to 12 c) 12 : 20   d) 5 : 35

IV. 1) 7 O' clock 2) 10 ; 12   3) 15   4) 7

   5) 1 : 45   6) 6 ; 3 and 4 7) 160   8) 1 ; 50

   9) 4 : 30   10) 9 : 45   11) 11 : 50   12) 7 : 05

Exercise – 2 :

1. a) 96   b) 86   c) 68   d) 192

   e) 255   f) 92

2. a) 9   b) 7   c) 5 d 12 h   d) 8 d 8 h

3. a) 240   b) 360 c) 330   d) 620

   e) 200

4. a) 7   b) 10   c) 5 h 50 m   d) 8 h 20 m

5. a) 7 : 15 am   b) 9 : 00 pm   c) 11 : 45 am

   d) 5 : 30 pm   e) 12 : 00 Noon   f) 10 : 30 am

Exercise – 3 :

1. i) 7   ii) 30   iii) 366   iv) 4

   v) 366   vi) February vii) 31   viii) before

   ix) August x) 31   xi) Sunday   xii) Wednesday

2.   January, March, May, July, August, October and
     December

3.   April, June, September and November

5.   November, 14   6. October, 2

Review Exercise :

I. 1) Minute hand   2) 1 hour   3) 24

   4) 12 hours   5) 2   6) 1 minute

II. a. i) 72   ii) 216   iii) 250

   b. i) 5 d 5 h   ii) 15   iii) 4d 4h

   c. i) 80   ii) 285   iii) 600

   d. i) 6   ii) 10 h 30 min   iii) 16 h 10 min

III. a) 7 : 20   b) 11 : 30

7. GEOMETRICAL SHAPES

Exercise – 1 :

  1. Squares : 1, 6, 10, 15 ;   Rectangles : 3, 7, 12 ;
     Triangles : 4, 8, 9, 13 ;   Circles : 2, 5, 11, 14

  2. i) 3, Nil, 2, 4   ii) 2, 4, 1, 2

Exercise – 2 :

  1. Cuboids : 2 : Cubes : 2 ; Cylinders : 5 ;
     Cones : 3 ; Spheres : 3

8. PICTORIAL REPRESENTATION OF DATA

Exercise :

I. 1) Jasmine, 140   2) Rose, 80

   3) 200   4) 60   5) Marigold, 20

II. 1) 12   2) 4   3) 2   4) Teddy bears, 2
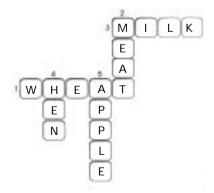
III.1) 200   2) 30   3) 70   4) 50

SCIENCE

1. OUR FOOD

Activity :   **Fun Time**

  2. **Complete the crossword puzzle with the help of the
     clues given.**

Exercise :

  1. **Choose the correct answer and write the letter of
     the correct answer in the boxes.**

     1. B   2. C   3. C   4. C   5. A

2. **Fill in the blanks.**

   1. tasty   2. rotten   3. hands

   4. carbohydrates   5. body building

3. **Match the following.**

   1. Proteins   more energy

   2. Wheat   body builders

   3. Fats   cereal

   4. Vitamins   helps in digestion

   5. Water   protective foods

4. **Write (T) for True statements and (F) for the False statements.**

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

5. **Answer the following questions.**

   1. We need food to live.

   2. Milk is called the 'complete food' because it contains carbohydrates, proteins, fats, minerals and vitamins.

   3. Cooking is necessary - to improve the taste.
      - to digest easily.
      - to kill the germs in the food.

   4. Proteins help us in growth and development.

   5. Vegetables and fruits are rich in minerals and vitamins. So they are called protective foods.

2. CARE OF THE TEETH

Activity :   **Fun Time**

2. **Complete the table.**

Name of the tooth	Function	Picture of the tooth
1. Cutting tooth	Cutting the food	
2. Tearing tooth	Tearing the food	
3. Grinding teeth	Crushing the food	

Exercise :

1. **Choose the correct answer and write the letter of the correct answer in the boxes.**

   1. C   2. A   3. C   4. A   5. C

2. **Fill in the blanks.**

   1. incisors   2. canines   3. Molars

   4. thirty two   5. gums

3. **Write (T) for True statements and (F) for False statements.**

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

4. **Match the following.**

   1. Incisors   Grinding teeth

   2. Canines   Cutting teeth

   3. Molars   Temporary teeth

   4. Milk teeth   tearing teeth

5. **Answer the following questions.**

   1. A child's first teeth are called milk teeth.

   2. Teeth help us to chew. They give form and shape to our face. They also help us to speak properly.

   3. Cutting teeth (Incisors), tearing teeth (Canines) and grinding teeth (Molars) are the different kinds of teeth.

   4. We can keep our teeth healthy by proper brushing of the teeth.

3. SURROUNDINGS AND CLEANLINESS

Exercise :

1. **Choose the correct answer and write the letter of the correct answer in the boxes.**

   1. B   2. B   3. A   4. C   5. B

2. **Fill in the blanks.**

   1. mosquitoes   2. garden   3. Malaria

   4. spit   5. sanitary latrine

3. **Write (T) for True statements and (F) for False statements.**

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

4. **Match the following.**

   1. Diarrhoea   godliness

   2. Flies   must be dusted

   3. Cleanliness   hinders children's growth

   4. Cobwebs   spread malaria

   5. Mosquitoes   uncovered food

5. **Answer the following questions.**

   1. If children get diarrhoea frequently they become weak and their growth is hindered.

   2. We should cover the stools with sand or mud after defecation to prevent the spread of germs.

   3. After defecation, we should wash our hands, fingers and feet with soap and clean water.

   4. Garbage should be disposed of by making compost pits.

   5. If the garbage is not disposed of properly it decays and leads to diseases like diarrhoea, cholera and typhoid.

4. WATER – A WONDERFUL LIQUID

Exercise :

1. **Choose the correct answer and write the letter of the correct answer in the boxes.**

   1. C   2. A   3. B   4. C   5. C

2. Fill in the blanks.
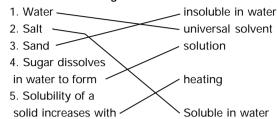
1. soluble   2. Water   3. dissolve

4. evaporation   5. three

3. Write (T) for True statements and (F) for False statements.

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

4. Match the following.

1. Water ⎯⎯⎯ insoluble in water

2. Salt ⎯⎯⎯ universal solvent

3. Sand ⎯⎯⎯ solution

4. Sugar dissolves in water to form ⎯⎯⎯ heating

5. Solubility of a solid increases with ⎯⎯⎯ Soluble in water

5. Answer the following questions.

1. A liquid that contains a substance dissolved in it is called a solution.

2. The liquid in which the solute is dissolved is called a solvent.

3. The solid material that dissolves in the liquid is called a solute.

4. Many substances dissolve in water. So water is called the universal solvent.

5. Sugar, salt, sugar candy and ice.

6. Chalk, sand, coal and flour.

7. The separation of a solid which is insoluble in water is called filtration.

8. The mixture of flour and sugar is separated by the method of filtration.

9. The substance trapped in filter paper during filtration is called residue.

5. WEATHER AND SEASONS

Exercise :

1. Choose the correct answer and write the letter of the correct answer in the boxes.

1. B   2. C   3. A   4. B   5. A

2. Fill in the blanks.

1. hails   2. chilling   3. Woollen

4. weather   5. revolution

3. Write (T) for True statements and (F) for False statements.

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

4. Answer the following questions.

1. There are three seasons in India.

2. Weather depends upon the sun, the wind, the clouds and the rain.

3. Winter season is followed by summer.

4. We wear light, cotton clothes during the summer season.

5. Ice-creams, cold-drinks, tender-coconut water and watermelon.

6. SOIL

Activity :   **Fun Time**

1. Complete the crossword puzzle with the help of the clues given.

2. Label the parts in the following picture.

Exercise :

1. Choose the correct answer and write the letter of the correct answer in the boxes.

1. C   2. B   3. C   4. B   5. B

2. Fill in the blanks.

1. Organic matter   2. Minerals

3. Loamy   4. four   5. clay

3. Write (T) for True statements and (F) for False statements.

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

4. Match the following.

1. Clay ⎯⎯⎯ earthworm

2. Humus ⎯⎯⎯ mixture of clay and sand

3. Loam ⎯⎯⎯ heavy soil

4. Gravel ⎯⎯⎯ dry leaves and dead animals
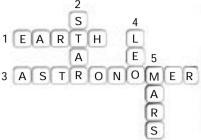
5. Farmer's friend ⎯⎯⎯ Laying roads

5. Answer the following questions.

1. Soil is formed by the breaking up of rocks.

2. Soil is made up of tiny pieces of eroded rock mixed with dead plants and animals.

3. Humus is an organic material formed by the decay of dead plants and animals.

4. Farmers add manure to the soil to make it fertile.

5. Loamy soil is the best soil for growing plants.

6. Layers of soil are called horizons.

7. Clayey soil contains nutrients.

8. The earthworm is called farmer's friend.

7. TYPES OF HOUSES

Activity :   **Fun Time**

1. Complete the crossword puzzle with the help of the clues given.

```
              2
              S       4
 1 E A R T H      L
              A       E 5
 3 A S T R O N O M E R
                      A
                      R
                      S
```

Exercise :

1. Choose the correct answer and write the letter of the correct answer in the boxes.
   1. B   2. A   3. A   4. C   5. B

2. Fill in the blanks.
   1. earth   2. axis   3. satellite   4. atmosphere
   5. day and night   6. The west   7. seasons
   8. star   9. globe   10. constellations

3. Write (T) for true statements and (F) for false statements.
   1. F   2. F   3. T   4. F   5. T

4. Match the following.

   1. Constellation — rotation of the earth
   2. Satellite — revolution of the earth
   3. Day and night — group of starts
   4. Seasons — Supports life and has water
   5. Earth — orbiting round a planet

5. Answer the following questions.

   1. Earth's surface is made up of hot deserts, rain forests and freezing cold North and South poles, mountains, seas and lakes.
   2. The rotation of the earth causes day and night.
   3. We see a full moon on Full Moon Day (Poornima)
   4. A constellation is a group of stars.
   5. Scorpio and Great bear.
   6. Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune and Pluto
   7. The stars look smaller than the sun and the moon because they are far away from the earth than the sun and the moon.

SOCIAL STUDIES

1. OUR FRIENDS – THOSE WHO HELP US

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.

   1. Because he delivers letters at our houses. He gets parcels, money orders and telegrams also.

   2. The teacher teaches the students to read and write. The teacher teaches good manners to the pupils. The teacher helps the elders in villages. So, the teacher is respected.

   3. Doctors give medicines and cures our illness. Doctors vaccinate children to protect them from polio, cholera and other diseases.

   4. A policeman helps us by catching thieves and criminals. He helps us in maintaining peace at festivals, public meetings and other social activities.

II. Fill in the blanks.
   1. Post office   2. Citizens
   3. Veterinary Doctor   4. Police station

III. Write 'Yes' or 'No'.
   1. No   2. No   3. Yes   4. Yes

4. Match the following.

Catches a thief

Telegrams

Medicines

Helps us to learn

2. VILLAGE PANCHAYATS AND MUNICIPAL COMMITTEES

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.

   1. Men and women, who are eighteen years of age and above are eligible to vote in the Panchayat elections.

2.
Municipalities	Corporations
1. Members are called municipal Councillors.	1. Members are called Corporators.
2. The head of the Municipality is called Chairman.	2. The head of the Corporation is called Mayor.

   3. Municipalities collect properly tax and profession tax.
   4. 1) Keeping the town (or) city neat and clean.
      2) Laying roads and maintaining them in a proper way.

II. Fill in the blanks.
   1. Chairman   2. Corporation
   3. funds   4. councillor

III. Put '✓' mark for correct statements and 'X' mark for wrong statements.
   1. ✓   2. ✓   3. ✓   4. ✓

3. OUR METROPOLITAN CITIES - I

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.

1. On our Independence Day, our National Flag is hoisted on the top of the Red Fort.

2. The President of India lives in the Rashtrapathi Bhavan.

3. The Iron Pillar near Qutb Minar has not collected rust even though it has been exposed to the sun and rain for hundreds of years.

4. In Delhi, summer is very hot and winter is very cold. Loo (hot winds) blow during summer.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. Shah Jahan   2. Qutb Minar

3. Mahatma Gandhi   4. Raja Jai Singh

III. Write 'Yes' or 'No'.

1. No   2. No   3. No   4. Yes

IV. Match the following.

1. b   2. a   3. d   4. c

4. OUR METROPOLITAN CITIES - II

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.

1. Mumbai is the seat of many industries. The city is a major seaport of our country.

2. The Gateway of India, The Elephata Caves, the Marine Drive and the Juhu Beach.

3. The climate of Mumbai is moderate.

4. Textile industry, edible oil, sugar cane and other industries are located in Mumbai.

II. Fill up the blanks.

1. Arabian   2. Maharashtra

3. Trombay   4. moderate

III. Match the following.

1. b   2. c   3. d   4. a

5. OUR METROPOLITAN CITIES - III

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.

1. River Hoogly connects Kolkata with the sea.

2. Jute mills, rice mills, paper and chemical industries are the main industries of Kolkata.

3. The underground railway system or Metro-Railway is not found in other cities of India.

4. Durga Puja is the important festival of Kolkata.

II. Fill in the blanks by selecting the correct word.

1. Diamond Harbour   2. Fort William

3. Metro - Railway   4. Rabindra Sethu

III. Write 'Yes' or 'No'.

1. Yes   2. No   3. Yes   4. Yes

6. OUR METROPOLITAN CITIES - IV

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.

1. Chennai is a big seaport. Textile factories and Railway Coach factory at Perambur are located in Chennai.

2. Gandhi Mandapam, Snake Park, Chennai Museum and the Theosophical Society at Adayar are the important places to be seen in Chennai.

3. In Chennai, the climate is warm throughout the year. So, people mostly wear cotton clothes.

4. Bharata Natyam and Carnatic music are the classical forms of dance and music of Chennai.

II. Fill in the blanks by selecting the correct word.

1. Perambur   2. St. Thomas

3. Adayar   4. Fort St. George

III. Match the following.

1. c   2. a   3. b   4. d

7. EARLY MAN - I

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.

1. The early man lived in jungles and caves.

2. Fruits, roots and raw flesh of animals was the food of the early man.

3. Rough stones and spears were the tools used by the early man.

4. The early men and women wear barks or leaves of trees and hides of animals.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. animal   2. Stones   3. fire   4. hides

II. Write True or False.

1. True   2. False   3. True   4. False

8. EARLY MAN - II

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.

1. Animals like dog, goat, cow, bull and horse were domesticated by the early man.

2. The early man began to lead a settled life after he learnt agriculture. Settled life gave them spare time and began to spend their spare time happily by singing and dancing.

3. Early man noticed that round stones sloped down the hills quickly. He also noticed that round shaped wooden logs also sloped down quickly.

4. With the tying of some logs together, a raft was made.

5. Copper and iron were the metals first used by the early men.

II. **Fill in the blanks.**

1. Dog   2. river banks

3. Sledge   4. mud   5. Rafts and boats

III. **In the following table, write the names of the animals.**

Give milk	We ride on	Useful for carrying goods	Give Wool
Goat	Horse	Bull	Goat
Cow	Camel	Elephant	Sheep

IV. **Match the following.**

1. e   2. c   3. a   4. b   5. d

9. THE RAMAYANA AND THE MAHABHARATA

Exercise :

I. **Answer the following questions.**

1. Rama, Lakshmana, Shatrughna and Bharata are the sons of Dasaratha.

2. Rama lifted the huge bow of Lord Siva and bent it and broke into two. Thus, Rama married Sita.

3. Sita was carried away by Ravana, the demon king of Lanka.

4. Once, Duryodhana built a house of lac for the Pandavas. When they were sleeping in it, he set fire to the house to kill them.

5. Yudhishtira lost the game of dice. The result was that he lost all his kingdom and wealth.

II. **Fill in the blanks.**

1. Valmiki   2. Dasaratha   3. Ravana   4. Drona

5. Kunti

III. **Write True or False.**

1. True   2. False   3. False   4. True

5. False

10. STORIES OF GREAT MEN

Exercise :

I. **Answer the following questions.**

1. Mahavira preached non - violence and asked people to lead a simple and truthful life.

2. Gautama Buddha had no attraction for worldly pleasures at all. He was very thoughtful and could not see anybody in trouble. He wanted to find a solution to the problems of life.

3. When Jesus was 30 years old, he started preaching the people. He taught the people not to follow evil ways. He taught everyone to love God and to love their neighbours as they loved themselves.

4. Prophet Mahammad taught the people to be kind and lead a simple life. He asked them not to worship idols.

5. Mahavira's parents were Siddhartha and Trishala. Guru Nanak's parents were Kalu Ram and Tripta.

II. **Fill in the blanks.**

1. Non - violence   2. Mecca   3. Abu Talib

4. Guru Nanak   5. Sikhs   6. Nankana Sahib

III. **Match the following.**

1. e   2. d   3. a   4. c   5. b

❖❖❖❖❖

ENGLISH

1. THE THREE SNEEZES

Reading :
1. Hari sat on the branch of the tree and began to saw it ;
2. Hari thought that the stranger was an astrologer ;
3. No, the stranger was a wise man who thought correctly of the consequences. He was not an astrologer ;
4. The donkey sneezed for the first time as the fly went in his nose ;
5. No, the Hari didn't die but he pretended to lay flat on the ground and cry out that he was dead.

Vocabulary :
1. precious ; 2. preserve ; 3. confidential ; 4. scent ;
5. immense

Grammar :
1. so ;   2. because ; 3. so ;   4. because ; 5. so

2. Mr. NOBODY

Reading :
1. In the first stanza Mr. Nobody is compared to a mouse.
2. The pranks played by Mr. Nobody are as follows - Mr. Nobody tears the books, leaves the door open, pulls the buttons from the shirts, scatters the pins and spreads the oil all over the house.
3. He puts damp wood on the fire, that kettles cannot boil. His are the feet that bring in mud and all the carpet's soil. The finger marks upon the door.
4. Mr. Nobody soils the carpets by running over it with his muddy feet.
5. Accept all reasonable responses.

Grammar :
1. your, yours ; 2. my, mine ; 3. her, hers ; 4. our, ours;
5. their, theirs

3. A JOURNEY TO THE MOON

Reading :
1. Neil Armstrong, Michael Collins and Edwin Aldrin were the three astronauts who travelled to moon in the year 1969.
2. They travelled in a famous aircraft known as Apollo.
3. After opening the door Armstrong stepped out wearing a black suit and helmet. On his back he had something which looked like a big black box. This was his life support which helped him breathe and protected him from extreme conditions. Once he stepped out of the Eagle, his body gradually started floating. This is because a person on the moon weighs much less than he does on earth.
They first set up instruments that would help them find out many facts about the Moon. They gathered rocks and soil to bring back to earth.
4. Yes, their journey was successful as they were able to complete their mission of the being the first people to land on Moon.
5. Their journey was dangerous as the spacecraft had to go to another planet 'Moon'. It was exciting as if they were successful they would create history. Also they had the rare opportunity of visiting the Moon.
6. Explain in your own words his feelings.

Vocabulary :
1. clear ; 2. round ; 3. phases ; 4. waxes and wanes ;
5. float

Spelling :
1. Pacific ocean   2. Spacecraft   3. Companions
4. Journey   5. Eagle

Grammar :
1. some ; 2. any, some ; 3. no ; 4. any ; 5. some

4. PANDORA'S BOX

Reading :
1. Pandora was the daughter of Zeus and Hephaestus;
2. Zeus was angry with Prometheus because Prometheus had given fire to people and had tricked him;
3. One day when Epimetheus slept Pandora stole the key and opened the box;
4. The things that flew out of the box were sickness, worries, crimes, hatred, envy, and all sorts of bad things;
5. The last thing that flew out of the box was 'Hope'.

Vocabulary :
1. May I come in ? ; 2. I'm sorry I'm late;
3. Bye ! See you soon ; 4. Thank you.

Grammar :
I. Tom returned the camera, didn't he ? ; 2. We have eaten our supper, haven't we ? ; 3. We should go to the restaurant, shouldn't we ? ; 4. He would certainly help us, wouldn't he ? ; 5. Stanley is a dancer, isn't he ?

Speaking :
1. Every cloud - has a silver lining
2. Too many cooks - spoil the broth
3. Look before - your leap
4. Honesty - is the best policy
5. When the cat's are away - the mice are at play
6. A friend in need - is a friend in deed

5. YOU ARE OLD, FATHER WILLIAM

Reading :
1. The poet's name is Lewis Carroll ;
2. Father William is old but he is not ready to accept his age. His son keeps trying his level best to make him aware of his actual age ;
3. 'You are old' and 'In my youth' are the words repeated in the poem because this poem is a conversation between a father and his son, where the son keeps talking about the father being old and his father keeps replying about his youth ;
4. Father William said he was not ready to hear any more stuff. He told the youth to be off or else he would kick him.

Vocabulary
1. husband ; 2. sister-law; 3. cousins; 4. uncle;
5. mother ; 6. grandparents; 7. daughter

Grammar :
1. Fatter, Fattest; 2. Taller, Tallest; 3. Easier, Easiest;
4. Longer, Longest; 5. Wiser, Wisest ; 6. Better, Best;
7. More difficult, Most difficult;
8. More peaceful, Most peaceful;
9. Worse, Worst; 10. More beautiful, Most beautiful

Pronunciation :
1. Friendship; 2. Encourageous ; 3. Agreement;
4. Courtship; 5. Lovable ; 6. Troublesome;
7. Attractive; 8. Protective.

MATHEMATICS

1. NUMERATION AND NOTATION

Revision Exercise :
I. i) 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9   ii) 10   iii) 0
   iv) 9   v) 1   vi) 9   vii) 10
II. 1) a) 1   b) 10   c) 100   d) 1000
   2) a) 9   b) 99   c) 999   d) 9999
   3) a) 2   b) 3   c) 4   d) 4
   4) i) Four hundred eighty five
      ii) Three thousand two hundred eight
      iii) Two thousand nine
      iv) Four thousand forty
      v) Eight hundred seventy six
   5) i) 369   ii) 1015   iii) 7001   iv) 8000   v) 4044
   6) i) 455, 565, 675   ii) 5007, 6008, 7009
      iii) 1400, 1450, 1500   iv) 7005, 8004, 9003
   7) i) 70   ii) 4000   iii) 9   iv) 200
   8) i) 400 + 30 + 8   ii) 70 + 9

Exercise – 1.2 :
1. a)   b)   c)   d)

6. TIGER, TIGER, BURNING BRIGHT

Reading :
1. The tiger's golden yellow coat and black stripes;
2. The poet feels that the tiger is the most dashing creature. The tiger with its bright colours, shining eyes, with its sleek body and fleshy paws inspired the poet William Blake;
3. Hammer, chain, anvils, spears;
4. Answer in your own words.

Vocabulary :
1. Shining, cheerful, clever;
2. Fire, heat, glow, flame;
3. Symmetry is when one shape becomes exactly like another;
4. Causing or capable of causing fear ; frightening;
5. To challenge;
6. A tendon. Vigorous strength; muscular power.

Grammar :
1. pact   2. brake   3. waste   4. jeans   5. ate

Spelling :
1. Weighs ; 2. Special ; 3. Animals ; 4. Burn ;
5. Kilogram

Listening :
   1 – 3 – 6 – 5 – 2 – 4

   iii) 8000 + 80 + 2   iv) 9000+ 900 + 80 + 8
   9) i) 482   ii) 3708   iii) 7077   iv) 9090
   10) i) 1457   ii) 7541
   11) i) 6405   ii) 6540   iii) 4056 (write some more)
   12) i) <   ii) >   iii) >   iv) <
       v) >   vi) >

Exercise – 1.1 :
1. a) 99999   b) 80000   c) 59999   d) 50000
   e) 10000   f) 99999   g) 100000
2. a) Sixteen thousand nine hundred seventy four
   b) Eighty two thousand sixty five
   c) Forty seven thousand five hundred eight
   d) Ninety nine thousand ninety nine
   e) Sixty six thousand six hundred sixty six
   f) Fifty thousand five hundred five
3. a) 19708   b) 24615   c) 96023 d) 84048
   e) 20301   f) 33330
4. a) 100000   b) 99999, Ninety nine thousand nine hundred ninety nine   c) 1

2. a) 14163 ; Fourteen thousand one hundred sixty three

    b) 26230; Twenty six thousand two hundred thirty

    c) 30421 ; Thirty thousand four hundred twenty one

    d) 42015 ; Forty two thousand fifteen

Exercise – 1.3 :

1. b) 200   c) 10000   d) 90   e) 2   f) 0

2.

PLACE → NUMERAL ↓	TEN THOUSANDS 10000	THOUSANDS 1000	HUNDREDS 100	TENS 10	ONES 1
a) 57624	5	7	6	2	4
b) 34981	3	4	9	8	1
c) 10675	1	0	6	7	5
d) 20036	2	0	0	3	6
e) 90109	9	0	1	0	9

3. a) 60000 + 9000 + 700 + 40 + 2

    b) 10000 + 8000 + 300 + 7

    c) 30000 + 2000 + 500 + 60 + 0

    d) 40000 + 90 + 9

    e) 50000 + 500 + 5

4. a) 65918   b) 20062   c) 59073   d) 10001

    e) 45916   f) 70707

5. a) 99999   b) 10000   c) 100000   d) 6000

    e) 90   f) 10   g) 96410   h) 10245

    i) itself   j) place   k) zero   l) equal

Exercise – 1.4 :

1. a) 46,753   b) 39,058   c) 10,926   d) 99,766

    e) 1,00,000

2. a) 28 409   b) 56 065   c) 88 888   d) 49 371

    e) 1 00 000

3. a) 52 416   b) 70 017   c) 1 00 000   d) 9 099

    e) 12 000

4.

PERIODS → PLACE → NUMERAL ↓	LAKHS LAKHS 100000	THOUSANDS TEN THOUSANDS 10000	 THOUSANDS 1000	ONES HUNDREDS 100	 TENS 10	 ONES 1
a) 16954		1	6	9	5	4
b) 28039		2	8	0	3	9
c) 40004		4	0	0	0	4
d) 55055		5	5	0	5	5
e) 100000	1	0	0	0	0	0

5. a) Ones, Tens and Hundreds

    b) Thousands and Ten Thousands

    c) Ones ; Tens   d) Thousands; 9000

    e) Ones, Hundreds

Exercise – 1.5 :

1. a) <   b) >   c) >   d) <   e) >

    f) <   g) <   h) >   i) >   j) <

2. a) 16015 ; 9658   b) 99001 ; 72015

    c) 55000 ; 16017   d) 15125 ; 6324

3. a) 4065, 4356, 43506, 45603

    b) 9761, 11769, 17967, 19176

    c) 6600, 60006, 60600, 66000

4. a) 99009, 90009, 9900, 9099

    b) 20101, 12010, 12001, 11200

    c) 86002, 82600, 68200, 62800

Exercise – 1.6 :

1.

PERIODS → PLACE → NUMERAL ↓	MILLIONS TEN MILLIONS 10000000	 ONE MILLIONS 1000000	THOUSANDS HUNDRED THOUSANDS 100000	 TEN THOUSANDS 10000	 ONE THOUSANDS 1000	ONES HUNDREDS 100	 TENS 10	 ONES 1
a) 4156378		4	1	5	6	3	7	8
b) 12034598	1	2	0	3	4	5	9	8
c) 35098157	3	5	0	9	8	1	5	7

2. a) 196 408   b) 6 272 351   c) 54 864 327

3. a) 43 08 195   b) 1 62 94 375   c) 80 74 090

4. a) 100   b) 1

   c) 400 000 ; four hundred thousands

   d) 2 000 000; two millions

   e) 5 000 ; five thousand

Review Exercise :

1. i) 92 028   ii) 57 06 606   iii) 3 145 017

   iv) 68 096 008

2. i) a) Thirty nine lakh sixty four thousand two hundred fifty one.

     b) Three million nine hundred sixty four thousand two hundred fifty one.

   ii) a) Eight crore seventy lakh forty nine thousand three hundred sixty two.

     b) Eighty seven million forty nine thousand three hundred sixty two.

   iii) a) One crore sixty eight lakh fifty seven thousand one hundred three.

      b) Sixteen million eight hundred fifty seven thousand one hundred three.

3. i) 30000 + 7000 + 800 + 20 + 4

   ii) 4000000 + 900000 + 50000 + 6000 + 300 + 4

   iii) 1000000+100000 + 70000 + 8000 + 300 + 60 + 5

4. i) 294378   ii) 80808

5. a) 1,64,89,221 ; 16, 489, 221

   b) 37,50,469 ; 3,750,469

6. a) <   b) >   c) >   d) <

7. a) 12679, 12976, 17692, 17926

   b) 947680, 948706, 980476, 987640

8. a) 1682095, 1628095, 1620985, 1602895

   b) 463251, 436251, 432156, 431256

9. i) 999999   ii) 100000   iii) 100   iv) 100

   v) 10   vi) 999999

2. MULTIPLES AND FACTORS

Exercise – 2.1 :

1. i) 20, 25, 30, 35   ii) 24, 30, 36, 42

   iii) 32, 40, 48, 56   iv) 48, 60, 72, 84

2. i) 8, 12, 16, 20, 24   ii) 14, 21, 28, 35, 42

   iii)18, 27, 36, 45, 54   iv) 22, 33, 44, 55, 66

3. i) 20, 24, 28   ii) 32, 40, 48   iii) 39, 52, 65

4. 24, 30, 36, 42, 48   5. 8, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48, 56

6. 6, 12, 18, 24   7. 15, 20, 30   8. 12, 24, 36

9. 15, 30   10. ii) 10, 4   iii) 9, 12 iv) 2, 4 and 7

   v) 96 ; 3, 4 and 8   vi) 90 ; 2, 5 and 9

11. i) No   ii) Yes   iii) Yes   iv) No

12. 18, 36, 54, 72   13. i) 1 and itself

   ii) every number

Exercise – 2.2 :

1. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20

2. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19

3. 16, 18, 20, 22, 24 (or any five)

4. 26, 28, 30, 32, 34

5. 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39

6. c   7. b   8. 18, 24, 26   9. 13, 15, 25

10. i) 2   ii) 9   iii) 98   iv) odd   v) even

   vi) 1   vii) 1   viii) (246, 248, 250); (252, 254, 256)

   ix) (321, 323) ; (327, 329)

   x) (803, 805) ; (806, 808) or any two

Exercise – 2.3 :

1. i) C   ii) A   iii) B   iv) D   v) B

2. i) 1, 2, 4, 8   ii) 1, 3, 9   iii) 1, 2, 5, 10

   iv) 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12   v) 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 18

   vi) 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 20

3. i) 1, 3, 5, 15   ii) 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 18

   iii) 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24 iv) 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 14, 28, 56

   v) 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 12, 14, 21, 28, 42, 84

   vi) 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 11, 12, 22, 33, 44, 66, 132

4. i) Yes   iii) No   ii) Yes   iv) No

5. 2, 4, 8, 16   6. 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 12, 16, 48

7. i) 1   ii) factor   iii) multiple ; factor

   iv) equal ; less v) equal; greater vi) 1

   vii) the number viii) multiples   ix) multiple

   x) factors   xi) factors   xii) $3 \times 4 \times 8 = 96$

8. i) F   ii) T   iii) F   iv) T   v) F

   vi) T   vii) T   viii) F   ix) T   x) F

9. 1, 2, 4   10. 1, 2, 5, 10

Exercise – 2.4 :

1. 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19

2. 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28

3. 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37

   (3, 5), (5, 7), (11, 13), (17, 19), (29, 31)

4. All 5 pairs given for question 3 or any other pairs.

5. (2, 5); (2, 11) ; (2, 17)

6. (2, 7); (3, 5) ; (5, 7); (7, 11)

7. 5, 13, 17, 19   8. 8, 12, 24, 27 9. i) 11   ii) 15

10. i) 2   ii) 4   iii) 1   iv) 2 v) more vi) 2

11. i) T   ii) F   iii) F   iv) T v) F   vi) T

Exercise – 2.5 :

1. i) $2 \times 3 \times 3$ ii) $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3$ iii) $2 \times 2 \times 7$

   iv) $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3$ v) $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5$ vi) $2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 11$

   vii) $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 5 \times 5$ viii) $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 5$

2. i) $2 \times 2 \times 5$ ii) $2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3$ iii) $2 \times 3 \times 7$

   iv) $3 \times 5 \times 5$ v) $2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3$

   vi) $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3$ vii) $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5$

   viii) $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5$

Review Exercise :

I. i) 9, 18, 27, 36   ii) 12, 24, 36, 48 iii) 15, 30, 45, 60

   iv) 25, 50, 75, 100

2. i) 1, 2, 3, 6   ii) 1, 2, 4, 8   iii) 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12

iv) 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 20   v) 1, 3, 5, 9, 15, 45

3. 24, 48, 72   4. 2, 4 and 8

5. i) 2×3×3   ii) 2×2×2×2×2   iii) 2×3×5×5

iv) 2×2×2×11

6. i) 2×2×2×5 ii) 2×2×3×3   iii) 2×3×3×3

iv) 2×3×3×5

7. 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40

8. 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49

9. 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, 43 and 47

10. 201, 202, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 224, 225, 226, 228

II. 1) 1   2) 17, 19   3) composite   4) two

5) 3 × 5   6) 2 ; even   7) no ; 1 and 31 8) 43

9) 21   10) twin primes

III. 1) F   2) T   3) T   4) F   5) T   6) F

3. ADDITION AND SUBTRACTION OF NUMBERS

A. Addition – Revision Exercise :

1. i) 6,999   ii) 6,482   iii) 9,887

2. 8579 km   3. 2021

4. 74; The sum is the same in any order.

5. i) 154   ii) 149   iii) 1,380   iv) 4,600   v) 117

Exercise – 3.1 :

1. i) 78,989   ii) 1,84,986   iii) 88,041   iv) 4,11,022

2. i) 92,970   ii) 5,36,565   iii) 5,15,490   iv) 11,00,736

v) 7,52,613   vi) 4,09,331   vii) 3,61,919   viii) 1,49,603

ix) 6,03,165   x) 2,04,291

3. i) 91,395   ii) 4,51,960   iii) 5,41,887   iv) 1,70,169

4. Rs. 1,77,415   5. Rs. 2,54,000

6. Rs. 5,78,445; Rs. 10,74,200

7. 53,814 ; 1,03,550 8. 4,37,539

9. Rs. 93,864 ; Rs. 99,639, 2,78,281

10. Rs. 10,260; Rs. 5,505   11. 1,32,295

12. 1,08,887   13. ii) 4, 4, 8, 2   iii) 2, 7, 6, 2

B.Subtraction – Revision Exercise :

1. i) 5   ii) 14   iii) 19   iv) 37   v) 44

vi) 0   vii) 468   viii) 235   ix) 0

2. i) 3353   ii) 2618   iii) 6705

3. 2725   4. 823   5. 949

6. 1596 + 354 = 1950 ; 354 + 1596 = 1950

Exercise – 3.2 :

1. i) 21, 212   ii) 1,12,213   iii) 1,12,567 iv) 19,876

v) 24,750   vi) 41,976   vii) 57,978 viii) 80,001

2. i) 52 (Th) 1(H)   ii) 65 (Th) 6 (H) 2 (T)

iii)2 (L) 37 (Th) 6 (H)   3. i) 3,788   ii) 94,322

4. i) 24,786   ii) 8,945

5. i) 38,889   ii) 7,285   iii) 42,346   iv) 99,001

6. 56,089

Exercise – 3.3 :

1. Rs. 21,779   2. 42,049   3. Rs. 65,525   4. Rs. 30,625

5. 57,537   6. 15,317   7. Rs. 38,950   8. Rs. 76,475

9. 1,295   10. Rs. 85,725

Review Exercise :

1. i) 72,995   ii) 1,98,676

2. i) 1(L) 3(Th) 9 (H) 5 (T) 1 (O) ii) 8 (L) 21 (Th) 4 (H)

3. i) 25,968   ii) 12,122   iii) 8 (Th) 8(H)

4. 1,26,804   5. Rs. 75,450

6. Rs. 2,05,125 ; Rs. 4,80,125

7. Rs. 47,800 ; Rs. 51,050 ; Rs. 1,56,350

8. 54 years   9. 776   10. 1,00,001

4. MULTIPLICATION

Revision Exercise :

1. i) 18   ii) 40   iii) 24   iv) 45   v) 63   vi) 66

vii) 0   viii) 235   ix) 0   x) 0   xi) 905   xii) 64

2. i) 468   ii) 672   iii) 3876   iv) 645   v) 1344

vi) 7824   vii) 5550   viii) 6034

3. Rs. 3176   4. 1,235 km   5. 5,544

Exercise – 4.1 :

1. i) 0   ii) 0   iii) 0   iv) 0

v) 482, 0   vi) 89, 0   vii) 1, 117   viii) 607, 607

ix) 75, 1800   x) 81,3969   xi) 82,2296

xii) 8, 8, (2×8) or (8×2)

2. i) 3440   ii) 6150   iii) 21,600   iv) 58,400

v) 1,34,000   vi) 1,02,000 vii) 1,41,040   viii) 2,88,050

ix) 4,30,400   x) 3,58,600   xi) 8,45,000   xii) 18,87,000

Exercise – 4.2 :

1. i) 29,925   ii) 19,136   iii) 43,381   iv) 42,788

v) 38,722   vi) 43,524   vii) 43,625   viii) 91,392

ix) 19,404   x) 2,24,615   xi) 1,68,141 xii) 1,30,848

2. i) 11,392   ii) 27,888   iii) 54,048   iv) 1,10,592

v) 55,125   vi) 78,408

3. i) 55,836   ii) 74,675   iii) 1,96,413 iv) 5, 59, 728

v) 6,34,728   vi) 6,64,595

Exercise – 4.3 :

1. Rs. 2,32,225   2. Rs. 1,78,500   3. Rs. 5,04,175

4. Rs. 61,625   5. 34,768

6. Rs. 1,40,125 ; Rs. 15,125   7. 1,99,125 ; 875

8. 40,320

Review Exercise :

1. i) 426   ii) 1680   iii) 0   iv) 0

   v) 0   vi) 456   vii) $(7 \times 14) ; (2 \times 7)$

   viii) (4×6) ix) (175×4) x) (1395×6)

2. i) 5616   ii) 1,93,350   iii) 1,83,168 iv) 62,496

   v) 28,008   vi) 8,17,036

3. Rs. 1,24,800   4. Rs. 1,82,500   5. 32,400

5. DIVISION

Revision Exercise :

1. i) 0   ii) 15   iii) 56   iv) 0

   v) 0   vi) 375   vii) 1   viii) 1596

2. i) 198   ii) 327   iii) 315

3. i) 236 ; 2   ii) 198 ; 0 iii) 347 ; 1   iv) 750 ; 6

Exercise – 5.1 :

1. i) 47   ii) 62 ; 4   iii) 94 ; 3   iv) 96 ; 10

   v) 37 ; 6   vi) 25 ; 11   vii) 279 ; 5   viii) 193 ; 7

2. i) 844; 4   ii) 896 ; 17   iii) 850 ; 11   iv) 263; 67

   v) 5285 ; 11   vi) 1132 ; 1 4   vii) 663; 177 viii) 2091;19

3. i) 842   ii) 1165   iii) 868   iv) 122

   v) 953; 3   vi) 838; 7   vii) 884; 3   viii) 3176 ;1

Exercise – 5.2 :

1. 125   2. 228 ; 2   3. 62   4. 237

5. 872; 45   6. 45; 75   7. 26334; 399   8. 13200

Exercise – 5.3 :

1. 83 ; 6   2. 157 ; 5   3. 2930 ; 8   4. 76 ; 11

5. 393 ; 68 6. 440 ; 05 7. 2; 604   8. 13; 725

9. 176 ; 087

Review Exercise :

1. i) 0   ii) 0   iii) 0   iv) 0   v) 374

   vi) 1568 vii) 440   viii) 1764

2. i) 339 (1)   ii) 534 (1)   iii) 3134 (6)

3. i) 807   ii) 1256   iii) 1408(6) iv) 796 (6)

   v) 296 (177)

4. i) 17; 84   ii) 19 ;6   iii) 25; 624

   iv) 536; 25   v) 96 ; 054 vi) 367 ; 1

5. Rs. 375   6. 82

6. UNITARY METHOD

Exercise :

1. Rs. 255   2. 126 km   3. Rs. 288

4. Rs. 408   5. Rs. 18 ; Rs. 144   6. 17,500

Review Exercise :

1. Rs. 92   2. Rs. 3500   3. 3600

7. MEASURES OF LENGTH, MASS AND CAPACITY
ADDITION AND SUBTRACTION

Revision Exercise :

1. i) metre   ii) 100   iii) 125   iv) 7,50

   v) 48,75   vi) gram   vii) 1000   viii) 1400

   ix) 5050   x) 4,250   xi) litre   xii) 1000

   xiii) 5750   xiv) 9,400   xv) 2,75

2. i) 5 – 74   ii) 31 – 15   iii) 142 – 45   iv) 6 – 125

   v) 161 –100 vi) 760 – 580 vii) 39 – 199 viii) 42 – 195

   ix) 118 – 480 x) 740 – 740 xi) 92 – 100   xii) 35 – 575

3. i) 11 – 11   ii) 6 – 75   iii) 204 – 250 iv) 264 – 525

   v) 20 – 120   vi) 156 – 475 vii) 9 – 050   viii) 74 – 250

4. 82 kg 220 g   5. 2m 75 cm   6. 4 km 90 m

Exercise – 7.1 :

1. i) 7000   ii) 19000   iii) 8250   iv) 5462

   v) 10075   vi) 15810   vii) 9304   viii) 1009

   ix) 2010   x) 7505

2. i) 8 kg   ii) 143 kg   iii) 5 kg 95 g

   iv) 4 kg 612 g   v) 2 g 700 mg   vi) 34 g

   vii) 62 g 25 cg   viii) 47 dag 5 g

3. i) 4m   ii) 18 m   iii) 6 km

   iv) 13 km   v) 12 m 50 cm   vi) 22 m 5 cm

   vii) 36 km 75 m viii) 44 km 44 m

4. i) 9*l*   ii) 25*l*   iii) 16*l* 400 m*l*

   iv) 8*l* 80 m*l*   v) 5 k*l*   vi) 7 k*l* 500*l*

   vii) 12 k*l* 50*l* viii) 10 k*l* 10*l*

5. i) 8   ii) 12, 5   iii) one tenth

   iv) 1   v) 10   vi) decametre

   vii) 2500   viii) 1000   ix) $\left(\dfrac{1}{1000}\right)$

   x) 120   xi) 14   xii) 7,800

xiii) 4   xiv) 1, 500   xv) 2020

xvi) litre   xvii) k*l*   xviii) kilogram

xix) gram   xx) kilograms

Exercise – 7. 2 :

I.1. i) 12 – 9   ii) 18 – 2   iii) 20 – 15   iv) 41 – 00

v) 10 – 050 vi) 19 – 600 vii) 46 – 6 viii) 40 – 6

ix) 49 – 10 x) 116 – 50 xi) 17 – 920 xii) 40 – 530

2. i) 33 – 30   ii) 75 – 20   iii) 10 – 050 iv) 41 – 650

v) 17 – 30 vi) 40 – 00 vii) 35 – 740 viii) 105– 900

3. i) 24 – 200   ii) 16 – 400   iii) 35 – 010 iv) 176–430

v) 13 – 025 vi) 69 – 270 vii) 28 – 875 viii) 74 – 410

II.1. i) 8 – 2   ii) 6 – 6   iii) 2 – 55   iv) 8 – 25

v) 25 – 75 vi) 1 – 500 vii) 12 – 500 viii) 54 – 425

2. i) 1 – 875   ii) 7 – 425   iii) 3 – 65   iv) 5 – 25

v) 54 – 05 vi) 2 – 835 vii) 11– 750 viii) 106– 225

3. i) 0 – 825   ii) 9 – 975   iii) 9 – 850   iv) 90 – 325

v) 4 – 350 vi) 0 – 475 vii) 14 – 010 viii) 4 – 375

Exercise – 7. 3 :

1. i) 8 – 6 – 5 – 6   ii) 20 – 1 – 4 – 5   iii) 12 – 8 – 5 – 1

iv) 6 – 5 – 8 – 3   v) 6 – 600   vi) 18 – 8 – 8 – 1

2. i) 4 – 5 – 8 – 0   ii) 5 – 6 – 3 – 5   iii) 0 – 7 – 0 – 2

iv) 4 – 0 – 1 – 3   v) 3 – 8 – 7 – 9

Exercise – 7. 4 :

1. 52 km 475 m   2. 87 km 650 m   3. 82 g 500 mg

4. 25 *l* 400 m*l*   5. 27 cm 1 mm   6. 33 *l* 775 m*l*

7. 56 km 250 m   8. 12 kg 675 g   9. 35 *l* 250 m*l*

10. 350 km   11. 26 kg   12. 18 *l* 750 m*l*

Review Exercise :

1. i) metre   ii) 10   iii) one tenth   iv) gram

v) 1000   vi) 1000

2. i) 5   ii) 275   iii) 7 km 600 m

iv) 9640 m   v) 1 kg 500 g   vi) 3850

vii) 24 k*l* 500 *l* viii) 9 *l* 200 m*l*

3. i) 12 – 10   ii) 20 – 100   iii) 11 – 300   iv) 5– 100

v) 12 – 600 vi) 7 – 650   vii) 4 – 500

4. i) 5 – 350   ii) 14 – 580   iii) 47 – 250

5. 90 cm   6. 13 km 500 m   7. 2kg 350g

8. 7 *l* 750 m*l*

SCIENCE

1. PLANT – PARTS – FOOD PRODUCTION

Exercise :

1. **Choose the correct answer and write the letter of the correct answer in the boxes.**

1. C   2. C   3. A   4. C   5. B

2. **Fill in the blanks.**

1. soil   2. chlorophyll   3. stomata

4. photosynthesis   5. four

3. **Match the following.**

1. B   2. C   3. A   4. E   5. D
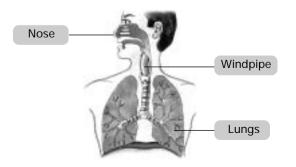
4. **Write (T) for True statements and (F) for False statements.**

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

5. **Answer the following questions.**

1. Sepal, Petal, Stamen and Pistil.

2. 1) The stem carries mineral water absorbed by the roots to other parts of the plant.

2) It also carries the food materials prepared by the leaves to other parts of the plant.

3) It stores food materials in some plants.

4) It bears the weight of leaves, branches, flowers and fruits.

3. In the presence of sunlight and water, green leaves prepare food by absorbing carbon dioxide from the air. This process is called photosynthesis.

4. Plants use water, carbon dioxide, chlorophyll and sunlight to make their food.

5. Take a pinch of starch and dissolve it in hot water. Cool the starch solution and then add a few drops of iodine solution. It turns blue. This is how we test for starch.

2. USES OF PLANTS AND ANIMALS

Exercise :

1. **Choose the correct answer and write the letter of the correct answer in the boxes.**

1. B   2. A   3. C   4. A   5. C

2. **Fill in the blanks.**

1. proteins   2. Ayurveda   3. compost

4. sheep   5. Camel

3. **Match the following.**

1. D   2. C   3. B   4. E   5. A

4. **Write (T) for True statements and (F) for False statements.**

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

5. **Answer the following questions.**

1. Animals and human beings depend on plants for their food.

2. We get food grains, pulses, oils, vegetables and fruits from plants.

3. Wood is used for making furniture, toys and agricultural implements.

4. Milk, eggs and meat are the food items we get from the animals.

5. Belts, bags, shoes and purses are the different things made from leather.

3. CARE AND PROTECTION OF PLANTS AND ANIMALS

Exercise :

1. **Choose the correct answer and write the letter of the correct answer in the boxes.**
   1. C   2. B   3. B   4. C   5. A

2. **Fill in the blanks.**
   1. Pests ; insects   2. useful   3. Deforestation
   4. food   5. Assam

3. **Match the following.**
   1. E   2. A   3. B   4. C   5. D

4. **Write (T) for True statements and (F) for False statements.**
   1. F   2. F   3. T   4. F   5. T

5. **Answer the following questions.**

1. Timely watering, provision of manures and enough sunlight are the conditions required for proper growth of plants.

2. Wood, paper pulp, rubber, honey, fruits, flowers, fuel, medicines, spices and animal fodder.

3. Deforestation results in decrease of forest area and wild animals.

4. 1) Trees should not be cut down.
   2) Forests should be protected against diseases caused by bacterial and virus.
   3) Forests should be protected from fire.
   4) Reforestation programmes should be taken up.

5. If the shelters of domestic animals are not kept clean the animals get diseases.

6. 1) Setting up of national parks for the wild animals.
   2) Setting up of zoological parks, wildlife sanctuaries, crocodile parks, tiger projects and bird sanctuaries.

4. OUR BODY AND ITS FUNCTIONS

Activity: Fun Time
  1. Label the diagram.

Exercise :

1. **Choose the correct answer. Write the letter of the correct answer in the boxes.**
   1. A   2. C   3. B   4. B   5. B

2. **Fill in the blanks.**
   1. blood   2. nervous system   3. hair
   4. sweat   5. arteries

3. **Match the following.**
   1. B   2. D   3. E   4. C   5. A

4. **Answer the following questions.**

1. 1) The skeletal system gives shape and support to our body.
   2) It protects the internal organs of our body such as the lungs and heart.
   3) It helps in the movements of the body like walking, running etc.

2. 1) Gliding joint 2) Hinge joint 3) Ball and socket joint and 4) Pivot joint.

3. Joints which can be moved are called movable joints. Joints which cannot be moved are called immovable joints.

4. 1) The kidneys remove water and urea in the form of urine.
   2) The lungs remove carbon dioxide and water vapour.
   3) The skin removes water and salts in the form of sweat.

5. The different parts of digestive system are
   1) mouth 2) stomach 3) small intestine and
   4) large intestine.

UNIT - 3

5. FOOD AND ITS PRESERVATION

Activity :   Fun Time

Arrange the food items according to their nutrients.

Proteins	Carbohydrates	Fats	Vitamins
			and Minerals
eggs	cereals	oil	apple
milk	sugar	butter	orange
fish	potato	milk	cabbage

Exercise :

1. **Choose the correct answer. Write the letter of the correct answer in the boxes.**
   1. C   2. A   3. C   4. A   5. C

2. **Fill in the blanks .**

1. energy giving   2. more   3. balanced diet

4. Proteins   5. digested

3. **Match the following.**

1. D   2. E   3. A   4. B   5. C

4. **Write (T) for True statements and (F) for False statements.**

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

5. **Answer the following questions.**

1. A diet which contains all nutrients in proper proportions needed for proper functioning of the body is called a balanced diet.

2. Cooking makes food items tasty, soft and easy to digest. So we should cook our food.

3. Boiling, steaming, frying, roasting and baking are some methods of cooking.

4. We can increase the nutritive value of our food by methods like sprouting and fermentation.

5. Preservation of food is necessary because it makes the food items stay fresh for a long time.

6. SAFE DRINKING WATER

Exercise :

1. **Choose the correct answer. Write the letter of the correct answer in the boxes.**

1. C   2. A   3. A   4. B   5. C

2. **Fill in the blanks.**

1. 75   2. impurities   3. Latrines

4. Boiling   5. clean

3. **Write (T) for True statements and (F) for False statements.**

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

4. **Answer the following questions.**

1. Water is eliminated from our body in the form of sweat and urine.

2. River, pool, pond, well and lake.

3. The rain water, while flowing from place to place collects some impurities and germs. Thus water gets contaminated.

4. The process of pouring out of clear water without sedimentation particles is called decantation.

5. Sedimentation, decantation and filtration are the methods of removing insoluble impurities.

SOCIAL STUDIES

OUR COUNTRY
1. PHYSICAL FEATURES

Exercise :

I. **Answer the following questions.**

1. India is loacted in the Northern Hemisphere. It is in South Asia. It is located between 8°4' and 37° 6' north latitudes and 68°7' and 97°25' east longitudes.

2. India measures 3,214 km from north to south and 2,933 km from east to west.

3. The area of our country is 32,87,263 sq.km.

4. Pakistan and Afghanistan are the neighbouring countries on the north-west of India.

5. Kanyakumari is the southernmost tip of India.

6. South India is surrounded on its three sides by water. So it is called a peninsula.

7. The five major physical regions of India are:
   1) The Himalayan Region, 2) The Northern Plains, 3) The Great Indian Desert, 4) The Plateau Region and 5) The Coastal Plains.

II. **Fill in the blanks.**

1. Subcontinent   2. Northern   3. seventh

4. India   5. Bay of Bengal

III. **Match the following.**

1. b   2. c   3. d   4. e   5. a

2. THE HIMALAYAN REGION

Exercise :

I. **Answer the following questions.**

1. The Himalayas stretch for about 2,400 km from north–west to south–east.

2. The three parallel ranges in the Himalayas are :
   1) The Greater Himalayas or the Himadri
   2) The lesser Himalayas or the Himachal
   3) The Outer Himalayas or the Siwaliks.

3. Mount Everest and K_2 or Godwin Austin are the important peaks in the Greater Himalayas.

4. Tenzing Norgay of India and Edmund Hillary of New Zealand were the first to conquer Mount Everest.

5. Duns are the narrow longitudinal flat bottomed strike valleys.

6. The Himalayas check the rain–bearing clouds coming from Siberia. They are responsible for causing rainfall in the plains during summer. They have been causing a monsoon type of climate in the country.

7. The gaps in mountain ranges providing natural routes across are called Passes (or) passes are narrow ways through or over a mountain barrier. Khyber, Bolan, karakaram, shipki La, Nathu La and Bomidi La are some of the important passes in the Himalayas.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. the abode of snow   2. Mount Everest
3. Himadri range   4. 1953
5. Bachendri Pal   6. Mishmi Hills

III. Write True or False.

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

3. THE NORTHERN PLAINS

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.

1. The northern plains lie between the Himalayas in the north and the plateau region in the south.
2. The northern plains extend from Punjab in the west to Assam in the east.
3. The indus, the Ganga, the Yamuna and the Brahmaputra are the important rivers that drain the northern plains.
4. The different parts of the northern plains are :
   1. The Punjab and the Haryana Plain, 2) The Rajasthan Plain, 3) The Ganga Plain and 4) The Brahmaputra Plain.
5. Alakananda and Bhagirathi are the head streams that form the Ganga plain.
6. A delta is a fan shaped area of land where a river enters a body of standing water.
7. the Ganga Action Plan is an anti-pollution drive to clean the river Ganga, launched by the Government of India.
8. Brahma putra plain is a rich plain with a good alluvial soil. This plain is suitable for a variety of crops.
9. The northern-plains as a geographical factor played an important role in moulding the course of history of India and the life and culture of its people.
   i) The rivers like the indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra, which formed the Northern Plains, were the cradles of our civilization.
   ii) Being the most fertile territory, the plains became a centre of wealth and population.
   iii) they also witnessed the rise and fall of many empires.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. plateau region   2. Food Bowl of India
3. Rajasthan   4. the Himalayas   5. Allahabad
6. Padma   7. Sundarban   8. Brahmaputra

III. Match the following.

1. b   2. a   3. c   4. e   5. d

4. THE GREAT INDIAN DESERT

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.

1. A desert is a vast stretch of dry wasteland covered by sand.
2. The Thar Desert lies in the State of Rajasthan.
3. The Thar Desert extends up to Punjab and Haryana in the north and Gujarat in the south.
4. The climate of the Thar Desert is very hot and very dry. Relative humidity is extremely low. Rainfall is scanty, occasional and uncertain.
5. In deserts, during or immediately after rainfall water flows into streams or small pockets. They are called oases.
6. The feet of the camel are also so formed that they can move easily in the sand. That is why the camel is known as the 'Ship of the Desert'.
7. The Government of India is laying an irrigation channel from the Pong Dam to provide water to the water-starved areas of the desert. The face of the desert is going for a change with the availability of water.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. Thar Desert   2. Thar Desert   3. 2,60,000 sq.km
4. camel   5. Jodhpur/Bikaner/Jaisalmer

III. Write True or False.

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

5. THE PLATEAU REGION

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.

1. A plateau is a large level area of land above the surrounding land.
2. The plateau region lies to the south of the northern plains in our country.
3. the plateau region extends up to the Bundelkhand upland on the north, the Aravalis on the north-west and the Rajmahal Hills on the north-east. In the south, it extends up to Cape Comorin.
4. The four parts of the palteau region are :
   1) The North-Western plateau,
   2) The North-Eastern plateau,
   3) The Central plateau and 4) The Southern plateau
5. The Chota Nagpur plateau is famous for its large concentration of mineral deposits in our country.
6. The Narmada and the Krishna rivers are the important rivers of the central plateau region.
7. Udagamandalam and Kodaikanal are the two important hill stations in the southern plateau.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. triangular   2. north-western   3. Chhattisgarh
4. Cauveri

III. Match the following.

1. e   2. c   3. a   4. b   5. d

6. THE COASTAL PLAINS AND THE ISLANDS

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.

1. A plain is a broad, flat area of land with less height and a gentle slope.
2. In India, the coastal plains are situated on the

eastern and western margins of the Deccan plateau between the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian sea.

3. The western coastal plain lies between the Deccan plateau and the Arabian sea. It stretches from the Rann of Kutch to Kanya Kumari.

4. The eastern coastal plain lies between the Eastern Ghats and the Bay of Bengal. It extends from West Bengal to Kanya Kumari.

5. The eastern coastal plain is wider than the western coastal plain. The eastern coastal plain receives rainfall not only from the south-west monsoon but also from the north-east monsoon. But the western coastal plain receives most of its rainfall from the south- West monsoon only.

6. The two groups of Islands in India are : the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the Lakshadweep Islands.

II. **Fill in the blanks.**

1. plain   2. Cochin   3. Konkan

4. Orissa   5. coral

III. **Match the following.**

1. e   2. c   3. d   4. b   5. a

7. OUR CLIMATE

Exercise :

I. **Answer the following questions.**

1. Climate is the average condition of the weather in an area for a period of time.

2. Weather is the state of the atmosphere at a particular place and at a particular time.

3. Latitude, altitude, winds, large bodies of water and ocean currents and mountains and rainfall are the factors which influence the climate.

4. The type of clamate prevailing in India is Tropical Monsoon type.

5. The four important seasons in India are : the summer season, the rainy season, the winter season and the spring season.

II. **Fill in the blanks.**

1. vertically   2. Hilly   3. Meghalaya

4. Mawsynram   5. short

III. **Write True or False.**

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

8. OUR SOILS

Exercise :

I. **Answer the following questions.**

1. The top layer of the earth's land surface is called soil.

2. Alluvial soils, Black soils, Red soils and Laterite soils are found in India.

3. The alluvial soils are concentrated in the northern plains from Punjab to Assam. They are also found in the coastal plains and river valleys of the plateau region.

4. Cotton is the most important crop grown in the black soils. Hence the black soils are known as the Black Cotton Soils.

5. Sometimes, the running water and winds carry away the fertile topmost layer of the soil cover. This process is known as soil erosion.

6. Growing forests, controlling grazing, constructing check dams and levelling of uneven land are the steps to be taken for the conservation of soils.

II. **Fill in the blanks.**

1. coastal plains   2. potash   3. cotton

4. Desert   5. soil erosion

III. **Write True or False.**

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

9. OUR FORESTS AND WILDLIFE

Exercise :

I. **Answer the following questions.**

1. Forests are large areas of land covered with trees.

2. In our country, forests occupy about 20% of the total geographical area.

3. Forests help in the occurrence of rainfall.They promote soil conservation. They provide us timber and fuel. They control floods. They make climate cool and pleasant.

4. Charcoal, wood pulp, matchwood, canes, rosewood, sandalwood, lac, rubber, resins, honey, herbs and fruits are the important forest products.

5. 1) Evergreen Forests, 2) Tropical moist Deciduous Forests, 3) Tropical Dry Deciduous forests, 4) thorn Forests, 5) Tidal Forests and 6) Himalayan Forests are the different types of forests found in India.

6. The evergreen forests are found in the hilly regions and at higher altitudes.

7. The importance of the tropical moist deciduous forests is that they are the homes of economically viable products such as sal, sandalwood, shisham, bamboo, teak etc.

8. People take up planting of trees every year when the rainy season begins. This is known as Vanamahotsav.

9. The Chipko Movements is a movement to prevent the cutting of trees.

10. Clean and Green programme means to keep the environment clean, plant trees and maintain their upkeep.

II. **Fill in the blanks.**

1. Monsoon forests   2. Tidal   3. HImalayan

4. Sundarlal Bahuguna   5. Tiger

III. **Match the following.**

1. e   2. d   3. c   4. b   5. a

10. OUR WATER RESOURCES

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.

1. Water is necessary for drinking, bathing, cleaning, washing and cooking. It is also necessary for growing plants and trees.

2. Rains, rivers, streams, tanks, canals, wells and tube wells are the important sources of water.

3. Water is supplied from canals, tanks, wells and tube wells for irrigation.

4. Dams are constructed across rivers for various purposes. They are known as multipurpose projects.

5. The important multipurpose projects in India are : the Bhakra Nangal Project, the Damodar Valley Project, the Nagarjunasagar Project and the Hirakud Project.

6. Dams are useful to us in many ways. They store water and provide assured water supply to our fields. They control floods. They generate electricity.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. The Bhakra Nangal   2. Andhra Pradesh
3. Sorrow of Bengal   4. Mahanadi

III. Write True or False.

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

11. OUR MINERAL RESOURCES

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.

1. Mineral is a natural substance got from the earth by mining.

2. The place where minerals are available is known as a mine.

3. Minerals are valuable natural resources. They are used in making many things. They lay the foundation for industrial development. They are the wealth of a nation.

4. Iron, coal, crude oil, mica, manganese, bauxite, gold and silver are the important minerals found in our country.

5. In our country, iron ore deposits are found in Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Goa, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra.

6. Aluminium is made out of bauxite. Aluminium is used in aircraft, automobiles, utensils, railways, electrical goods etc.

7. Mica, gypsum, barytes, graphite and diamonds are some of the non-metallic minerals.

8. In our country, petroleum reserves are located at Digboi in Assam, Mumbai High in Maharashtra, Ankaleswar in Gujarat and Krishna and Godavari basin in Andhra Pradesh.

9. In India, the oil refineries are located at Digboi, Mumbai (Two Plants), Visakhapatnam, Nunmati, Barauni, Koyali, Chennai, Cochin, Haldia, Bongaigoan and Mathura.

10. The minerals which could be processed to generate atomic energy are called atomic minerals.

Uranium, thorium, radium and monazite are atomic minerals.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. Iron   2. iron   3. steel plant
4. gold mines   5. Digboi

III. Write 'Yes' or 'No'.

1. Yes   2. Yes   3. No   4. Yes
5. Yes   6. Yes   7. Yes   8. Yes

12. OUR ANIMAL WEALTH

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.

1. the animals which are useful to us and which contribute to the wealth of the county are called livestock.

2. We tame some animals or domesticate them for our use. These animals are called domestic animals.

3. Operation Flood is a programme to increase the milk production in our county.

4. The increase in the production of milk is known as White Revolution.

5. Blue Revolution is a programme to increase fish production in the country.

6. Animals are used for ploughing the fields. The animal dung is used for the generation of biogas. Animals are also used to carry the farm produce to markets in towns and cities.

7. Camel is useful in transporting goods as well as people in deserts. Elephants and horses are useful in carrying loads.

8. Sheep and yak are the animals which give us wool.

9. We get medical treatment for animals at veterinary hospitals.

10. We should not be cruel towards animals. We should love them.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. dog   2. camel   3. Operation Flood
4. White Revolution   5. Blue Revolution
6. veterinary hospitals.

III. Match the following.

1. c   2. e   3. d   4. b   5. a

❖❖❖❖❖

SEMESTER – 2

CLASS – 4

ENGLISH

1. FATHER OF THE NATION

Reading :

1. Gandhiji's full name was Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi.
2. Gandhi is called the father of the nation as with his courage hardwork, non-violence and love we won our freedom.
3. Gandhi traveled to England to study law.
4. Gandhiji used non-violence as his weapon toward the fight against freedom.

Vocabulary :

1. Father of the Nation is a term used by many countries to describe a political or symbolic leader;
2. of stimulation "a sensation of touch";
3. Not dependent; free; not subject to control by others;
4. Physical force exerted for the purpose of violating, damaging, or abusing : crimes of violence.;
5. Produced within the country;
6. a coarse homespun cotton cloth made in India.

Grammar :

1. who; 2. which; 3. whom; 4. whose; 5. whose; 6. which.

2. THE UNSINKABLE

Reading :

A. 1. Everyone thought that the Titanic could never sink. They called her 'the unsinkable ship' ;
2. The ship's builders were so sure of this that they put only a few Life-boats on the ship.
3. California was only twenty miles away, but she did not receive the Titanic's messages. Her radio was turned off, and the radio operator was asleep.
4. The sinking of the Titanic made people think harder about the safety of passengers on ships.
5. It was decided that all ships must have enough room in their life-boats to carry everyone on board.

B. I. False; 2. True; 3. False; 4. False; 5. True.

Vocabulary :

1. Crew; 2. Deck ; 3. Life-boats; 4. Ice bergs; 5. Dive; 6. Submarine.

Pronunciation :

1. steady; 2. cheese; 3. pepper; 4. ice; 5. tidy; 6. tough; 7. sound; 8. beautiful.

Grammar :

1. woke; 2. ate; 3. walked; 4. boarded; 5. likes; 6. plays.

3. THE KABULIWALA

Reading :

1. Mini was afraid of the Eabuliwala as she thought he would carry her off in his sack;
2. Mini got over her fear for her father encouraged her to speak to the Kabuliwala. As soon as she spoke to the Kabuliwala, he won her confidence by his way of talking ;
3. The Kabuliwala was arrested for he had committed a crime by killing someone ;
4. The Kabuliwala was surprised to see Mini for she had grown up and was getting married. He always thought Mini to be a small girl;
5. Mini's father took out a hundred rupee note-the money set aside for the wedding lights-and gave it to Kabuliwala and told to return back his own country,
   Answer the second part in your own words.

Vocabulary :

1. Wonderful; 2. Actually; 3. Largest; 4. Brighter; 5. Colourful; 6. Likeable; 7. Sharper.

Grammar :

1. Does Praveen teach well ? ;
2. Does the driver drive carefully ?;
3. Is the strawberry sweet ?;
4. Is he hardworking ?;
5. Did the dog bark at strangers ?;
6. Does the Moon rotate around the Earth ?;
7. Do you know him ?;

Pronunciation :

1. Though; 2. Tough; 3. Bought; 4. Cough; 5. Rough; 6. Taught; 7. Laughed.

4. SINBAD THE SAILOR AND THE VALLEY OF THE DIAMONDS

Reading :

1. Sinbad lived in Baghdad. He lived in a beautiful big house. The streets of Baghdad were hot and dusty - but in the house Sinbad lived it was cool and pleasant.

2. It was called the valley of diamonds because it had diamonds all around the island.

3. The snakes were enormous.The smallest of them could swallow an elephant.

4. In the mountains high above the Valley of the Diamonds, great eagles have their nests. Every year, when the eagles hatch their young, clever merchants come to these mountains with big chunks of meat. The merchants throw these pieces of meat down into the Valley of the Diamonds. They throw them hard, so that some diamonds will get stuck in the meat. The eagles swoop down.They carry the meat– and the diamonds along with it-up to their nests, to feed their young.

5. Sinbad had ties an enormous chunk of meat to his back with his turban. Then he lay with his face down to the stony ground and waited for the eagle to lift him up along with the meat piece.

6. No, after returning back home he kept planning to sail.

7. Answer in your own words.

Vocabulary :

1. put out; 2. throw away; 3. turn off; 4. believe in ;

5. put on; 6. switch on.

Grammar :

1. will; 2. shall; 3. may; 4. might; 5. may; 6. shall

5. THE VELVET SHOE

Reading :

1. The above line is taken from the lesson Velvet shoe.

2. The words were said by Tenali Raman to Sri Krishna–devaraya.

3. The Maharaja stressed that people cannot be fooled easily where as challenge for Tenali Raman was to prove that people believe anything.

4. As he was waiting for right opportunity during the King's marriage.

5. Yes the speaker did succeed in completing the challenge.

6. Answer in your own words.

Grammar :

1. finished; 2. had already started; 3. wrote; 4. found;

5. lost.

6. THE DOG AND THE WOLF

Reading :

1. The wolf was not happy as compared to the dog he was slim and he could not find food easily like the dog.

2. The dog promised to help the wolf by giving his a place to stay with in his house.

3. The mastiff said that he had to wear a chain around his neck and guard the house from thieves. The dog also dint mind wearing the chain.

4. The wolf refused to live with the mastiff as he did not want to abide by the rules.

5. Write in your own words.

Grammar :

1. bright, brighter; 2. fastest; 3. thinner; 4. hardest.

MATHEMATICS

1. MEASURES OF LENGTH, MASS AND CAPACITY MULTIPLICATION AND DIVISION

Exercise – 1 :

1. i) 76m 15cm ii) 222m 75cm iii) 32 km 700m
   iv) 216 km 675m

2. i) 37 g 660mg ii) 76g 440mg iii) 139 kg 125 g
   iv) 513 kg 500 g

3. i) 109 *l* 92 c*l* ii) 810 *l* 250 m*l* iii) 91 k*l* 800*l*
   iv) 401 k*l* 200 *l*

Exercise – 2 :

1. 7m 50cm   2. 127 km 875m   3. 31 kg 875g
4. 22kg 500g   5. 71*l* 200m*l*   6. 7*l* 200m*l*

Exercise – 3 :

1. i) 15m 75cm   ii) 18m 58 cm   iii) 800 m
   iv) 700m   v) 450 m
2. i) 700 g   ii) 400g   iii)280 g
   iv) 2kg 300g   v) 1kg 27g
3. i) 1*l* 300m*l*   ii) 500m*l*   iii) 2*l* 700m*l*
   iv) 750 m*l*   v) 1*l* 940 m*l*

Exercise – 4 :

1. 25   2. 120   3. 15   4. 2*l* 250 m*l*
5. 12 kg 250 g 6. 42 km 450 m

Review Exercise :

1. i) 110m 25 cm   ii) 197 km 250m   iii) 15g 625mg
   iv) 13 kg 950 g   v) 17*l* 40 m*l*   vi) 74 k*l* 750*l*
2. i) 12m 45m   ii) 1m 120m   iii) 5g 80 mg
   iv) 2kg 320 g   v) 12*l* 360 m*l*   vi) 1k*l*. 155 m*l*
3. 114m 75cm   4. 96*l* 750 m*l*   5. 28kg 500g
6. 32   7. 18   8. 5

2. INDIAN MONEY

Revision Exercise :

1. i) 100   ii) 50   iii) 25
   iv) 2   v) 4; 50   vi) 275

vii) 4; 9   viii) 7   ix) 12. 50

x) 10   xi) 12.50   xi) 25

xii) 200

2. i) 1230 P   ii) 805 P   iii) 1575 P

3. i) Rs. 17   ii) Rs. 25.60   iii) Rs. 320.05

4. i) Rs. 17.30   ii) Rs. 69.10   iii) Rs. 210.75

iv) Rs. 561.00

5. i) Rs. 7-69   ii) Rs. 8-35   iii) Rs. 19-50

iv) Rs. 57-40

Exercise – 1 :

1. i) Rs. 492.70   ii) Rs. 720   iii) Rs. 4600.75

iv) Rs. 1006.55

2. i) Rs. 7.50   ii) Rs. 68.67   iii) Rs. 146.35

iv) Rs. 1076.55

3. i) Rs. 136.08   ii) Rs. 80.80   iii) Rs. 51.60

iv) Rs. 151.20   v) Rs. 30   vi) Rs. 455

vii) Rs. 2115.05   viii) Rs. 783.75   ix) Rs. 3678.30

4. i) Rs. 55   ii) Rs. 200   iii) Rs. 1.29

iv) Rs. 2.75   v) Rs. 6.25   vi) Rs. 3.55

vii) Rs. 864   viii) Rs. 416   ix) Rs. 78   x) 25

Exercise – 2 :

I. 1. Rs. 1308.70   2. Rs. 95.85

3. Rs. 1364.25; Rs. 135.75   4. Rs. 8430; Rs. 1295

5. Rs. 3009.60; Rs. 490.40   6. Rs. 356.25

7. Rs. 1559.55; Rs. 318.20

8. Rs. 2186; Rs. 61,208   9. Rs. 6.40

10. Rs. 43.75; Rs. 175   11. 35

12. Rs. 90; 18

3. FRACTIONAL NUMBERS

Revision Exercise :

1. i) $\frac{1}{2}$ ii) $\frac{2}{3}$ iii) $\frac{1}{4}$ iv) $\frac{3}{5}$ v) $\frac{4}{8}$ vi) $\frac{7}{10}$

vii) $\frac{1}{2}$ viii) $\frac{2}{5}$ ix) $\frac{3}{6}$ x) $\frac{4}{4}$ xi) $\frac{5}{8}$

2. i) 3   ii) 4   iii) $\frac{1}{10}$ iv) One sixth   v) 5;14

vi) Two thirds or Two by three   vii) $\frac{5}{9}$ viii) $\frac{8}{25}$

ix) Numerator; Denominator   x) $\frac{7}{30}$

3. i) $\frac{5}{11}$ ii) $\frac{4}{9}$ iii) $\frac{7}{13}$ iv) $\frac{11}{20}$ v) $\frac{16}{25}$ vi) $\frac{2}{7}$

vii) $\frac{3}{10}$ viii) $\frac{8}{8}$

4. i) 2, 5   ii) 4, 9   iii) 7,15   iv) 9, 20   v) 17, 30

vi) 10, 21   vii) 39, 80   viii) 61, 100

5. $\frac{12}{35}$ 6. $\frac{17}{20}$ 7. $\frac{15}{32}$

Exercise – 2 :

1. i, iii, v and vi   2. ii, iii and v   3. i, iii and v

4. $\frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{12}, \frac{1}{13}, \frac{1}{1}$

Exercise – 3 :

1. $\frac{1}{3}, \frac{9}{14}, \frac{7}{8}, \frac{1}{5}, \frac{6}{7}, \frac{8}{13}$ 2. $\frac{15}{7}, \frac{18}{11}, \frac{25}{11}, \frac{24}{13}$

3. $9\frac{1}{11}, 6\frac{2}{3}, 7\frac{1}{7}, 8\frac{1}{3}, 13\frac{8}{9}$

4. i) less   ii) one   iii) improper

iv) unit   v) improper

5. i) A   ii) C   iii) B   iv) D   v) C

Exercise – 4 :

1. i) $\frac{2}{6}, \frac{3}{9}, \frac{4}{12}, \frac{5}{15}$ ii) $\frac{2}{8}, \frac{3}{12}, \frac{4}{16}, \frac{5}{20}$

iii) $\frac{2}{10}, \frac{3}{15}, \frac{4}{20}, \frac{5}{25}$ iv) $\frac{2}{14}, \frac{3}{21}, \frac{4}{28}, \frac{5}{35}$

v) $\frac{2}{24}, \frac{3}{36}, \frac{4}{48}, \frac{5}{60}$

2. i) $\frac{4}{10}, \frac{6}{15}, \frac{8}{20}$ ii) $\frac{6}{8}, \frac{9}{12}, \frac{12}{16}$ iii) $\frac{4}{14}, \frac{6}{21}, \frac{8}{28}$

iv) $\frac{10}{12}, \frac{15}{18}, \frac{20}{24}$ v) $\frac{12}{22}, \frac{18}{33}, \frac{24}{44}$ vi) $\frac{16}{30}, \frac{24}{45}, \frac{32}{60}$

3. i) $\frac{9}{12}, \frac{6}{8}, \frac{3}{4}$ ii) $\frac{5}{20}, \frac{3}{12}, \frac{1}{4}$ iii) $\frac{14}{21}, \frac{4}{6}, \frac{2}{3}$

iv) $\frac{24}{42}, \frac{12}{21}, \frac{4}{7}$ v) $\frac{12}{16}, \frac{6}{8}, \frac{3}{4}$ vi) $\frac{28}{36}, \frac{14}{18}, \frac{7}{9}$

4. i) $\frac{14}{21}$ ii) $\frac{40}{88}$ iii) $\frac{12}{27}$ iv) $\frac{54}{63}$ v) $\frac{18}{30}$

vi) $\frac{28}{52}$ vii) $\frac{12}{15}$ viii) $\frac{91}{130}$

5. i) a) $\frac{45}{105}$ b) $\frac{3}{7}$ ii) a) $\frac{30}{48}$ b) $\frac{25}{40}$

iii) a) $\frac{4}{5}$ b) $\frac{8}{10}$ iv) a) $\frac{15}{65}$ b) $\frac{9}{39}$

6. i), ii), iii), vi) and x) are equivalent fractions.

7. i) $\frac{3}{4}$ ii) $\frac{1}{3}$ iii) $\frac{2}{3}$ iv) $\frac{2}{5}$ v) $\frac{5}{7}$ vi) $\frac{5}{6}$

Exercise – 5 :

1. i) 4 ÷ 5   ii) 7 ÷ 9   iii) 20 ÷ 6

iv) 0 ÷ 3   v) 10 ÷ 10   vi) 16 ÷ 12

vii) 28 ÷ 15   viii) 50 ÷ 30   ix) 75 ÷ 75

x) 80 ÷ 40   xi) 1 ÷ 1   xii) 200 ÷ 20

2. i) $\frac{20}{8}$ ii) $\frac{15}{6}$ iii) $\frac{10}{20}$

iv) $\dfrac{4}{6}$ v) $\dfrac{0}{10}$ vi) $\dfrac{20}{20}$

vii) $\dfrac{2}{15}$ viii) $\dfrac{100}{200}$ ix) $\dfrac{8}{5}$

x) $\dfrac{9}{15}$ xi) $\dfrac{0}{100}$ xii) $\dfrac{90}{900}$

Exercise – 6 :

1. i) $4\dfrac{1}{6}$ ii) 2   iii) 1   iv) $3\dfrac{2}{3}$

v) 4   vi) $3\dfrac{3}{17}$ vii) $3\dfrac{1}{5}$ viii) $4\dfrac{3}{4}$

ix) $2\dfrac{1}{10}$ x) 4   xi) 1   xii) $3\dfrac{1}{13}$

2. i) $\dfrac{5}{3}$ ii) $\dfrac{13}{4}$ iii) $\dfrac{75}{7}$ iv) $\dfrac{25}{3}$

v) $\dfrac{25}{4}$ vi) $\dfrac{100}{7}$ vii) $\dfrac{50}{11}$ viii) $\dfrac{25}{7}$

ix) $\dfrac{50}{3}$ x) $\dfrac{25}{2}$ xi) $\dfrac{40}{9}$ xii) $\dfrac{125}{13}$

Exercise – 7 :

1. i) >   ii) <   iii) >
   iv) <   v) <   vi) >
   vii) >   viii) <
2. i) <   ii) <   iii) >
   iv) >   v) <   vi) <
3. i) <   ii) >   iii) =
   iv) =   v) >   vi) <
   vii) <   viii) <   ix) >
   x) <   xi) =   xii) >

4. i) $\dfrac{7}{8}, \dfrac{3}{8}, \dfrac{1\times}{8}, \dfrac{5}{8}$ ii) $\dfrac{8}{15}, \dfrac{11}{15}, \dfrac{4}{5}, \dfrac{2\times}{15}$

iii) $\dfrac{2}{3}, \dfrac{3}{4}, \dfrac{1\times}{2}, \dfrac{5}{6}$

5.   A.O. ✓   D.O ✓

i) $\dfrac{1}{8}, \dfrac{1}{4}, \dfrac{3}{8}, \dfrac{1}{2}$ ✓   i) $\dfrac{1}{2}, \dfrac{3}{8}, \dfrac{1}{4}, \dfrac{1}{8}$

ii) $\dfrac{9}{20}, \dfrac{11}{20}, \dfrac{13}{20}, \dfrac{17}{20}$ ii) $\dfrac{17}{20}, \dfrac{13}{20}, \dfrac{11}{20}, \dfrac{9}{20}$

iii) $\dfrac{1}{2}, \dfrac{8}{15}, \dfrac{3}{5}, \dfrac{2}{3}$ iii) $\dfrac{2}{3}, \dfrac{3}{5}, \dfrac{8}{15}, \dfrac{1}{12}$

Exercise – 8 :

1. i) 12   ii) 8   iii) 18   iv) 16   v) 5
2. i) Rs. 12   ii) Rs. 20   iii) 15 kg   iv) 60 *l*
3. 13   4. 14   5. 80, 36, 116   6. 120 km

Exercise – 9 :

1. i) $\dfrac{3}{5}$ ii) $\dfrac{9}{13}$ iii) $\dfrac{13}{15}$ iv) $\dfrac{5}{8}$ v) $\dfrac{7}{9}$

vi) $\dfrac{9}{10}$ vii) $\dfrac{2}{3}$ viii) 1   ix) $\dfrac{2}{5}$ x) $\dfrac{2}{5}$

xi) 2

2. i) $\dfrac{7}{6}$ ii) $\dfrac{5}{8}$ iii) $\dfrac{11}{15}$ iv) $\dfrac{7}{6}$ v) $\dfrac{1}{2}$

vi) $\dfrac{7}{8}$ vii) $\dfrac{23}{12}$ viii) 2   ix) 1   x) $\dfrac{25}{14}$

3. i) $5\dfrac{3}{4}$ ii) $9\dfrac{5}{6}$ iii) $5\dfrac{1}{12}$ iv) $9\dfrac{5}{12}$ v) $4\dfrac{15}{16}$

vi) 10   vii) 16   viii) $7\dfrac{7}{8}$ ix) $7\dfrac{11}{12}$ x) $6\dfrac{3}{4}$

4. i) $\dfrac{1}{2}$ ii) $\dfrac{1}{5}$ iii) $\dfrac{1}{4}$ iv) $\dfrac{2}{5}$ v) $\dfrac{2}{19}$

vi) $\dfrac{1}{3}$ vii) $\dfrac{3}{50}$ viii) $\dfrac{2}{5}$

5. i) $\dfrac{1}{6}$ ii) $\dfrac{1}{24}$ iii) $\dfrac{1}{12}$ iv) $\dfrac{1}{20}$ v) $\dfrac{1}{5}$

vi) $\dfrac{1}{10}$ vii) $\dfrac{2}{15}$ viii) $\dfrac{3}{4}$

6. i) $\dfrac{1}{6}$ ii) $\dfrac{11}{8}$ iii) 0   iv) $\dfrac{1}{18}$ v) $2\dfrac{1}{2}$

vi) $8\dfrac{1}{5}$ vii) $\dfrac{5}{3}$ viii) $2\dfrac{1}{6}$ ix) $4\dfrac{1}{6}$ x) $6\dfrac{3}{4}$

Exercise – 10 :

1. $13\dfrac{1}{4}$ km   2. $\dfrac{11}{15}$ 3. $\dfrac{13}{20}$ 4. $\dfrac{1}{10}$ 5. $7\dfrac{3}{4}$ *l*

Review Exercise :

I.   1) A   2) C   3) A   4) B   5) B   6) A
II.   1) proper   2) improper   3) unit
      4) equivalent   5) greater   6) less
III.1. i) 18   ii) 72   iii) 130

2. i) $\dfrac{4}{10}, \dfrac{6}{15}, \dfrac{8}{20}, \dfrac{10}{25}$ ii) $\dfrac{14}{16}, \dfrac{21}{24}, \dfrac{28}{32}, \dfrac{35}{40}$

iii) $\dfrac{18}{28}, \dfrac{27}{42}, \dfrac{36}{56}, \dfrac{45}{70}$

3. a) $\dfrac{12}{45}$ b) $\dfrac{28}{105}$ 4) i) $\dfrac{4}{7}$ ii) $\dfrac{2}{3}$

5. i and ii are equivalent   6. $\dfrac{1}{3}, \dfrac{1}{10}, \dfrac{1}{5}$

7. a) $\dfrac{9}{16}, \dfrac{7}{17}, \dfrac{10}{19}$ b) $\dfrac{8}{5}, \dfrac{16}{9}, \dfrac{19}{10}$ c) $1\dfrac{3}{10}, 2\dfrac{1}{4}, 5\dfrac{6}{7}$

8. i) $1\frac{3}{7}$ ii) $5\frac{5}{9}$ iii) $8\frac{4}{13}$

   iv) $\frac{20}{9}$ v) $\frac{53}{12}$ vi) $\frac{100}{13}$

9. i) $7 \div 8$ ii) $90 \div 40$ iii) $120 \div 120$

   iv) $\frac{16}{9}$ v) $\frac{18}{25}$ vi) $\frac{91}{300}$

10. i) >   ii) <   iii) <

   iv) =   v) <

11. i) Largest $\frac{4}{5}$, Smallest $\frac{1}{2}$

   ii) Largest $2\frac{1}{2}$, Smallest $1\frac{13}{16}$

12. i) Ascending order $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{5}{9}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{5}{6}$

     Descending order $\frac{5}{6}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{5}{9}, \frac{1}{2}$

   ii) Ascending order $1\frac{1}{2}, 1\frac{3}{4}, 1\frac{5}{6}, 2\frac{1}{3}$

     Descending order $2\frac{1}{3}, 1\frac{5}{6}, 1\frac{3}{4}, 1\frac{1}{2}$

13. i) 18   ii) Rs. 150   iii) 20 *l*

14. 8   15) i) $\frac{7}{5}$ ii) $\frac{13}{9}$

   iii) $\frac{33}{14}$ iv) $\frac{94}{9}$

16. i) $\frac{3}{16}$ ii) $\frac{9}{10}$ iii) $\frac{5}{6}$ iv) $\frac{5}{14}$

17. $\frac{47}{60}$ 18. Rs. 100   19. $\frac{23}{12}$ 20. $\frac{25}{18}$

4. DECIMALS

Exercise – 1 :

1. i) 0.5   ii) 0.3   iii) 0.8   iv) 0.1   v) 0.2
   vi) 0.9   vii) 1.9   viii) 3.3   ix) 5.7   x) 16.3
   xi) 47.2   xii) 6.6

2. i) 0.2   ii) 0.9   iii) 6.3   iv) 14.1   v) 30.5   vi) 88.8

3. i) $\frac{8}{10}$ ii) $\frac{7}{10}$ iii) $\frac{3}{10}$ iv) $13\frac{5}{10}$ v) $8\frac{2}{10}$ vi) $125\frac{9}{10}$

4. i) Eight tenths or zero point eight.
   ii) One tenth or zero point one.
   iii) One and seven tenths or one point seven.
   iv) Four and two tenths or four point two.
   v) Seven and nine-tenths or seven point nine.
   vi) Fifteen and three tenths or fifteen point three.
   vii) Twenty seven and four tenths or twenty seven point four.
   viii) Two hundred and six tenths or two hundred point six.

5.

	Number	Tens 10	Ones 1	Tenths $\frac{1}{10} = 0.1$
i)	5.4	–	5	4
ii)	12.5	1	2	5
iii)	16.8	1	6	8
iv)	8.6	–	8	6

Exercise – 2 :

1. i) 0.07   ii) 0.09   iii) 0.21   iv) 0.75   v) 5.03
   vi) 12.37   vii) 99.99   viii) 46.17

2. i) $\frac{5}{100}$ ii) $\frac{8}{100}$ iii) $\frac{1}{100}$ iv) $\frac{75}{100}$ v) $\frac{38}{100}$

   vi) $\frac{1001}{100}$ vii) $\frac{909}{100}$ or $9\frac{9}{100}$

   viii) $\frac{7257}{100}$ or $72\frac{57}{100}$ ix) $\frac{5005}{100}$ or $50\frac{5}{100}$

   x) $\frac{9999}{100}$ or $99\frac{99}{100}$

3. i) Forty-five hundredths or point four five.
   ii) Seventy nine hundredths or point seven nine.
   iii) Eight hundredths or zero point zero eight.
   iv) Two hundredths or point zero two.
   v) One and four hundredths or one point zero four.
   vi) Six and fifty two hundredths or six point five two.
   vii) Eighteen and ninety four hundredths or eighteen point nine four.
   viii) Seventy eight and fifty seven hundredths or seventy eight point five seven.
   ix) Ninety five and five hundredths or ninety five point zero five.

4. i) 0.68   ii) 0.85   iii) 3.05   iv) 16.16   v) 92.29

5.

Number	Tens 10	Ones 1	Tenths $\frac{1}{10} = 0.1$	Hundredths $\frac{1}{100} = 0.01$
i) 0.06	–	–	0	6
ii) 0.15	–	–	1	5
iii) 3.48	–	3	4	8
iv) 29.05	2	9	0	5
v) 66.66	6	6	6	6

Exercise – 3 :

1. i) 0.008   ii) 0.045   iii) 0.125   iv) 1.725
   v) 6.009   vi) 15.075   vii) 95.708   viii) 125.521

2. i) $\frac{8}{1000}$ ii) $\frac{17}{1000}$ iii) $\frac{375}{1000}$

   iv) $\frac{15015}{1000}$ or $15\frac{15}{1000}$ v) $\frac{100001}{1000}$ or $100\frac{1}{1000}$

vi) $\frac{9225}{1000}$ or $9\frac{225}{1000}$ vii) $\frac{38005}{1000}$ or $38\frac{5}{1000}$

viii) $\frac{149175}{1000}$ or $149\frac{175}{1000}$

3. i) Three thousandths or zero point zero zero three.

   ii) Fifteen thousandths or point zero one five.

   iii) One hundred twenty three thousandths or point one two three.

   iv) Five and five thousandths or five point zero zero five.

   v) Fifteen and fifty one thousandths or fifteen point five one.

   vi) Seventy two and sixty nine thousandths or seventy two point zero six nine.

   vii) Seventy five and one hundred fifty seven thousandths or seventy five point one five seven.

   viii) Ninety six and five hundred forty three thousandths or ninety six point five four three.

4. i) 0.002   ii) 0.064   iii) 0.179   iv) 0.275
   v) 58.063   vi) 84.006

5.

Number	Tens 10	Ones 1	Tenths $\frac{1}{10} = 0.1$	Hundredths $\frac{1}{100} = 0.01$	Thousandths $\frac{1}{1000} = 0.001$
i) 0.004	–	–	0	0	4
ii) 5.027	–	5	0	2	7
iii) 17.196	1	7	1	9	6
iv) 0.753	–	–	7	5	3
v) 4.208	–	4	2	0	8

Exercise – 4 :

1. i) $7 + \frac{2}{10}$ ii) $10 + 2 + \frac{4}{100}$

   iii) $200 + 8 + \frac{7}{10} + \frac{6}{1000}$

   iv) $300 + 70 + 6 + \frac{5}{1000}$ v) $\frac{6}{10} + \frac{2}{100} + \frac{5}{1000}$

2. i) 8.93   ii) 44.44   iii) 990.09   iv) 50.505
   v) 0.678

3. i) 4 hundredths = 0.04   ii) 3
   iii) One thousandth = 0.001   iv) 7 tenths = 0.7

4. i) $\frac{8}{100}$; 1000   ii) 8; 100; 1000

   iii) 30; 6; 10; 100; 9

5. i) Tenths; 0.5   ii) Thousandths; 0.008
   iii) Ones; 7   iv) Hundredths; 0.06

Exercise – 5 :

1. i) 0.60, 0.600, 0.06000   ii) 0.480, 0.4800, 0.48000
   iii) 2.970, 29700, 2.97000
   iv) 0.020, 0.0200, 0.02000
   v) 12.30, 12.300, 12.3000

2. C   3. D   4. B

5. i) <   ii) >   iii) >   iv) <   v) >
   vi) <   vii) >   viii) <   ix) <   x) <

6. i) 0.640   ii) 4.321   iii) 0.900

7. i) 0.222   ii) 6.001   iii) 8.240

Exercise – 6 :

i) a) Rs. 0.08   b) Rs. 0.72   c) Rs. 1.25
    d) Rs. 30.50   e) Rs. 146.90

ii) a) 0.04 m   b) 0.25 m   c) 6.25 m
    d) 5.10 m   e) 20.05 m

iii) a) 0.070 km   b) 0.085 km   c) 0.176 km
     d) 3.205 km   e) 10.075 km

iv) a) 0.05 g   b) 0.20 g   c) 1.010 g
    d) 0.075 g   e) 0.225 g   f) 4.050 g
    g) 125.500 g

v) a) 0.075 kg   b) 0.180 kg   c) 0.640 kg
    d) 4.225 kg   e) 20. 020 kg

vi) a) 0.005l b) 0.060l c) 0.225l
    d) 1.075l e) 16.750l

vii) a) 10m 75 cm   b) 75 kg 100 g
     c) 5 rupees 15 paise   d) 24l 50 ml
     e) 16 km 225 m   f) 70 rupees 7 paise
     g) 96 kg 750 g   h) 625 ml
     i) 475 g   j) 396 m

Review Exercise :

1. i) 0.9   ii) 0.73   iii) 0.08
   iv) 0.175   v) 13.7   vi) 16.09

2. i) $\frac{3}{10}$ ii) $\frac{2}{25}$ iii) $\frac{19}{100}$

   iv) $\frac{3}{40}$ v) $\frac{1}{200}$ vi) $\frac{16125}{1000} = 16\frac{1}{8}$

3. i) Sixty four hundredths or zero point six four.
   ii) Two hundred thirty four thousandths or zero point two three four.
   iii) Eight and five tenths or eight point five.
   iv) Sixteen and six hundred twenty five thousandths or sixteen point six two five.

4. i) 0.6   ii) 12.4   iii) 0.25
   iv) 54.05   v) 0.786   vi) 24.075

5. i) Five hundredths   ii) Nine ones
   iii) Eight thousandths   iv) Five tenths

6. i) 6 + 0.9 + 0.04   ii) 0.3 + 0.04 + 0.005
   iii) 10 + 8 + 0.08 + 0.001
   iv) 0.07 + 0.002

7. i) 0.987   ii) 25.052   iii) 0.333

8. i) 0.50, 0.500   ii) 5.240, 5.2400
   iii) 0.070, 0.0700

9. i) Rs. 0.75   ii) Rs. 18.15   iii) 0.75 m
   iv) 2.750 km   v) 0.750 kg

10. i) <   ii) >   iii) <

5. GEOMETRICAL SHAPES

Revision Exercise :
I. 1) 10   2) 3   3) 7
   4) 7   5) 3   6) 3
II. a) 10   b) 3   c) 3

Exercise – 1 :
1) Triangles   –   b, d, f, h, l
   Squares   –   c, e, j
   Rectangles   –   a, g, i, k
2) i) Triangle   ii) Quadrilateral

Exercise – 2 :
3) i) O   ii) OC   iii) AB   iv) PQ
5) i) Closed curve   ii) Simple closed curve
   iii) Polygon   iv) Triangles and Quadrilaterals
   v) Triangle   vi) quadriateral
   vii) Quadrilaterals viii) equal   ix) diametre
   x) twice   xi) half   xii) chord
   xiii) diametre   xiv) circumference
   xv) 5   xvi) 6

Exercise – 3 :
1. i, ii, iv, v, vii, viii and ix have symmetry;
   iii and vi have no symmetry.
2. i, iii, iv, vi, viii – Yes
   ii, v, vii, ix – No

Review Exercise :
1. ii, iii, iv are triangles; i, v, xii are squares; iv, vii, ix are rectrangles
3. 6 cm, 10 cm, 18 cm
4. 6 cm, 4 cm

6. PERIMETRE AND AREA OF PLANE GEOMETRICAL FIGURES

Exercise – 1 :
1. i) 16 cm   ii) 20 cm   iii) 14 cm
   iv) 18 cm   v) 23 cm
2. i) 32 cm   ii) 90 m   iii) 500 m
3. i) 48 cm   ii) 200 cm   iii) 700 m

Exercise – 2 :
1. 240 m, Rs. 6000   2. 4   3. 395 m
4. 256 m   5. 300 cm; 320 cm; 20 cm

Exercise – 3 :
1. i) 48 cm^2 ii) 150 cm^2 iii) 60 cm^2
2. i) 16 cm^2 ii) 36 cm^2 iii) 100 cm^2
   iv) 225 cm^2
3. 60 m^2 4. 120 m^2; Rs. 48,000
5. 16 m^2; Rs. 800   6. 2000

Revision Exercise :
1. i) 18 cm   ii) 12 cm   iii) 20 cm
   iv) 12 cm
2. i) 20 cm^2 ii) 25 cm^2
3. a) 18 m   b) 18 sq.m
4. 240 m; Rs. 2400
5. 5625 sq m   6. 16,00,000

7. PICTORIAL PEPRESENTATION OF DATA

Exercise :
1. i) 45   ii) Apple; 30   iii) Mango; 50
   iv) 10   v) 10   vi) 200
2. i) Goats; 60   ii) 70   iii) Horses; 20
   iv) 50   v) 200
3. i) 7200   ii) 200   ii) 2600
   iv) 1000

Revision Exercise :
1. i) Peacocks – 30; Parrots – 40; Swans – 20; Storks – 25; Pigeons – 35
   ii) 150   iii) Parrot; 40   iv) 15   v) 15

8. TIME

Revision Exercise :
I. 1. 12   2. 5   3. minute
   4. minute; minutes   5. hour; hours
   6. 60; 1   7. 12   8. 24
   9. 2
II. 1. 4 O' clock   2. 7 O' clock   3. 10 O' clock
   4. 2 O' clock

Exercise – 1 :

1. i) 4.40   ii) 11.30   iii) 8.20
2. i) 9.27   ii) 12.14   iii) 10.53; 7m

Exercise – 2 :

1. i) 7.15 a.m.   ii) 8.37 a.m.   iii) 3.08 p.m.
   iv) 10.50 a.m.   v) 1.20 p.m.   vi) 9.05 a.m.
   vii) 5.45 p.m.   viii) 0.50 a.m.
2. i) 5 a.m.   ii) 4-20 a.m.   iii) 6.30 p.m.
   iv) 9-10 a.m.   v) 5.45 p.m.   vi) 9.30 p.m.
4. i) 8 p.m.   ii) 7 p.m.   iii) 1 p.m.
   iv) 6 a.m.   v) 10 a.m.

Exercise – 3 :

1. i) 06.40   ii) 00.45   iii) 21.30
   iv) 12.16   v) 04. 05   vi) 22.20
   vii) 23.55   viii) 08.36   ix) 17.45
2. i) 5.14 a.m.   ii) 1.08 p.m.   iii) 8.02 p.m.
   iv) 3.30 a.m.   v) 10.10 a.m.   vi) 4.50 p.m.
   vii) 9.40 a.m.   viii) 6.40 p.m.   ix) 10.15 p.m.
II. 1. 22.20 hours   2. 4.40 a.m.   3. 5.35 p.m.

Exercise – 4 :

1. i) 14 m 30 s   ii) 15 m 50 s   iii) 30 m
   iv) 12 m   v) 21 m 20s
2. i) 9h 20 m   ii) 16 h 40 m   iii) 22 h
   iv) 14 h 50 hm   v) 42 h   vi) 61 h 30 m
3. i) 3360   ii) 2220   iii) 1180
   iv) 554   v) 276   vi) 8520
4. i) 420   ii) 780   iii) 1005
   iv) 2345   v) 3333   vi) 888
5. i) 18,000   ii) 61,200   iii) 12,000
6. i) 3 h   ii) 7 h   iii) 2 h 28 m

Exercise – 5 :

I. 1. i) 55 m 45 s   ii) 42 m 31 s   iii) 46 m 20 s
   iv) 55 h 55 m   v) 16 h   vi) 38 h 40 m
2. i) 34 m 12 s   ii) 5 h 20 m   iii) 1 m 47 s
   iv) 2 h 15 m   v) 5 h 46m   vi) 6 h 35 m
II. 1. 11 h 55 m   2. 6 h 5 m   3. 30 m   4. 5 h 45 m

Exercise – 6 :

1. i) Monday   ii) Sunday   iii) Sunday
   iv) Saturday   v) Sunday   vi) Saturday
2. i) January   ii) December
   iii) April, June, September, November
   iv) January, March, May, July, August, October, December
   v) July and August; December &January
   vi) July   vii) November   viii) February
3. i) 365   ii) Leap   iii) 4

Revision Exercise :

1. i) 4.15 a.m.   ii) 5.50 p.m.   iii) 5.45 p.m.
   iv) 11.30 a.m.
2. i) 0216 hours   ii) 00 00 hours or 24 00 hours
   iii) 22 35 hours   iv) 13 00 hours
3. i) 1.05 a.m.   ii) 12.20 p.m.   iii) 11.09 p.m.
   iv) 5.45 a.m.
4. i) 9.30 a.m.   ii) 3 p.m. or 15 00 hours
   iii) 10 p.m. or 22 00 hours
5. i) 20 h 6m   ii) 21 h 20 m   iii) 6h 26 m
6. i) 255   ii) 807   iii) 8 m 32 s
   iv) 13 h 45 m
7. 2 h 40 m   8. 2.46 p.m.
9. i) 21th   ii) 12th November, Friday
10. i) 8.20   ii) 1.37   iii) 6.53

SCIENCE

1. SANITATION AND DISEASES

Exercise :

1. **Choose the correct answer and write the letter of the correct answer in the boxes.**
   1. C   2. B   3. B   4. C   5. A
2. **Fill in the blanks.**
   1. drains   2. kitchen   3. stagnant
   4. Kerosene   5. ORS
3. **Write (T) for True statements and (F) for False statements.**
   1. T   2. T   3. F   4. F   5. T
4. **Match the following.**
   1. E   2. C   3. D   4. A   5. B

5. **Answer the following questions.**
   1. Sewage is the waste produced by human beings in the form of urine and faeces. It should be disposed of in a covered drainage system, so that flies do not sit on it.
   2. Loss of excess water and salts from the body is called dehydration.
   3. 1) A pit of about 60 cm deep is dug.
      2) The mouth of the pit should be 60 cm wide.
      3) Some bricks and sand are kept at the base of the pit. This makes the base porous and helps the water to soak well.
      4) The top of the pit is closed with a slab.
      5) The water from the house should be made to drain in the pit.
   4. Passing of watery stools and fever are the symptoms of diarrhoea.

5. Take a clean container. Put one level of teaspoonful of common salt in it. Add eight heaped teaspoonfuls of sugar. Then pour one litre of boiled (and cooled) water. Stir it well. Thus the Oral Rehydration Solution is prepared.

6. Making useful things from waste material is called recycling.

2. SOLIDS, LIQUIDS AND GASES

Activity :   **Fun Time**

Group the substances into solids, liquids and gases.

Solid	Liquid	Gas
glass	kerosene	oxygen
sugar	milk	carbon dioxide
duster	coconut oil	steam
sponge	petrol	
leather	fruit juices	
rubber		
soap		

Exercise :

1. **Choose the correct answer and write the letter of the correct answer in the boxes.**

   1. C   2. A   3. C   4. B   5. C

2. **Fill in the blanks.**

   1. liquids   2. containers   3. water
   4. steam   5. fuel

3. **Write (T) for True statements and (F) for False statements.**

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

4. **Match the following.**

   1. B   2. E   3. D   4. A   5. C

5. **Answer the following questions.**

   1. Liquids and gases do not have definite shapes. They take the shape of their containers.

   2. **Solids – Uses :**
      1) Solids like sand, cement, bricks, iron and wood are used for the construction of houses, dams and bridges.
      2) Some solids like cotton and silk are used in making clothes.
      3) Some solids like metals are used in making vessels, chairs, tables etc.
      Liquids – Uses :
      1) Liquids like petrol and kerosene are used as fuels.
      2) Water, milk and fruit juices are used as food materials.

   3. 1) The air we breathe contains oxygen and other gases.
      2) Certain gases like gober gas and cooking gas are used as fuels.
      3) Carbon dioxide gas is used in the preparation of aerated waters.

4.
Solids	Liquids
1) Solids have definite shape.	1) Liquids have no definite.
2) We can hold a solid in our hand.	2) We cannot hold a liquid in our hand.
3) Molecules in solids are tightly packed.	3) Molecules in liquids are loosely arranged.

5.
Liquids	Gases
1) Liquids have no definite shape. They take the shape of their containers.	1) Gases also have no definite shape. They also take the shape of their containers.
2) Molecules are loosely arranged. They slide past each other and move about.	2) Molecules are far apart and move at high speed.
3) Liquids change their shape easily.	3) Gases occupy the entire space available.

6. The change of state of water to steam is called vaporisation.

3. PROPERTIES OF MATTER

Activity :   **Fun Time**

Arrange the names of the following objects in the right columns of the table.

Opaque	Transparent	Inflammable
wood	water	coal
plastic	glass	kerosene

Exercise :

1. **Choose the correct answer and write the letter of the correct answer in the boxes.**

   1. B   2. C   3. A   4. A   5. C

2. **Fill in the blanks.**

   1. molecules   2. transparent 3. conductors
   4. Gases   5. Liquid

3. **Write (T) for True statements and (F) for False statements.**

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

4. **Match the following.**

   1. C   2. A   3. E   4. B   5. D

5. **Answer the following questions.**

   1. Solid, liquid and gas are the different states of matter.

   2. Different things are made of different materials. Colour, touch and smell are some of the common features that help us to recognise materials. These features are called properties of matter.

   3. The materials which do not allow light to pass through them are called opaque materials. Wood, plastic, paper, cotton and stone are some examples of opaque materials.

4. The materials which allow light to pass through them are called transparent materials. Glass and water are some examples of transparent materials.

5. Materials through which heat passes are called good conductors of heat. Silver, copper, aluminium and steel are good conductors of heat.

6. Materials which catch fire easily are called inflammable materials.

4. WEATHER AND ITS INFLUENCE ON LIFE

Exercise :

1. **Choose the correct answer and write the letter of the correct answer in the boxes.**

   1. A   2. C   3. A   4. B   5. A

2. **Fill in the blanks.**

   1. heated 2. light 3. dew 4. warm 5. raincoats

3. **Write (T) for True statements and (F) for False statements.**

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

4. **Match the following.**

   1. B   2. A   3. E   4. C   5. D

5. **Answer the following questions.**

   1. The changing of water into water vapour is called evaporation.

   2. The wind, heat and larger exposed surface area are the factors that affect the evaporation of water.

   3. The sun, clouds, wind and rain, nearness to the sea, rotation of the earth, revolution of the earth, pressure and humidity and seasonal effect are the factors that influence the weather.

   4. The changing of water vapour into water is called condensation.

   5. The water vapour in the air condenses on the land and grass in the form of shining water drops. This is called dew.

   6. The dew drops freeze to become frost.

   7. Fog is formed due to the condensation of water vapour on dust particles.

   8. When the clouds move to the colder regions by strong winds, the water vapour in them suddenly cools and freezes into snow.

   9. Rotation of the earth causes day and night.

   10. The changes in the weather affect the way we live in different seasons.

5. SOIL – SOIL EROSION AND CONSERVATION

Exercise:

1. **Choose the correct answer and write the letter of the correct answer in the boxes.**

   1. A   2. C   3. A   4. A   5. B

2. **Fill in the blanks.**

   1. organic; inorganic 2. natural resource 3. loam
   4. Gravel   5. soil conservation

3. **Write (T) for True statements and (F) for False statements.**

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

4. **Answer the following questions.**

   1. Soil is made up of organic and inorganic matter.

   2. Topsoil, subsoil and bedrock are the different layers of soil.

   3. A mixture of clay, sand and humus is called loamy soil.

   4. The carrying away of the topsoil by wind and water is called soil erosion.

   5. We can prevent soil erosion by growing grass and trees, by terrace farming and by constructing embankments and bunds.

6. WORK, FORCE AND ENERGY

Exercise :

1. **Choose the correct answer and write the letter of the correct answer in the boxes.**

   1. A   2. C   3. C   4. B   5. A

2. **Fill in the blanks.**

   1. zero   2. potential   3. gravitational pull
   4. create ; destroy   5. electricity

3. **Match the following.**

   1. C   2. A   3. D   4. E   5. B

4. **Write (T) for True statements and (F) for False statements.**

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

5. **Write two applications of each energy.**

   1. A) Cooking food.
      B) Running engines.
   2. A) Running electrical trains.
      B) Driving machines in refrigerators, T.V.s etc.
   3. A) Producing electricity.
      B) Running the ships.
   4. A) Ultimate source of energy.
      B) Plants use solar energy to make their food.

6. **Answer the following questions.**

   1. Force is an external agency that displaces or tends to displace a body from its position.

   2. Energy is the ability or capacity to do work.

   3. Work is said to be done when a force moves and object through a distance.

   4. Different forms of energy are- muscular energy, heat energy electrical energy, magnetic energy, chemical energy, potential energy, kinetic energy, atomic energy, solar energy and wind energy.

5. The energy which an object possesses by virtue of its motion is called kinetic energy. e.g : Flowing water.

6. The energy which an object possesses by virtue of its position is called potential energy. e.g. : Compressed spring.

7. OUR UNIVERSE

Exercise :

1. **Choose the correct answer and write the letter of the correct answer in the boxes.**

   1. C   2. A   3. C   4. C   5. C

2. **Fill in the blanks.**

   1. orbit   2. sun   3. pluto   4. moon
   5. Neil Armstrong

3. **Write (T) for True statements and (F) for False statements.**

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

4. **Match the following.**

   1. C   2. D   3. B   4. E   5. A

5. **Answer the following questions.**

   1. A group of star formation in a symbolic way is called a constellation.

   2. Planets are some bright heavenly bodies that do not twinkle.

   3. Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune and Pluto.

   4. A satellite is an object in space which travels in an orbit around a planet.

   5. Artificial satellites are useful for communication and weather forecasts.

   6. There are 88 constellations in the whole sky.

SOCIAL STUDIES

1. HUMAN RESOURCES.

Exercise :

I. **Answer the following questions.**

   1. The use of other resources depends upon the human resources. So, they are more important than other resources.

   2. We are far behind in the development of our human resources. Many of our people are living below the poverty line. Nearly half of our people are illiterates. Medical and health facilities are not adequately available to all our people.

   3. We should provide the people with educational facilities. We should take steps to remove poverty of the people. We should establish more hospitals for the health care of our people.

   4. Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishna, Sarojini Naidu, C.V. Raman are the few Indians who have brought glory to our country.

II. **Fill in the blanks.**

   1. 84.3 crores   2. illiterates
   3. India   4. Good character

III. **Write True or False.**

   1. True   2. Ture   3. False   4. False

2. OUR AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIES

Exercise :

I. **Answer the following questions.**

   1. Raising of crops and rearing of cattle is known as agriculture.

   2. Many irrigation projects were constructed for the supply of water to the crops on a regular basis. Fertiliser plants are established to supply fertilisers to farmers. Farmers are given information on modern and scientific methods of agriculture.

   3. Paddy, wheat, barley and oats are some cereal crops.

   4. Red gram, black gram, green gram, horse gram and bengal gram are the various pulses grown in India.

   5. The commercial crops are called cash crops because they are grown particularly for earning profits. Many of these crops are described as industrial crops because their products are used as raw materials in various industries.

   6. Cotton and jute are called fibre crops.

   7. Tea, Coffee, sugar cane, rubber etc., are plantation crops.

   8. An industry is the place where the raw materials are processed to make finished goods.

   9. The industry organised by a few people or by the members of a family in the house is called a cottage industry.

   10. In our country, the steel plants are located at Rourkela in Orissa, Bhilai in Chhattisgarh, Durgapur in West Bengal, Bokaro in Jharkhand and Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh.

II. **Fill in the blanks.**

   1. Green Revolution   2. June
   3. November   4. Commercial
   5. Paper mills   6. Hindustan Machine Tools
   7. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited

III. **Match the following.**

   1. b   2. a   3. d   4. e   5. c

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

3. TRAVEL AND TRANSPORT

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.

1. Movement of passengers and goods from one place to another is called transport.

2. Sending or receiving messages is known as communications.

3. We travel to meet our relatives and friends living in other places. We travel to attend marriages and other social functions. We travel to visit places of interest.

4. Travel is a fun. It gives us knowledge and enjoyment. It makes us familiar with other people in our country and abroad. It promotes unity and integrity of our country.

5. The different means of transport are : 1) Roadways, 2) Railways 3) Waterways and 4) Airways.

6. Some roads connect the important cities and state capitals in the country. They are called National Highways.

7. In our country, the Metro Railway is in Kalkata.

8. Indira Gandhi international Airport in New Delhi, Chatrapathi Shivaji International Airport in Mumbai, Netaji Subhash Chandrabose Airport in Kolkata, Meenambakam in Chennai, Begumpet in Hyderabad and Rajasansi in Amritsar are the important airports in India.

9. We can transport anything to other places through the transport system.

II. Write True or False.

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

III. Match the following

1. f   2. a   3. b   4. e   5. c   6. d

4. COMMUNICATIONS

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.

1. In ancient times, the means of communication were only a few and were also slow. The modern means of communication are many and fast

2. The different types of communications are : 1) Postal communications 2) Telecommunications and 3) Mass communications.

3. We send money by post through money order.

4. STD : Subscriber Trunk Dialling
   ISD : International Subscriber Dialing.

5. Telegram, Telephone, Telex, E-Mail and Fax are the means of telecommunication.

6. Radio, Television, Newspaper and Films are the means of mass communication.

7. Through satellites, we are able to see events live while sitting in our homes.They are also useful in telecommunications, remote sensing and weather forecasting.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. postcard   2. parcels   3. Telephone   4. orbit

III. Write True or False.

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

DIFFERENT WAYS OF LIVING

5. LIFE IN THE HIMALAYAN REGION

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.

1. Urdu, Kashmiri, Dogri, Ladakhi, Pahari and punjabi are the languages spoken by the people of Jammu and kashmir.

2. Agriculture and horticulture are the main occupations of the people of Himachal Pradesh.

3. Gangotri, Kedarnath and Badrinath are the famous pilgrim centres of Garhwal and Kumoon region.

4. Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Assam and Tripura.

5. Bhutia, Nepali, Lepcha and limbu are the principal languages of Sikkim.

6. Holi, Durgashtami, Saraswati Pooja and Radha-shtami are the important festivals celebrated in Manipur.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. Kashmir   2. Srinagar   3. Himachal Pradesh
4. Shilong   5. Meghalaya   6. Kohima   7. Jhumming

III. Match the following.

1. h   2. g   3. f   4. e   5. d   6. c
7. b   8. a

6. LIFE IN THE NORTHERN PLAINS

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.

1. Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Assam, Tripura and Delhi.

2. Bhangra and Gidda are the two important dance forms of Punjab.

3. Haryana is known as the milk-Pail of India. Because the dairy industry is highly developed in the State.

4. India Gate, Qutb Minar, Red fort, Jama Masjid, Lodhi Tombs are the historical monuments to be seen in Delhi.

5. Birhors, Gonds, Mundas, Oarons or Karukhs and Santhals are the important tribals of Bihar.

6. In our country jute is largely grown in the State of West Bengal.

7. The Kaziranga National Park and Manas, a wildlife sanctuary are the important tourist places in Assam.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. Haryana   2. pilgrim   3. Bihar   4. Bengali
5. Agra

III. Match the following.

1. c   2. a   3. d   4. e   5. b

7. LIFE IN THE DESERT AND THE CENTRAL PLATEAU

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.

1. The life is hard in the desert area because of scarcity of water. The difficulty in transport in the desrt area also makes life hard.

2. The life in the western part of Rajasthan is very hard. It is the desert area. Scarcity of water and the difficulty in transport make the life hard here. On the other hand, life in the eastern part of Rajasthan is not so hard. This area receives a good amount of rainfall.

3. Gangaur and Teej are the important festivals of Rajasthan.

4. Jaipur, the capital city of Rajasthan, Mount Abu, Ajmer, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Jodhpur and Udaipur are the important tourist places in Rajasthan.

5. Bhopal, Indore and Gwalior are the important cities in the Malwa Plateau.

6. The Chota Nagpur Plateau region is very rich in mineral resources and industries. The soil of this region is very fertile.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. Aravalis   2. Jaipur   3. Gaudilyi Luhar
4. Rajasthan   5. Jaipur   6. Panna
7. Chota Nagpur

III. Write 'Yes' or 'No'.

1. Yes   2. Yes   3. No   4. Yes

IV. Match the following.

1. d   2. c   3. b   4. e   5. a

8. LIFE IN THE SOUTHERN PLATEAU

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.

1. The southern plateau is to the south of the river Krishna. Eastern Madhya Pradesh, Western Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka and Maharashtra are the states covered by it.

2. Eastern Madhya Pradesh is known as Chhattisgarh.

3. The Bidiri, art of making fine engravings on brass and copper wares, the Kalankari paintings, the toys of Nirmal and Kondapalli and the silk sarees of Dharmavaram, Pochampalli and Venkatagiri are the famous handicrafts of Andhra Pradesh.

4. Tamil Nadu is famous for temples.

5. Mountains, backwaters, the coconut trees and banana plantations make Kerala beautiful.

6. Bangalore, Mysore, Krishnaraja Sagar Dam, the Brindavan Gardens, the Gomateswara statue at Sravanabelagola, the Gersoppa or Jog Falls are the worth seeing places in Karnataka.

7. Mangoes, Oranges, Grapes and Bananas are the important varieties of fruits grown in Maharashtra.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. Chhattisgarh   2. Andhra Pradesh
3. Cochin   4. Onam
5. Karnataka   6. bananas

III. Write 'Yes' or 'No'.

1. No   2. Yes   3. Yes   4. Yes   5. Yes

9. LIFE IN THE COASTAL REGION AND THE ISLANDS

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.

1. The coastal region lies on the eastern and western margins of the plateau region.

2. Fishing, farming and trade are the main occupations of the people of the western coastal region.

3. Kandla, Mumbai, Marmagoa, Mangolore and Cochin are the important parts on the west-coast.

4. Gandhinagar, Surat, Ahmedabad, Panaji and Mumbai are the important cities on the west-coast.

5. Idli, vada, dosa, upma, sambar and rasam are the important food items in the diet of the people of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

6. Bhubaneswar, Visakhapatnam, Chennai and Madurai are the important cities in the eastern coastal region.

7. Bhubaneswar is famous for Lingaraja Swamy temple and the Nandan Kanan zoo park.

8. Oriya, Telugu and Tamil are the important languages spoken by the people of the eastern coastal region.

9. The Andaman and Nicobar islands in the Bay of Bengal and Lakshadweep Islands in the Arabian sea are the Islands of our country.

10. Rice, coconut and areca nut are the important crops grown in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

11. Farming and fishing are the important occupations of the people of Lakshadweep.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. Ahmedabad   2. Garbha   3. Western
4. Port Blair   5. Kavaratti

III. Match the following.

1. e   2. c   3. a   4. d   5. b

THINGS THAT MAKE US GREAT

10. OUR CULTURE AND HERITAGE

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.

1. Our Constitution recognised 18 languages as our official languages. Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu, Konkani, Manipuri and Nepali.

2. Bharatanatyam, Kathakali, Kathak, Manipuri, Kuchipudi, Odissi, Yakshagana and Mohini Attam are the important classical dances of our country.

3. Ghumar, Garbha, Bhangra, Gidda, Kalottam, Kaikottikali, Chhow and Rouf are a few folk dances of India.

4. The Hindustani Music and the Carnatic Music are the two types of Indian classical music.

5. Sitar, sarod, gottuvadyam and tanpura are the musicial instruments that usually accompany vocalists in classical music.

6. The Bhairavi raga is performed at dawn, Megha in the morning, Dipaka and Sriraga in the afternoon and Kousika and Hindola at night are the ragas performed at different times.

7. Amir Khusro, Swami Haridas, Tansen, Baiju Bawra, Sarangdar and Mohammad Shah Rangila were the great composers of Hindustani music.

8. Purandaradasa, Tyagaraja, Muttuswamy Dikshitar, Shyamasastry, Annamacharya, Kshetrayya and Swati Tirunal were the famous exponents of Carnatic music.

9. Mahabalipuram, Tanjavur, Srirangam, Madurai and Puri are the important places where great temples are found in our country.

10. Sir Edward Lutyens designed New Delhi and La Corbusier designed Chandigarh.

11. The famous paintings in India are at Ajanta.

12. Pongal, Sankranti, Bhogi, Bhogali Bihu, Onam, Baisakhi and Basant Panchami are the seasonal festivals.

13. Diwali, Dussehra, Holi, Shivaratri, Sri Ramanavami, Ganesh Chathurthi, Sri Krishna Janmashtami, Christmas, Easter, Id-I-Milad, Id-ul-Juha, Id-ul-Fitr, Guruparva, Buddha Jayanthi and Mahavira Jayanthi are some of our religious festivals.

14. Independence Day, Republic Day and Gandhi Jayanthi are our national festivals.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. Hindi   2. roga, tala   3. Rajasthan 4. Ellora
5. Kumbakonam

11. OUR NOBLE THOUGHTS AND SOULS

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.

1. Gautama Buddha, Mahavira, Adi Sankaracharya, Ramanuja, Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Vivekananda are the great thinkers of Hinduism.

2. Buddhism was founded by Gautama Buddha. He lived about 2500 years ago. He laid emphasis on truth and non-violence.

3. Mohammad, the prophet preached peace, love, equality and brotherhood.

4. Guru Nanak founded Sikhism. He preached the equality of men. He also preached that God was one.

5. Kabir, Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Swamy Vivekananda, Pandita Rama Bai, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan are the reformers who tried to reform the society and religion.

6. Raja Ram Mohan Roy criticised evils like sati, child marriages and female infanticide. He advocated female education.

7. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan worked for removing the evils prevailing among Muslims at that time. He urged Muslims to learn English. He founded the famous Aligarh Muslim University.

8. The concept of zero, the numerical system from 1 to 10 and decimal system were invented by the Indians. Aryabhatta discovered that the earth rotates on its axis. He also calculated the duration of the day.

9. Jagdish Chandra Bose, C.V. Raman, Ramanujan, Homi Bhabha are the modern scientists who brought laurels to India.

10. Ashoka fought a war against Kalinga and won it. After winning the war, he decided not to wage wars thereafter. He was the only king in the history to follow the policy of peace after winning a great war.

11. Srikrishnadevaraya won many battles and expanded his empire. The people of his kingdom enjoyed prosperity under his rule. He introduced a benevolent administration for his people. That is why he became great.

12. During Akbar's time, India witnessed political unity, economic prosperity, social integrity and cultural synthesis.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. Quran   2. Jesus Christ
3. Zoroastrianism   4. Kabir
5. Swami Vivekananda   6. Srikrishnadevaraya

III. Write 'True' or 'False'.

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

III. Match the following.

1. e   2. c   3. b   4. a   5. d

WE AND OUR GOVERNMENT

12. OUR GOALS, RIGHTS AND DUTIES

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.

1. A Constitution is a set of principles which helps a country to be governed.

2. Our Constitution was adopted on 26th November, 1949. It came into force on 26th January, 1950.

3. Democracy, Socialism and Secularism are the important goals set before us by our Constitution.

4. **a) Socialism :** The government tries to reduce economic inequalities among people and promote their economic development. This is what socialism means.

   b) Democracy : Democracy is a government of the people, by the people and for the people.

5. **Fundamental Rights :** The rights given to us for leading a better life are called Fundamental Rights. They are : Right to Equality, Right to Freedom and Right to Freedom of Religion.

   Fundamental Duties : Our Constitution lays down certain duties. They are called Fundamental Duties. They are :

   1) We should respect the Constitution, the National Flag and the National Anthem.
   2) We should cherish the noble ideals of our freedom struggle.
   3) We should defend our country and render national service whenever necessary.
   4) We should uphold and protect the sovereignty, the unity and the integrity of our country.
   5) We should promote harmony and spirit of common brotherhood among all the people.
   6) We should preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture.
   7) We should protect our environment.
   8) We should safeguard the public property.

6. Our Constitution lays down certain guidelines to be followed by our governments. They are known as Directive Principles of State Policy.

   1) Steps should be taken to improve the standard of living of our people.
   2) Cottage industries should be encouraged.
   3) Steps should be taken to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wildlife.

II. Fill in the blanks by choosing the right word.

1. Republic   2. Constituent Assembly   3. Socialism
4. duties   5. 14

III. Match the following.

1. c   2. e   3. d   4. b   5. a

13. CENTRAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.

1. The President, the Vice President, the Prime Minister and the other ministers together constitute the Union Government.

2. The President of India is elected by members of Parliament and the State Legislative Assemblies.

3. The Parliament consists of the Lok Sabha, the Rajya Sabha and the President.

4. The Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council.

5. The Supreme Court is the highest court in our country.

6. The Governor, the Chief Minister and the other ministers constitute the State Government.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. 5   2. Delhi   3. Union Government
4. Governor   5. President of India

III. Write 'True' or 'False'.

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

III. Match the following.

1. f   2. a   3. b   4. e   5. c   6. d

14. OUR NATIONAL SYMBOLS

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.

1. The National Flag, the National Anthem, the National Song and the National Emblem are our National Symbols.

2. Saffron, white and green are the three colours in our flag.

3. Jana gana mana is our National Anthem. Rabindranath Tagore composed it.

4. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee composed our National Song. It is Vande Mataram.

5. Our National Emblem consists of three lions with open mouths. There is a Chakra below these lions. It is called the Dharma Chakra or the wheel of Law. There is a figure of bull on its right and that of a horse on its left. Below the emblem there are the words Satyameva Jayate engraved in Devanagari script.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. Ashoka Chakra   2. Rabindranath Tagore
3. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
4. Truth alone triumphs
5. Ashoka

III. Write 'True' or 'False'.

1. False   2. False 3. True   4. True

IV. Match the following.

1. f   2. a   3. b   4. e   5. c   6. d

❖❖❖❖❖

ENGLISH

1. UNCLE PODGER HANGS A PICTURE

Reading :

1. Aunt Maria, Will, jim, and Tom are the names of the people who helped of Uncle Podger.
2. When Uncle Podger would lift up the picture and drop it, it would come out of the frame. He would then try to save the glass and cut himself.
3. When Uncle Podger would hammer a nail inside the wall he would smash his thumb and drop the hammer, with a yell, on somebody's toes. This is why Aunt Maria would want to go to her mother's place.
4. The picture looked crooked and insecure. The wall around it looked as if it had been smoothed down with a rake.
5. Accept all reasonable responses.

Vocabulary :

1. Admit ; 2. Cautious ; 3. Genuine ; 4. Damp

Grammar :

1. Silas Mariner's fortune; 2. The cup's handle ; 3. The pit's bottom; 4. The desk's price ; 5. The gull's sound; 6. Joneses's apartment; 7. The child's laugh ; 8. The girl's nightmare.

Activity :

Sounds
Bawl; pad ; roar ; neigh ; squeal ; hoot
Movements
Pounce ; leap ; quiver ; slither
Way of looking
Glare ; stare ; glance ; spy ; glimpse

2. THE LANTERN AND THE FAN

Reading :

1. The wives wanted to visit their old homes because they wanted to visit their families and friends.
2. The condition the father-in-law put to the older wife was to bring back fire wrapped in paper. To the younger wife he said to bring back wind wrapped in paper.
3. The wives could not find a paper that could wrap fire or wind even after asking many wise men. They felt sad that they would never be able to return home and hence were crying in the forest.
4. A piece of paper appeared and folded itself unto a Japanese lantern. The voice then said that a candle was to be placed inside the lantern made of paper. This is how the voice showed how to wrap fire in a paper.
5. A piece of paper appeared which had on it a drawing of a tree and two women. Some long, light twigs flew to the paper. It folded itself, over, under, together. It opened and closed, and it waved itself. It was a fan. This is how the voice showed how to wrap wind in a paper.
6. The two wives had brought home two very priceless gifts. For this the father - in - law believed that his two daughter-in-laws were very precious and that they were the two marvels.

Vocabulary :

1. Uniform; 2. Biceps ; 3. Triangle; 4. Universe ;
5. Tributary

Grammar :

1. was listening ; 2. was waiting ; 3. was recovering;
4. were planning ; 5. have / sitting.

Listening :

1. A Constellation is a group of stars visible within a particular region of the night sky.
2. Animals and mythological characters.
3. Constellations can be viewed after sunset and before sunrise. Also, as the earth turns you can see different constellations.
4. Leo, Taurus.
5. They are used to help people find their locations and give directions, just as we use addresses to locate houses.

3. LEISURE

Reading :

1. The poem's name is Leisure. The poet's name is W.H.Davies.
2. The poet is trying to tell us that we are so very busy and caught up in our lives that we do not have time to look at nature which shows us wonderful things, like the woods where squirrels hide their nuts, and beautiful streams that shine like the night sky full of stars.
3. Accept all reasonable responses.
4. The poet believes that if we have no time to spare and look at nature's beauty and enjoy its gifts, we have lived a poor life i.e. a life without value.

Vocabulary :

1. on ; 2. down; 3. down; 4. up; 5. on; 6. up

Grammar :

1. angrily ; 2. badly; 3. dangerously ; 4. impatiently;
5. rudely ; 6. quietly ; 7. slowly; 8. suddenly;
9. seriously; 10. carefully

Spelling :

1. accepted; 2. pouring; 3. already

4. THE LOYAL MONGOOSE

Reading :

1. Deva Sharma wanted to buy a pet as he wanted an animal to protect his child and keep company.
2. Deva Sharma's wife did not leave the mongoose with her child as she thought the mongoose would harm her child.
3. When Deva Sharma and his wife left the house one evening a cobra entered the house. The mongoose sensed danger to the child and attacked the cobra. They had a bloody fight. The mongoose succeeded in killing the cobra but was badly injured, too.
4. The Brahmin's wife saw the blood stained mouth of the mongooe, and feared that it had harmed her child : with out thinking, she killed the mongoose.
5. Accept all reasonable responses.
6. Accept all reasonable responses.

Vocabulary :

1. Hu ; 2. Beaver; 3. Gorilla; 4. Guinea pig; 5. Hedgehog;
6. Koala.

Grammar :

1. Drives; 2. Work, travel ; 3. sleeps ; 4. rains ;
5. rains; 6. says, comes

5. INCHCAPE ROCK

Reading :

1. Accept all reasonable responses.
2. The Inchcape Rock.
3. When the waves of the sea dashed against the buoy the Inchcape bell would start ringing loudly. The sailors would hear the bell and steer away from the rock.
4. Ralph Rover did not want the sailors to bless the Abbot and so he cut the bell free.
5. Ralph the Rover felt regret. He realized his mistake by playing such a joke.
6. Accept all reasonable responses.

Vocabulary :

Adjectives – interesting, red, beautiful, important, kitchen.

Nouns - table, dinner, grammar, subject, book, rug, China, police.

Grammar :

1. are ; 2. is ; 3. are ; 4. am ; 5. are

Spelling :

1. re ; 2. dis ; 3. re ; 4. un ; 5. un ;
6. un ; 7. dis ; 8. re ; 9. un

6. ANDROCLES AND THE LION

Reading :

1. A long time ago people back then thought it was okay for one group of people to make other people their servants. They called these people slaves.
2. One day, the master began to treat Androcles very badly. This is why Androcles ran away.
3. Androcles survived by eating wild grapes, seeds from plants and wild berries which grew around him.
4. When Androcles lay starving in the cave he saw a huge lion limping into the cave. The lion was roaring in pain.
5. The lion had a thorn stuck in the ball of his foot. The lion could not move without being in pain.
6. The arena was a place where thousands of people came to watch races and sports. It was also a place where people came to see terrible punishments given to criminals like runaway slaves. Androcles was given the harshest punishment. He was sent into the arena. A hungry lion would be let free inside the arena to kill him.
7. Androcles said the following to the people "I am a man," yet you treated me badly and made me your servant. I helped the lion, and he has become my friend. He treats me better than what you people have treated me.
8. Accept all reasonable response.

Vocabulary :

1. archaeologist ; 2. optimist ; 3. pessimist;
4. genius ; 5. astronomers; 6. gladiator

Grammar :

1. after; 2. before; 3. by the time; 4. afterwards;
5. by the time; 6. after that

Listening :

1. swordsman; 2. Roman ; 3. wild animals, criminals;
4. slaves ; 5. Painters, poets

MATHEMATICS

1. REVIEW OF WHAT WE HAD ALREADY LEARNT IN EARLIER CLASSES

Review Exercise :

1. i) 520304   ii) 98016   iii) 603048 iv) 279001
2. i) Forty six thousand two hundred eighty
   ii) Two lakh nine thousand eight hundred seventeen
   iii) Eight lakh forty thousand seventy nine
   iv) Three lakh fifty eight thousand nine

3. i) 39013, 39018, 39023
   ii) 8,07,515 ; 8,07,520; 8,07,525
4. i) 70,966; 70,976 ; 70,986; 70,996
   ii) 3,40,517 ; 3,40,527; 3,40,537
5. i) 6,43,009 ; 6,43,109 ; 6,43,209
   ii) 1,74,746 ; 1,74,846 ; 1,74,946
6. i) 39,678   ii) 6,72,008
7. i) 79,642; 72,964   ii) 5,33,003 ; 5,00,330
8. i) 35,842 ; 35,824; 34,258 ; 32,485
   ii) 6,93,166; 6,66,931; 6,16,963; 6,16,396
9. i) 24,678 ; 24,768 ; 28,746 ; 28,764
   ii) 1,00,506; 1,06,500; 1,50,600; 1,65,000
10.   985541 and 145589
11. i) 987654   ii) 102345
12. i) 72389   ii) 185045
13. i) 397550   ii) 609990
14. i) a) 6 (Ten thousands) + 8 (Thousands) + 5 (Hundreds)
       + 7 (Tens) + 1 (Ones)
   b) 6 (10000) + 8 (1000) + 5 (100) + 7 (10) + 1
   c) 60000 + 8000 + 500 + 70 + 1
   ii) a) 2 (Lakhs) + 4 (Ten thousands) + 5 (Thousands) +
       9 (Tens) + 3 (Ones)
   b) 2 (100000) + 4 (10000) + 5(1000) + 9 (10) + 3
   c) 200000 + 40000 + 5000 + 90 + 3
15. i) 3000   ii) 60000   16. i) 8008   ii) 7992
17. i) 606682   ii) 807814   18. i) 98712   ii) 36586
19. i) 38016   ii) 175872   20. i) 4389 ; 7 ii) 3157 ; 65
21. i) 1, 3, 5, 15, 25, 75
   ii) 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16, 24, 32, 48, 96
22. i) $2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3$
   ii) $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3$
23. 53, 59, 61, 67, 71, 73, 79
24. 17, 19, 29, 41, 53, 59
25. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38
26. 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79
27. i) Proper : $\dfrac{9}{11}, \dfrac{16}{17}, \dfrac{5}{13}$

   ii) Improper : $\dfrac{5}{4}, \dfrac{19}{10}, \dfrac{7}{7}, \dfrac{16}{15}$ iii) Mixed : $1\dfrac{7}{8}, 1\dfrac{9}{11}, 3\dfrac{7}{8}$

28. i) $\dfrac{10}{18}, \dfrac{15}{27}, \dfrac{20}{36}$ ii) $\dfrac{22}{14}, \dfrac{33}{21}, \dfrac{44}{28}$

   iii) $1\dfrac{4}{6}, 1\dfrac{6}{9}, 1\dfrac{8}{12}$

29. i) $1\dfrac{2}{21}$ ii) $3\dfrac{2}{3}$ iii) $2\dfrac{3}{13}$ iv) $5\dfrac{1}{2}$
30. i) 48.72 m   ii) 37.5 kg   iii) 12.092 *l*
31. 5 m 25 cm ; 78 m 75 cm
32. Rs. 2400   33. 950
34. 8 h 15 m   35. i) 50   ii) 23   iii) 37

36. i) C   ii) B   iii) D   iv) A
    v) D   vi) B   vii) B   viii) D
    ix) D   x) A   xi) A   xii) C

2. NUMBER AND NUMERATION

Exercise – 2.1 :

1. I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, XIII, XIV, XV, XVI, XVII, XVIII, XIX, XX
2. 40 (XL); 41 (XLI) ; 42 (XLII) ; 43 (XLIII); 44 (XLIV) 45 (XLV); 46 (XLVI); 47 (XLVII); 48 (XLVIII) 49 (XLIX) ; 50 (L)
3. VIII, XII, XIX, XXIII, XXXV, XLVI, LIII, LV, LIX, LXI, LXV, LXVI, LXIX, LXXI, LXXIV, LXXVIII, LXXXIII, LXXXVII, LXXXVIII, XC, XCII, XCIV, XCV, IC, C
4. 6, 9, 11, 21, 32, 44, 49, 54, 57, 64, 79, 81, 85, 89, 91, 101, 105, 108, 109, 200
5. i, ii, iv, vii, viii and x are meaningless.
   iii) 19   v) 26   vi) 29   ix) 400
6. i) <   ii) >   iii) >   iv) <   v) <   vi) >

Exercise – 2.2 :

1. i) 7,42,495 ; 7,42,496 ; 7,42,497; 7,42,498; 7,42,499; 7,42,500; 7,42,501
   ii) 89,67,328 ; 89,67,329 ; 89,67,330 ; 89,67,331 ; 89,67,332 ; 89,67,333
   iii) 99,05,099 ; 99,05,100 ; 99,05,101; 99,05,102; 99,05,103; 99,05,104
2. i) Fifty six lakh seventy three thousand eight
   ii) Four lakh nine hundred sixty eight
   iii) Eight lakh sixty five thousand fifteen
   iv) Eighty lakh eighty thousand eight hundred eight
   v) Seventy six lakh fifty eight thousand nine
   vi) Sixty lakh seventy five
3. i) 25,44,920   ii) 90,57,240   iii) 8,68,606
   iv) 36,00,955   v) 75,00,057   vi) 1,00,16,061

4.

TL	L	T Th	Th	H	T	O
10,00,000	1,00,000	10,000	1,000	100	10	1
9	6	0	5	8	0	4
8	0	0	0	0	0	5
1	3	3	1	0	3	1

5. i) 3000000 + 700000 + 50000 + 6000 + 800 + 4
   ii) 8000000 + 60000 + 9000 + 70 + 5
   iii) 5000000 + 400000 + 20000 + 1000 + 900 + 60
6. i) 4906405   ii) 720980   iii) 1006879
7. i) Thousands, Ten-Thousands
   ii) Lakhs, Ten-Lakhs   iii) Ones, Hundreds
   iv) Lakhs, Lakhs   v) Ones, Tens

Exercise – 2.3 :

1. i) Eight millions two hundred forty four thousands five hundred thirty six

   ii) Seven hundred ninety six thousands seventy eight

   iii) Two millions three hundred six thousands nine

   iv) Fifty nine millions nine thousands seven hundred twenty four

   v) Forty eight millions two hundred one thousands six hundred three

   vi) Eight hundred five thousands five hundred eight

2. i) 45 320 807   ii) 16 058 034   iii) 71 009 013

   iv) 98 098 098   v) 876 000 678 vi) 900 090 009

3. i) Millions, Millions   ii) Thousands, Ten thousands

   iii) Ones, Tens   iv) Millions, Ten Millions

   v) Thousands, Hundred Thousands

4. i) 400,000   ii) 20,000,000   iii) 600,000

5.

Millions			Thousands			Ones		
100,000,000	10,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	10,000	1,000	100	10	1
6	2	5	4	8	1	9	7	0
3	0	0	8	1	4	0	6	7
1	9	9	2	0	6	7	7	8

Exercise – 2.4 :

1. i) <   ii) >   iii) <   iv) >   v) <   vi) <

2. i) 5108890; 4468712   ii) 3098075; 3008975

   iii) 8041922; 98422

3. i) 76989, 76998, 78996, 79689

   ii) 54210, 102145, 112054, 120145, 120541

   iii) 300336, 300363, 303036, 336300, 363300

4. i) 789521, 781295, 758192, 298751, 297581

   ii) 99990, 99909, 99900, 99099, 90999

   iii) 876542, 875462, 854762, 786542, 782654

5. Greatest 7 - digit number : 9753210 ; Smallest 7- digit number : 1023579

6. Greatest : 8864210 ; Smallest : 1002468

Review Exercise :

1. XXVI, XXXVIII, XLV, LXIX, LXXXI, IC, CIII, CXII

2. 19, 36, 54, 69, 74, 89

3. i) a) Three lakh ninety four thousand six hundred seventy eight

      b) Three hundred ninety four thousands six hundred seventy eight

   ii) a) Fifty six lakh forty eight thousand four hundred twenty eight

       b) Five millions six hundred forty eight thousands four hundred twenty one

   iii) a) Eight crore twenty lakh forty five thousand seventy six

        b) Eight two millions forty five thousands seventy six

4. i) 456079   ii) 7680104   iii) 9417808

5 a) Indian place value chart

Lakhs		Thousands		Ones		
TL	L	T Th	Th	H	T	O
	1	0	8	9	7	6
2	5	4	6	0	8	1

b) International place – value chart

Millions			Thousands			Ones		
H M	T M	M	H Th	T Th	Th	H	T	O
100000000	10000000	1000000	100000	10000	1000	100	10	1
		2	1	0	8	9	7	6
			5	4	6	0	8	1

6. i) <   ii) >   iii) >

7. 596471, 876608, 897620, 967145, 975600

8. 918075, 901376, 129075, 90876, 87096

3. TESTS OF DIVISIBILITY

Exercise – 3.1 :

I. a) Divisible by 2 are : All the given numbers

   b) Divisible by 3 are : i) and iii)

   c) Divisible by 5 are : ii) and iv)

   d) Divisible by 10 are : ii) and iv)

   e) Divisible by 11 are : i), ii) and iv)

2. a) Divisible by 4 are : All the given numbers

   b) Divisible by 6 are : All the given numbers

   c) Divisible by 8 are : i), iii) and iv)

   d) Divisible by 9 are : i), iii), iv) and v)

Exercise – 3.2 :

1. i) 5, 10, 15, 20   ii) 8, 16, 24, 32   iii) 12, 24, 36, 48

   iv) 15, 30, 45, 60 v) 18, 36, 54, 72

2. i) 1, 2, 3, 6   ii) 1, 2, 4, 8

   iii) 1, 2, 5, 10   iv) 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12

   v) 1, 3, 5, 15   vi) 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 18

   vii) 1, 3, 7, 21   viii) 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24

   ix) 1, 3, 9, 27   x) 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 15, 30

   xi) 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 12, 18, 36

   xii) 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16, 24, 48

   xiii) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 15, 20, 30, 60

   xiv) 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 12, 14, 21, 28, 42, 84

   xv) 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 10, 20, 25, 50, 100

3. Yes – i, ii, iv, v and vii; No – iii, vi and viii

4. 105, 120, 135, 150, 165, 180 and 195

5. i, ii, v, vii and viii

6. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 ; 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18; 6 and 12

7. 1, 3, 5, 15; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 15, 20, 30, 60

   Yes; All factors of a number are factors of its multiples also.

8. 2, 7, 11, 17, 19   9. 23, 29, 31, 37

10. 31, 37, 41, 43, 47, 53, 59, 61, 67, 71, 73, 79
11. 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, 43, 47, 53, 59, 61, 67, 71, 73, 79, 83, 89, 97
12. 12, 14, 15, 16, 18
13. No. Since 203 = 1 × 7 × 29 (It has 4 factors)
    No. ∵ All factors of 207 are 1, 3, 9, 23, 69 and 207
14. Prime Numbers which differ by 2 are twin primes.
    Examples : 5, 7 ; 11, 13
15. (3 and 7) and (7 and 11) ; yes (19, 23)

Exercise – 3.3 :

I. i) 2 × 2 × 2 × 2 × 2   ii) 2 × 2 × 3 × 3
   iii) 2 × 2 × 2 × 2 × 3   iv) 2 × 3 × 3 × 3
   v) 2 × 2 × 2 × 3 × 3   vi) 2 × 2 × 3 × 7
   vii) 2 × 2 × 3 × 3 × 3   viii) 2 × 2 × 2 × 2 × 3 × 3
   ix) 2 × 2 × 3 × 3 × 5
   x) 2 × 2 × 2 × 2 × 2 × 2 × 2 × 3

II. 1) D   2) A   3) B   4) C   5) A
    6) D   7) C   8) B

III. 1) F   2) T   3) T   4) F   5) T   6) F

IV. 1) 2   2) 2 and 5   3) factor   4) multiple
    5) factor and multiple   6) equal to or greater than
    7) equal to or less than   8) factor   9) even
    10) 3   11) 1   12) 2   13) 3   14) 2   15) 2 and 3

Exercise – 3.4 :

1. i) 2   ii) 3   iii) 5   iv) 4   v) 9   vi) 9
   vii) 8   viii) 12   ix) 30   x) 4   xi) 6   xii) 14
2. i) 6   ii) 4   iii) 25   iv) 24   v) 18   vi) 15
   vii) 8   viii) 6   ix) 16   x) 10   xi) 2   xii) 6
4. i) 6   ii) 8   iii) 9   iv) 12   v) 15   vi) 18
   vii) 21   viii) 24   ix) 18   x) 16   xi) 60   xii) 25
   xiii) 31   xiv) 13   xv) 75

Exercise – 3.5 :

1. i) 36   ii) 30   iii) 48   iv) 75   v) 72   vi) 36
2. i) 60   ii) 84   iii) 72   iv) 90   v) 480   vi) 576
   vii) 120   viii) 540   ix) 660   x) 5400
3. i) 176   ii) 150   iii) 225   iv) 60   v) 120   vi) 120
   vii) 3960   viii) 1470
4. i) 272   ii) 552   iii) 247   iv) 10403
5. i) 60   ii) 280   iii) 198   iv) 1547   v) 4301

Exercise – 3.6 :

1. 13   2. 15   3. 18   4. 12 cm
5. 240   6. 190   7. 250 ; 490   8. 17th and 29th

Exercise – 3.7 :

1. 21   2. 80   3. 195   4. 4
5. 621   6. 1023, 1   7. 64
8. i) factor   ii) 1   iii) 132   iv) 13,130

Exercise – 3.8 :

1. i) 90   ii) 40   iii) 160   iv) 510   v) 1420
2. i) 600   ii) 900   iii) 1500   iv) 1700   v) 34900
3. i) 16000   ii) 76000   iii) 40000   iv) 187000
   v) 50000   vi) 71000

Review Exercise :

1. i) 8, 192   ii) 6, 396   iii) 80, 480   iv) 54, 540
   v) 4, 720   vi) 5, 150
2. i) 24,2808   ii) 32,640   iii) 8,1008   iv) 10,1800
3. 26   4. 118,172   5. 125
6. 13th and 25th   7. 8 a.m.   8. 65

4. FRACTIONAL NUMBERS

Revision Exercise :

1. i) $\dfrac{2}{12}, \dfrac{3}{18}, \dfrac{4}{24}$ ii) $\dfrac{6}{14}, \dfrac{9}{21}, \dfrac{12}{28}$ iii) $\dfrac{10}{8}, \dfrac{15}{12}, \dfrac{20}{16}$

   iv) $\dfrac{4}{18}, \dfrac{6}{27}, \dfrac{8}{36}$ v) $\dfrac{20}{22}, \dfrac{30}{33}, \dfrac{40}{44}$

2. i) $\dfrac{3}{4}$ ii) $1\dfrac{2}{5}$ iii) $\dfrac{4}{9}$ iv) $\dfrac{10}{11}$ v) $2\dfrac{1}{2}$

3. i) a) $\dfrac{16}{20}, \dfrac{20}{25}, \dfrac{100}{125}$ b) $\dfrac{12}{15}, \dfrac{36}{45}, \dfrac{120}{150}$

   ii) $\dfrac{40}{100}, \dfrac{70}{100}, \dfrac{65}{100}, \dfrac{76}{100}$

4. i) <   ii) <   iii) >   iv) >
   v) >   vi) >   vii) <   viii) >

5. i) $\dfrac{10}{41}, \dfrac{13}{41}, \dfrac{17}{41}, \dfrac{19}{41}, \dfrac{21}{41}$ ii) $\dfrac{32}{27}, \dfrac{32}{25}, \dfrac{32}{23}, \dfrac{32}{21}, \dfrac{32}{19}$

6. i) $\dfrac{18}{19}, \dfrac{18}{25}, \dfrac{18}{31}, \dfrac{18}{47}, \dfrac{18}{49}$ ii) $\dfrac{31}{53}, \dfrac{26}{53}, \dfrac{23}{53}, \dfrac{22}{53}, \dfrac{20}{53}$

7. i) $\dfrac{15}{13}$ ii) $\dfrac{4}{5}$ iii) $\dfrac{17}{10}$ iv) 1

   v) $\dfrac{11}{3}$ vi) 12   vii) 2   viii) $\dfrac{5}{3}$

8. i) $\dfrac{3}{25}$ ii) $\dfrac{1}{10}$ iii) $\dfrac{1}{4}$ iv) $\dfrac{1}{2}$

   v) $\dfrac{2}{9}$ vi) $\dfrac{1}{3}$ vii) $\dfrac{1}{5}$ viii) $\dfrac{1}{15}$

Exercise – 4.1 :

1. $\dfrac{15}{24}, \dfrac{18}{24}, \dfrac{14}{24}$ 2. $\dfrac{10}{100}, \dfrac{45}{100}, \dfrac{44}{100}$

3. $\dfrac{45}{60}, \dfrac{48}{60}, \dfrac{50}{60}$ 4. $\dfrac{28}{36}, \dfrac{39}{36}, \dfrac{50}{36}$ 5. $\dfrac{170}{100}, \dfrac{245}{100}, \dfrac{311}{100}$

Exercise – 4.2 :

1. i) 18   ii) 20   iii) 13   iv) 64

   v) 7   vi) 65   vii) 112   viii) 4

2. i) <   ii) >   iii) <   iv) >

   v) >   vi) <   vii) >   viii) <

   ix) <   x) >   xi) >   xii) <

3. i) $\dfrac{3}{4}, \dfrac{11}{14}, \dfrac{23}{28}, \dfrac{6}{7}, \dfrac{7}{8}$ ii) $\dfrac{1}{2}, \dfrac{11}{20}, \dfrac{3}{5}, \dfrac{5}{8}, \dfrac{2}{3}$

   iii) $\dfrac{2}{3}, \dfrac{7}{10}, \dfrac{3}{4}, \dfrac{4}{5}, \dfrac{5}{6}$

4. i) $\dfrac{17}{20}, \dfrac{11}{15}, \dfrac{7}{10}, \dfrac{19}{30}, \dfrac{3}{5}$ ii) $\dfrac{5}{6}, \dfrac{3}{4}, \dfrac{2}{3}, \dfrac{5}{8}, \dfrac{1}{2}$

   iii) $\dfrac{9}{10}, \dfrac{21}{25}, \dfrac{4}{5}, \dfrac{3}{4}, \dfrac{13}{20}$

Exercise – 4.3 :

1. i) $\dfrac{11}{2}$ ii) $\dfrac{27}{4}$ iii) $\dfrac{25}{7}$ iv) $\dfrac{37}{5}$ v) $\dfrac{25}{6}$

   vi) $\dfrac{54}{5}$ vii) $\dfrac{100}{9}$ viii) $\dfrac{50}{3}$ ix) $\dfrac{67}{8}$ x) $\dfrac{40}{3}$

   xi) $\dfrac{100}{7}$ xii) $\dfrac{25}{4}$ xiii) $\dfrac{100}{11}$ xiv) $\dfrac{80}{3}$ xv) $\dfrac{125}{8}$

2. i) $2\dfrac{1}{8}$ ii) $5\dfrac{1}{3}$ iii) $9\dfrac{1}{2}$ iv) $6\dfrac{1}{4}$

   v) $2\dfrac{1}{7}$ vi) $2\dfrac{5}{9}$ vii) $5\dfrac{9}{10}$ viii) $7\dfrac{1}{7}$

   ix) $8\dfrac{8}{9}$ x) $7\dfrac{1}{5}$ xi) $3\dfrac{9}{11}$ xii) $7\dfrac{5}{13}$

   xiii) $12\dfrac{1}{16}$ xiv) $9\dfrac{1}{12}$ xv) $66\dfrac{2}{3}$

5. ADDITION AND SUBTRACTION OF UNLIKE FRACTIONS

Exercise – 5.1 :

I 1. i) $1\dfrac{3}{10}$ ii) $\dfrac{11}{18}$ iii) $1\dfrac{5}{8}$ iv) $\dfrac{3}{4}$

   v) $1\dfrac{5}{36}$ vi) $1\dfrac{19}{24}$ vii) $2\dfrac{5}{6}$ viii) $1\dfrac{11}{12}$

   ix) $1\dfrac{13}{30}$ x) $\dfrac{4}{5}$ xi) $1\dfrac{1}{36}$ xii) $2\dfrac{1}{7}$

2. i) $2\dfrac{4}{5}$ ii) $3\dfrac{7}{8}$ iii) $6\dfrac{5}{12}$ iv) $2\dfrac{5}{12}$

   v) $2\dfrac{1}{9}$ vi) $8\dfrac{1}{8}$ vii) $8\dfrac{7}{12}$ viii) $13\dfrac{1}{6}$

3. i) $6\dfrac{13}{60}$ ii) $14\dfrac{1}{12}$ iii) $5\dfrac{13}{16}$ iv) $15\dfrac{7}{8}$

   v) 20   vi) 24

II. 4. i) $\dfrac{11}{24}$ ii) $\dfrac{1}{4}$ iii) $\dfrac{1}{18}$ iv) $\dfrac{19}{60}$

   v) $\dfrac{5}{36}$ vi) $\dfrac{1}{14}$ vii) $\dfrac{11}{45}$ viii) $\dfrac{1}{6}$

5. i) $2\dfrac{1}{6}$ ii) $\dfrac{11}{12}$ iii) $3\dfrac{1}{8}$ iv) $2\dfrac{1}{4}$

   v) $8\dfrac{1}{2}$ vi) $5\dfrac{2}{3}$ vii) $2\dfrac{1}{2}$ viii) $8\dfrac{1}{6}$

   ix) $9\dfrac{3}{14}$ x) $\dfrac{29}{30}$

III.6. i) $\dfrac{37}{60}$ ii) $\dfrac{31}{100}$ iii) $1\dfrac{7}{12}$ iv) $1\dfrac{2}{3}$

Exercise – 5.2 :

1. Rs. $28\dfrac{1}{2}$ 2. $3\dfrac{23}{24}$ 3. $3\dfrac{1}{8}$ l

4. $1\dfrac{17}{48}$ h ; $\dfrac{23}{48}$ hours more on Mathematics

5. $\dfrac{29}{72}$

Review Exercise :

1. i) $\dfrac{4}{6}, \dfrac{6}{9}, \dfrac{8}{12}$ ii) $\dfrac{6}{16}, \dfrac{9}{24}, \dfrac{12}{32}$

   iii) $\dfrac{8}{18}, \dfrac{12}{27}, \dfrac{16}{36}$ iv) $\dfrac{14}{12}, \dfrac{21}{18}, \dfrac{28}{24}$

2. i) $\dfrac{2}{3}$ ii) $\dfrac{2}{5}$ iii) $\dfrac{3}{7}$

3. i) <   ii) >   iii) >   iv) <

4. $\dfrac{1}{2}, \dfrac{5}{8}, \dfrac{7}{10}, \dfrac{3}{4}, \dfrac{4}{5}$ 5. $\dfrac{5}{6}, \dfrac{7}{8}, \dfrac{2}{3}, \dfrac{7}{12}, \dfrac{11}{20}$

6. i) $1\dfrac{5}{24}$ ii) $1\dfrac{23}{30}$ iii) $1\dfrac{13}{200}$ iv) $3\dfrac{5}{18}$

v) $4\dfrac{3}{10}$ vi) $7\dfrac{13}{20}$ vii) $5\dfrac{7}{18}$ viii) $10\dfrac{11}{12}$

ix) $16\dfrac{9}{100}$ x) $31\dfrac{17}{36}$

7. i) $\dfrac{1}{40}$ ii) $\dfrac{11}{36}$ iii) $\dfrac{1}{20}$ iv) $\dfrac{1}{80}$

v) $1\dfrac{5}{6}$ vi) $2\dfrac{1}{12}$ vii) $1\dfrac{17}{60}$ viii) $2\dfrac{1}{2}$

8. i) $2\dfrac{1}{3}$ ii) $6\dfrac{3}{8}$ iii) $6\dfrac{1}{16}$

9. $14\dfrac{1}{2}$ m   10. $8\dfrac{3}{4}$ l 11. $3\dfrac{63}{80}$ m   12. $\frac{1}{6}$

6. MULTIPLICATION AND DIVISION OF FRACTIONAL NUMBERS

Exercise – 6.1 :

1. i) $2\dfrac{2}{3}$ ii) 5   iii) 4   iv) 6

v) $7\dfrac{1}{2}$ vi) 18   vii) 24   viii) $10\dfrac{2}{3}$

ix) $10\dfrac{2}{3}$ x) 6   xi) $25\dfrac{1}{2}$ xii) 24

2. i) Rs. 6   ii) 12 kg   iii) 15 days   iv) 60 m
v) 12 apples   vi) 36 mangoes

3. i) 450   ii) 1250   iii) 4500   iv) 340

4. i) 20   ii) 48   iii) 250   iv) 117

Exercise – 6.2 :

1. Rs. 105   2. 84, 42   3. $11\dfrac{1}{4}$ kg

4. 32   5. Rs. 1440

Exercise – 6.3 :

1. i) $\dfrac{1}{16}$ ii) $\dfrac{1}{44}$ iii) $\dfrac{1}{85}$ iv) $\dfrac{1}{78}$

v) $\dfrac{1}{70}$ vi) $\dfrac{1}{540}$ vii) $\dfrac{1}{231}$ viii) $\dfrac{1}{192}$

2. i) $\dfrac{5}{14}$ ii) $\dfrac{6}{25}$ iii) $\dfrac{72}{143}$ iv) $\dfrac{195}{56}$

v) $\dfrac{5}{9}$ vi) $\dfrac{2}{5}$ vii) $\dfrac{15}{16}$ viii) $\dfrac{1}{10}$ ix) $\dfrac{3}{10}$ x) $\dfrac{2}{15}$

3. i) 6   ii) $5\dfrac{1}{3}$ iii) 10   iv) 25   v) $\dfrac{5}{4}$ vi) 32

Exercise – 6.4 :

1. $\dfrac{3}{4}$ 2. $\dfrac{2}{3}$ 3. $7\dfrac{1}{7}$ 4. $11\dfrac{1}{9}$

5. $\dfrac{5}{9}$ 6. $7\dfrac{1}{2}\times 3\dfrac{3}{4}$ 7. $3\dfrac{1}{7}$; $3\dfrac{1}{7}\times 4\dfrac{1}{4}$

8. 0   9. 0   10. 0   11. $\dfrac{2}{3}$

12. $6\dfrac{1}{4}$ 13. 1   14. $\dfrac{5}{6}$ 15. $\dfrac{6}{7}$; $\dfrac{4}{5}$

16. $\dfrac{1}{2}+\dfrac{2}{5}$ 17. $\dfrac{2}{3},\dfrac{4}{9}$

18. $\dfrac{5}{6}\times\left(\dfrac{3}{4}-\dfrac{7}{11}\right)$

Exercise – 6.5 :

1. i) $\dfrac{1}{12}$ ii) $\dfrac{1}{13}$ iii) $\dfrac{4}{21}$ iv) $\dfrac{1}{18}$ v) $\dfrac{1}{32}$

vi) $\dfrac{1}{30}$ vii) $\dfrac{2}{5}$ viii) $\dfrac{3}{4}$ ix) $1\dfrac{1}{2}$ x) $1\dfrac{2}{3}$

xi) $\dfrac{4}{5}$ xii) $1\dfrac{2}{7}$

2. i) 30   ii) 40   iii) 65   iv) 100   v) 81

vi) 77   vii) 10   viii) 15   ix) $4\dfrac{1}{2}$ x) 12

xi) 6   xii) $3\dfrac{3}{4}$

3. i) $1\dfrac{7}{9}$ ii) 18   iii) 9   iv) $2\dfrac{1}{2}$ v) 15

vi) $5\dfrac{1}{3}$ vii) $1\dfrac{3}{5}$ viii) $1\dfrac{3}{5}$ ix) 18   x) $4\dfrac{2}{3}$

xi) 12   xii) $3\dfrac{1}{2}$

Exercise – 6.6 :

1. i) $\dfrac{5}{4}$ ii) 1   iii) 0   iv) $3\dfrac{1}{7}$ v) 1

   vi) $7\dfrac{1}{2}$ vii) 0   viii) $\dfrac{4}{3}$ ix) $\dfrac{36}{25}$ x) $\dfrac{49}{500}$

2. i) F   ii) T   iii) T   iv) F   v) T
   vi) F   vii) F   viii) T

Exercise – 6.7 :

1. $6\dfrac{1}{4}$ 2. $2\dfrac{1}{4}$ 3. 9   4. 18   5. 15

6. 14   7. 10   8. 12

Review Exercise :

1. i) $\dfrac{3}{38}$ ii) $\dfrac{2}{25}$ iii) $\dfrac{7}{40}$ iv) $\dfrac{1}{20}$ v) $\dfrac{1}{36}$

   vi) $\dfrac{2}{7}$ vii) $\dfrac{2}{3}$ viii) $4\dfrac{1}{2}$ ix) 14   x) 8

   xi) 24   xii) 6

2. i) $\dfrac{5}{3}$ ii) $\dfrac{5}{2}$ iii) 9   iv) 12   v) 16

3. $\dfrac{9}{10}$ 4. 15

7. FOUR FUNDAMENTAL OPERATIONS

Exercise – 7.1 :

1. 9,49,488   2. 10,28,783   3. 9,91,386
4. 8,42,861   5. 49,46,315   6. 86,06,407
7. 9,76,35,230   8. 8,21,98,097

Exercise – 7.2 :

1. 50,32,205   2. 6,58,156   3. 83,96,445   4. 7,14,998
5. 80,030   6. 2,65,591

Exercise – 7.3 :

I. 1. 13,973   2. 37,075   3. 48,795   4. 43,479
   5. 71,300   6. 1,82,810
II. 1. 8208   2. 10669   3. 33639   4. 81242
   5. 2,89,94,816   6. 18874905
III. 1. 3,017   2. 168752   3. 147215   4. 430597
   5. 16490   6. 360000

Exercise – 7.4 :

1. i) 84096   ii) 56875   iii) 102144   iv) 853404
   v) 2550288   vi) 4451625   vii) 1671696   viii) 931392
   ix) 4183296   x) 2956305
2. 1009600   3. 956450   4. 3296000   5. 107100
6. 6419000

Exercise – 7.5 :

I. 1. 496, 12   2. 273, 0   3. 526, 18

4. 223, 5   5. 1112, 76   6. 576, 116
7. 4032, 18   8. 307, 224   9. 1458, 559
10. 202, 390   11. 26548, 58   12.16221, 195
II. 1. 326   2. 342, 50   3. 2063, 40   4. 1596
   5. 3248   6. 1136   7. 1650   8. 630

Review Exercise :

1. i) 4,09,013   ii) 6,19,742   iii) 40,02,939
2. i) 96,488   ii) 4,53,758   iii) 5,13,246
3. i) 1,01,115   ii) 5,71,536   iii) 18,22,248
   iv) 39,37,356
4. i) 7945, 64   ii) 1787, 123   iii) 930, 9
   iv) 10,575; 64
5. Rs. 45,97,742
6. 98,140 ; 1,93,848   7. 65819   8. Rs. 198675
9. 82250   10. Rs. 728400
11. Rs. 438   12. 1384 km

8. DECIMALS

Exercise – 8.1 :

1. i) 0.3   ii) 0.6   iii) 0.7   iv) 5.9
   v) 15.3   vi) 126.4   vii) 0.17   viii) 0.23
   ix) 0.09   x) 0.05   xi) 0.08   xii) 0.71
   xiii) 0.123   xiv) 0.325   xv) 0.975   xvi) 15.03
   xvii) 29.11   xviii) 130.05   xix) 36.105   xx) 92.025
   xxi) 16.003   xxii) 41.009   xxiii) 351.007   xxiv) 79.15

2. i) $\dfrac{6}{10}$ or 0.6   ii) $\dfrac{94}{10}$ or 9.4

   iii) $\dfrac{17}{100}$ or 0.17   iv) $\dfrac{6}{100}$ or 0.06

   v) $75\dfrac{3}{100}$ or 75.03   vi) $96\dfrac{69}{100}$ or 96.69

   vii) $\dfrac{3}{1000}$ or 0.003   viii) $\dfrac{32}{1000}$ or 0.032

   ix) $\dfrac{189}{1000}$ or 0.189   x) $10\dfrac{14}{1000}$ or 10.014

   xi) $26\dfrac{162}{1000}$ or 26.162   xii) $99\dfrac{99}{1000}$ or 99.099

3. i) $\dfrac{6}{10}$ ii) $\dfrac{9}{10}$ iii) $8\dfrac{4}{10}$ iv) $11\dfrac{7}{10}$

   v) $\dfrac{5}{100}$ vi) $\dfrac{19}{100}$ vii) $10\dfrac{8}{100}$ viii) $29\dfrac{28}{100}$

   ix) $\dfrac{5}{1000}$ x) $\dfrac{25}{1000}$ xi) $\dfrac{175}{1000}$ xii) $18\dfrac{275}{1000}$

   xiii) $26\dfrac{15}{1000}$ xiv) $99\dfrac{9}{1000}$ xv) $567\dfrac{765}{1000}$

Exercise – 8.2 :

1. i) $\dfrac{8}{1000}$　ii) $\dfrac{7}{10}$　iii) 0　iv) 10

v) $\dfrac{5}{10}$　vi) 400　vii) 50000　viii) $\dfrac{2}{10}$

2. i) $\dfrac{6}{10}, \dfrac{5}{100}, \dfrac{4}{1000}$　ii) 10, 9, $\dfrac{3}{10}, \dfrac{7}{100}$

iii) 400, 0 , 8, 0, $\dfrac{6}{100}, \dfrac{5}{1000}$

3.

Give Number	Lakhs 100000	Ten Thousands 10000	Thousands 1000	Hundreds 100	Tens 10	Ones 1	Tenths $\dfrac{1}{10}$	Hundredths $\dfrac{1}{100}$	Thousandths $\dfrac{1}{1000}$
0.921							9	2	1
0.805							8	0	5
294.12				2	9	4	1	2	
4684.527			4	6	8	4	5	2	7
75396.058		7	5	3	9	6	0	5	8
135713.257	1	3	5	7	1	3	2	5	7

4. i) $\dfrac{7}{10} + \dfrac{6}{100} + \dfrac{5}{1000}$　ii) $1 + \dfrac{4}{10} + \dfrac{9}{100} + \dfrac{8}{1000}$

iii) $70 + 2 + \dfrac{5}{100} + \dfrac{4}{1000}$　iv) $300 + 8 + \dfrac{6}{10} + \dfrac{5}{1000}$

v) $50000 + 6000 + 70 + 8 + \dfrac{4}{1000}$

vi) $90000 + 8000 + 700 + 50 + \dfrac{5}{100} + \dfrac{9}{1000}$

5. i) 972.573　ii) 4068.035　iii) 60480.109
iv) 80091.006

Exercise – 8.3 :
1. i) 0.60, 0.600, 0.6000　ii) 1.20, 1.200, 1.2000
iii) 12.040, 12.0400, 12.04000
iv) 7.50, 7.500, 7.5000　v) 8.970, 8.9700, 8.97000
vi) 15.0, 15.00, 15.000　vii) 125.40,125.400, 125.4000
viii) 96.190, 96.1900, 96.19000
ix) 9.90, 9.900, 9.9000　x) 8.080, 8.0800, 8.08000
2. Like decimals : i, iii, v, vii, viii ;
Unlike decimals : ii, iv, vi, ix
3. i) 10.600, 94.207, 0.650　ii) 0.236, 0.090, 11.500
iii) 7.80, 0.78　iv) 0.405, 40.500
v) 10.120, 0.147　vi) 0.99, 9.90
vii) 15.00, 16.23　viii) 18.102, 20.000
ix) 16.6100, 0.1661　x) 702.84, 48207.00

Exercise – 8.4 :
1. i) >　ii) <　iii) >　iv) <　v) >　vi) <
vii) <　viii) <　ix) >

2. i) 5.6　ii) 10.46　iii) 11.99　iv) 26.037
v) 106.007　vi) 0.995
3. i) 0.68　ii) 0.907　iii) 15.12　iv) 156.34
v) 70.92　vi) 63.81
4. i) 14.56, 14.65, 15.64, 16.45, 16.54
ii) 70.263, 70.632, 72.603, 76.023, 76.032
iii) 191.458, 198.541, 549.181, 819.514, 891.459
iv) 0.6, 0.7, 0.72, 1.36, 1.63, 2
5. i) 1.61, 1.6, 1.006, 1, 0.610, 0.601
ii) 15.3, 15.13, 15.0, 13.51, 13.5, 3.15
iii) 99.25, 99.05, 96.2, 95.29, 92.6, 92.501
iv) 11765.32, 11576.32, 11576.23, 11567.23

Exercise – 8.5 :
1. i) $\dfrac{2}{5}$　ii) $\dfrac{3}{5}$　iii) $\dfrac{9}{10}$　iv) $1\dfrac{3}{10}$　v) $2\dfrac{1}{4}$
vi) $3\dfrac{3}{5}$　vii) $\dfrac{1}{8}$　viii) $\dfrac{3}{4}$　ix) $4\dfrac{5}{8}$　x) $26\dfrac{1}{250}$
2. i) 0.75　ii) 0.45　iii) 0.44　iv) 0.34　v) 0.48
vi) 0.6　vii) 6.2　viii) 16.2　ix) 9.375　x) 1.125
xi) 13.02　xii) 5.15　xiii) 3.15　xiv) 8.14　xv) 0.625

Exercise – 8.6 :
1. i) 8 %　ii) 12 %　iii) 55 %　iv) 72 %
v) 208 %　vi) 625 %
2. i) 7 %　ii) 21 %　iii) 45 %　iv) 67 %
v) 90 %　vi) 125 %　vii) 400 %　viii) 750 %
3. i) $\dfrac{3}{100}$　ii) $\dfrac{18}{100}$　iii) $\dfrac{35}{100}$　iv) $\dfrac{68}{100}$

v) $\frac{84}{100}$ vi) $1\frac{15}{100}$ vii) $2\frac{75}{100}$ viii) $9\frac{32}{100}$

4. i) $\frac{6}{100}$ ii) $\frac{2}{100}$ iii) $\frac{15}{100}$ iv) $\frac{56}{100}$

v) $1\frac{25}{100}$ vi) $5\frac{5}{100}$ vii) $\frac{55}{100}$ viii) $5\frac{50}{100}$

5. i) $\frac{1}{20}$ ii) $\frac{1}{10}$ iii) $\frac{13}{100}$ iv) $\frac{11}{25}$

v) $\frac{1}{2}$ vi) $\frac{19}{20}$ vii) $1\frac{1}{4}$ viii) 6

6. i) 0.03 ii) 0.11 iii) 0.39 iv) 0.51

v) 0.07 vi) 0.83 vii) 2.75 viii) 8.4

7. 49 %, 21 %, 30 %   8. 37 %, 25 %, 38%

Exercise – 8.7 :

1. i) Re. 0.50 ii) Re. 0.75 iii) Rs. 3.25 iv) Rs. 15.70
v) Rs. 34.50 vi) Rs. 69.75 vii) Rs. 29.10 viii) Rs. 75.05
ix) Rs. 234.50   x) Rs. 96.08

2. i) 0.30 ii) 0.04 m iii) 0.96 m iv) 5.7 m
v) 12.06 m vi) 85.4 m vii) 400 m viii) 630 m
ix) 75 m x) 194 m xi) 1205 m xii) 9009 m

3. i) 3 m 30 cm ii) 10 m 6 cm iii) 45 cm iv) 7 m 50 cm
v) 15 m 51 cm   vi) 39 m 3 cm

4. i) 0.750 km ii) 0.065 km iii) 0.396 km iv) 8.750 km
v) 36.050 km   vi) 60.006 km

5. i) 5 g ii) 134 g iii) 1250 g iv) 10500 g
v) 26700 g vi) 94005 g

6. i) 0.760 kg ii) 0.850 kg iii) 0.050 kg
iv) 9.375 kg v) 10.740 kg vi) 16.320 kg
vii) 75.050 kg viii) 120.060 kg

7. i) 450 g ii) 2 kg 250 g iii) 5 kg 625 g
iv) 29 kg 050 g v) 16 kg 190 g vi) 96 kg 550 g

8. i) 1.6 *l* ii) 4.75 *l* iii) 0.84 *l* iv) 0.69 *l*
v) 0.080 *l* vi) 3.45 *l* vii) 19.2 *l* viii) 15.08 *l*
ix) 72.025 *l* x) 60.6 *l*

9. i) 250 m*l* ii) 90 m*l* iii) 5 m*l* iv) 16750 m*l*
v) 94055 m*l*   vi) 58085 m*l*

10. i) 1 *l* 640 m*l* ii) 3 *l* 690 m*l* iii) 5 *l* 600 m*l*
iv) 7 *l* 500 m*l* v) 32 *l* 165 m*l* vi) 15 *l* 090 m*l*

Exercise – 8.8 :

1. i) 6.9 ii) 10.69 iii) 34.859

2. i) 8.85 ii) 20.72 iii) 12.4 iv) 15.195
v) 21.340

3. i) 23.268 ii) 31.346 iii) 8.045 iv) 26.603
v) 83.321 vi) 220.878

Exercise – 8.9 :

1. i) 43.13 ii) 18.2 iii) 0.4 iv) 0.7
v) 0.53 vi) 0.224 vii) 0.14 viii) 0.457
ix) 6.47 x) 19.767 xi) 6.45 xii) 21.357
xiii) 22.25 xiv) 270.871 xv) 11.32 xvi) 20.264

2. i) 5.65 ii) 38.36 iii) 17.46 iv) 184.25
v) 803.211

Exercise – 8.10 :

1. Rs. 30.25 2. Rs. 485.75 3. 10.475 km 4. Rs. 203.15
5. 10.775 *l* 6. Rs. 535.75 7. 26.75 kg 8. 15.36
9. 27.125 10. 7.65

Exercise – 8.11 :

1. i) 7.2 ii) 7.5 iii) 1.75 iv) 8.58
v) 0.972 vi) 90.702 vii) 248.256 viii) 188
ix) 905.25 x) 562.77 xi) 104.13 xii) 55.596

2. i) 6.5 ii) 7.4 iii) 18.95 iv) 0.3
v) 0.75 vi) 264.25 vii) 17.8 viii) 1.2
ix) 0.5 x) 560 xi) 90 xii) 5
xiii) 1661 xiv) 2978.9 xv) 10820 xvi) 4
xvii) 45 xviii) 650 xix) 700 xx) 15960
xxi) 159600   xxii) 1596
xxiii) 1100   xxiv) 1110 xxv) 1111

3. i) 0.36 ii) 0.056 iii) 0.0868 iv) 0.3752
v) 0.1107 vi) 3.872 vii) 292.248 viii) 23.2635
ix) 47.5075 x) 429.2568 xi) 2.55605 xii) 23.868
xiii) 8.4225   xiv) 1880.81 xv) 131.769

4. i) 61.44 ii) 6.144 iii) 614.4 iv) 614.4
v) 61.44 vi) 6.144

Exercise – 8.12 :

1. 1.23 2. 12 3. 11.8 4. 6.2
5. 1 6. 1 7. 23.23 8. 16.234
9. 0 10. 0 11. 0 12. 0

Exercise – 8.13 :

1. i) 0.12 ii) 0.16 iii) 0.065 iv) 0.12
v) 3.12 vi) 4.32 vii) 2.356 viii) 1.45
ix) 3.205 x) 0.527 xi) 0.225 xii) 5.678
xiii) 0.15 xiv) 0.075 xv) 0.425 xvi) 0.0415
xvii) 0.016 xviii) 0.036 xix) 1.125 xx) 0.468

2. i) 0.57 ii) 5.7 iii) 0.057 iv) 0.0057

3. i) 9.05 ii) 1.264 iii) 0.173 iv) 3.248

v) 0.00156   vi) 0.0278   vii) 0.0002 viii) 0.0057

ix) 0.1055   x) 7.895   xi) 62.43   xii) 0.0025

xiii) 0.0704   xiv) 0.00054 xv) 0.0088

4. i) 0.19   ii) 0.0021   iii) 0.035   iv) 0.0031

v) 0.0045   vi) 0.0049 vii) 0.002 viii) 0.0132

ix) 0.0357   x) 0.0028   xi) 0.012   xii) 0.025

5. i) 0.0275   ii) 0.0275   iii) 27.5   iv) 0.0275

v) 2.75   vi) 0.275

6. i) 8.4   ii) 4.32   iii) 5   iv) 3.2

v) 0.21   vi) 51   vii) 2.24   viii) 56

ix) 2.7   x) 2.9   xi) 25   xii) 70

xiii) 5.7   xiv) 24.9   xv) 26.9   xvi) 200

xvii) 270   xviii) 15

Review Exercise :

1. i) 0.4 ii) 0.03 iii) 0.27 iv) 0.009 v) 1.7 vi) 16.09

2. i) $\dfrac{8}{10}$ or 0.8   ii) $3\dfrac{2}{10}$ or 3.2

iii) $\dfrac{26}{100}$ or 0.26   iv) $4\dfrac{18}{100}$ or 4.18

v) $\dfrac{196}{1000}$ or 0.196   vi) $16\dfrac{9}{1000}$ or 16.009

3. i) $\dfrac{8}{10}$ ii) $5\dfrac{7}{10}$ iii) $6\dfrac{45}{100}$ iv) $\dfrac{19}{1000}$ v) $15\dfrac{8}{1000}$

4.

Given Number	Hundreds 100	Tens 10	Ones 1	Tenths $\dfrac{1}{10}$	Hundredths $\dfrac{1}{100}$	Thousandths $\dfrac{1}{1000}$
i) 0.625				6	2	5
ii) 16.05		1	6	0	5	
iii) 526.408	5	2	6	4	0	8

5. i) $\dfrac{9}{10}+\dfrac{8}{100}+\dfrac{7}{1000}$ ii) $5+\dfrac{6}{10}+\dfrac{4}{1000}$

iii) $200 + 90 + \dfrac{7}{100}+\dfrac{5}{1000}$

6. i) 0.80, 0.800, 0.8000

ii) 4.90, 4.900, 4.9000

iii) 1.070, 1.0700, 1.07000

iv) 12.540, 12.5400, 12.54000

ii) 0.7789, 0.7889, 0.7890, 0.798, 0.879

7. i) <   ii) >   iii) <   iv) >   v) >

8. i) 6.235, 6.253, 6.325, 6.532, 65.32

ii) 0.7789, 0.7889, 0.7890, 0.798, 0.879

9. i) 65.32, 6.532, 6.325, 6.253, 6.235

ii) 0.879, 0.798, 0.7890, 0.7889, 0.7789

10. i) $\dfrac{8}{10}$ ii) $\dfrac{25}{100}$ iii) $6\dfrac{225}{1000}$ iv) 0.6

v) 9.8   vi) 0.25

11. i) 15 %   ii) 95 %   iii) 13 %   iv) 78 %

v) 450 %   vi) 50 %   vii) 360 %

12. i) $\dfrac{9}{100}$ ii) $\dfrac{4}{25}$ iii) $\dfrac{33}{100}$ iv) $\dfrac{97}{100}$

v) $\dfrac{13}{20}$ vi) $\dfrac{4}{5}$

13. i) 0.06   ii) 0.15   iii) 0.75   iv) 1.25

v) 7.50

14. i) 18.74   ii) 150.786 iii) 1093.978

15. i) 42.54   ii) 102.659 iii) 75.75   iv) 242.725

16. i) 0.30   ii) 0.896   iii) 32.270 iv) 181.980

v) 192   vi) 0.576 vii) 12.75 viii) 262.5

ix) 3428

17. i) 0.016   ii) 0.75   iii) 23.8   iv) 0.232

v) 0.1074   vi) 0.987 vii) 3.6   viii) 9.21

ix) 6.6

SCIENCE

1. GROWTH, RESPIRATION AND STIMULI IN LIVING THINGS

Exercise :

1. **Choose the correct answer and write the letter of the correct answer in the boxes.**

   1. B   2. A   3. B   4. A   5. C

2. **Fill in the blanks.**

   1. irritability   2. darkness   3. carbon dioxide

   4. lungs   5. water

3. **Write (T) for True statements and (F) for False statements.**

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

4. **Match the following.**

   1. E   2. C   3. D   4. B   5. A

5. **Answer the following questions.**
   1. Respiration is an energy–releasing process.
   2. The process of respiration releases energy in the body.
   3. The formation of the lost part in a plant or an amimal is called regeneration.
   4. When we breathe out air into lime water it turns milky.
      It is because of the presence of carbon dioxide in the air.
   5. Light, heat, sound and touch.

2. REPRODUCTION IN PLANTS

Exercise :

1. **Choose the correct answer and write the letter of the correct answer in the boxes.**

   1. C   2. A   3. C   4. B   5. B

2. **Fill in the blanks.**

   1. Androecium   2. anther   3. wind

   4. animals   5. water

3. **Match the following.**

   1. C   2. A   3. D   4. E   5. B

4. **Answer the following questions.**
   1. The process of producing young ones is called reproduction.
   2. The development of a seed into a seeding or a young plant is called germination.
   3. The process of producing new plants by their vegetative parts is called vegetative propagation. (or)
      The reproduction of plants in which new plants grow from any part of the parent plant is called vegetative propagation.

4. Air, water and warmth are the conditions for seed germination.
5. The process of spreading of seeds to different directions is called dispersal of seeds.
6. Wind, water, animals and explosion of fruits are the various agents of dispersal.

3. REPRODUCTION IN ANIMALS

Exercise :

1. **Choose the correct answer and write the letter of the correct answer in the boxes.**

   1. B   2. C   3. A   4. B   5. B

2. **Fill in the blanks.**

   1. tadpole   2. 20 to 100   3. warmth

   4. puparium   5. oviparous

3. **Match the following.**

   1. B   2. E   3. A   4. C   5. D

5. **Answer the following questions.**
   1. The process by which an animal produces another animal of its own kind is known as reproduction.
   2. Tadpole is the baby frog which resembles fish.
   3. Taking care of the young ones and protecting them from enemies(by animals) is called parental care.
   4. The butterfly lays eggs in batches of 20 to 100 on the leaves of plants. These eggs, after 8 to 10 days, hatch into a wriggling creature called larva or caterpillar. The larva is usually very active. It eats a lot and grows fat. Then it grows into a pupa. The pupa undergoes many changes and finally develops into a young butterfly.
   5. Food is stored in eggs in the form of yolk. Thus the yolk of an egg is useful to the young one growing in it.

4. ADAPTATION BY PLANTS AND ANIMALS

Exercise :

1. **Choose the correct answer and write the letter of the correct answer in the boxes.**

   1. A   2. B   3. C   4. A   5. B

2. **Fill in the blanks.**

   1. an amphibian   2. waxy matter   3. spindle

   4. filled with air   5. Saguaro

3. **Write (T) for True statements and (F) for False statements.**

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

4. **Match the following.**

   1. C   2. D   3. A   4. E   5. B

5. **Answer the following questions.**
   1. The surroundings in which a living thing lives is called habitat.

2. The ability of the living things to adjust to the environment is called adaptation.

3. The trees which bear green leaves throughout the year are called evergreen trees. e.g. : Pine and fir

4. Desert plants have very long roots which go deep into the soil. Desert plants have narrow leaves or small scale leaves.

5. Nepenthes and Drosera.

6. A camel can withstand temperature near to 60°C. It has a thick skin and a hump in which it stores food and water in the form of fats. It can live up to 10 to 12 days without food and water. It does not have sweat pores.

5. OUR BODY – A WONDERFUL MACHINE

Exercise :

1. **Choose the correct answer and write the letter of the correct answer in the boxes.**

   1. A   2. B   3. A   4. C   5. C

2. **Fill in the blanks.**

   1. spinal cord   2. hinge joint   3. immovable
   4. joint   5. femur

3. **Write (T) for True statements and (F) for False statements.**

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

4. **Match the following.**

   1. E   2. C   3. D   4. B   5. A

5. **Answer the following questions.**

   1. There are 206 bones in our skeleton.

   2. Heart and lungs are protected in the ribcage formed by 12 pairs of long curved bone called ribs.

   3. Joints which allow movement are called movable joints. e.g : Shoulder joint and knee joint.
      Joints which do not allow movement are called immovable joints. e.g : Skull joints.

   4. Hinge joint acts like a hinge on a door. It enables the forearm to move towards upper arm and then to straighten out again when we sit down to eat.

   5. Most of the functions inside our body go on constantly. They do not depend on our will. The muscles connected with these functions are called involuntary muscles.

6. DEFICIENCY DISEASES

Exercise :

1. **Choose the correct answer and write the letter of the correct answer in the boxes.**

   1. A   2. C   3. B   4. B   5. B

2. **Fill in the blanks.**

   1. Goitre   2. Vitamin C   3. Nightblindness

   4. Weakness : loss of appetite   5. portion

3. **Write (T) for True statements and (F) for False statements.**

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

4. **Match the following.**

   1. D   2. E   3. B   4. C   5. A

5. **Answer the following questions.**

   1. A balanced diet is one which contains all the nutrients in the required quantities.

   2. The diseases caused due to lack of nutrients in the diet are called deficiency diseases.

   3. The simplest way to avoid deficiency diseases is to take a balanced diet everyday.

   4. Weakness, loss of appetite, loss of weight and paleness are the symptoms of anaemia.

   5. Goitre is caused due to the deficiency of iodine. It is cured if the patient takes the diet containing marine fish and salt from the sea (iodised salt).

SOCIAL STUDIES

DIFFERENT WAYS OF LIVING

3. VARIED CLIMATES

Exercise :

I. **Answer the following questions.**

   1. The layer of various gases surrounding the earth's surface is called atmosphere.

   2. The average weather conditions of a larger area on the earth's surface for a longer period is called climate.

   3. In the mornings and evenings the rays of the sun fall in a slanting position and spread over a large area. As a result the temperature is low during those times. In the afternoon, as the sun reaches over our head, the rays of the sun fall vertically on the earth and spread over a smaller area. At that time the temperature is high.

   4. Distance from the equator, height above the sea level, distance from the sea, direction of winds, humidity and rainfall are the factors which influence the climate of a place.

   5. 1)The Torrid or Hot zone, 2) The Temperate zone and 3) The Frigid or Cold zone.

   6. Places close to the sea have a moderate climate because they receive sea breezes. The sea breezes reduce the temperature of those places. The places which are far from the sea experience an extreme type fo climate.

   7. The presence of water vapour or moisture in the air is known as humidity.

II. **Fill in the blanks.**

   1. Vertically   2. Hot   3. Frigid or Cold
   4. Height   5. Humidity   6. Cool

III. **Match the following.**

1. a   2. c   3. b

4. ZAIRE – THE LAND OF DENSE FORESTS

Exercise :

I. **Answer the following questions.**

1. Zaire is located in Central Africa.

2. The climate in Zaire is hot and wet. The temperature is very high all the year round. Rainfall is also very heavy.

3. Zaire is a land of thick green forests. These forests are called evergreen forests because they remain green throughout the year.

4. All types of birds and animals are found in Zaire. So, it is called the "Natural Zoo of the World".

5. Copper, diamond, cobalt, cadmium, manganese, Zinc and uranium are the important minerals available in zaire.

6. Textiles, paper, cement and chemicals are the important industries in Zaire.

II. **Fill in the blanks.**

1. Kinshasa   2. Matadi   3. Tall   4. Bantu   5. Africa

5. GREENLAND – THE LAND OF ICE AND SNOW

Exercise :

I. **Answer the following questions.**

1. Greenland is located to the north-east of Canada.

2. In Greenland, the sun shines even at midnight in summer. That is why it is called the "Land of the Midnight Sun".

3. Life is very hard in Greenland because of the adverse climatic conditions there.

4. Eskimos wear heavy clothes made of animal fur. They wear long leather shoes.

5. The people of Greenland came into contact with the outside world. They are no longer dependent on hunting. They work in companies and factories.

II. **Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct word.**

1. Largest   2. Denmark   3. Harpoon
4. Sledges   5. Kayak

III. **Give one word for the following.**

1. Iceberg   2. Kayak   3. Igloos   4. Tundra

IV. **Match the following.**

1. c   2. e   3. d   4. b   5. a

6. SAUDI ARABIA – THE DESERT LAND

Exercise :

I. **Answer the following questions.**

1. Saudi Arabia is located between the Red Sea and the persian Gulf.

2. Saudi Arabia has a hot climate. Though the day temperature is high, nights are cool and pleasant in summer. In winter, days are warm but nights are cold.

3. Desert date palm, thorny bushes and cacti are the plants and camel, desert fox, antelope are the animals seen in Saudi Arabia.

4. The discovery of oil has made Saudi Arabia a rich country. As a result broad roads, skyscrapers, air conditioned houses, sophisticated hospitals and modern means of communication and many other features of modern life have become common in the country.

II. **Fill in the blanks.**

1. Persian   2. Oases   3. Abha   4. Bedouins   5. Riyadh

III. **Write one or two words for the following.**

1. Wadis   2. Sand dunes   3. Hajaz   4. Asir   5. Camel

IV. **Write "T" for True statements and "F" for False statements.**

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

7. PRAIRIES – THE GRASSLANDS OF U.S.A.

Exercise :

I. **Answer the following questions.**

1. The vast grasslands of the U.S.A. are known as Prairies.

2. The climate of the Prairies is suitable for the growth of grass but not trees. Rainfall is moderate to low. Summers are hot. Winters are cold. Snowfall occurs in winter.

3. Bisons, cows, goats, sheep and other grazing animals are found in the Prairies.

4. Farmers are using modern methods of agriculture to improve productivity. Big machines and tractors are introduced for all agricultural activities.

5. Cattle rearing and dairy farming are the important occupations of the people in the western part of the Prairies.

II. **Fill in the blanks.**

1. Mississippi and Missouri   2. Steppes
3. Ranches   4. Homestead   5. Western

III. **Write "T" for True statements and "F" for False statements.**

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

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

8. CONQUERING DISTANCES

Exercise :

I. **Answer the following questions.**

1. The invention of wheel led to the making of carts, which in turn, facilitated the speedy movement of people as well as goods.

2. Kachcha roads, pucca roads, tar roads and cement roads are the different kinds of roads in our country.

3. Expressways or Highways are very broad roads meant for fast moving vehicles travelling long distances.

4. With the increase of road transport, two important problems have arisen. One is the pollution of air and the other is the increase in the number of road accidents. For reducing air pollution, motor vehicles have to be put to stringent pollution tests. we can tackle the problem of accidents by strictly following the traffic rules.

5. Railways are very useful for long journeys. Travel by trains is comfortable. Railways carry people and goods.

6. The Mediterranean Sea and the Red sea are connected by the Suez Canal.

7. With the opening of the Suez Canal the travel time between England and India was reduced from six months to just two weeks.

8. The panama Canal reduced the travel time from North America to Europe.

9. Air travel has made the world very small. People can travel from one country to another in just a few hours.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. Peshawar   2. 1853   3. 460

4. Pacific, Atlantic   5. Airways

III. Match the following.

1. b   2. c   3. d   4. e   5. f   6. a

9. COMMUNICATIONS

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.

1. In the past, messages were carried by men.

2. Letters, greetings, parcels and money orders are the items that can be sent through the postal system.

3. Telephone is useful in talking to others at distant places.

4. Newspapers, radio and television are the means of mass communication.

5. Satellite is a spacecraft which orbits in space.

6. The modern means of communication have reduced distances in the world and brought people nearer and nearer. They have reduced the whole world into a big global village.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. Graham bell   2. Marconi   3. John Logie Baird

4. Rockets   5. Satellites

III. Write "T" for True statements and "F" for False statements.

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

❖❖❖❖❖

ENGLISH

1. WHITE WASHING THE FENCE

Reading :
- A. I. False ; 2. False ; 3. True.
- B. Accept all reasonable responses.

Grammar :
1. a beautiful blue sailing boat.
2. an old square wooden table.
1. Have you answered the questions ?
2. Jenny locked the door.
3. Has walter called us ?
4. Have you seen the picture ?
5. Have your parents got the letter ?
6. Has it rained a lot ?
7. How often have you sung the song ?
8. Has Maureen watched the film ?

2. PETER PAN

Reading :
I. One night, Wendy woke to find a strange boy sitting on the floor who was crying. This boy was Peter pan.
2. Peter was crying because his shadow was not sticking to him. Wendy helped him by sewing his shadow to the tips of his shoes.
3. Captain Hook was afraid of the crocodile because a crocodile had once bitten off and swallowed his hand. This crocodile had liked its taste so much that from that day on he would follow Captain Hook in hope for more.
4. Wendy kept the lost boys happy by agreeing to be their mother. Wendy tucked the boys into bed and told them the tale of Cinderella. Wendy took care of the boys, who explored the island during the day. At night, they gathered for meals, played make believe games, and listened while Wendy told them stories.
5. One day, peter and the children went exploring near the mermaids' lagoon. Suddenly Peter saw the pirates and yelled to everybody to take cover. Peter and Wendy could see that the pirates had tied up Tiger Lily, the Indian princess. The pirates had left her on a rock in the lagoon. Peter was afraid that Tiger Lily would drown when the tide came in. He had to save her ! In a voice that sounded just like Captain Hook's, he shouted, "Set her free!"

Peter roared, still sounding like Hook, "Aye, aye," the pirates said, and set Tiger Lily free. She swam quickly back to the Indian camp.
6. One night Wendy told the boys a story about children who ran away from their home and flew to Neverland. Even though they loved Neverland very much they never forgot their home. Their parents missed them very much and the children then came back home. This story made Wendy and the others home sick.
7. Tinker bell was Peter Pan's fairy.
8. Peter never wanted to leave neverland as there he would never have to grow up.
9. Accept all reasonable responses.

Vocabulary :
1. Chemicals ; 2. Chemist ; 3. Chlorophyll ;
4. Chameleon; 5. Chorus

Grammar :
1. Whom 2. Whose 3. Whose 4. Whom 5. Whose

3. THE LEGEND OF THE TROJAN HORSE

Reading :
1. Troy was located on the coast of Asia, across the sea from the Greek city – state of Sparta.
2. People built walls around their city to help protect them. Some walls were only a few feet high. Others as much as twenty feet high. They built gates in the wall. The gates could be opened to let people inside the city. In times of war, the gates could be closed and locked to stop intruders from getting inside.
3. The Greeks sent a wooden horse as a gift to the Trojans to announce to end of the war.
4. Odysseces decided to send a wooden horse with 30 men inside it as a gift to the Trojans. When it was ready, the Greeks brought the huge wooden horse as close to Troy's city gates as they could get without being shot full of arrows. The Greeks then pretended to sail away. The Greeks were sure the Trojans would want to display the magnificent horse. The 30 Greek men hidden inside the wooden horse climbed out and opened the gates of Troy and let the Greek army inside. That was the end of Troy.
5. Beware of Greeks bearing gifts ! is the old saying. Accept all reasonable responses.

Vocabulary :
1. cavern ; 2. demolish ; 3. pledge ; 4. refund

Grammar :
1. since; 2. since ; 3. for ; 4. since ; 5. for ; 6. since
7. since ; 8. since; 9. for ; 10. since.

4. THE TWO – HEADED WEAVER

Reading :
1. Mantharaka.

2. One day when Mantharaka was weaving the cloth, the wooden frames of his loom broke. He took an axe and went to the forest to bring wood in order to make new frames.

3. The spirit told Mantharaka that the tree was its home and should not be cut as it protects its body from the cool breeze of the sea. The spirit also granted the weaver a boon in return for which the weaver would not chop off the tree.

4. The barber told the weaver to demand a kingdom where the weaver could be king and the barber would be his prime minister. They could have a palace where they would enjoy the pleasures of life.

5. The weaver's wife told him to ask for another pair of arms and another head so that he could work on two pieces of cloth at once, one in front of you, and one behind you. The first piece would help them meet their daily needs. The second one would help them meet special needs.

Vocabulary :
Driver – buses, taxis, or personal cars ;
Pilot – aeroplane ;
Professor – university / school ;
Waiter – hotel or restaurant ;
Chef – hotel or restaurant ;
Pursor – aeroplane ;
Captain – ship.

Grammar :
As hungry as a wolf ;
As bright as a button ;
As brittle as glass ;
As stubborn as a mule.

Spelling :
weaver ; boon ; women ; massage ; loom ; breeze ; lemon ; spirit.

5. THE SOLITARY REAPER

Reading :
1. The poet feels the solitary reaper sings a melancholy song, which can be heard all over the valley.
2. The poet guesses that the themes of the song may revolve around unhappy endings, long ago fought battles, matters of today, sorrow, loss or pain.

Vocabulary :
1. Seem ; 2. Maize ; 3. Knew ; 4. hear

Grammar :
1. It's ; 2. isn't ; 3. what's ; 4. there's ; 5. can't ; 6. couldn't;
7. I've ; 8. shouldn't ; 9. you'd ; 10. he'd ; 11. you're ;
12. let's ; 13. I'm ; 14. wouldn't ; 15. doesn't ; 16. he's ;
17. haven't.

6. THE SANDS OF DEE

Reading :
1. Mary goes across the sands of Dee to call the cattle home.
2. Mary's mother
3. Mary never returned home as it rained heavily and covered the entire land and she drowned.
4. Mary's golden hair was spotted in the fishing net and thus Mary's body was found.
5. Accept all reasonable responses.

Vocabulary :
1. revolves ; 2. hear ; 3. wish ; 4. travelled.

Grammar :
1. peacefully ; 2. eagerly ; 3. recently ; 4. brutally.

Spelling :
1. careless; 2. narrate ; 3. distance ; 4. transfer.

Writing :
1. Madame Loisel had entered the ghastly life of object poverty and hence the servant was removed.
2. Madame Loisel did the entire work of the house.
3. Her husband worked in the evenings and did copying at nights at two pence help penny a page.
4. At the end of ten years, the debt was all paid off, principal and interest together.
5. Poverty.

7. THE BAKER'S DOZEN

Reading :
1. Van Amsterdam was a baker by profession and lived in the Dutch colonial town later known as Albany.
2. The name of the famous cookies was Saint Nicholas cookies. They were made of gingerbread, iced in red and white, they looked just like Saint Nicholas as the Dutch know him – tall and thin, with a high, red bishop's cap, and a long, red bishop's cloak.
3. The words were said by a woman in a black cloak. They were said as the woman demanded for thirteen cookies when Van Amsterdam was giving her twelve.
4. The baker's bread rose too high or not at all. His pies were sour or too sweet. His cakes crumbled or were chewy. His cookies were burnt or doughy. His customers realised the difference and he lost all of them to other baker's. The baker grew poorer and poorer. Since he sold little, he baked little, and his shelves were nearly bare.

5. Van Amsterdam dream that he was a boy again, one in a crowd of happy children. And there in the midst of them was Saint Nicholas himself.

The bishop's white horse stood beside him, its baskets filled with gifts. Nicholas pulled out one gift after another, and handed them to the children. But Van Amsterdam noticed something strange. No matter how many presents Nicholas passed out, there were always more to give. In fact, the more he took from the baskets, the more they seemed to hold.

Then Nicholas handed a gift to Van Amsterdam. It was one of the baker's own Saint Nicholas cookies! Van Amsterdam looked up to thank him, but it was no longer Saint Nicholas standing there. Smiling down at him was the old woman with the long black shawl.

6. Van Amsterdam thought of giving more to his customers and hence, on the day of the dream he mixed his gingerbread dough and rolled it out. He molded the shapes and baked them. He iced them in red and white to look just like Saint Nicholas. And the cookies were as fine as any he had made.

7. Traditionally it is believed that a baker's dozen is 13 instead of 12. This belief is thought to have originated from the story of Van Amsterdam.

Grammar :

1. a. We have to buy bananas as there are no oranges in the shop.

   b. He ran for the morning assembly because he was late.

2. spending ; living; thinking; selling

3. looked ; was; could ; can't.

MATHEMATICS

1. GEOMETRICAL SHAPES

Exercise – 1.1 :

1. Vertical lines : iv, ix, x ; Horizontal lines : ii, v ; Slant lines ; i, iii, vii, viii, xi ; Curved lines : vi, xii

2. i) no   ii) two   iii) One   iv) $\overline{PQ}$

   v) $\overrightarrow{MN}$ vi) $\overleftrightarrow{XY}$

Exercise – 1.2 :

   i) O ; ∠AOB or ∠BOA; OA, OB

   ii) Q ; ∠PQR or ∠RQP ; QP, QR

   iii) E ; ∠DEF or ∠FED ; ED, EF

   iv) P ; ∠OPQ or ∠QPO ; PQ, PO

   v) O ; ∠AOB or ∠BOA; OA, OB

   vi) Y ; ∠XYZ or ∠ZYX ; YX, YZ

   vii) L ; ∠KLM or ∠MLK ; LK, LM

   viii) E ; ∠DEF or ∠FED ; ED, EF

Exercise – 1.3 :

1. a) parallel lines : i, v, ix

   b) perpendicular lines : ii, iv, vii

2. acute : ii, iv, ix ; obtuse : i, vi, viii ; right : iii, v, vii

3. i) 50°   ii)125°   iii) 90°   iv) 135°

   v) 75°   vi) 90°

Exercise – 1.4 :

   I. 3. 80°   4. 40°   5. 60°   6. 25°

   II. 1. Yes   2. No   3. NO   4. Yes

   5. No   6. Yes   7. No   8. No

   9. Yes   10. Yes

   III. i) (A, B, C) ; (∠A, ∠B, ∠C) ; ($\overline{AB}$, $\overline{BC}$, $\overline{CA}$)

   ii) (D, E, F) ; (∠D, ∠E, ∠F) ; ($\overline{DE}$, $\overline{EF}$, $\overline{FD}$)

   iii) (P, Q, R) ; (∠P, ∠Q, ∠R) ; ($\overline{PQ}$, $\overline{QR}$, $\overline{RP}$)

Exercise – 1.5 :

1. i) Acute triangle   ii) Right triangle

   iii) Obtuse triangle   iv) Right triangle

   v) Obtuse triangle   vi) Acute triangle

2. i) right   ii) obtuse   iii) acute   iv) acute

   v)obtuse   vi) right   vii) acute   viii) obtuse

   ix) acute   x) obtuse   xi) obtuse   xii) obtuse

3. i) 90, right   ii) 120, obtuse   iii) 80, acute

   iv) 90, right   v) 60, acute   vi) 130, obtuse

4. i) triangle   ii) 180°   iii) two   iv) one

   v) one   vi) 50°   vii) 80°   viii) 60°

Exercise – 1.6 :

1. i) 8 cm   ii) 12 cm   iii) 7 cm   iv) 21 cm

2. i) 3.5 cm   ii) 7 cm   iii) 4 cm   iv) 5 cm

3. 37.2 cm   4. 24.8 cm

5. 5, 31 ;   7, 43.4 ; 28, 86.8;   4, 12.4 ;   35, 108.5

8. i) closed curve ii) twice   iii) centre   iv) diametre

   v) chord   vi) half   vii) diametre

   viii) 30   ix) 12   x) 62

Review Exercise :

1. i) ray   ii) curve   iii) line segment   iv) line

2. i) O ; ∠AOB or ∠BOA ; OA, OB

   ii) E ; ∠DEF or ∠FED ; ED, EF

   iii) P ; ∠RPQ or ∠QPR ; PR, PQ

   iv) X ; ∠ZXY or ∠YXZ ; XZ, XY

   v) L ; ∠KLM or ∠MLK ; LM, LK

3. i) Right   ii) Acute   iii) Obtuse   iv) Right

   v) Obtuse

4. Acute, Right and Obtuse

6. Centre, radius, diametre, chord, circumference

8. 12.8 cm   9. 9.4 cm   10. 40.3 cm (app.)

11. 52.7 cm

12. i) acute   ii) obtuse iii) 180   iv) 180   v) 50
     vi) 3   vii) two   viii) more   ix) 3.1   x) 2

2. MEASUREMENT

Exercise – 2.1 :

1. i) 3000 m   ii) 4500m   iii) 600 m   iv) 920 m
    v) 86 m   vi) 500 m   vii) 6 m   viii) 7.5 m
    ix) 0.9 m   x) 34 m   xi) 5.6 m   xii) 9.5 m

2. i) 6.4 km   ii) 9 km   iii) 17 km   iv) 9.6 km
    v) 32 km   vi) 22.5 km   vii) 4.75 km   viii) 5.6 km
    ix) 1.68 m x) 9.6 km   xi) 0.75 m   xii) 0.4 km

3. i) 1600 cm ii) 450 cm   iii) 560 cm   iv) 28 cm
    v) 75 cm   vi) 8 cm   vii) 19 cm   viii) 6 cm
    ix) 7.5 cm x) 32 cm   xi) 0.9 cm   xii) 0.5 cm

4. i) 520 m   ii) 0.34 km   iii) 0.275 m   iv) 3.5 dam
    v) 75 m   vi) 325 mm

5. i) 21-2-5-6 ii) 52-3-5-1 iii) 22-2-4-4 iv) 28-8-27

6. i) 5-9-2-5 ii) 2-2-6-7   iii) 43-3-4-9 iv) 40-9-4-5

7. i) 61-0-3-5 ii) 218-0-6-4 iii) 503-2-5   iv) 8-2-0-7-5

8. i) 3-1-7-8 ii) 12-0-3-5 iii) 6-4-2-8   iv) 0-5-9-6

9. i) 71-4-5   ii) 148-9   iii) Rs. 737-55
    iv) 13 m 80 cm   v) 45

Exercise – 2. 2 :

1. i) 6 g   ii) 54 g   iii) 8 g   iv) 7.5 g
    v) 0.6 g   vi) 0.5 g   vii) 125 g   viii) 40 g
    ix) 2600 g   x) 325 g   xi) 576 g   xii) 8250 g

2. i) 5.6 kg   ii) 4.375 kg iii) 0.55 kg   iv) 4.2 kg
    v) 8 kg   vi) 9 kg   vii) 1.5 kg   viii) 0.7 kg
    ix) 0.562 kg x) 0.85 kg   xi) 3.9 kg   xii) 0.75 kg

3. i) 730 g   ii) 275 cg   iii) 3500 mg   iv) 405 g
    v) 0.625 g   vi) 1.796 kg

4. i) 11-0-5-9 ii) 41-8-0-4 iii) 26-2-0-4 iv) 30-4-7-4

5. i) 6-7-7-8   ii) 8-3-0-8   iii) 32-5-7-0 iv) 34-4-5-4

6. i) 21-4-5-6 ii) 81-5-3-6 iii) 1312-64   iv) 235-52

7. i) 5-8-64   ii) 7-3-9-5   iii) 2-6-5-7   iv) 4-7-0-8

8. i) 207 kg 500 g   ii) 198.24 kg   iii) 3475 kg
    iv) 34.2 kg   v) 1095 kg   vi) 225 kg
    vii) 42   viii) 75.25 kg

Exercise – 2.3 :

1. i) 4200 m*l*   ii) 5250 m*l* iii) 2750 m*l* iv) 225 m*l*
    v) 750 m*l*   vi) 164 m*l*   vii) 860 m*l*   viii) 16.5 m*l*

2. i) 5.6 *l*   ii) 2.475 *l* iii) 0.72 *l*   iv) 0.96 *l*
    v) 0.5 *l*   vi) 12 *l*   vii) 7.5 *l*   viii) 3.15 *l*
    ix) 3600 *l*   x) 400 *l*   xi) 250 *l*   xii) 7.5 *l*

3. i) 35 *l*   ii) 23.4 *l*   iii) 600 *l*   iv) 50 *l*
    v) 0.125 k*l* vi) 1.65 k*l*

4. i) 23-6-5-5   ii) 23 *l* 860 m*l*   iii) 27.858 *l*
    iv) 26.53 *l*

5. i) 48.675 k*l* ii) 14.650 k*l* iii) 3-7-6-6   iv) 20.5 k*l*

6. i) 64-8-7-5   ii) 114-4-3-2 iii) 189.175 *l* iv) 220.32 *l*

7. i) 3-8-6-5   ii) 8-0-7-6   iii) 2.45 *l*   iv) 22.5 *l*

8. i) 27.875 *l* ii) 43.25 *l* iii) 22.250 *l* iv) 24 *l*
    v) 60 m*l*   vi) 75

Review Exercise :

1. i) 0.25 *l*   ii) 4005 m*l*   iii) 1250 g   iv) 4.375 kg
    v) 25 m   vi) 0.75 m   vii) 1.420 km viii) 32 dag
    ix) 5.7 h*l* x) 257000 d*l* xi) 9.5 g   xii) 12750 mg

2. i) 90.950 km   ii) 69.5 g   iii) 287.375 *l*
    iv) 95   v) 24 kg 50 g   vi) 17-4-4-1
    vii) 110 m 775 cm viii) 0.575

3. 40 *l*   4. 11.615 m   5. 1449.250 kg

3. MONEY

Revision Exercise :

   i) 100   ii) 0.01   iii) 275   iv) Rs. 14-50
   v) 75   vi) 55   vii) Rs. 7-50   viii) 2-25
ix) 120   x) 24

Exercise – 3.1 :

1. Rs.19.25   2. Rs. 4.50 ; Rs. 22.50 3. Rs. 12
4. Rs. 28-50   5. Rs. 7-50   6. Rs. 61-25
7. Rs. 186   8. Rs. 162-50   9. Rs. 127-50
10. Rs. 425   11. Rs. 7.50 ; Rs. 52.50
12. Rs. 67.50

Exercise – 3.2 :

1. i) P = Rs.15   ii) L = Rs. 25   iii) L = Rs. 20
    iv) P = Rs. 70 v) P = Rs. 4-25   vi) P = Rs. 75.10
    vii) Neither of the two

2. Gain = Rs. 490   3. Loss = Rs. 1340
4. Loss = Rs. 20   5. Gain = Rs. 8700
6. Profit = Rs. 28000   7. Rs. 675 ; Rs. 45
8. gain; Rs. 83.50

Exercise – 3.3 :

1. i) P = Rs. 64   ii) S.P. = Rs. 810
    iii) C.P. = Rs. 1350 iv) C.P. = Rs. 1600
    v) S.P. = Rs. 2460

2. Rs. 41000 3. Rs. 840   4. Rs. 6720   5. Rs. 375
6. Rs. 15   7. Rs. 11   8. Rs. 32,250

Review Exercise :

I. i) Rs. 7-50   ii) Rs. 25   iii) Rs. 435   iv) Rs. 9-50
    v) Rs. 1605
2. Rs. 1368 3. Rs. 14500   4. Rs. 1700

4. TIME

Revision Exercise :

1. i) 3:40 p.m.   ii) 3:30 a.m.   iii) 5:40 a.m.
    iv)6:30 p.m.

2. i) 100   ii) 230   iii) 140
3. i) 80   ii) 124   iii) 222
4. i) 24   ii) 42 h 40 m iii) 16 h 30 m
5. i) 32   ii) 45 d 4 h   iii) 75 d 12 h

Exercise – 4.1 :

1. i) 285   ii) 18000   iii) 940   iv) 13,500 v) 1035
   vi) 1790 vii) 37500 viii) 44700 ix) 515   x) 9900
   xi) 24000 xii) 800
2. i) 1080   ii) 75   iii) 945   iv) 16.5   v) 850
   vi) 1500 vii) 77.25 viii) 84   ix) 2000   x) $266\frac{2}{3}$
   xi) 121.2 xii) 2185
3. i) 48   ii) 51   iii) 75   iv) 17   v) 21.6
   vi) 14.35 vii) 5.45   viii) 7.2   ix) 23.1

Exercise – 4.2 :

1. i) 35 h 50 m   ii) 26 h 14 m 54 s iii) 24 y 7 m
   iv) 48 y 3 m 27 d v) 57 h 23 m   vi) 40 y
2. i) 22 m 35 sec   ii) 28 h 5 m   iii) 14 h 37 m
   iv) 16 y 9 mon   v) 5 y 9 mon 15 d   vi) 14 h 44 m 35 s

Exercise – 4.3 :

1. i) 6 h 50 m   ii) 9 h 15 m   iii) 10 h 10 m
   iv) 7 h 20 m   v) 6 h 45 m   vi) 2 h 15 m
   vii) 10 h 40 m   viii) 10 h 40 m ix) 15 h
   x) 12 h 35 m
2. 6 h 30 m   3. 3 h 45 m   4. 7 h 55 m
5. 1 h 25 m   6. 22 days   7. 313 days
8. 48 days   9. 10 : 15 p.m. 10. 8th Nov. 2003
11. 16th Sep.2003   12. 9 : 25 p.m.

Review Exercise :

1. i) 255   ii) 385   iii) 16 m 40 sec
   iv) 26 :30   v) 17:30   vi) 17:30
   vii) 14 d 6 h   viii) 24 d 18 h
2. i) 6 h 35 m   ii) 3 h 55 m   iii) 20 h 5 m
   iv) 119 days   v) 85 days   3. 8 h 30 m
4. 25 h 55 m   5. 4th January   6. 19 days

5. TEMPERATURE

Exercise – 5.1 :

1. i) 5°C   ii) 15°C   iii) 30°C   iv) 45°C   v) 55°C
   vi) 65°C   vii) 70°C   viii) 80°C ix) 85°C   x) 95°C
2. i) 32°F   ii) 50°F   iii) 68°F   iv) 77°F   v) 104°F
   vi) 140°F vii) 167°F viii) 194°F ix) 212°F   x) 122°F

Exercise – 5.2 :

I. 1. 0   2. 100   3. 32   4. 212
   5. 98.6 ; 37   6. less
II. 1. 103.6 2. 101.3

Review Exercise :

I. i) 50°C   ii) 35°C   iii) 90°C
2. i) 149°F   ii) 203° F   iii) 212.9°F   3. 39°C

6. PERIMETRE AND AREA

Exercise – 6.1 :

1. i) 40 cm   ii) 500 m   iii) 100 cm   iv) 700 m
2. i) 60 cm   ii) 312 cm   iii) 700 m   iv) 1960 m
3. Rs. 6250   4. Rs. 15000 5. 22.5 cm   6. 880 m
7. 6.5 m   8. Rs. 5197.50

Exercise – 6.2 :

i) 35 sq. cm   ii) 32 sq. cm   iii) 13 sq. cm
iv) 12 sq. cm   v)24 sq. cm   vi) 9 sq. cm

Exercise – 6.3 :

1. i) 450 cm² ii) 182 cm²   iii) 1440 m² iv) 785.7 m²
2. i) 225 cm² ii) 156.25 cm² iii) 4225 m² iv) 1056.25 m²
3. 400 sq. m ; Rs. 30,000   4. 15625 m²
5. 1980.25 m²   6. 42 cm ; 196 cm
7. 112 m   8. The square greater by1 sq. m
9. 36 m² ; Rs. 450   10. 576

7. VOLUME

Exercise :

1. i) 216 cc   ii) 270 cc   iii) 8000 cc
2. i) 4096 cu cm   ii) 1953.125 cu cm
   iii) 64000 cu cm
3. 4000 cc   4. 7.5 cu m   5. 0.216 cu m 6. 864
7. i) volume   ii) cu cm   iii) 10,00,000
   iv) $l \times b \times h$ v) $s \times s \times s$

Review Exercise :

(Perimetres, Areas and Volumes)

1. i) 60 cm; 218.75 cm²   ii) 222 m ; 2700 m²
   iii) 18 cm ; 20.25 cm²   iv) 500 m ; 15,625 m²
2. Rs. 8,250   3. Rs. 17,32,500
4. 32,400 m²   5. 48 m ; 166 m
6. 421.875 cm³ ; 450 cm³   7. 373.248 ; 370
8. 600 cu m

8. PICTORIAL REPRESENTATION OF DATA

Exercise :

I. i) 250   ii) Reading book
   iii) Writing short stories ; 200   iv) 1400
2. i) 200   ii) 280   iii) 320
3. i) 700   ii) Pears ; 60   iii) Margo ; 180
   iv) Mysore Sandal : 120, Pears : 60, Cinthol : 140,
       Rexona : 120, Margo : 180, Power : 80

Review Exercise :

1. i) 175 kg ii) Potatoes   iii) 5 kg   iv) 40 kg
   v) Cabbage : 25 kg, Cauliflower : 30 kg,
       Potatoes : 45 kg, Beans : 35 kg

SCIENCE

1. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Exercise :

1. **Choose the correct answer and write the letter of the correct answer in the boxes.**
   1. C   2. C   3. C   4. C   5. A

2. **Fill in the blanks.**
   1. communicable diseases   2. Viruses
   3. diarrhoea   4. protozoan
   5. immunization / vaccination

3. **Write (T) for True statements and (F) for False statements.**
   1. T   2. F   3. F   4. T   5. T

4. **Match the following.**
   1. C   2. D   3. B   4. E   5. A

5. **Answer the following questions.**
   1. Immunization is the protection to the children against some common but deadly diseases like diphtheria, Whooping cough, tetanus, polio and measles.
   2. Motions and vomitings are the symptoms of diarrhoea.
   3. Diarrhoea, typhoid and cholera are the diseases spread through infected food and water.
   4. Plague, yellow fever, dengue and malaria are the diseases spread through bites of insects.
   5. Mosquito spreads malaria.

2. AIR – COMPOSITION AND ITS PROPERTIES

Exercise :

1. **Choose the correct answer and write the letter of the correct answer in the boxes.**
   1. C   2. B   3. A   4. C   5. B

2. **Fill in the blanks.**
   1. Nitrogen   2. Polluted   3. Ozone layer
   4. 1 : 4   5. pressure

3. **Write (T) for True statements and (F) for False statements.**
   1. F   2. T   3. F   4. T   5. F

4. **Match the following.**
   1. C   2. D   3. E   4. A   5. B

5. **Answer the following questions.**
   1. Air is a mixture of gases.
   2. The main components of the air are Nitrogen (N_2), Oxygen (O_2), and Carbon dioxide (CO_2).
   3. Fountain pen works on the principle that air exerts pressure. A fountain pen has a rubber tube. When the tube is pressed air escapes from it. When the rubber is released, the air pressure of the liquid pushes the liquid into the rubber tube to take the place of displaced air.
   4. Air occupies space. Air has weight. Air exerts pressure in all directions.
   5. Air gets polluted because of harmful substances released from factories, automobiles and burning of wood, coal and kerosene.

3. ROCKS AND MINERALS

Exercise :

1. **Choose the correct answer and write the letter of the correct answer in the boxes.**
   1. B   2. C   3. B   4. A   5. A

2. **Fill in blanks.**
   1. minerals   2. magma   3. geologist
   4. pumice   5. metamorphic

3. **Write (T) for True statements and (F) for False statements.**
   1. F   2. T   3. F   4. T   5. F

4. **Answer the following questions.**
   1. Igneous rocks are formed from cooled magma.
   2. Sedimentary rocks are formed by the sediments of pebbles, sand, mud or clay.
   3. Heat and pressure below the surface of the earth bring about changes in the minerals of igneous and sedimentary rocks which transform into new types of rocks called metamorphic rocks.
   4. Limestone is used for making glass and bricks and also used in making cement.
   5. Solar energy, wind energy and tidal energy are some renewable sources of energy.

4. OUR UNIVERSE

Exercise :

1. **Choose the correct answer and write the letter of the correct answer in the boxes.**
   1. A   2. C   3. C   4. B   5. B

2. **Fill in the blanks.**
   1. 1,392,000   2. moon   3. satellite
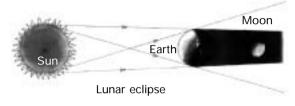   4. 21 July 1969   5. Stars

3. **Write (T) for True statements and (F) for False statements.**
   1. F   2. T   3. T   4. F   5. F

4. **Match the following.**
   1. E   2. D   3. B   4. A   5. C

5. **Answer the following questions.**
   1. The moon's surface is a mixture of rock chips and

fine grey coloured meteoric dust, with lumps of rocks of all sizes dispersed everywhere. Most parts of the moon's surface are covered with craters.

2. Comets are huge lumps of ice, gas and dust which orbit the sun.

3. When the moon's gravity pulls the solid body of the earth away from the water, two bulges called high tides are formed.

4. Low tides are formed when the sun, earth and moon form a right angle.

5. Sometimes, as earth orbits the sun, it comes between the sun and the moon. It throws a shadow across the moon. This is called lunar eclipse.
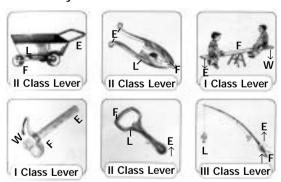

Lunar eclipse

5. SIMPLE MACHINES

Activity :   Fun Time

1. **In the following diagrams label the fulcrum, load and effort and identify the lever class.**

Exercise :

1. **Choose the correct answer and write the letter of the correct answer in the boxes.**
   1. B   2. B   3. C   4. B   5. C

2. **Fill in the blanks.**
   1. wedge   2. first class lever
   3. simple machines   4. simple   5. second

3. **Write (T) for True statements and (F) for False statements.**
   1. T   2. T   3. F   4. F   5. T

4. **Match the following.**
   1. B   2. A   3. E   4. C   5. D

5. **Answer the following questions.**
   1. A simple machine is a tool or device used to make a work easier.
   2. A structure which moves up or down about an axis is called a lever.
   3. An inclined plane is used for loading and unloading of heavy goods from a truck.
   4. A wedge is a simple machine used to split and cut wood.
   5. Levers are classified depending on the position of the load, fulcrum and effort.

6. SAFETY AND FIRST AID

Exercise :

1. **Choose the correct answer and write the letter of the correct answer in the boxes.**
   1. A   2. B   3. A   4. C   5. B

2. **Fill in the blanks.**
   1. burnol   2. alkali   3. two
   4. children   5. inflammable

3. **Write (T) for True statements and (F) for False statements.**
   1. T   2. F   3. F   4. T   5. T

4. **Match the following.**
   1. C   2. A   3. B   4. E   5. D

5. **Answer the following questions.**
   1. The event in which a person gets hurt or loses his / her life is called an accident.
   2. Accidents can be prevented by proper by proper planning, care and following basic safety measures.
   3. The immediate help given to the person who met with an accident before the arrival of a doctor is called first aid.
   4. A fracture is a break in a bone.
      1. The victim may suffer from pain.
      2. The victim finds it difficult in moving the injured part.
      3. The injured part swells up rapidly.
   5. In case a poisonous snake bites a person, remove the poison out of the wound by making cross cuts about half centimetre deep and then suck the blood out of it and spit out the poison. Wash the wound with potassium permanganate solution.

7. MAN, SCIENCE AND ENVIRONMENT

Exercise :

1. **Choose the correct answer and write the letter of the correct answer in the boxes.**

   1. C   2. B   3. A   4. B

2. **Fill in the blanks.**

   1. million   2. green revolution   3. epidemic
   4. aquatic

3. **Match the following.**

   1. B   2. C   3. A   4. E   5. D

5. **Answer the following questions.**

   1. The man has superior intelligence and a better developed brain than the other animals.

   2. To meet his growing demands, man plundered the raw materials indiscriminately. Huge areas of forest are cleared for farming each year. As a result the harmony between man and nature has been disturbed.

   3. Growing more food grains by using better seeds and scientific methods is known as Green Revolution.

   4. Increasing the production of dairy products such as milk, butter, cheese, ghee etc., by using scientific methods is called "White Revolution'.

   5. Farmers use various kinds of insecticides and fungicides to protect their crops. These chemicals pose a serious threat to the other useful insects, animals and human beings. It also leads to deforestation which destroys the homes of the wild animals.

SOCIAL STUDIES

1. THE WORLD OF GROWING KNOWLEDGE

Exercise :

I. **Answer the following questions.**

   1. When knowledge increased and when its retention in memory became difficult, the need for writing arose.

   2. The early man first made paintings in caves in which he lived. Thus the earliest writings of man were paintings in caves.

   3. To count animals or other objects the early people used pebbles or small stones in the beginning.

   4. The word 'paper' is derived from the word 'papyrus'. Papyrus was made of reed skin. Papyrus later became paper.

   5. The invention of the printing press helped in the rapid spread of knowledge. Printing of books, magazines and newspapers became possible after its invention.

6. A blindman touches the letters with his fingers and reads. The Braille script is a great boon to the blind. They also use the audio cassettes to increase their knowledge.

II. **Fill in the blanks.**

   1. Egypt   2. Brahmi 3. Hindsa   4. Papyrus
   5. John Guttenberg

III. **Match the following.**

   1. d   2. c   3. e   4. b   5. a

2. LIVING LONGER AND HEALTHIER

Exercise :

I. **Answer the following questions.**

   1. Thermometer, stethoscope and microscope are some instruments which helped doctors in diagnosing diseases.

   2. The discovery of antibiotics helped in destroying disease causing germs. The antibiotics also cure the patient quickly.

   3. With the development of latest techniques, science of surgery also progressed. Even some parts of our body are replaced or transplanted if they are damaged. Replacement of damaged or burnt skin with the skin from another part of the body is also possible now-a-days.

   4. Edward Jenner noticed that milkmaids, who had an attack of cowpox, did not get smallpox. He conducted several experiments on the basis of his observations and finally invented a vaccine.

   5. The process of killing germs by heating process is known as pasteurisation.

   6. Cleanliness, taking nutritious and fresh food and physical exercises are the important points of basic health care.

II. **Fill in the blanks.**

   1. 98.4°F   2. Jacarius Johnson   3. Penicillin

III. **Match the following.**

   1. e   2. d   3. b   4. c   5. a

3. FROM STONES TO MACHINES

Exercise :

I. **Answer the following questions.**

   1. The discovery of iron provided strong weapons and tools. With the discovery of iron, the occupations of blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, hunter and potter developed.

   2. The invention of steam engine led to the invention of big machines which, in turn, led to the establishment of factories.

   3. The process of production of goods with the help of machines on a mass scale is known as industrial revolution.

4. The industrial revolution resulted in mass production. It reduced the cost of production. As a result of industrial revolution people migrated to towns in search of employment.

5. Coal and oil are the important conventional sources of energy.

6. Biogas, wind power, water power and solar power are the alternative sources of energy.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. James Watt   2. Railway engine
3. Refined oil   4. Benjamen Franklin
5. Volta

III. Write (T) for true statements and (F) for false statements.

1. F   2. T   3. F   4. F   5. T   6. T

4. PEOPLE WHO NEVER DIE

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.

1. Socrates is remembered even today for his firm will, courage and questioning method which he adopted to find out the truth.

2. Ashoka died about 2300 years ago. Yet the ideals for which he stood are still heard reverberating in the world. That is his greatness.

3. In the Southern States of the U.S.A., the Blacks were employed as slaves to work on the large farms owned by the Whites. Most in human treatment was meted out to the slaves. There arose a demand for the abolition of slavery. The Whites were against the demand. So there was a Civil War in the U.S.A

4. The major achievement of Abraham Lincoln was the abolition of slavery and preserving the unity of the U.S.A

5. Karl Marx appealed to the workers all over the world to fight against the injustice done to them. He gave a call "Workers of the world, unite. You have nothing to loose but your chains". He said that means of production like land and capital should be owned by the society.

6. Gandhiji is called the Father of Our Nation for his contribution to our freedom struggle.

7. The important work of Martin Luther King was fighting against the discrimination of the Blacks in America.

II. Who said the following ?

1. Abraham Lincoln   2. Abraham Lincoln
3. Karl Marx

III. Fill in the blanks.

1. Great student   2. 1861   3. 1883
4. October 2, 1869   5. Martin Luther King.

THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION

5. BIRTH OF THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.

1. The world wars were fought from 1914-1918 and from 1939-1945.

2. America used atom bombs first and they were dropped on the two Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

3. The conferences at Dumbarton Oaks, Yalta and San Francisco led to the establishment of the U.N.O.

4. 1) To save future generations from wars by working for peace and security of every country.

   2) To develop friendly relations and co-operation among the nations of the world.

   3) To solve peacefully economic social, cultural and human problems in co-operation with all countries.

5. 1) All people should have the right to live as free citizens.

   2) All people should be equal before law.

   3) All should have the right to education.

   4) All should have freedom of expression.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. 1918   2. 1944   3. Yalta
4. October 24   5. New york

III. Write 'T' for True statements and 'F' for False statements.

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

6. WORKING OF THE U.N.

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.

1. The General Assembly discusses various problems of the world and suggests solutions. It tries to settle international disputes through peaceful means.

2. The Security Council is the most important organ of the U.N. It is its executive body. Its main function is to maintain peace in the world.

3. The UNICEF provides funds to countries for the implementation of welfare programmes meant for children. It also provides funds for providing educational and medical facilities to children and mother care.

4. The important activities of the W.H.O are eradication of smallpox, malaria and other diseases from the world. Implementing programmes for creating awareness among people about the ways of healthy living.

5.1) The greatest achievement of the U.N. is the prevention of Third World War. 2) Creation of public opinion in favour of peace and promotion of co-operation among nations for the elimination of ignorance, disease and poverty to some extent.

II. Fill in the blanks.
1. year   2. 15   3. The Secretary General
4. Poor children   5. W.H.O.

III. Match the following.
1. b   2. c   3. d   4. e   5. a

IV. Write the full form of the following acronyms.
1. United Nations international Children's Emergency Fund.
2. World Health Organisation
3. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation.

7. INDIA AND THE U.N.

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.
1. India, as a member of the U.N. has been fully co-operating with it in the realisation of its objectives by following its principles and lending support to its activities. Indian troops were sent to other countries for keeping peace. India has played a major role in exposing the evils of the racist regime in South Africa.
2. Indian peace keeping forces were sent to Korea, Zaire, Congo, Sri Lanka, Iraq and Iran.
3. India has played a major role in creating a world-wide public opinion against the racist regime of South Africa. We condemned injustice done to the Black people by the White regime of South Africa.
4. Jawaharlal Nehru of India, Nasser of Egypt and Tito of Yugoslavia took the initiative in launching the Non-Aligned Movement.
5. The policy of not aligning with any power block is known as Non-Alignment. As time passed by, many other countries understood the significance of the policy of Non-Alignment and adopted it as their national policy. Thus it became a powerful movement.
6. 1) Opposition to colonialism, fascism and racism.
2) Equality of nations.
3) Cooperation with one another in all fields.
4) Solving the problems of unemployment, hunger, disease, illiteracy and ignorance.
5) Achievement of total disarmament and world peace.

II. Fill in the blanks.
1. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit   2. Nehru, Nasser and Tito
3. 110   4. 1945

III. Write "T" for True statements and "F" for False statements.
1. F   2. F   3. T   4. T   5. F

IV. Match the following.
1. c   2. d   3. e   4. a   5. b

OUR STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM

8. THE BRITISH RAJ AND THE REVOLT OF 1857

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.
1. The British victory in the battles of Plassey and Buxar marked the beginning of British authority in India.
2. India became poor under the British rule because of the imperialist policies of the British.
3. The Indian troops called sepoys were angry with the British rulers because of the injustice done to them. They were paid low salaries and treated with contempt. The introduction of the enfield rifle became the immediate cause for the revolt of 1857.
4. As a result of the revolt, the rule of East India Company ended in India. The British Government took up the responsibility of Indian administration.
5. Though the revolt of 1857 failed, it strengthened the desire of Indians to become free. It also inspired our freedom fighters.

II. Fill in the blanks.
1. Vasco da Gama   2. Sirajuddaula
3. Meerut   4. Bahadur shah-II
5. Queen Victoria

III. Match the following.
1. c   2. b   3. d   4. e   5. a

IV. Select the correct answer.
1. c   2. c

9. THE BEGINNING OF INDIA'S STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.
1. Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Swami Dayananda Saraswati, Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar, Swami Vivekananda and Sir Syed Ahmed Khan were the leaders of our social reform movement.
2. The British rule put the Indians to suffering. There was none to listen to their grievances. There was no proper organisation to represent their cause. So, the indian National Congress was stated.

3. The movement against the partition of Bengal became Swadeshi and Boycott movement. Swadeshi means that the people should use only the Indian goods. On the other hand, Boy cott means refusal of foreign goods. People began to use Indian goods only. Foreign goods were burnt. It badly hit the British industry while it encouraged the indian industry.

4. During the period of First World War, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Annie Besant started the Home Rule Movement in our country. Annie Besant was an Irish lady. She settled down in India and demanded that India should be given self-government.

5. The revolutionists, by their courage, partiotism and selfless sacrifice inspired many people to participate in the freedom movement.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. Brahma Samaj   2. Swami Vivekananda

3. A.O. Hume   4. W.C. Banerjee

5. Bal Gangadhar Tilak

III. Match the following.

1. b   2. a   3. d   4. c   5. e

IV. Write "T" for True statements and "F" for False statements.

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

10. MAHATMA GANDHI LEADS INDIA TO FREEDOM

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.

1. Under the Rowlatt Act anybody could be arrested without a warrant and the arrested person could be confined in prison any longer without any trial.

2. The massacre of innocent people at Jallianwala Bagh mode Indians very angry against the British Government. It increased their discontent against the British and their desire for freedom.

3. The Non Cooperation Movement was started for achieving complete Swaraj. Many People resigned their government jobs and joined the movement. Many students also boycotted the government schools and colleges and took part in the movement. The British goods, especially the British cloth were burnt in public places. The movement created much enthusiasm among people and became very popular.

4. The Indians opposed the Simon Commission because there was no Indian member in it.

5. Gandhiji with his followers marched from Sabarmati Ashram in Ahmedabad to Dandi, a village near Surat. The march lasted for 25 days. The march created much enthusiasm among the people. On 6th April, 1930 Gandhiji broke the salt law by making salt.

6. The Quit India Movement was launched by Gandhiji in 1942. It shook the British Government in India. It made the people fearless of the Government. It brought India nearer to freedom.

7. Subhas Chandra Bose established the Indian National Congress and tried to win freedom for India by waging a war against the British.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. Chauri – Chaura   2. Charka   3. Lahore

4. Sabarmati Ashram in Ahmedabad

5. 1942   6. 1943

III. Match the following.

1. b   2. a   3. e   4. c   5. d

IV. Select the correct answer.

1. A   2. D   3. B   4. C   5. B

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