# New Get Ahead <br> MATHEMATICS 

Bilingual Teaching Guide



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## Introduction

Get Ahead Mathematics is a series of eight books from levels one to eight. The accompanying Teaching Guides contain guidelines for the teachers. The answer keys at the end of the Teaching Guides, for Books 2 to 5, contain answers to the mathematical problems in the books.
The teachers should devise means and ways of reaching out to the students so that they have a thorough knowledge of the subject without getting bored.
The teachers must use their discretion in teaching a topic in a way they find appropriate, depending on the intelligence level as well as the academic standard of the class.
Encourage the students to relate examples to real things. Don't rush.
Allow time to respond to questions and discuss particular concepts.
Come well prepared to the class. Read the introduction to the topic to be taught in the pupils' book. Prepare charts if necessary. Practice diagrams to be drawn on the blackboard. Collect material relevant to the topic. Prepare short questions, homework, tests and assignments.
Before starting the lesson make a quick survey of the previous knowledge of the students, by asking them questions pertaining to the topic. Explain the concepts with worked examples on the board. The students should be encouraged to work independently, with useful suggestions from the teacher. Exercises at the end of each lesson should be divided between class work and homework. The lesson should conclude with a review of the concept that has been developed or with the work that has been discussed or accomplished.
Blackboard work is an important aspect of teaching mathematics. However, too much time should not be spent on it as the students lose interest. Charts can also be used to explain some concepts, as visual material helps students make mental pictures which are learnt quickly and can be recalled instantly.
Most of the work will be done in the exercise books. These should be carefully and neatly presented so that the processes can easily be seen.
The above guidelines for teachers will enable them to teach effectively and develop in the students an interest in the subject.
These suggestions can only supplement and support the professional judgement of the teacher. In no way can they serve as a substitute for it. It is hoped that your interest in the subject together with the features of the book will provide students with more zest to learn mathematics and excel in the subject.

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Get Ahead Mathematics








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## UNIT

## Numbers (pages 1-20)

## Unit Overview

This unit introduces numbers and their place values up to lacs. This unit further establishes number sequence to find the missing numbers in a particular sequence up to lacs. It further introduces ascending and descending order including numbers in lacs and the comparison of these numbers based on their place values. It progresses the concept of number line from the previous book and introduces odd and even numbers. It helps to identify roman numbers up to 20 from their corresponding numerals.

## Lesson 1: Place Values up to Lacs

## Objectives

Enable students to:

- understand place values up to lacs
- enable students to count within lacs


## Students' Learning Outcomes

The students will be able to:

- identify numbers up to lacs
- identify the place value of a specific digit in bigger numbers


## Start

Recall the highest place values studied in the last standard. Ask students what will happen if we add 1 to 999 . By adding 1 to 999, we change the ten units to 1 ten, then 10 tens to 1 hundred, and finally 10 hundreds to a thousand. Explain that similarly, when there are 10 thousands, they are carried on to a new column of Ten Thousand represented by TTh and finally, 10 TTh makes up a Lac.






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## Main

Draw a rectangular grid on board in the classroom and explain these place values up to lacs by specifying each cell as follows:

| Lacs | Ten Thousands | Thousands | Hundreds | Tens | Units |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Start placing different 4-6 digit numbers in the grid above and explain the place value of each digit in that number. Use 0 in numbers as well such as 100000 . Ask students how many hundreds and lacs are there in this particular number. Give an example of number 432756. Ask students to place 7 from the above number in the appropriate box of the grid. Ask students to make the same grid in the notebooks but with many more rows. Now say out loud some numbers up to 9 lacs and ask students to write these numbers in that grid. Similarly, say out loud a number and ask students to write a specific digit from that number in the appropriate cell. Do exercise on page 1-3 in the classroom. Explain with another example. Write 632694


We read it as: 6 lacs, 32 thousand, 6 hundred and 94

## Plenary

Conclude the discussion by stating that students should be able to recognize the place value of any digit in any number just by looking at that number. This needs a lot of practice. Ask students to do exercise on page 4-5 as homework.
Extended Activity: Ask students to cut 6 piece of paper and write place values up to lacs on them.

| Lac | Ten Thousand | Thousand | Hundred | Tens | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

Now take 10 pieces of paper and write numbers $0-9$ on them.

| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Paste the place value paper cards on the table with the help of tape. Place different number cards below each place value card making different numbers. For example:


| Sll | وكّ ،زار | \% | ¢كِ | , | 661 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |








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| LACS | TEN THOUSAND | THOUSAND | HUNDRED | TENS | UNIT |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |



| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |



| Lac | Ten Thousand | Thousand | Hundred | Tens | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9 | 8 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 3 |

Ask the students place value of different numbers.

## Lesson 2: Ascending and Descending Order

## Objectives

Enable students to:

- understand ascending and descending order of numbers
- compare numbers based on their place values


## Students' Learning Outcomes

The students will be able to:

- find the missing numbers in an incomplete sequence
- compare numbers based on their place values
- arrange random numbers in ascending or descending order


## Start

Initiate the discussion by asking what is ascending and descending order. Read out numbers from 0-9. Now read them backwards from 9-0. Explain that these two represent ascending and descending order respectively. Explain that in ascending order, numbers are arranged from smallest to the largest while in descending order numbers are arranged from largest to smallest.

## Main

Ask students to recall comparison of numbers from previous lesson. Explain that before arranging numbers in either ascending or descending order, it is necessary to identify which number is greater or smaller based on their place values. Once identified, arrange all the numbers in the required order. Do exercise on page number 6-7 in the classroom. Explain that for comparing the numbers, start comparing from the largest place, lacs in this case, and move towards units. If lacs, TTh and Th places of two or more numbers are same, decide on hundreds value and so on. If the numbers to be arranged all have different

| LACS | TEN THOUSAND | THOUSAND | HUNDRED | TENS | UNIT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9 | 8 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 3 |



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\begin{aligned}
& \text { 范 }
\end{aligned}
$$

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numbers in the lacs value, the process of arranging numbers is simplified by simply arranging numbers based on their lacs value.

## Plenary

Conclude that for a given set of numbers, their descending order will be exactly reverse of the ascending order. So rather than making effort for both ascending and descending order for given numbers, we should only workout one and reverse the sequence for the other. Ask students to do activity on page 9 as homework.
Extended Activity: Make students aware of the use of Excel and teach them some basics of Excel on a single PC in lab. Using excel, teach them how to arrange a set of random numbers in ascending or descending order in excel. Ask them to practice the same thing at home with the help of their elders.

## Lesson 3: Even and Odd Numbers

## Objectives

Enable students to understand odd and even numbers.

## Students' Learning Outcomes

The students will be able to differentiate between odd and even numbers.

## Start

Divide the students in two groups. Now call one student in the middle and give him two balls to divide it equally in both groups. The student will give one ball to each group. Now give 3 balls to the student and ask the same question. This time the student will be unable to divide equally. Similarly give 4 and 5 balls separately and ask the same question. Ask students what they observed?

## Main

Explain that every time the balls are given in multiples of 2, the balls are divided equally but when the balls are not multiple of two, they are not divided equally. State that all those numbers that are exactly divisible by 2 without any remainder are called even numbers whereas all those numbers which are not exactly divisible by 2 are called odd numbers. Ask students to do exercise on page 10-11 in the classroom. Explain that whenever we have to decide a number is odd or even, divide that number by 2 . If any remainder is left, the number is odd otherwise the number is even.


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طلم 6 حاصلا تِقِّمّم

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|  | $19 \div 2$ | $14 \div 2$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 19 is an odd number | $2 \longdiv { 1 9 } 9$ | $2 \longdiv { 1 4 } 7$ |
| 14 is an even number | $\underline{-18}$ | $\underline{-14}$ |
|  | $\underline{00}$ |  |

## Plenary

Conclude that odd and even numbers are used in various situations. Ask all the students to stand in a line. Now ask all the alternate students to step out of the line starting from $2^{\text {nd }}$. Explain that all the students that stood aside represents the even numbers while the ones still in the line represent odd numbers. Ask students to do exercise on page 12-13 as homework.
Extended Activity: Ask students to make a list of all the months that have even number of days and all the months that have odd number of days. Next ask them to identify whether the number of days in a week are odd or even. Finally ask them to identify which year has even and odd number of days, leap or common year?

## Lesson 4: Number Line and Roman Numbers

## Objectives

Enable students to:

- understand the concept of number line
- be familiar with roman numbers up to 20


## Students' Learning Outcomes

The students will be able to:

- represent numbers on a number line
- write Arabic numerals in roman numerals


## Start

Ask students to recall what number line was used for. Explain that a number line is used to represent number positions. It is also used for adding and subtracting numbers. We can compare numbers based on their position on the number line.







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## Main

Draw a number line on board and write numbers on that line. Miss some numbers on the number line and ask students to identify the missing numbers. Do exercise on page 14 in the classroom. Introduce roman numbers to the students. Explain that these are a specific way of representing numbers and the numbers we use commonly are Arabic numerals. State that roman numbers are not commonly used in counting but are used at places to represent small numbers such as number of chapters in a book, hours on a clock etc. Explain students by writing roman numbers on board up to 20 and their equivalent Arabic numbers. Study and do examples on page 16-18.

## Plenary

Explain that roman numbers get complex as we move to bigger numbers therefore they are not used commonly and only used for certain applications. Ask students to think of more examples where roman numbers are used. Ask students to do exercise on page 15, 19-20 as homework.
Extended Activity: Ask students to take a chart paper and cut out 10 squares from that chart. On each square, write Arabic numeral on one side and its equivalent roman number on the other side. Colour each square and hang these squares from a single thread in the classroom to decorate it.






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## UNIT

## 2

## Number operations (pages 21-50)

## Unit Overview

This unit introduces basic mathematical operations. It introduces addition and subtraction of 3 and 4 digit numbers with and without carrying. This unit further introduces 3 digit multiplications progressing from 2 digit multiplication in the previous standard. It focuses on multiplication with carrying. The unit concludes with division of 2 and 3 digit numbers with and without remainders. This unit helps students understand mathematical operations by introducing word problems associated to these operations. Teachers are advised to deliver 2-3 lessons on each topic to enable students learn number operations through extensive practice.

## Lesson 1: Addition

## Objectives

Enable students to add 3-digit and 4-digit with and without carrying.

## Students' Learning Outcomes

The students will be able to:

- add 3-digit and 4-digit numbers without carrying
- add 3-digit and 4-digit numbers with carrying
- solve word problems involving addition


## Start

Initiate the discussion by recalling the addition of 2 and 3 digit numbers from the previous standard. Explain that the addition of 4 digits is similar to 3 and 2 digits addition with an increased column of thousand. Write some 2 digit sums on board and ask students to solve these sums mentally rather than using vertical addition. Then write some simple 3 digit number addition sums and see whether students can do these sums mentally or not. If no, ask them to do these sums vertically.









$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { طلبّك طاصلا تِتّمّم }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { • } \\
& \text { • }
\end{aligned}
$$






## Main

Write a simple sum on board of 4 digits addition without carrying on the board:
Th H T U

| 4 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 5 | 7 | 6 | 4 |
| 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |

Start adding from the unit column moving on to the thousand columns. Write some similar sums and asks students to come on board and solve them. Now write a similar sum on board which involves carrying and explain that the $1^{\text {st }}$ digit of the sum of a particular column is carried on to the column on the left if that sum exceeds 9. Give an example of addition with carrying:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{llll}
\text { Th H } & \mathrm{T} & \mathrm{U} \\
\oplus_{4} \oplus_{2} \oplus_{3} & 5
\end{array} \\
& +\begin{array}{llll}
2 & 7 & 9 & 7 \\
\hline 7 & 0 & 3 & 2 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

Teach the students to put a circle around the number that is carried and be sure to add it to the numbers in the column that are being added. Do some of the sums given on page 24-27 in the classroom. Explain that the result of an addition problem is called the sum and the words altogether or total are used when you have to find the sum of the numbers under consideration.

## Plenary

State that this addition process can be continued for more place values in similar manner. Ask students to practice more and more sums and progressing them towards mental addition rather than written. Ask students to do word problems on page 28-29 as homework.

Extended Activity: Ask all students to take out their notebooks. Explain that the teacher will write a sum on board and the first student to give the correct answer will get a small prize (maybe a candy). Write 5-10 similar sums on board and do not let one student to get more than one prize.

## Lesson 2: Subtraction

## Objectives

Enable students to subtract 3-digit and 4-digit numbers with and without borrowing.


| 4 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 5 | 7 | 6 | 4 |
| 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |

程




$$
\begin{array}{r}
\mathbb{1}_{4} \mathbb{1}_{2} \mathbb{Q}_{3} 5 \\
+2797 \\
\hline 70032 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$










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## Students' Learning Outcomes

The students will be able to:

- subtract 3-digit and 4-digit numbers without borrowing
- subtract 3-digit and 4-digit numbers with borrowing
- solve word problems involving subtraction


## Start

Ask students to recall subtraction of 2 and 3 digit numbers studied in last standard. Instruct them that subtraction without borrowing is exactly reverse process of addition without carrying while subtraction with borrowing involves borrowing number in a little different manner. Explain that in addition with carrying, we carry on the number from the right to left, but in subtraction with borrowing, we borrow a number from left to right. Explain that we can only borrow things when we are short of them while we can carry on things to others if we are sufficient in them. Same is with subtraction and addition. Sums are carried on to other columns because they are sufficient in a single column in addition while in subtraction, numbers are borrowed from other columns because they are short of numbers.

## Main

Ask students to mentally subtract 1 and 2 digit numbers. Do some sums on board of 3 and 4 digit subtraction without borrowing. Teach the students to write the place value headings before solving the sums of subtraction.
E.g. Subtract 100 from 473

| H T U |
| ---: |
| 473 |
| $-\quad 100$ |
| 373 |

Subtract the units first, then the tens and then hundreds. Explain subtraction with borrowing. If the number in the units column is less than the number that is to be subtracted from it, we can borrow a ten from the tens column. That ten is added to the units number and the number below is subtracted from the new number. Borrowing a ten leaves one ten less in the tens column. We subtract from the new number. If it is less than ten a hundred can be borrowed from the hundreds column and so on. Show an example:

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$$
\begin{array}{rrr}
4 & 7 & 3 \\
-1 & 0 & 0 \\
\hline 3 & 7 & 3 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$




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Do some of the sums in the classroom from page 31-33. Explain that the result of a subtraction problem is called the difference, and the words: left or difference is used when you have to find how much is left from the numbers under consideration.

## Plenary

Explain that while performing vertical addition, the order of the two numbers does not matter where it is placed, above or below unlike subtraction where the bigger number is always placed above the smaller number. Ask students to do word problems on page 34 as homework.
Extended Activity: Ask students to do a sum vertically at the end of the day. Ask them to write 24 at top as the bigger number. Now subtract from 24 the number of hours spent by the student in various activities including sleeping, lunch, dinner, School etc. Ask him to check if the difference obtained at end equals 0 or not. If it is not 0 , the student has missed something in the sum.

## Lesson 3: Multiplication

## Objectives

Enable students to multiply 2-ditit and 3-digit numbers.

## Students' Learning Outcomes

The students will be able to:

- multiply 2 -digit and 3-digit numbers
- understand multiplication as repeated addition
- implement the properties of multiplication


## Start

Initiate the discussion by asking the students to recall multiplication tables from 2-10. Write various 1 digit multiplication problems on board and ask students to answer them verbally by going through multiplication tables. Ask if one toy costs Rs 5, find the cost of 5 toys.

$$
\begin{array}{r}
\mathrm{H} T \mathrm{U} \\
{ }^{6} \mathrm{t}{ }^{15} 61 \\
-\quad 195 \\
\hline 566 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

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Explain that it can be solved in two ways.

1. By adding 5 , five times.
$5+5+5+5+5=$ Rs 25
2. By multiplying 5 by 5
$5 \times 5=$ Rs 25

## Main

Ask each child to make a multiplication card. Teach them how to use it.
Explain that the result of multiplying numbers is called the product. Multiplication is actually repeated addition. Instead of adding the same numbers again and again we use the method of multiplication which helps us to calculate faster.
Explain the properties of multiplication with examples.

## 1. Commutative property

The order of the numbers being multiplied does not matter as the product will be the same.

$$
\text { e.g. } 3 \times 4=4 \times 3=12
$$

2. When a number is multiplied by zero the product is always zero.
$2 \times 0=0 \quad 32 \times 0=0$
Teach the students to multiply by one digit starting from the units column.
Write: H T U


Explain the meaning of the terms multiplicand, multiplier and product. If the number in the units column is more than 9, add it to the tens column as when carrying in sums of addition. Add the carried number to the product of the numbers in the tens column and so on. Do some questions from page 36-39.
e.g. $\quad \mathrm{H}$ T U

| $\begin{array}{ll} 1 & 5 \\ \text { (4) }(2) \end{array}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\times 6$ |  |  |
| 2 |  | 7 |

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$$
12=4 \times 3=3 \times 4: ل \dot{\omega}
$$



$$
\begin{aligned}
& 0=00 \times 32=2 \times 0 \\
& \text { طلج كا كاكَ كلم }
\end{aligned}
$$



$$
\begin{aligned}
& 13 \text { 1................. } \\
& \text { ×6..................... }
\end{aligned}
$$






## Plenary

Explain that multiplication for smaller numbers can be verified by repeated addition for the same number. However, it is not feasible for the bigger numbers to add repeatedly and hence, multiplication is used. Ask students to do word problems on page 41-42.
Extended Activity: Ask students to take a small saving bank and add Rs 5 daily in that saving bank. Ask them to note down the sum every day on a paper by repeatedly adding 5 daily to the previous sum. At the end of the month, open the saving bank and check whether the amount corresponds to the final sum. Now multiply 5 by 30 and check that the answer matches with the other answer and also the amount of money obtained.

## Lesson 4: Division

## Objectives

Enable students to solve 2 and 3 digit division problems.

## Students' Learning Outcomes

The students will be able to:

- divide 2 -digit and 3 -digit numbers by single digit
- solve division problems with and without remainders
- solve word problems involving division


## Start

Initiate the discussion by recalling the division of 1 and 2 digit numbers in the previous standard. Ask students to revise the multiplication tables and explain that division is the opposite of multiplication.

For example

$$
\begin{aligned}
3 \times 5 & =15 \\
15 \div 3 & =5 \\
15 \div 5 & =3
\end{aligned}
$$

## Main

Explain the long division method to students along with the name of each term. Write:

divisor $\longrightarrow 3 \longdiv { 1 6 } \longleftarrow \frac { 5 } { 1 6 } \longleftarrow$ quotient


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$$
\begin{array}{rlr}
\text { divisor } \longrightarrow 3 & \begin{array}{c}
5 \\
\hline 15 \\
\\
\\
\\
\\
\frac{15}{0} \\
\hline
\end{array} \text { quotient dividend } & \text { remainder }
\end{array} \quad \begin{gathered}
5 \\
\hline
\end{gathered}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { سِّ فمْ } 4 \text { :تشّ }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { طلبج كا طاصلاتِّتّم }
\end{aligned}
$$

Explain the terms dividend as the number which is to be divided, divisor the number that divides the dividend. The answer is the quotient. If a number does not divide exactly a number is left over. The number which remains is called the remainder. Explain that division also means sharing equally. It is actually a process of repeated subtraction but by using multiplication tables we can divide faster.
Explain the method of division by examples. It is easier to explain if the quotient is written above the dividend.


To check the answer, multiply the quotient by the divisor. Add the remainder (if there is any) to the product. The answer will be the dividend. In the above example:
quotient 41
$\times$ divisor $\times 3$
product 123

+ Remainder +2
125 dividend
Do some problems on page 45-49 in the classroom.


## Plenary

Explain students to do division of small numbers by repeated subtraction. Then instruct them to do simple division and ask which method is quicker. Ask them to learn all the tables by heart and do word problems on page 50 as homework
Extended Activity: Ask students to take a metre rule. Instruct them to read the total length of the metre rule $(100 \mathrm{~cm})$.and the length of their regular ruler $(15 \mathrm{~cm})$. Advice them to divide and find how many regular rulers will make up 1 meter rule. If not divided exactly, how many centimetres will be left as remainder. Then put these regular rulers on a metre rule and verify the answer obtained numerically.






$$
\begin{aligned}
& \frac{41}{3} \\
& \begin{array}{l}
125 \\
-12 \downarrow \\
05 \\
\frac{3}{2} \\
\square
\end{array} \longleftarrow \text { remainder }
\end{aligned}
$$




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## UNIT

## 3

## Fractions (pages 51-62)

## Unit Overview

This unit introduces both proper and improper fractions. It helps students understand the parts of fractions including numerator and denominator. This unit involves mathematical operations being applied to fractions including addition and subtraction and progresses to equivalent fractions being represented by both numbers and illustrations.

## Lesson 1: Common and Equivalent Fractions

## Objectives

Enable students to understand common and equivalent fractions.

## Students' Learning Outcomes

The students will be able to:

- identify common fractions
- derive equivalent fractions from common fractions
- differentiate between numerator and denominator


## Start

Ask students to recall simple fractions from previous grade. Explain that fraction is composed of two parts, the numerator and the denominator. Explain each term by writing a fraction on board. Explain that fractions are needed to represent numbers which are not whole numbers but lie somewhere between whole numbers.

## Main

Explain how the fractions are represented. The numbers above the line are numerator and below the line are denominator. For example $3 / 4$ is read as three upon four. Write some common fractions on board including half, quarter, etc. Instruct that we should always try to write fractions in their simplest form by dividing the numerator and the denominator with a common number.
Write these fractions on board:

$$
\text { Equivalent fractions } \longrightarrow \frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{4}, \frac{3}{6}, \frac{4}{8}, \frac{10}{20}
$$



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 ك ك


ركزى نظط




اره
يحور تخن يـاه ركمين:

$$
\text { تزارنق كور } \longleftarrow \longleftarrow
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { طلمبك طاصلا تِتّمّم }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { • }
\end{aligned}
$$

Ask what is common amongst these fractions? Explain that the last 4 fractions can be reduced to the $1^{\text {st }}$ fraction by dividing them with $2,3,4$, and 10 respectively. Since all these fractions can be expressed as the $1^{\text {st }}$ fraction in their simplified form, they all are called equivalent fractions. Equivalent fractions are the fractions which look different but show exactly the same value. Ask students to study page 51-53 and do exercises on those pages. Write a fraction $\frac{3}{4}$ on board and ask students to write its equivalent fractions.

## Plenary

Conclude by stating that equivalent fractions are nothing but a fraction which is multiple of a simplified fraction. Ask students to do exercise involving equivalent fractions on page 54-55 as homework.
Extended Activity: Ask students to take 6 glasses at home. Keep 2 of them separate from other 4 glasses. Fill only one glass out of 2 glasses kept aside. Now fill 2 glasses out of 4 glasses. Now ask students what each fraction represent in their simplest form and can they be called equivalent fractions. Now ask them to combine all 6 glasses and see what is the new fraction? is the new fraction also an equivalent fraction of the other two?

## Lesson 2: Proper, Improper and Comparison of Fractions

## Objectives

Enable students to:

- understand proper and improper fractions
- compare various fractions


## Students' Learning Outcomes

The students will be able to:

- differentiate between proper and improper fractions
- compare like fractions


## Start

Ask students to recall common fractions from previous lesson. Ask them what the parts of a fraction were called? Write a simple fraction on board and ask students what is the numerator and denominator? Explain that proper and improper fractions are differentiated on basis of numerators and denominators.

## Main

Explain that the fractions whose numerators are smaller than their denominators are called proper fractions. Give following examples:

$$
\text { Proper Fractions } \longrightarrow \frac{1}{2}, \frac{5}{7}, \frac{10}{13}
$$




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$$
\frac{1}{2}, \frac{5}{7}, \frac{10}{13} \longleftarrow \longleftarrow
$$

Explain that all the fractions stated above have their numerators smaller than the denominators and are called proper fractions.
Explain that the fractions whose numerators are greater than their denominators are called improper fractions. Give following examples:

$$
\text { Improper Fractions } \longrightarrow \frac{4}{3}, \frac{7}{5}, \frac{14}{11}
$$

Explain that all the fractions stated above have their numerators greater than the denominators and are called improper fractions.
State that all those fractions having same denominator, irrespective of the numerators, are called like fractions. Explain that it is necessary while comparing fractions to make them like fractions. Give following examples:

$$
\text { Like Fractions } \longrightarrow \frac{1}{2}, \frac{7}{2}, \frac{5}{2}
$$

Explain that since the denominators of all the fractions are same, they are called like fractions. Once we have all the like fractions, we can simply compare them on the basis of their numerators only. The one with the greatest numerator is the biggest fraction while the one with the smallest numerator is the smallest fraction. In the above example, $\frac{7}{2}$ is the greatest among 3 fractions and $\frac{1}{2}$ is the smallest.

## Plenary

State that if the denominators of 2 fractions to be compared are different, we can make them same by multiplying both the denominator and numerator with an appropriate number. Ask students to do exercise on page $56-57$ as homework.
Extended Activity: Bring two sandwiches in the classroom. Cut one sandwich in half while the other in quarters. Now ask students which sandwich is bigger. The one with 4 pieces or the one with 2 pieces. Explain that the piece of sandwich cut in half represents $\frac{1}{2}$ each and the peace of sandwich cut in quarter represents $\frac{1}{4}$ each. Explain that although the individual pieces are different, but the entire sandwiches are same in size. Either you eat 4 small pieces or 2 large pieces, the size will remain same of the entire sandwich.

## Lesson 3: Addition and Subtraction of Fractions

## Objectives

Enable students to add and subtract like fractions.

## Students' Learning Outcomes

The students will be able to:

- add like fractions
- subtract like fractions



$$
\frac{4}{3}, \frac{7}{5}, \frac{14}{11} \longleftarrow \longleftarrow \text { غيرواجب كور }
$$




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$$
\frac{1}{2}, \frac{7}{2}, \frac{5}{2} \longleftarrow \text { كمز جكور }
$$





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## Start

Ask students to recall addition and subtraction of simple numbers. Explain that the addition and subtraction of fractions is quite similar to that but it requires one condition to be fulfilled, i.e., the fractions should be like fractions (have same denominators).

## Main

Explain that to add two fractions, we should ensure that the fractions are like fractions. Once it is ensured, we can simply add the numerators of those fractions. Show the following example on board:

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

Explain that it is necessary to observe that the denominators of the fractions being added are same. Explain that the subtraction of fractions is carried out in a similar way. However, we have to check that which fraction is to be subtracted from which one. For that purpose, we should compare both fractions and subtract the smaller one from the larger one. The comparison of fractions can again be done by making their denominators same and figuring out which fraction is bigger based on their numerator. Consider the following example: Find the difference between $\frac{3}{11}$ and $\frac{8}{11}$.
By comparison $\frac{8}{11}>\frac{3}{11}$
Therefore, difference is:

$$
\frac{8}{11}-\frac{3}{11}=\frac{8-3}{11}=\frac{5}{11}
$$

Do exercise on page 58 and 60 in the classroom.

## Plenary

Conclude that for addition and subtraction of fractions, the condition of fractions being like fractions must be satisfied. Explain that both proper and improper fractions can be added and subtracted in the same way. Ask students to do exercise on page 59 and 62 as homework.
Extended Activity: Ask students that next time they celebrate a birthday, observe that how many total fractions are there of the cake. Ask them to sum all the individual fractions of cake which every person gets and find that whether they equals to 1 . If not, it means someone has secretly eaten two pieces of cake.



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




 $\frac{8}{11}>\frac{3}{11}:$ م

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \frac{8}{11}-\frac{3}{11}=\frac{8-3}{11}=\frac{5}{11}
\end{aligned}
$$

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& \text { هص كر0 }
\end{aligned}
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## UNIT

## 4

## Measurement (pages6 6-76)

## Unit Overview

This unit introduces basic measurement techniques of length, mass, and capacity. It highlights all the associated units used for measuring these quantities including cm , $\mathrm{km}, \mathrm{g}$ and ml . It further progresses to the addition and subtraction of these quantities. This unit helps students understand these measurement techniques by including word problems related to addition and subtraction.

## Lesson 1: Length ( $\mathrm{cm}, \mathrm{m}$ and km )

## Objectives

Enable students to:

- understand the concept of measurement of length
- add and subtract different units of length


## Students' Learning Outcomes

The students will be able to:

- measure length of different objects
- understand $\mathrm{cm}, \mathrm{m}$ and km as units of measurement of length and their conversion
- add and subtract different units of lengths


## Start

Initiate by discussing the significance of units. Explain that units help us identify which quantity is being considered. If the numbers are written without the units, we do not know what the quantity represents.
E.g. If we say: give me 20. What do 20 mean?

Is it Rupees, paisa, litres, kilograms, etc. So we write units with the numbers to explain how much of a certain thing is required.

## Main

Explain that there were various conventional ways of measuring length. However, now all lengths are measured in metres because it is the standard unit of length. Length can be measured by a ruler, measuring tape etc. Explain the associated units of metres, centimetre and kilometre. These units are related to metres as follows:

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\begin{array}{ll}
1 \mathrm{~cm}=\frac{1}{100} \mathrm{~m} & 1 \mathrm{~km}=1000 \mathrm{~m} \\
1 \mathrm{~m}=100 \mathrm{~cm} & 1 \mathrm{~m}=\frac{1}{1000}
\end{array}
$$

Explain that we can add and subtract lengths even if they are in different units by giving an answer in any one of the two units being considered. Show the example of lengths addition.
$3 \mathrm{~m} 50 \mathrm{~cm}=350 \mathrm{~cm} ; 2 \mathrm{~km}+100 \mathrm{~m}=2100 \mathrm{~m}$
Explain that borrowing and carrying for addition and subtraction of the lengths is done in the same way as in subtraction and addition of numbers. Show following examples of borrowing and carrying using lengths:

| $9 \mathrm{~m} 80 \mathrm{~cm}$ | $3 \mathrm{~m} 30 \mathrm{~cm}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 7 m 30 cm | 6 m 20 cm |

1 m out of 120 cm is carried over to the m column.
Solve some exercise from page 64-67 in the classroom.

## Plenary

Spend 2 lectures on addition, subtraction and conversion of lengths. Ask students to memorise the conversion method of km to m and m to cm and vice versa. Ask students to do word problems exercise on page 68-70 as homework.
Extended Activity: Instruct students to measure the length and width of their room at home and write it down in their notebooks. Ask them what will be the units of this length?

## Lesson 2: Mass (g and kg)

## Objectives

Enable students to:

- understand the concept of measurement of mass
- add and subtract different units of mass


## Students' Learning Outcomes

The students will be able to:

- measure mass of different objects
- understand g and kg as units of measurement of mass and their conversion
- add and subtract different units of mass

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
1 \mathrm{~cm}=\frac{1}{100} \mathrm{~m} & 1 \mathrm{~km}=1000 \mathrm{~m} \\
1 \mathrm{~m}=100 \mathrm{~cm} & 1 \mathrm{~m}=\frac{1}{1000}
\end{array}
$$




$$
\begin{aligned}
& 3 \mathrm{~m}+50 \mathrm{~cm}=3 \mathrm{~m} 50 \mathrm{~cm} \\
&=350 \mathrm{~cm} \\
& 2 \mathrm{~km}+100 \mathrm{~m}=2 \mathrm{~km} 100 \mathrm{~m}=2100 \mathrm{~m}
\end{aligned}
$$



$$
\begin{aligned}
& 9 \mathrm{~m} 80 \mathrm{~cm} \quad 3 \mathrm{~m} 30 \mathrm{~cm} \\
& \frac{-2 \mathrm{~m} \mathrm{50} \mathrm{~cm}}{7 \mathrm{~m} \mathrm{3} \mathrm{~cm}} \quad+\frac{+2 \mathrm{~m} \mathrm{90cm}}{6 \mathrm{~m} \mathrm{20} \mathrm{~cm}}
\end{aligned}
$$

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$$

## Start

Ask students to recall the method of measuring mass of an object. Explain that the mass of any object is measured using a weighing scale and its measuring units are kilogram and gram with kg being the bigger unit and g being the smaller. Ask students the type of weighing balances they have seen. Explain that we can only estimate how heavy or light a thing is but can never tell exactly its mass. For exact measurements, weighing balances are used.

## Main

Place a small flat sharpener on the front desk and place the center point of the ruler over that sharpener. The ruler is now balanced. Now take two erasers and place one eraser at one end of the ruler. The ruler will lose the balance and tilt towards one side. Place another eraser at another end of the ruler and the ruler gains back its balance. Explain students that this is how weighing balances work in which already know masses are placed in one arm and the other arm is balanced by putting mass in other. However, digital weighing balances work on different principles. Explain the units of masses, kg and g , and their conversion. State that: $1 \mathrm{~kg}=1000 \mathrm{~g}$.
Explain that addition and subtraction of masses in kg and g is carried out in the similar way as length. Both kg and g are added separately in their columns and when the sum of the g column exceeds 999 , it is carried over to the kg column as 1 kg .

| 5 kg 850 g |
| ---: |
| $-\quad 2 \mathrm{~kg} \mathrm{400g}$ |
| 3 kg 450 g | | 12 kg 700 g |
| ---: |
| $+\quad 5 \mathrm{~kg} 900 \mathrm{~g}$ |

## Plenary

Explain that weighing balances are of various ranges depending on their applications. State that the weighing balance at a rice selling shop may have a range up to 100 kg whereas the weighing balance at a jewelers shop may have a range up to 25 g . Ask students to do exercise on page 71-73 as homework.
Extended Activity: Ask students to measure their own weight on a weighing machine after every 15 days and note it down. Ask them to find on internet or from their elders whether they are overweight or underweight based on their body mass index. Instruct them to adjust their diet and exercise accordingly.


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\begin{array}{r}
12 \mathrm{~kg} \mathrm{700g} \quad \begin{array}{r}
5 \mathrm{~kg} 850 \mathrm{~g} \\
+5 \mathrm{~kg} 900 \mathrm{~g} \\
\hline 8 \mathrm{~kg} 600 \mathrm{~g}
\end{array} \quad \underline{-2 \mathrm{~kg} 400 \mathrm{~g}} \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

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## Lesson 3: Capacity ( $l$ and $m l$ )

## Objectives

Enable students to:

- understand the concept of measurement of capacity
- add and subtract different units of capacity


## Students' Learning Outcomes

The students will be able to:

- measure capacities of different containers
- understand litre $(l)$ and millilitre $(m l)$ as units of capacity and their conversion into each other
- add and subtract different units of capacity


## Start

State that the capacity is defined as the amount of liquid that a container can contain. Explain that container can be of different shapes and sizes. Give examples that a small juice box and soft drink bottles are also containers whereas the huge water tanks at our homes is also an example of a container. State that there are standard units to measure the capacity of a container.

## Main

Explain that we have calibrated containers to measure the amount of liquid. Give example that when we go to a milk shop, the shopkeeper uses a bigger container to transfer milk to the packet when asked for 1 litre of milk and uses a smaller container when asked for half litre of milk. State that these containers are marked with values to hold the said amount of liquid. Explain that some containers are marked from 0 to different ranges to get the desired capacity. Show a measuring cylinder or a beaker from the laboratory if available and show the markings on that measuring cylinder. Explain that the unit for capacity measurement is litre ( $l$ ) but smaller unit is also used for small capacity measurements and is called millilitre ( $m l$ ). Ask them to remember bigger and smaller units of capacity.
Show the addition of capacity in the same manner as of length and mass.

$$
\begin{array}{r}
35 l 600 \mathrm{ml} \\
-\quad 16 \mathrm{l} \mathrm{400} \mathrm{ml} \\
\hline 19 \mathrm{l} 200 \mathrm{ml}
\end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r}
124 \mathrm{l} 850 \mathrm{ml} \\
+\quad 15 \mathrm{l} 550 \mathrm{ml} \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$





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$$
11=1000 \mathrm{ml} \quad 1 \mathrm{ml}=1 / 10001
$$




Explain that when $m l$ exceeds 999 in its own column, it is carried over as $1 l$ to the $l$ column and the remainder is written in the $m l$ column.

## Plenary

Explain students that it is difficult to measure the capacity of irregular containers. Hence the marked containers are usually of same shapes. State that capacity is closely related to the concept of volume which will be studied later. Ask students to do exercise on page 74-76 as homework.
Extended Activity: Ask students to fill a bucket with water at home. Now start filling $1 l$ empty soft drink bottles with water from bucket. Explain that the number of bottles filled will be the capacity of the bucket.

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\end{aligned}
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& \text { كر آ }
\end{aligned}
$$

## UNIT

## 5

## Time (pages 77-86)

## Unit Overview

This unit introduces time and calendar. It introduces time expressed in both hours and minutes. This unit enables students to tell time using both analog and digital clocks as well as in a.m. and p.m. The unit moves on to the addition and subtraction of time in whole hours and involves exercises related to word problems of addition and subtraction of time. The unit progresses to the solar calendar and gets students acquainted with the name of the months and the number of days in each month and year.

## Lesson 1: Time

## Objectives

Enable students to:

- understand the concept of hours and minutes
- add and subtract units of time


## Students' Learning Outcomes

The students will be able to:

- read time from an analog and digital clock
- read time in hours and minutes
- add and subtract time in hours and minutes
- differentiate between a.m. and p.m.


## Start

Show the students a clock. Count the hours and the minutes. Explain that the bigger hand shows the minutes and the smaller shows hours. State that when the shorter hand completes two rotations around the clock, it shows that one day has passed which consist of 24 hours. When the longer hand completes one rotation around the clock, it shows that one hour has passed.

## Main

Explain that each number on the clock represents 5 minutes for the longer hand and 1 hour for the shorter hand whereas the smaller markings between the numbers represent 1 minute each.






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Write 1 minute $=60$ seconds $\quad 1$ hour $=60$ minutes
To change hours into minutes and minutes into seconds multiply each by 60 . To change seconds into minutes and minutes into hours divide each by 60 .
So, to read the time, we should see the number towards which the shorter hand is pointing. This represents the hour. Next we see the seconds hand and see which number that hand is pointing to. Multiply that number by 5 to represent it in minutes. Example:


In the above clock, the hour hand is pointing between 7 so the hour is simply 7. Next, the minute hand is pointing at 5 . To find the minutes, we multiply 5 by $5 ; 5 \times 5=25$ minutes Therefore the time represented on the clock is 7 hour and 25 minutes.
Explain that the method shown above is to read the time from an analog clock.
We can read the time from a digital clock as well. The time in the digital clock is represented as follows:

## 9:30

Here the number before the colon (:) represents the hour and the number after the colon represents the minutes. So the time over here is 9 hour and 30 minutes which is simply read as nine thirty.
Explain that since two complete rotations of the hour hand complete a day, therefore we need to differentiate between hours in the morning and hours in the evening. Explain that a.m. and p.m. are used for this purpose, a.m. is used to represent the time between $12 \mathrm{o}^{\prime}$ clock at midnight till $12 \mathrm{o}^{\prime}$ clock in the afternoon whereas p.m. is used to represent the time between 12 o' clock in the afternoon till $12 o^{\prime}$ clock at midnight. Do exercise on page 78-81 in classroom.
Explain that the addition and subtraction of time in hours is done in a similar manner as the simple addition and subtraction is done:

| 11 hours |
| ---: |
| $-\quad 5$ hours |
| 6 hours | | 8 hours |
| ---: |
| +3 hours |



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## Plenary

Instruct students that a.m. and p.m. should be used to avoid any ambiguity. It is mainly used to differentiate between morning and evening times. State that it is easier to read time from the digital clocks. Spend 2-3 lessons on this topic. Ask students to do exercise on page 81-83 as homework.
Extended Activity: Ask students to go to their house roof on a Sunday morning in the supervision of some elder and place a small pole in a vertical position tied in the middle of the roof. The place should be under direct sunlight. Ask them to observe the shadow of that pole. Ask them to observe the shadow of the same pole later in the afternoon. Explain that this movement of shadow was used in ancient times to predict time according to the movement of sun. Ask students to do self-study about this thing.

## Lesson 2: Calendar

## Objectives

Enable students to understand the concept of days, months and years.

## Students' Learning Outcomes

The students will be able to:

- tell the name of the months
- identify the number of days in each month, week and year


## Start

Initiate the discussion by recalling from previous lesson that 24 hours make 1 day. Explain that as the daily events repeat itself after every 24 hours, similarly days also observe a pattern and repeat themselves. These patterns are classified into weeks, months and years.

## Main

Explain that a week consists of 7 days. Write the name of the days on the board. Ask students what comes after Sunday? Explain that a whole week is completed and another week starts from Monday again. Similarly there are 30-31 days in a month. Show the students a year calendar. Write the names of the months. Show them the number of days in different months. Ask them which is the shortest month?





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Revise the names of the months.
Tell them the names of the current solar and the lunar month. Explain that a solar year is made up of 12 months or 365 days.
Teach students to write the date in different ways.
Date / Month / Year
252018
Write these facts on board and ask students to memorise them:
One week $=7$ days
One year $=12$ months
One year $=365$ days
One month $=28,30$ or 31 days
One month $=4$ weeks
One year $=52$ weeks

## Plenary

Instruct students to memorise the name of all months and the number of days in each month. Ask students how old are they? Advise them to answer in both years and months. Ask students to do exercise on page 85-86 as homework.
Extended Activity: Ask students to see a lunar calendar if available at home. Ask them to learn the names of the months of a lunar calendar and also the dates of lunar calendars associated to religious festivals. Instruct them to compare both the calendars and find out by how many days is the lunar calendar shorter than the solar one?

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\end{aligned}
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& \text { 02/05/2018 }
\end{aligned}
$$

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& \text { ايكس } \\
& \text { اكيكّبين } \\
& \text { اكيك } \\
& \text { 远 } 52=\text { ايكس } \\
& \text { طصل كروه }
\end{aligned}
$$

## UNIT

## 6

## Geometry (pages 87-93)

## Unit Overview:

This unit introduces basic geometrical features including point, line, ray, and line segment. This unit further introduces various shapes and how they are identified by their sides. It also highlights circle and circle properties. This unit introduces the concept of perimeter and helps students identify perimeter of various shapes and objects.

## Lesson: Lines, Shapes and Circle Properties

## Objectives

## Enable students to:

- understand the concept of point, ray, line, and line segment
- be familiar with different shapes and their properties
- identify perimeter as a geometric property


## Students' Learning Outcomes

The students will be able to:

- differentiate between point, line, ray, and line segment
- identify different shapes and their sides
- learn and apply the circle properties
- find the perimeter of various shapes and figures


## Start

Mark a point on board. Explain that point is represented by a simple dot and is used to mark an exact position. State that when many points combine, they form a line. Explain that a line is a continuous sequence of infinite points and extends in both the directions. Make a line on board with help of many points. Explain that ray only has one starting point and extends in the other direction infinitely. State that as sun rays emerge from sun and travels indefinitely, similarly geometrical ray has only one starting point. Explain that a line segment is a part of line marked by end points. Ask students to study page 87 and 88 in the book.










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## Main

Draw a line XY on the board.
Make two points A and B on it. Explain that AB is a line segment or a part of a straight line XY.


Show the students a scale marked in centimetres. Explain that the markings represent centimetres. Teach them how to use a scale to measure line segments.
Draw a triangle, a square and a rectangle and explain that these are closed figures bounded by line segments. Explain that these figures are enclosed by sides. Square, rectangle and all other quadrilaterals have 4 sides while triangle has 3 sides. A circle on other hand has only 1 curved side.
Draw a circle on board. Mark the centre of the circle, its radius, diameter, and circumference. Explain each term by pointing to it on board. Explain that the main thing required to draw a circle is radius. State that radius is half of diameter and the diameter divides the circle in half.
Explain that the perimeter is the outer boundary of any shape or object. Draw a triangle on board. Now place the marker at any point on the triangle's edge and start moving the marker along the edge until it comes to the starting point again. Explain that this distance covered around a figure is called its perimeter. State that the perimeter of a circle is called circumference.

## Plenary

Explain that all the shapes have their unique properties which are identified and calculated in different ways. State that the method of calculating the circumference and perimeter will be studied later. Spend 3 lectures on this lesson covering each topic in detail. Ask students to do exercise on page 92-93 as homework.





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 <br> \section*{UNIT <br> \section*{UNIT <br> <br> Data <br> <br> Data <br> <br> Representation <br> <br> Representation <br> 7}

## Unit Overview:

This unit covers very basic data representation techniques including picture graphs. It enables students to organize raw data in a tabular or organised form and then represent that data in the form of picture graphs. This unit helps students to interpret different picture graphs and complete these graphs from the data present.

## Lesson: Picture Graphs

## Objectives

Enable students to draw and interpret pictographs.

## Students' Learning Outcomes

The students will be able to:

- represent data in the form of a picture graph
- interpret the information in a picture graph


## Start

Count the number of boys and girls in the class. Represent this information on the board.
Explain that the information in the form of numbers is called data. We can make a table like this.

| Students | Numbers |
| :---: | :---: |
| Girls | 10 |
| Boys | 8 |

We can represent this information in a picture graph.
Draw the picture graph on board representing this information.

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| 10 | U |
| 8 | ( |





## Picture Graph



## MAIN

In the above pictograph, a single girl is represented by a' and a single boy is represented by a ' 2 .
Explain that the same information can be represented in the form of a bar graph. Mark the numbers zero to ten on the vertical line.
Write boys and girls on the horizontal line, and plot a bar graph of the boys and girls in the class like this:
We can read the graph which tells us exactly how many boys and girls there are in the class. It also tells us which group is bigger and by how much.


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## Plenary

Conclude that there are several other ways to represent data but pictograph is a very basic one. Explain that these graphs are very helpful when dealing with large amounts of data. Ask students to do exercise on page 95-97 as homework.
Extended Activity: Ask students to inquire from every person in their home that how many pair of shoes they have. Instruct them to represent this information in form of a pictograph along with their sibling names.






## Answer

## Unit 1: Numbers

## Page No. 2

1. $202,203,204,205,206,207,208$ 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908
2. $933,943,953,963,973$

938, 948, 958, 968, 978
939, 949, 959, 969, 979
3. $1001,1002,1003,1004,1005,1006,1007,1008,1009,1010,1011,1012,1013$, $1014,1015,1016,1017,1018,1019,1020,1021,1022,1023,1024,1025,1026$, $1027,1028,1029,1030,1031,1032,1033,1034,1035,1036,1037,1038,1039$, 1040, 1041, 1042, 1043, 1044, 1045, 1046, 1047, 1048, 1049, 1050, 1051, 1052, $1053,1054,1055,1056,1057,1058,1059,1060,1061,1062,1063,1064,1065$, 1066, 1067, 1068, 1069, 1070, 1071, 1072, 1073, 1074, 1075, 1076, 1077, 1078, $1079,1080,1081,1082,1083,1084,1085,1086,1087,1088,1089,1090,1091$, 1092, 1093, 1094, 1095, 1096, 1097, 1098, 1099

2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099

8001, 8002, 8003, 8004, 8005, 8006, 8007, 8008, 8009, 8010, 8011, 8012, 8013, $8014,8015,8016,8017,8018,8019,8020,8021,8022,8023,8024,8025,8026$, $8027,8028,8029,8030,8031,8032,8033,8034,8035,8036,8037,8038,8039$, 8040, 8041, 8042, 8043, 8044, 8045, 8046, 8047, 8048, 8049, 8050, 8051, 8052, 8053, 8054, 8055, 8056, 8057, 8058, 8059, 8060, 8061, 8062, 8063, 8064, 8065, 8066, 8067, 8068, 8069, 8070, 8071, 8072, 8073, 8074, 8075, 8076, 8077, 8078, 8079, 8080, 8081, 8082, 8083, 8084, 8085, 8086, 8087, 8088, 8089, 8090, 8091, 8092, 8093, 8094, 8095, 8096, 8097, 8098, 8099
9001, 9002, 9003, 9004, 9005, 9006, 9007, 9008, 9009, 9010, 9011, 9012, 9013, 9014, 9015, 9016, 9017, 9018, 9019, 9020, 9021, 9022, 9023, 9024, 9025, 9026, 9027, 9028, 9029, 9030, 9031, 9032, 9033, 9034, 9035, 9036, 9037, 9038, 9039,

9040, 9041, 9042, 9043, 9044, 9045, 9046, 9047, 9048, 9049, 9050, 9051, 9052 , 9053, 9054,
9055, 9056, 9057, 9058, 9059, 9060, 9061, 9062, 9063, 9064, 9065, 9066, 9067, 9068, 9069, 9070, 9071, 9072, 9073, 9074, 9075, 9076, 9077, 9078, 9079, 9080, 9081, 9082, 9083, 9084, 9085, 9086, 9087, 9088, 9089, 9090, 9091, 9092, 9093, 9094, 9095, 9096, 9097, 9098, 9099
4. $1100,1101,1102,1103,1104,1105,1106,1107,1108,1109,1110,1111,1112,1113$, $1114,1115,1116,1117,1118,1119,1120,1121,1122,1123,1124,1125,1126,1127$, $1128,1129,1130,1131,1132,1133,1134,1135,1136,1137,1138,1139,1140,1141$, $1142,1143,1144,1145,1146,1147,1148,1149,1150,1151,1152,1153,1154,1155$, $1156,1157,1158,1159,1160,1161,1162,1163,1164,1165,1166,1167,1168,1169$, $1170,1171,1172,1173,1174,1175,1176,1177,1178,1179,1180,1181,1182,1183$, $1184,1185,1186,1187,1188,1189,1190,1191,1192,1193,1194,1195,1196,1197$, 1198, 1199
$1600,1601,1602,1603,1604,1605,1606,1607,1608,1609,1610,1611,1612$, $1613,1614,1615,1616,1617,1618,1619,1620,1621,1622,1623,1624,1625$, $1626,1627,1628,1629,1630,1631,1632,1633,1634,1635,1636,1637,1638$, $1639,1640,1641,1642,1643,1644,1645,1646,1647,1648,1649,1650,1651,1652$, 1653, 1654, 1655, 1656, 1657, 1658, 1659, 1660, 1661, 1662, 1663, 1664, 1665, 1666, $1667,1668,1669,1670,1671,1672,1673,1674,1675,1676,1677,1678,1679,1680$, 1681, 1682, 1683, 1684, 1685, 1686, 1687, 1688, 1689, 1690, 1691, 1692, 1693, 1694, 1695, 1696, 1697, 1698, 1699
1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998,1999

9100, 9101, 9102,9103, 9104, 9105, 9106, 9107, 9108, 9109,9110, 9111, 9112, 9113 , 9114,9115, 9116, 9117, 9118,9119, 9120, 9121, 9122,9123, 9124, 9125, 9126, 9127, $9128,9129,9130,9131,9132,9133,9134,9135,9136,9137,9138,9139,9140,9141$, $9142,9143,9144,9145,9146,9147,9148,9149,9150,9151,9152,9153,9154,9155$, $9156,9157,9158,9159,9160,9161,9162,9163,9164,9165,9166,9167,9168,9169$, 9170, 9171, 9172,9173, 9174, 9175, 9176, 9177, 9178, 9179, 9180,9181, 9182, 9183 , 9184, 9185, 9186, 9187, 9188, 9189, 9190,9191, 9192, 9193, 9194, 9195, 9196, 9197, 9198, 9199
9900, 9901, $9902,9903,9904,9905,9906,9907,9908,9909,9910,9911,9912,9913$, 9914, 9915, 9916, 9917, 9918,9919, 9920, 9921, 9922, 9923, 9924, 9925, 9926, 9927,
$9928,9929,9930,9931,9932,9933,9934,9935,9936,9937,9938,9939,9940,9941$,
$9942,9943,9944,9945,9946,9947,9948,9949,9950,9951,9952,9953,9954,9955$,
$9956,9957,9958,9959,9960,9961,9962,9963,9964,9965,9966,9967,9968,9969$,
$9970,9971,9972,9973,9974,9975,9976,9977,9978,9979,9980,9981,9982,9983$,
$9984,9985,9986,9987,9988,9989,990,9991,9992,9993,9994,9995,9996,9997$,
9998,9999
5. $41,51,61,71$

42, 52, 62, 72
43, 53, 63, 73
44, 54, 64, 74
45, 55, 65, 75
46, 56, 66, 76
47, 57, 67, 77
48, 58, 68, 78
49, 59, 69, 79
Page No. 3

1. Forty one thousand, eight hundred and twenty one
2. One lac, eighty five thousand, eight hundred and sixty five

Lacs T Th Th H T U
3. Two lacs, thirty one thousand, six hundred and nine
4. Five lacs, fifty five thousand, Seven hundred and thirty two

|  | 4 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 1 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 5 |
| 2 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 9 |
| 5 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 2 |
| 3 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| 5 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 |

5. Three lacs, forty thousand, four hundred and twenty one
6. Five lacs, thirty one thousand, seven hundred
7. One lac and seventy

Page No. 4
2. fifty thousand
5. five hundred thousand
3. five units
4. five tens
6. five thousand

36,384
5,05,912
1,57,086
4,00,000
37,630 37,650
64,238 64,338

1,05,715 1,06,715
25,089 26,089
1,23,742 1,33,742
4,30,894 5,30,894

Page No. 5

| Number | Lacs | T Th | Th | H | T | U |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $1,28,469$ | 1 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 6 | 9 |
| $2,43,535$ | 2 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 5 |
| $6,20,000$ | 6 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $4,00,000$ | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $3,02,002$ | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |

1. 969 Nine hundred and sixty nine

509 Five hundred and nine
87,679 Eighty seven thousand, six hundred and seventy nine
7,609 Seven thousand, six hundred and nine
5,076 Five thousand and seventy six
8,809 Eight thousand, eight hundred and nine
13,786 Thirteen thousand, seven hundred and eighty six
8,979 Eight thousand, nine hundred and seventy nine
47,076 Forty seven thousand and seventy six
2. $745 \quad 1,232 \quad 8,684 \quad 977 \quad 79,204 \quad 30,049 \quad 14,984$

Page No. 6

| 1. 34,352 | $2,43,529$ | $4,43,529$ | $5,43,529$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2. $4,21,107$ | $4,21,207$ | $4,28,107$ | $4,28,207$ |
| 3. $4,53,246$ | $4,53,446$ | $4,53,646$ | $4,53,746$ |
| 4. $3,62,825$ | $3,65,825$ | $3,67,825$ | $3,68,825$ |
| 5. $3,62,850$ | $3,72,850$ | $3,82,850$ | $3,92,850$ |

## Page No. 7

| 1. 859 | 842 | 456 | 291 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2. 753 | 543 | 281 | 123 |  |
| 3. 9,344 | 9,343 | 1,346 | 1,344 |  |
| 4. $3,64,500$ | $3,64,002$ | $3,04,502$ | $3,00,572$ |  |
| 5. $2,78,902$ | $2,78,052$ | $2,70,952$ | $2,08,952$ |  |
| 6. $4,28,586$ | $4,28,576$ | $4,28,566$ | $4,28,536$ |  |
| 7. $2,34,627$ | $2,34,617$ | $2,34,527$ | $2,34,517$ |  |

Page No. 9

| 1. 78 | 2. 604 | 3. 49 | 69 | 84 | 94 |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 60 | 878 | 10 | 49 | 59 | 70 |
| 401 | 8,145 | 167 | 341 | 739 | 809 |
| 456 | 7,647 | 234 | 432 | 734 | 997 |

Page No. 19

| Arabic numeral | 1 | 5 | 10 | 20 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Roman numeral | I | V | X | XX |

2. I
XI XV XVII XIX
3. $3 \quad 5 \quad 7 \quad 9$
$\begin{array}{llll}14 & 16 & 18 & 20\end{array}$
4. F T

T F
5. II, III, V, VI, VIIII, IX, XII XIV, XVI, XVII, XVIII, XX
T F
F T

## Unit 2: Number Operations

Page No. 21

| $8+3=11$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 13 | $4+9=13$ |  |
| 12 | $7+5=12$ |  |
| 12 | $6+6=12$ |  |
| 15 | $8+7=15$ |  |
| 12 | $3+9=12$ |  |
| 13 | $9+4=13$ |  |
| 10 | $2+8=10$ |  |
| 18 | $9+9=18$ |  |
|  | $6+5$ | $2+6+$ |
| $2+$ | $(6+5)$ | $(2+6)$ |
|  | $11=13$ | $8+5=$ |
|  | $2+4$ | $8+2+$ |
| $8+$ | $(2+4)$ | $(8+2)+$ |
| $8+$ | $6=14$ | $10+4=$ |
| $3+$ | $7+9$ | $3+7+$ |
|  | $(7+9)$ | $(3+7)+$ |
|  | $16=19$ | $10+9=$ |

Page No. 22
Missing number

|  |  | 7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 9 | 7 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8 | 7 | 8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | 4 | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 | 9 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8 | 3 | 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 36 | 46 | 49 | 39 | 46 | 49 | 47 | 49 | 48 | 48 | 45 |

Page No. 23
39, 478, 1377, 40356, 42325
76, 114, 2490, 74661, 78472
280, 338, 4358, 12308, 23476
1424, 3463, 4052, 25610, 26634
Page No. 24

| 1. 865 | 2. 574 | 3. 834 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 4. 457 | 5. 255 | 6.949 |
| 7. 988 | 8.777 | 9.949 |
|  | 578 |  |
| 545 | 447 |  |
| 676 | 848 |  |
| 605 | 967 |  |
| 955 | 366 |  |

Page No. 25

| 4889 | 3868 | 6996 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2997 | 4969 | 5898 |
| 5787 | 8495 | 5975 |

Page No. 26
$10271110 \quad 1221$
$871 \quad 921 \quad 1486$

11971083665
Page No. 27
$\begin{array}{llll}14143 & 8691 & 13443 & 11143\end{array}$
$13344 \quad 1444313322 \quad 12522$
$9943 \quad 7999 \quad 8414 \quad 9220$
$15,500 \quad 16,334$
18,765 18,248
$11,401 \quad 14,182$
14,494 17,331
17,127 18,220
Page Nos. 28-29
Word Problems

1. 314 kilometres
2. Rs 495
3. Rs 1554
4. 332 passengers
5. 1382 students
6. 1547 students
7. 777 apples
8. 10923 trees

Page No. 30
Riddle

sum of numbers in each row $=15$
sum of numbers in each column $=15$
sum of of the number in two diagonal $=15$

Page No. 31

1. $35 \quad 33 \quad 44$
$\begin{array}{lll}66 & 75 & 10\end{array}$
2. $21 \quad 13 \quad 43$
$56 \quad 6269$
3. 245373593
$\begin{array}{lll}684 & 776 & 421\end{array}$
4. 242320563
$\begin{array}{lll}765 & 832 & 398\end{array}$
5. $631 \quad 244 \quad 213$
$\begin{array}{lll}745 & 653 & 0\end{array}$

Page No. 32

| 91,311 | 82,125 | 55754 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 42,311 | 80534 | 33,210 |
| 35,106 | 51,664 | 56,211 |
| 60735 | 84,153 | 71,134 |

Page No. 33

| 24,128 | 51,129 | 43,154 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 42,082 | 32,843 | 22,711 |
| 28,568 | 29,212 | 81,716 |
| 52,174 | 55,713 | 51,288 |

Page No. 34

## Word Problems

1. 409 girls
2. Rs 283
3. 157 birds
4. 1158 books
5. Rs 12,071
6. Rs 11,782
7. Rs 20,128
8. Rs 40,792

Page No. 36
0
$6 \quad 6 \times 1=6$
$16 \quad 4 \times 4=16$
$0 \quad 0 \times 0=0$
$20 \quad 4 \times 5=20$
$248 \times 3=24$
$54 \quad 6 \times 9=54$
$328 \times 4=32$
$14 \quad 7 \times 2=14$
$183 \times 6=18$
$9 \quad 6 \quad 4$
35
100
342
$9 \quad 8 \quad 4$
$9 \quad 8 \quad 4$

Page No. 37

| 24 | 42 | 96 | 48 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 28 | 46 | 39 | 66 |
| 93 | 64 | 84 | 69 |

Page No. 38

| 95 | 132 | 192 | 180 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 558 | 275 | 448 | 747 |
| 460 | 510 | 147 | 296 |

Page No. 39

| 312 | 735 | 1944 | 756 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

$\begin{array}{llll}1688 & 2212 & 1065 & 516\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llll}1488 & 3123 & 2045 & 1050\end{array}$

## Page No. 40

$30 \quad 100$
$21 \quad 24$
$54 \quad 24$
Page No. 41-42
Word Problems

1. Rs 60
2. Rs 108
3. Rs 133
4. Rs 10
5. 990 kilometres
6. 600 kilometres
7. 608 cars
8. 136 balls

## Page No. 45

| 23 | 12 | 11 | 43 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

$\begin{array}{llll}32 & 11 & 32 & 41\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llll}11 & 11 & 12 & 10\end{array}$
Page No. 46
$\begin{array}{lll}211 & 101 & 234\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lll}421 & 232 & 111\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lll}122 & 121 & 212\end{array}$
Page No. 47
2 R1 1R2
1 R 2 R 1
2 R1 3R1
1 R 3 2R2
2 R 1 R 1
1 R 1 R 1

Page No. 48

| 14 R 1 | 30 R 1 | 11 R 2 | 11 R 3 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 44 R 1 | 11 R 3 | 22 R 1 | 22 R 1 |
| 22 R 1 | 14 R 2 | 14 R 1 | 28 R 1 |

Page No. 49
82 R $3 \quad 60$ R $5 \quad 83$ R 1
53 R 325 R $1 \quad 41 \mathrm{R} 8$
74 R $1 \quad 160$ R $5 \quad 115$ R 4
175 R 253 R $4 \quad 120$ R 1
Page No. 50

## Word Problems

1. Rs 10
2. 40 kilometres
3. Rs 15
4. Rs 120
5. 100 books
6. 24 eggs

## Unit 3: Fractions

Page No. 52

1. Numerator

Denominator
2
3
4
5
6

4
5
2. $\frac{4}{7} \quad \frac{5}{8} \quad \frac{6}{7} \quad \frac{2}{5} \quad \frac{1}{6}$
3. $\frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{3} \frac{2}{5} \quad \frac{1}{4}$

$$
\frac{1}{8} \quad \frac{5}{6} \quad \frac{5}{6} \frac{5}{8}
$$

4. 




Page No. 55

$$
\begin{array}{lll}
\frac{2}{4} & \frac{3}{6} & \frac{4}{8} \\
\frac{2}{10} & \frac{3}{15} & \frac{4}{20} \\
\frac{6}{8} & \frac{9}{12} & \frac{12}{16} \\
\frac{10}{12} & \frac{15}{14} & \frac{20}{24}
\end{array}
$$

Page No. 57

$$
\begin{array}{lll}
< & < & = \\
< & < & < \\
= & > & <
\end{array}
$$

Page No. 59
$\frac{4}{5} \quad \frac{7}{9}$
$\frac{5}{6} \quad \frac{5}{8}$
$\frac{3}{7} \quad \frac{3}{5}$
$\frac{5}{6} \quad \frac{6}{7}$
$\frac{7}{8} \quad \frac{4}{5}$

Page No. 62
$\frac{2}{5} \quad \frac{1}{5}$
$\frac{1}{7} \quad \frac{1}{4}$
$\frac{1}{9} \quad \frac{1}{6}$
$\frac{3}{9} \quad \frac{6}{9}$

## Unit 4: Measurement

Page No. 64
$\begin{array}{lllll}500 & 800 & 400 & 700 & 200\end{array}$
Page No. 65
$\begin{array}{lllll}515 & 640 & 436 & 332 & 710\end{array}$
3 m 22 cm
5 m 84 cm
6 m 00 cm
1 m 29 cm
7 m 3 cm
Page No. 66
Word Problems

1. 5 m 95 cm
2. 5 m 75 cm
3. 4 m 55 cm
4. 2 mbcm
5. 16 cm

Page No. 67

1. 48000 m

10000 m
10000 m
15000 m
25000 m
2. 1 km 369 m

4 km 563 m
2 km 877 m
8 km 302 m
1 km 987 m

Page No. 68

| 8250 m | 16400 m | 100001 m | 21998 m | 18343 m |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 37121 m | 52105 m | 146258 m | 79100 m | 208678 m |

Page No. 69

1. 9 km 78 m
2. 1 km 1 m 65 km 3 m

7 km 71 m
6 km 25 m
9 km 118 m
12 km 12 m 11 km

46 km 77 m 1 km 28 m

Page No. 70
Word Problems

1. 761 km
2. 1 km 50 m
3. 490000 m
4. 17 km
5. Saeed
6. 5000 m

Page No. 71
Page No. 72
5200 g
3 kg 502 g
7100 g
2050 g
6700 g
5 kg 100 g
6 kg 496 g

8800 g
2 kg 14 g

4950 g

1. 6 kg 80 g
2. 3 kg 21 g

92 kg 97 g
30 kg 80 g
137 kg 160 g
57 kg 83 g

Page No. 73
Word Problems

1. 7 kg 370 g
2. 14 kg 700 g
3. 2 kg 150 g
4. 3 kg 950 g

Page No. 74

1. 3000 ml

4350 ml
5135 ml
6100 ml
7450 ml
2. $1 l 590 \mathrm{ml}$

21620 ml
31650 ml 41250 ml 51465 ml

Page No. 75

1. 1717 ml
2. 3118 ml

37169 ml
721132 ml
46180 ml
52190 ml

2313 ml
Page No. 76
Word Problems

1. 91630 ml
2. 11150 ml
3. 1001925 ml
4. 551750 ml
5. 71350 ml

## Unit 5: Time

Page No. 79
5 minutes past $10 \quad$ 10:05
25 minutes past $6 \quad$ 6:25
40 minutes past $2 \quad$ 2:40


Page No. 80

1. 120 minutes
2. 300 minutes
3. 360 minutes
4. 420 minutes
Five twenty five Four twenty Ten thirty
5. 01:30
07:00
09:35
11:45

Page No. 81
a.m.
p.m.
p.m.
p.m.
p.m.

Page No. 82
12 hours, 10 hours, 8 hours, 17 hours, 24 hours, 15 hours

## Word Problems

1. 5 hours
2. 1 hour
3. 4 hours
4. 6:30 p.m.
5. 5 hours

Page No. 83
2 hours, 11 hours, 6 hours, 6 hours, 22 hours, 18 hours
Word Problems

1. 1 hour
2. 3 hours
3. 2 hours

Page No. 85

1. 124
$52 \quad 7$
365
2. January, March, May, July, August, October, December
3. April, June, September, November
4. February 28

Page No. 86
14 days 28 days 42 days 60 days 150 days 730 days 1095 days Lunar Calendar

1. Muharram
2. Rajab
3. Safar
4. Shaban
5. Rabi-ul-Awwal
6. Ramazan
7. Rabi-us-Sani
8. Shawwal
9. Jamadi-ul-Awal
10. Ziquad
11. Jamadi-us-Sani
12. Zil Hajj

29 or 30 new moon

## Unit 6: Geometry

Page No. 89

1. 3

4
4
1


## Unit 7: Data Representation

Page No. 95
Sunday
3
Wednesday
7
4
3
Friday and Saturday

## Teacher's Note

## Teacher's Note

