



पुर्णमा International School
Shree Swaminarayan Gurukul, Zundal

Grade - V
Maths
Specimen
copy
Year 21-22

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Chapter – 1

The Fish tale



Key Points To Remember

- Introduction
- Write the numbers in Indian system.
- Write the number names in international system
- Write the place value of the underlined digits according to Indian style.
- Solve the following and estimate the sum to nearest hundred.
- Fill in the blanks.
- Look at the table and calculate the following.
- Word problem
- Activity



❖ **Introduction**

- Grouping of number is always done from right to left.
- Indian style –

Crores		Lakhs		Thousands		Ones			Period
TC	C	TL	L	TTH	Th	H	T	O	Place

17,25,60,568 – Seventeen crores twenty five lakhs sixty thousands five hundreds sixty eight.

- The international system can have upto three digits in each group, namely, the ones group, thousands group, the millions group, etc.

International place value chart

Millions			Thousands			Ones		
Hundred Million	Ten Million	Million	Hundred Thousands	Ten Thousands	Thousands	Hundred	Tens	Ones
100,000,000	10,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	10,000	1,000	100	10	1

- Example: 253,068,896

Two hundreds fifty three millions sixty eight thousand eight hundreds ninety six.

❖ **Write the numbers in Indian system:**

- 1) Eighty crores forty eight lakhs fifty thousands seven hundreds four. **80,48,50,704**
- 2) Seven crores nineteen lakhs one thousand eight hundreds twenty nine. **7,19,01,829**
- 3) Four crores fifty lakhs thirty one thousands sixty five. **4,50,31,065**
- 4) Two crores eighty nine lakhs nine thousands four hundreds twenty. **2,89,90,420**
- 5) Forty five lakhs ninety five thousands and eighty two. **45,95,082**

❖ **Write the number name in international system:**

- a) 52,738,206 – **Fifty two millions seven hundred thirty eight thousands two hundred six.**

- b) 290,220,540 – **Two hundreds ninety millions two hundreds twenty thousands five hundreds forty.**
- c) 660,001,973 – **Six hundreds sixty millions one thousand nine hundreds seventy three.**
- d) 833,074,006 – **Eight hundreds thirty three millions seventy four thousands and six.**
- e) 345,697- **Three hundreds forty five six hundreds ninety seven.**

❖ **Write the place values of the underlined digits on the base of Indian system:**

- a) 8,52,61,962 = **5000000 or 5 ten lakhs.**
- b) 4,92,06,598 = **200000 or 2 lakhs.**
- c) 17,04,92,580 = **70000000 or 7 crores.**
- d) 7,41,82,098 = **80000 or 8 ten thousands.**
- e) 36,89,75,617 = **300000000 or 3 ten crores.**

❖ **Solve the following and estimate the sum to nearest hundred :**

- a) $68945 + 20108 = \underline{89053}$ Estimated sum= **89100.**
- b) $78294 + 21374 = \underline{99668}$ Estimated sum = **99700.**
- c) $24427 + 22061 = \underline{46488}$ Estimated sum = **46500.**
- d) $(93216 + 7814)$ and $36245 = \underline{137275}$ Estimated sum = **137300.**
- e) 142254 and $80618 = \underline{1502872}$ Estimated sum = **1502900.**

❖ **Fill in the blanks.**

- i. One lakh = 1 hundred thousand.
- ii. 100 lakhs = one crore.
- iii. 10 lakhs is the same as ten thousand hundred.
- iv. 1000 should be added to 99000 to get one lakh.
- v. Five zeroes are there in one lakh.
- vi. Half of two lakh = one lakh.

❖ Study the given table and answer the questions asked below.

Boat type	Number of fish caught in one trip (in kg)	Distance covered in one trip (in km)
Log boat	20	4 km per hour
Long tail boat	600	12 km per hour
Motor boat	800	20 km per hour
Machine boat	6000	22 km per hour

1) About how much fish in all will each type of boat bring in seven trips?

Solution – Quantity of fish a log boat brings in 1 trip = 20 kg

∴ Quantity of fish a log boat brings in 7 trips = $20 \times 7 = 140$ kg

Quantity of fish a long tail boat brings in 1 trip = 600 kg

∴ Quantity of fish a long tail boat brings in 7 trips = $600 \times 7 = 4200$ kg

Quantity of fish a motor boat brings in 1 trip = 800 kg

∴ Quantity of fish a motor boat brings in 7 trips = $800 \times 7 = 5600$ kg

Quantity of fish a machine boat brings in 1 trip = 6000 kg

∴ Quantity of fish a machine boat brings in 7 trips = $6000 \times 7 = 42000$ kg.

2) About how far can a motor boat go in six hours?

Solution - Distance covered by motor boat in 1 hour = 20 km

∴ Distance covered by motor boat in 6 hours = $20 \times 6 = 120$ km.

3) If a long tail boat has to travel 60 km how long will it take?

Solution - Distance covered by long tail boat in 1 hour = 12 km

To cover 60 km = (?) hours.

$60 / 12 = 5$ hours.

Thus long tail boat takes 5 hours to cover 60 km.

❖ There are different types of fish in a fish shop. The rates of all fish are given below.

Fish type	Rate
Eel	Rs 50/ kg
Red Snapper	Rs 80/ kg
Parrot Fish	Rs 50/ kg
Dry Fish	Rs 25/kg

i. Maya has Rs 200. She spends one – fourth of the money on buying Eel and another three fourth on buying dry fish.

a) How many kilograms of Eel did she buy?

Solution – In Rs 200 One – fourth money is used for buying Eel fish.

$$200 \times \frac{1}{4} = 50 \times 1 = \text{Rs } 50$$

In Rs 50, 1 kg of Eel can we buy.

b) How many kilograms of Dry fish did she buy?

Solution – In Rs 200 three – fourth money is used for buying Dry fish.

$$200 \times \frac{3}{4} = 50 \times 3 = \text{Rs } 150$$

In Rs 150, we can buy = $150/25 = 6$ kg of dry fish.

ii. When a fresh fish is dried, it becomes $\frac{1}{3}$ of its weight. If Rahul spent Rs 6000 to buy Eel fish and then dry it, then how many kilograms of dried Eel fish will be left with him?

Solution – For Rs 6000 Rahul can buy Eel fish $(6000/50) = 120$ Kg

$$\text{After dried the Eel fish } 120 \times \frac{1}{3} = 40 \times 1 = 40\text{Kg.}$$

Rahul got 40kg of Eel fish after getting it dried.

❖ Word problems.

1) Rajesh took a loan of Rs 9850 from the bank. He paid back Rs 12240 to the bank in one year giving equal amount in each month. How much interest did he return? How much did he pay back every month?

Solution: Rajesh took a loan from bank = Rs 9850

$$\text{No of amount he pay back in 1 year} = 12240 - 9850 = \text{Rs } 2390$$

$$\text{He pay back every month} = 12240 \div 12 = \text{Rs } 1020$$

2) In a school, there are ten classes. Each class has four sections and each section has equal number of students. If altogether there are 1600 students in the school, then how many students are there in each section of a class?

Solution: No. of classes = 10

No of sections in each class = 4

No of students in school = 1600

Total no. of classes = $10 \times 4 = 40$

No. of students in each section = $1600 \div 40 = 40$ students.

Activity

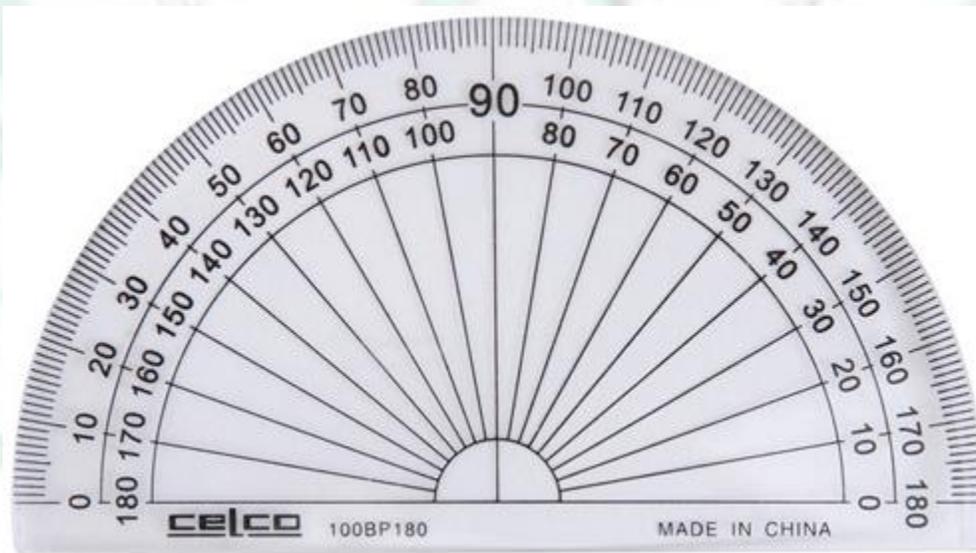
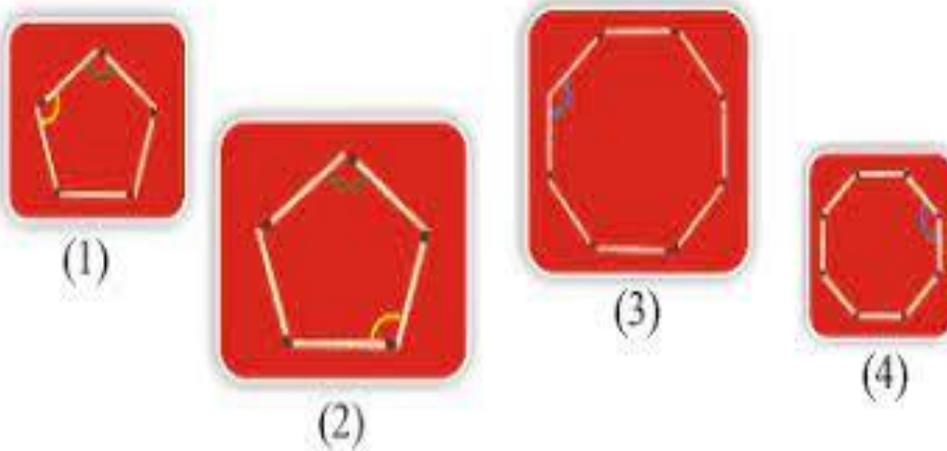
- ❖ Use different shapes to draw a fish.
For example.

* Jincy used these shapes to make drawings of fish. Now you also use some shapes to draw the different sea animals shown below.



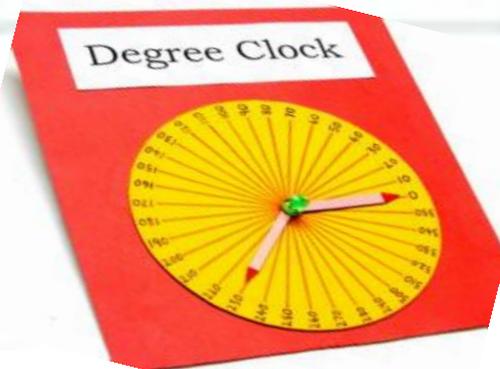
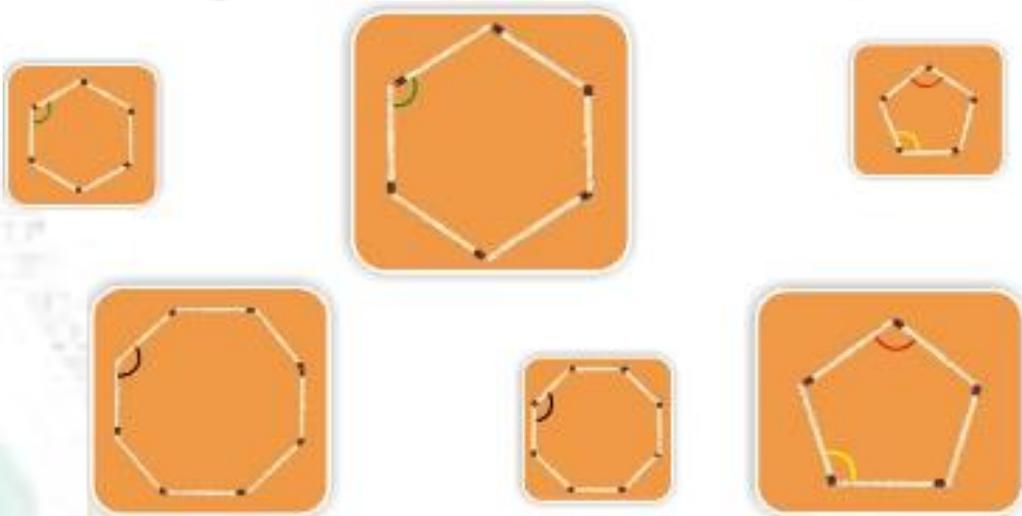
Chapter – 2

Shapes and Angles



Key points to remember

- Introduction
- Fill in the blanks.
- Identify the angles as right angle, acute angle, obtuse angle or straight angle.
- Count the number of angles in the given figure.
- Draw angle using protractor
- Activity

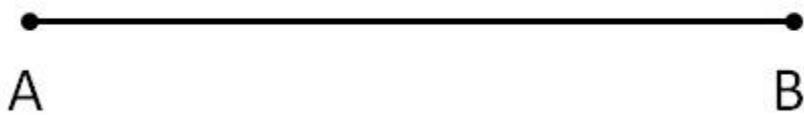


❖ **Introduction:**

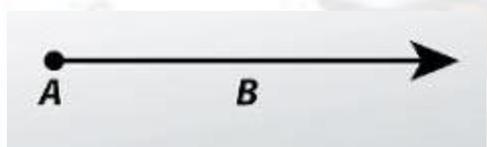
- A **Point** has no shape or size.



- A **line segment** AB, has two end points, A and B. Its length can be measured.



- A **ray** has only one end point.

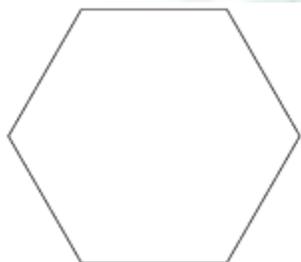


- A **line** may be extended in both directions.

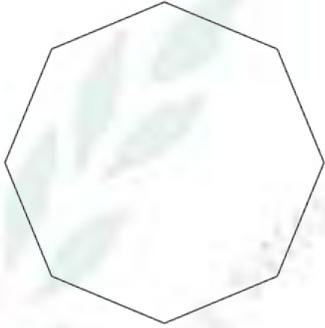


- **Different Types of Shapes.**

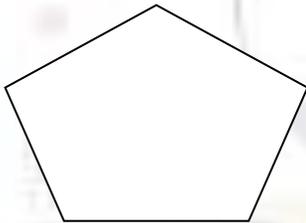
i. Hexagon



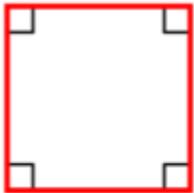
ii. Octagon



iii. Pentagon



iv. Quadrilaterals – A figure which have four sides closed edges are called quadrilateral. For eg.



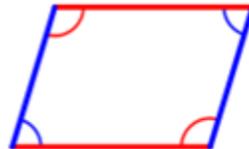
square

All sides equal
All angles 90°



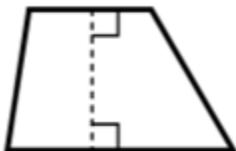
rectangle

Opposite sides equal
All angles 90°



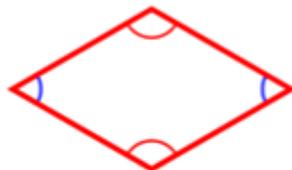
parallelogram

Opposite sides equal
and parallel



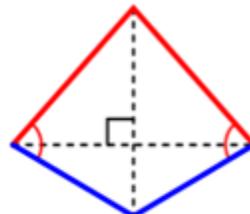
trapezoid (US)
trapezium (UK)

Two sides parallel



rhombus

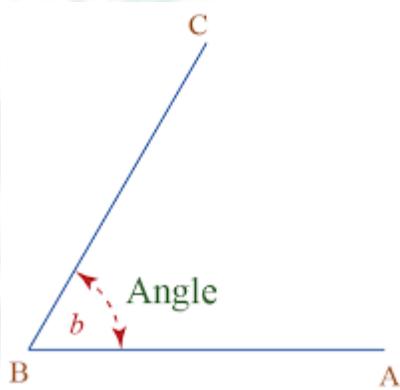
All sides equal
Opposite sides parallel



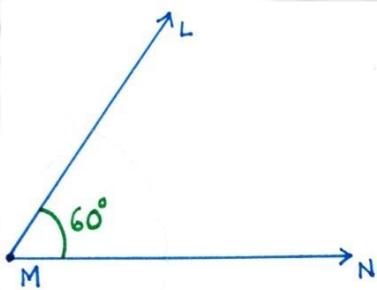
kite

Adjacent pairs of
sides equal

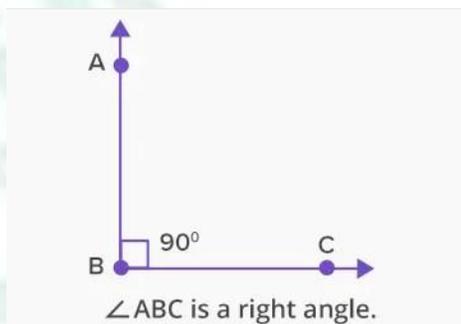
- **Define Angle** – An angle is a figure formed by two rays meeting at a common end point.



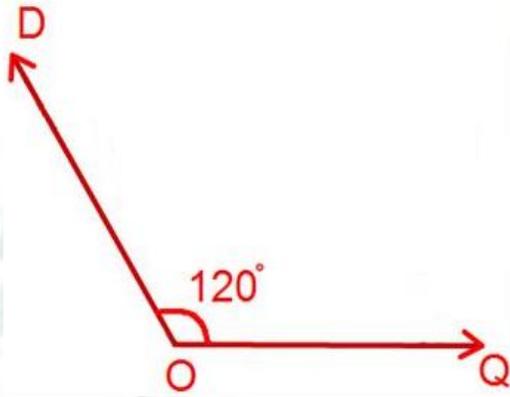
- **Types of Angles** - There are six types of angle.
 1. Acute angle - An angle whose measure is less than 90° is known as acute angle. For example: 60°



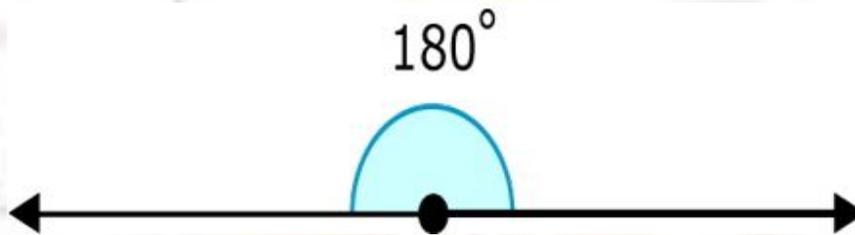
2. Right angle - An angle whose measure is exactly 90° is known as right angle.



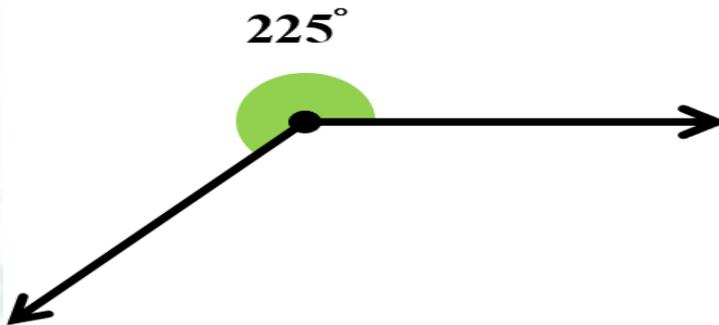
3. Obtuse angle – An angle whose measure is more than 90° and less than 180° is known as obtuse angle. For example: 120°



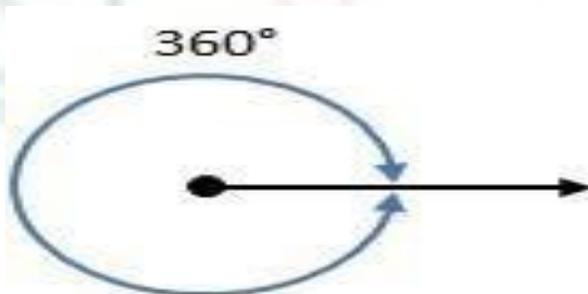
4. Straight angle – An angle whose measure is exactly 180° is known as straight angle.



5. Reflex angle – An angle whose measure is more than 180° and less than 360° is known as reflex angle. For eg - 225°



6. Complete angle – An angle whose measure is exactly 360° is known as complete angle.



❖ **Fill in the blanks.**

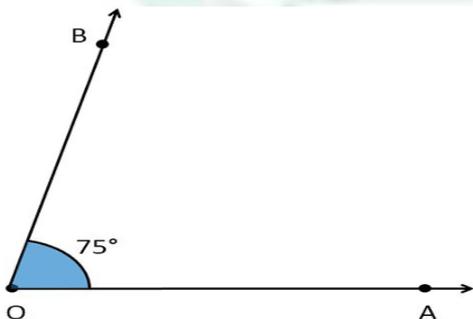
- 1) The unit for measuring angle is **degree**.
- 2) A right angle measures **90°** .
- 3) A zero angle measures **0°** .
- 4) A complete angle measures **360°** .
- 5) An obtuse angle measures more than **90°** and less than **180°** .
- 6) An angle measuring **180°** is called a straight angle.
- 7) An angle measuring more than 180° but less than **360°** is called reflex angle.
- 8) We use **protractor** to measure angles.
- 9) **One third** of a right angle = 30° .
- 10) Half of a right angle = **45°** .
- 11) **Two** times of a right angle = 180° .
- 12) 3 times of a right angle = **180°** .

❖ **Identify the angles as right angle, acute angle, obtuse angle or straight angle.**

- a) 45° = Acute Angle.
- b) 165° = Obtuse Angle.
- c) 180° = Straight Angle.
- d) 75° = Acute Angle.
- e) 90° = Right Angle.
- f) 35° = Acute Angle.
- g) 240° = Reflex Angle.
- h) 360° = Complete Angle.

❖ **Draw angle using protractor. (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Gzd_IsNwTOI)**

- a) 75°



- b) 45° (<https://youtu.be/qXU7ZY1i9Sk>)

c) 160°

d) 90°

e) 135°

Activity
Make a degree clock. (Page no. 31)

