



पुर्णिमा International School
Shree Swaminarayan Gurukul, Zundal

Grade - IV
Maths
Specimen
copy
Year 22-23

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Ch – 5

The way the world looks

❖ Draw and write top, front and side view.



Hut



Front



Side



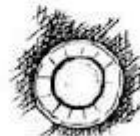
Top



Glass

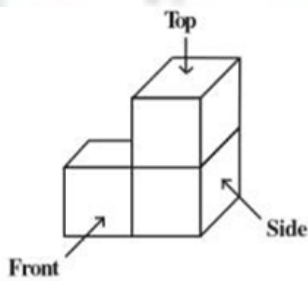


Side

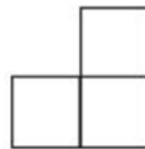


top

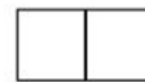
Front



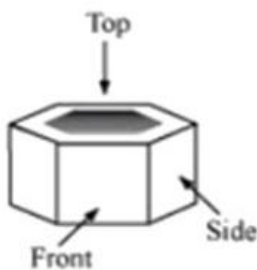
Side view



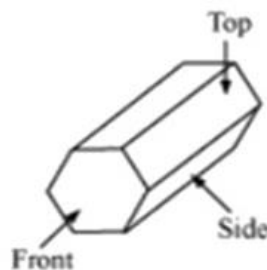
Front view



Top view



A nut



(d) A hexagonal block

CH-6

The Junk seller

Key points to remember

- Introduction
- Multiplication
- Find the product by split method
- How much to pay for this Junk?
- Fill in the blanks.
- Activity

● **Introduction**

- This chapter related to a kabariwali a woman who sells junk.
- This is a true story told by Kiran, who has a junks shop in Patna.
- In her childhood she didn't like Maths subject but today Maths is most useful for her work.
- In her business she has to do so much calculation like addition, subtraction, multiplication and division of money and junks weight.
- In this chapter we are going to learn some basic calculation.

● **Multiplication**

- **Multiplication 2 digit by 1 digit.**

Note – First revise what we learn in class - III

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ 49 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline 392 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 60 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline 120 \end{array}$$

- **Multiplication 3 digit by 1 digit.**

Note – First revise what we learn in class - III

$$\begin{array}{r} 32 \\ 564 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline 3384 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 53 \\ 375 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline 2625 \end{array}$$

- **Multiplication 2 digit by 2digit.**

a) 14×83

$$\begin{array}{r} \textcircled{3} \\ \textcircled{1} \\ 14 \\ \times 83 \\ \hline 42 \\ + 1120 \\ \hline 1162 \end{array}$$

b) 93×65

$$\begin{array}{r} \textcircled{1} \\ \textcircled{1} \\ 93 \\ \times 65 \\ \hline 465 \\ + 5580 \\ \hline 6045 \end{array}$$

c) 77×11

$$\begin{array}{r} 77 \\ \times 11 \\ \hline 77 \\ + 770 \\ \hline 847 \end{array}$$

d) 60×21

$$\begin{array}{r} 60 \\ \times 21 \\ \hline 60 \\ + 1200 \\ \hline 1260 \end{array}$$

• **Multiplication by split method**

a) 12×63

	10	2	
60	10×60 = 600	2×60 = 120	600 120
3	10×3 = 30	2×3 = 6	+ 30 <u>+ 6</u> 756

b) 51×32

	50	1	
30	50×30 = 1500	1×30 = 30	1500 30
2	50×2 = 100	1×2 = 2	100 <u>+ 2</u> 1632

c) 38×90

	30	8	
90	30×90 = 2700	8×90 = 720	2700 720
0	30×0 = 0	8×0 = 0	30 <u>+ 8</u> 3458

d) 152×6

	100	50	2	
6	100×6 = 600	50×6 = 300	2×6 = 12	600 300 <u>+ 12</u> 912

e) 243×7

	200	40	3	1
7	200×7 = 1400	40×7 = 280	3×7 = 21	1400 280 21 <hr/> 1701

● **How much to pay for this Junk?**

- Kiran has bought some junk from junk collectors.
- Look at the rate list to see today's rates. Help Kiran to find out the cost of the junk.

Rate - List	
Kind of Junk	Price of 1 kg
1. Waste paper...	Rs 4/-
2. Newspaper...	Rs 5/-
3. Iron....	Rs 12/-
4. Brass...	Rs 170/-
5. Plastic...	Rs 10/-

1) How much will Kiran pay for 31 kg newspaper?

Solve – Cost of 1 kg newspaper = Rs 5

Cost of 31 kg newspapers = 31×5

= Rs 151

2) Also find the cost of:

a) 22 kg of plastic

Solve – Cost of 1 kg plastic = Rs 10

Cost of 22 kg plastics = 22×10

= Rs 220

b) 23 kg of waste paper

Solve – Cost of 1 kg waste paper = Rs 4

Cost of 23 kg plastics = 23×4

= Rs 92

c) 12 kg of iron

Solve – Cost of 1 kg iron = Rs

Cost of 12 kg iron = 12×12

= Rs 144.

3) Guess the total money Kiran will pay to the junk collectors. Will it be

- More than 600?
- Less than 600?

Solve – More than 600.

● **Fill in the blanks**

- a) Rs 12.50 + Rs 10.50 = Rs 23
- b) Rs 195.95 + Rs 125.90 = Rs 321.85
- c) Rs 105.95 from Rs 206.05 = Rs 100.10
- d) $20 \times 6 =$ 120
- e) $2 \times 60 =$ 120
- f) 6 notes of Rs 100 = RS 600
- g) 28 coins of Rs 5 = Rs 140

● **Activity**

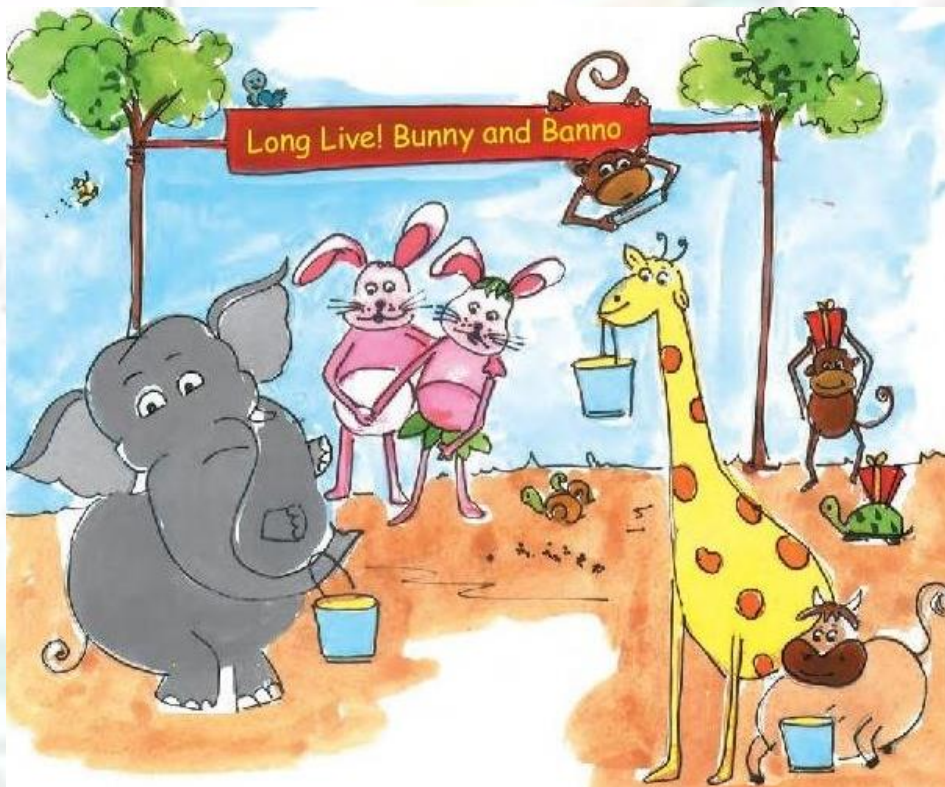
Paste the picture of Indian currency in the note book. (any4)

CH-7

Jugs and Mugs

Key points to remember

- Introduction
- Convert litres into millilitres.
- Convert millilitres into litres.
- Word problem.
- Activity



• Introduction

- The maximum amount that something can hold is called capacity.
- The standard unit of capacity is litre.
- We use different units to measure different capacity.
- Millilitre, centilitre, decilitre is smaller unit used to measure smaller capacity.
- Litre is commonly used to measure capacity.

• Convert litres into millilitres

- We always **multiply** when we change higher unit to lower unit.
- 1 L = 1000 ml

a) 44 L

$$= 44 \times 1000 \text{ ml}$$
$$= 44000 \text{ ml.}$$

b) 9 L 236 ml

$$= 9 \times 1000 \text{ L} + 236 \text{ ml}$$
$$= 9000 \text{ ml} + 236 \text{ ml}$$
$$= 9236 \text{ ml.}$$

c) 7 L 205 ml

$$= 7 \times 1000 \text{ L} + 205 \text{ ml}$$
$$= 7000 \text{ ml} + 205 \text{ ml}$$
$$= 7205 \text{ ml}$$

d) 16 L 115 ml

$$= 16 \times 1000 \text{ L} + 115 \text{ ml}$$
$$= 16000 \text{ ml} + 115 \text{ ml}$$
$$= 16115 \text{ ml}$$

e) 75 L 257 ml (hw)

$$= 75 \times 1000 \text{ L} + 257 \text{ ml}$$
$$= 75000 \text{ ml} + 257 \text{ ml}$$
$$= 75257 \text{ ml}$$

• Convert millilitres into litres

- We always **divide** when we change lower unit to higher unit.
- 1000 ml = 1 L

a) 8000 ml

$$= \frac{8000}{1000}$$
$$= 8.000 \text{ L}$$
$$= 8 \text{ L}$$

b) 3279 ml

$$= \frac{3279}{1000}$$

$$= 3.279 \text{ L}$$

c) 9512 ml

$$= \frac{9512}{1000}$$

$$= 9.512 \text{ L}$$

d) 7027 ml

$$= \frac{7027}{1000}$$

$$= 7.027 \text{ L}$$

e) 6955 ml

$$= \frac{6955}{1000}$$

$$= 6.955 \text{ L}$$

• **Word problem.**

- 1) A container contains 15L 170ml of oil. Out of which 6L 150ml of oil is used. How much oil is left in the container?

Solve –

Total no. of oil contain in container = 15L 170ml

No. of oil used = 6L 150ml

No. of oil left in container = 15L 170ml – 6L 150ml.

L	ml
15	
15	170
-	6150
9	020

9L 20ml of oil left in container.

- 2) Amina's water bottle holds one litre of water. She drank 250 ml of water and her friend Govind drank 150 ml. How much water is left in her bottle?

Solve

No. of ml. of water Amina's bottle can hold = 1 L = 1000 ml

She drank water = 250ml

Her friend drank water = 150ml

Total no. of ml. of water they drank = 250ml + 150ml

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1 \\
 250 \text{ ml} \\
 + 150 \text{ ml} \\
 \hline
 400 \text{ ml}
 \end{array}$$

No. of ml. of water left in her bottle = 1000 ml – 400ml

$$\begin{array}{r}
 0 \ 10 \\
 1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ \text{ml} \\
 - \ 4 \ 0 \ 0 \ \text{ml} \\
 \hline
 0 \ 6 \ 0 \ 0 \ \text{ml}
 \end{array}$$

600 ml of water is left in her bottle.

- 3) Yusuf runs a tea shop. For making a glass of tea he uses 20ml of milk. Yesterday he made 100 glasses of tea. How much milk did he use?

Solve –

Amount of milk he need to make a glass of tea = 20ml

No. of glasses of tea he made yesterday = 100

Total unit of milk he used yesterday = 100 x 20ml

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1 \ 0 \ 0 \\
 \times 2 \ 0 \\
 \hline
 0 \ 0 \ 0 \\
 + 2 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \\
 \hline
 2 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0
 \end{array}$$

2000 ml of milk he used to make tea.

- 4) Radha's grandma was ill. The doctor gave her a bottle with 200ml of medicine. She has to take the medicine every morning for 10 days. How many milliliters of medicine does she have to take every morning?

Solve –

No. of medicine a bottle contain = 200ml

No. of days her grandma take medicines = 10

Amount of medicine she take every morning = 200 ÷ 10

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2 \ 0 \\
 10 \overline{) 2 \ 0 \ 0} \\
 \underline{- 2 \ 0} \\
 0 \ 0 \ 0 \\
 \underline{- \ 0} \\
 0
 \end{array}$$

20 ml of medicines she take every morning.

5) Neetu has to take 3 injections in a day. One injection gives 5ml of medicines. How much medicine will she need for one day? How much medicines she need for 5 days?

Solve –

No. of injections she has in a day = 3

Total No. of injections in 5 days = 3 x 5

= 15 injections.

Amount of medicines in 1 injection = 5ml

Total no. of medicines she need for 15 injections = 15 x 5

= 75 ml.

75ml of medicines she take in 5 days.

• **Activity**

- Collect pouches/packets of liquid items which we use in our daily life.
- Then paste it on a chart paper.
- Write their measurement in ml / L and mention price also.