પુ•ના International School
Shree Swaminarayan Gurukul, Zundal

CLASS-4 **LESSON PLAN** **SUB: Maths**

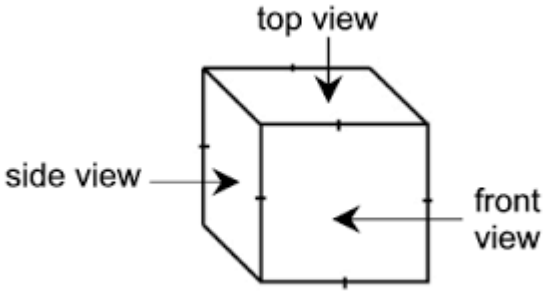
CH-5

The way the world looks

❖ Summary

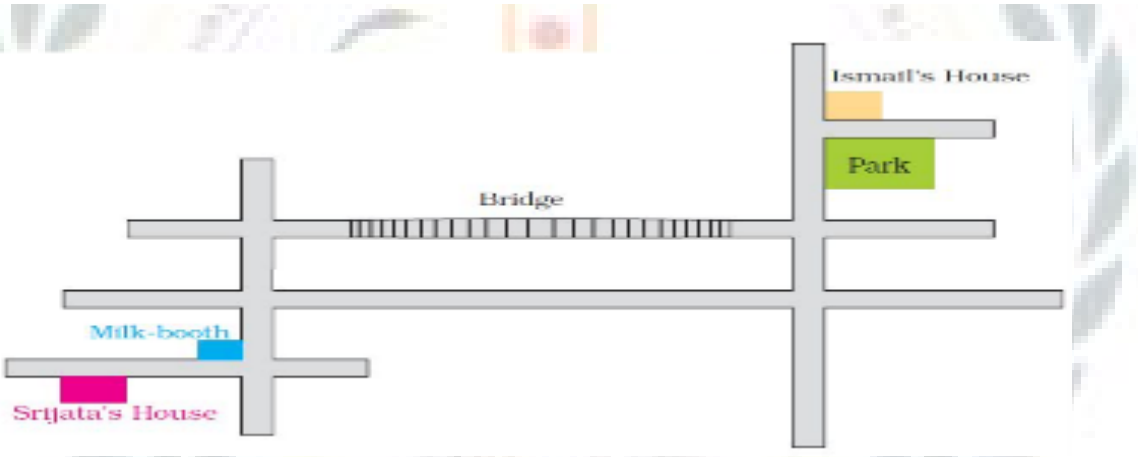
- Introduction of different views of 3-D object.
- Route map discussion about two friends
- Look at the map shown in figure and answer the following questions.
- Activity

- **Introduction of different views of 3-D object.**



- **Route map discussion about two friends**

On the phone Ismail told Srijata the route to his house from her house. The route map is shown here.



This is what Ismail told Srijata: "From your house, reach the milk-booth and then take a left turn. From the second crossing take a right turn and go over the bridge. Go straight and then take the first right turn. After about 100 metres you will see a big park. When you cross the park, you will come to a side lane. My house is the first house in that lane. • Did Ismail go wrong somewhere? Can you correct him? • Show where Srijata will reach if she takes the route, he told her. • Write the directions for going from Ismail's house to Srijata's house.

Answer:

- Yes, Ismail went wrong when he told Srijata to take a right turn after crossing the bridge.

In order to reach Ismail's house, Srijata should take the first left turn after crossing the bridge. After about 100 metres, a big park will be seen. After

Date:_____

crossing that park, a side lane will come. The first house of that lane will be Ismail's house.

- If Srijata takes the route as told by Ismail, then she will reach somewhere in the opposite direction to that of Ismail's house.
- Go straight and then take the first right turn. Go straight and then take a left turn from the second crossing after reaching the milk-booth, take a right turn. After about 100 metres, you will reach Srijata's house.

- **Look at the map shown in figure and answer the following questions.**

Do you remember the park behind Gappu's house? Here is a bigger picture of that park. Look at it carefully and answer the questions.

• Mark the gate nearest to the sweet shop. A / B / C / D

• Which gate is nearest to Gappu's house?

• If you enter from gate B, the green bench will be to your — Left / Right / Front

• When Suhasini entered the park, the flower bed was to her right. Which gate did she enter from?

• Which of these is nearest to you if you enter from gate C?

1. Basketball court 2. Flower bed

3. Green bench 4. See-saw

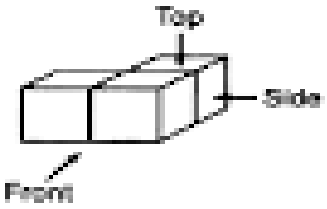
Answer:

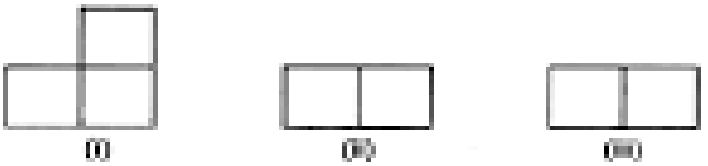
- The gate nearest to the sweet shop is A.
- The gate nearest to Gappu's house is C.
- If we enter from gate B, then the green bench will be to our left.
- Suhasini entered the park from gate D.If we enter from gate C, see-saw will be nearest to us; therefore, the correct answer is option 4.

Date: _____

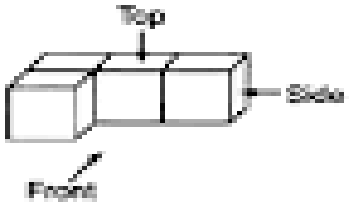
- **Activity:**
  Fill the colour in different views and also in 3-d object.

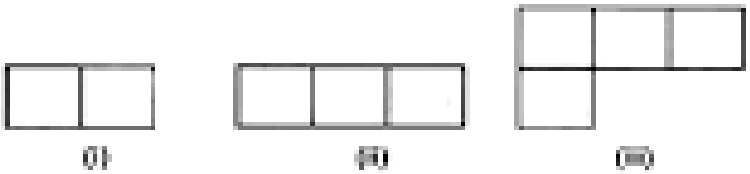
(a)



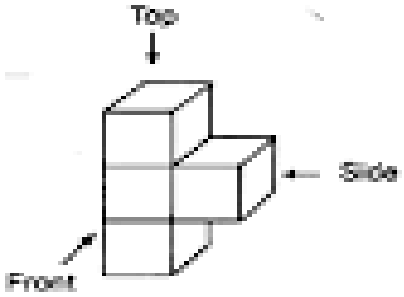


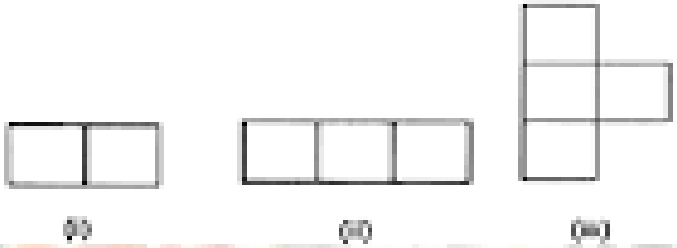
(b)





(c)





CH-6

The Junk seller

❖ **Summary**

- Multiplication facts
- Complete the multiplication facts
- Find the product by split method.
- Amount Calculation
- Fill in the Blanks.
- Activity

- **Multiplication facts**

- **Zero Multiplication**

Multiplication of a number of times zero is equal to zero
n x 0 = 0
Example
1 x 0 = 0

- **Complete the multiplication facts**

a) 3 X 30 = _____
b) 5 X 40 = _____
c) 4 X 60 = _____
d) 7 X 30 = _____

- **Find the product by split method.**

a) 55 x 31 =

x	30	1
50	1500	50
5	150	5

1500
50
150
+ 5
1705

b) 68 x 23 =

x	20	3
60	1200	180
8	160	24

1200
180
160
+ 24
1564

c) 31 x 71 =

x	70	1
30	2100	30
1	70	1

2100
30
70
+ 1
2201

d) 44 x 20 =

x	20	0
40	800	0
4	80	0

800
0
80
+ 0
880

e) 88 x 64 =

x	60	4
80	4800	320
8	480	32

4800
320
480
+ 32
5632

f) 66 x 37 =

x	30	7
60	1800	420
6	180	42

1800
420
180
+ 42
2442

- **Amount Calculation**

1. Look up the rate list to see today's rates. Help Kiran to find out the cost of the junk.

- How much will Kiran pay for 31 kg newspaper? 1 kg newspaper costs Rs 5. 30 kg cost Rs 5 × 30 = Rs 150. So, for 31 kg she pays Rs _____.
- How much will Kiran pay for 42 kg newspaper?
- Also find the cost of: (a) 22 kg of plastic (b) 23 kg of waste paper (c) 12 kg of iron

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/-

Can you do this without writing? Guess the total money Kiran will pay to the junk collectors. Will it be — More than 600? — Less than 600?

Answer:

- Cost of 1 kg newspaper = Rs 5

  Cost of 31 kg newspaper = Rs 5 × 31 = Rs 155

  We do it in the following manner: 5 × 30 = 150 5 × 1 = 5 So, 150+5155

- Cost of 42 kg newspaper = Rs 5 × 42

  = Rs 210 We do it like this: 5 × 40 = 200 5 × 2 = 10 So, 200+10210

  (a) Cost of 1 kg plastic = Rs 10 Cost of 22 kg plastic = 22 × Rs 10 = Rs 220

  We do it in the following manner: 22 × 1 = 22 22 × 10 = 220

  (b) Cost of 1 kg waste paper = Rs 4 Cost of 23 kg wastepaper = Rs 4 × 23 = Rs 92

2. Kiran bought 1 kg plastic for Rs 10, but sold 1 kg plastic for Rs 12. How much money does she earn on selling 1 kg plastic? Rs _____ So, how much money does she earn for 63 kg? Rs _____

3. **Answer:**

   Cost price of 1 kg plastic = Rs 10 Selling price of 1 kg plastic = Rs 12 Profit on selling 1 kg plastic = Rs (12 − 10) = Rs 2 Profit on selling 63 kg plastic = Rs 2 × 63 = Rs 126

4. I bought 1 kg newspaper for Rs 5, but sold it for Rs 6. How much money did I earn by selling 152 kg of newspaper? _____

Answer:

Cost of 1 kg newspaper = Rs 5 Selling price of 1 kg newspaper = Rs 6 Profit on selling 1 kg newspaper = Rs (6 − 5) = Re 1 Profit on selling 152 kg newspaper = Re 1 × 152 = Rs 152 I earned Rs 152 on selling 152 kg of newspaper.

- **Fill in the Blanks.**

I. Add the following amounts.

1. Rs 12.50 and Rs 10.50 = **Rs 23.**
2. Rs 5.25 and Rs 55.25 = **Rs 60.50.**
3. Rs 105.10 and Rs 225.30 = **Rs 330.40.**
4. Rs 195.95 and Rs 125.90 = **Rs 321.85.**
5. Rs 146.65 and Rs 136.35 = **Rs 283.**

II. Subtract the following amounts.

1. Rs 26.10 from Rs 46.40 = **Rs 20.30.**
2. Rs 48.40 from Rs 96.60 = **Rs 48.20.**
3. Rs 105.95 from Rs 206.05 = **Rs 100.10.**
4. Rs 405.90 from Rs 800.05 = **Rs 394.15.**
5. Rs 695.40 from Rs 900.40 = **Rs 205.**

- **Activity**

Make the chart of Indian currency.

Class-4 **chapter plan** **Sub: Maths**

CH-7

Jugs and Mugs

❖ Summary

- Metric Measure of Capacity
- Conversion of measures from higher to lower units
- Conversion of measures from lower to higher units
- Addition and Subtraction
- Convert the following litre into millilitre.
- Convert the following millilitre into litre
- Word problem:
- Activity

- **Metric Measure of Capacity**

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, whereas units like decaliter, hectolitre and kilolitre are used to measure larger capacity. All these units are related to each other.

When we move from one metric unit to another to the right in the above metric chart, the value of metric unit becomes ten times smaller i.e. one tenth and when we move from one metric unit to another to the left in the metric chart, the value of metric unit becomes ten times bigger.

We consider litre as the basic unit of capacity.

1 Decalitre (dal) = 10 times litre
1 Hectolitre (hl) = 100 times litre
1 Kilolitre (kl) = 1000 times litre
1 Decilitre (dl) = 1/10 of litre
1 centilitre (cl) = 1/100 of litre
1 millilitre (ml) = 1/1000 of litre

- **Conversion of measures from higher to lower units**

We always multiply when we change higher unit to lower unit.

Example 1: Change 6 l into ml

1l =1000ml

Therefore, 6 x 1000 ml = 6000 ml

1. 22 l
2. 44 l
3. 12 l
4. 6 l
5. 9 l

- **Conversion of measures from lower to higher units**

We always divide when we change lower unit to higher unit.

Example 1: Change 8000 ml to litre

1000 ml = 1l

Therefore, 8000 ÷ 1000 = 8l

1. 4000 ml
2. 8500 ml
3. 2000 ml
4. 5400 m
5. 2000 ml

- **Addition and Subtraction**

Step1: Write the units on the top.

Step2: Write the numbers in proper place below the units. Write zero in empty place.

Example 1: Add 40 l 34 ml and 23 l 3 ml

	L	ml
	40	34
+	23	03
	63	37

- **Add the following:**

a. 51 l 1ml + 21 l 7ml

b. 30 l 105 ml + 22 l 12 ml

- **Subtraction**

Example 1: Subtract 40 l 34 ml from 70 l 64 ml

	L	ml
	40	34
-	70	64
	30	30

Subtract the following:

a. 488 l – 44 l 400 ml

b. 85l 542ml – 14l 34ml.

- **Convert the following litre into millilitre.**

Example: 9 l 236 ml
= 9 x 1000 l + 236 ml
= 9000 ml + 236 ml
= 9236 ml

1. 7 l 205 ml
2. 12 ml 60 ml
3. 19 l 215 ml
4. 16 l 115 ml

- **Convert the following millilitre into litre.**

Example: 5267 ml = 5000 + 200 + 60 + 7 ml
= 5 x 1000 + 20 + 60 + 7 ml
= 5 l + 267 ml
= 5 l 26 cm

1. 3279 ml
2. 9512 ml
3. 7027 ml
4. 8640 ml

- **Word problem:**

a. A container contains 15l 70ml of oil. Out of which 6l 50ml of oil is used. How much oil is left in the container?

b. A bottle contains 30ml of medicine. How many bottles will be required for 9l of medicine?

- **Activity**

Make the table and write the capacity of routine uses in ml or l.

Packet	How many mL or L?
Milk	500 mL