



PERIODIC ASSIGNMENT -3 2021-22

Grade – 4

Subject - Maths

Syllabus – CH - 8 and 9

FROM TEXTBOOK

Section – A

**Q1. Fill in the blanks -**

- Diameter is the longest chord of the circle.
- A circle is a simple closed curve shape.
- Diameter divides the circle into two equal halves.
- The length of the boundary of a circle is called circumference of a circle.
- Line segment joining any two points on the edge of the circle is called chord.
- A fraction is a small part of something.
- Number written above the line in a fraction is called numerator.
- Number written below the line in a fraction is called denominator.
- In  $\frac{2}{5}$ , 2 is the numerator and 5 is the denominator.
- In  $\frac{3}{8}$ , 3 is the numerator and 8 is the denominator.
- In  $\frac{6}{9}$ , \_\_\_\_\_ is the numerator and \_\_\_\_\_ is the denominator.
- In  $\frac{7}{8}$ , \_\_\_\_\_ is the numerator and \_\_\_\_\_ is the denominator.
- In  $\frac{8}{9}$ , \_\_\_\_\_ is the numerator and \_\_\_\_\_ is the denominator.

**Q2. Find the diameter:-**

- Radius = 4 cm  
**Solve - Diameter = 2 x radius**  
**= 2 x 4 cm**  
**= 8 cm**
- Radius = 3 cm  
**Solve - Diameter = 2 x radius**  
**= 2 x 3 cm**  
**= 6 cm**
- Radius = 5 cm  
**Solve - Diameter = 2 x radius**  
**= 2 x 5 cm**  
**= 10 cm**

- d) Radius = 6 cm
- e) Radius = 7 cm
- f) Radius = 12 cm
- g) Radius = 20 cm
- h) Radius = 17 cm
- i) Radius = 18 cm

**Q3. Find the radius -**

- a) Diameter = 18 cm

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Solve - Radius} &= \frac{18}{2} \text{ (division)} \\ &= 9 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

- b) Diameter = 12 cm

Solve - **Radius = Diameter/2**

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{12 \text{ cm}}{2} \\ &= 6 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

- c) Diameter = 16 cm

**Radius = Diameter/2**

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{16 \text{ cm}}{2} \\ &= 8 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

- d) Diameter = 8 cm
- e) Diameter = 14 cm
- f) Diameter = 22 cm
- g) Diameter = 10 cm
- h) Diameter = 17 cm
- i) Diameter = 19 cm
- j) Diameter = 26 cm

**Q4. Addition of like fractions -**

a)  $\frac{2}{5} + \frac{1}{5}$

$$= \frac{2+1}{5} = \frac{3}{5}$$

b)  $\frac{2}{6} + \frac{1}{6}$

$$= \frac{2+1}{6}$$

$$= \frac{3}{6}$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{3} \times 1}{\cancel{3} \times 2} \text{ (Simplest form)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}$$

c)  $\frac{6}{5} + \frac{7}{5}$

d)  $\frac{5}{12} + \frac{1}{12}$

e)  $\frac{7}{11} + \frac{2}{11}$

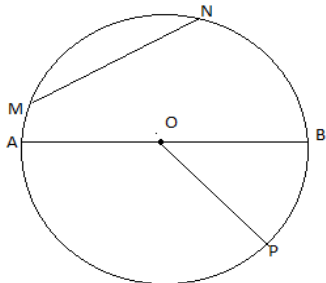
f)  $\frac{15}{20} + \frac{12}{20}$

g)  $\frac{17}{19} + \frac{12}{19}$

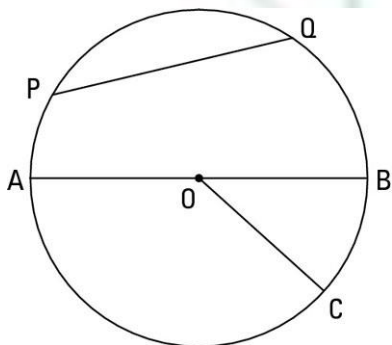
h)  $\frac{10}{11} + \frac{2}{11}$

i)  $\frac{20}{21} + \frac{15}{21}$

**Q5. Look at the figure and answer the following questions -**



- 1) Center of the circle – **O**
- 2) Chord of the circle – **MN, AB**
- 3) Radii of the circle – **OB, OP, OA**
- 4) Diameter of the circle - **AB**



- 1) Center of the circle – \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) Chord of the circle – \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) Radii of the circle – \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) Diameter of the circle - \_\_\_\_\_

