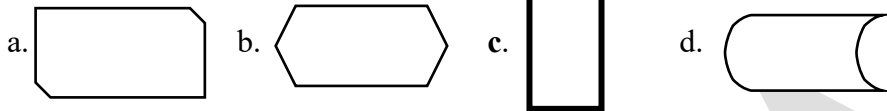**CLAS – 4**          **Half yearly assignment 20-21**          **Sub: Maths**
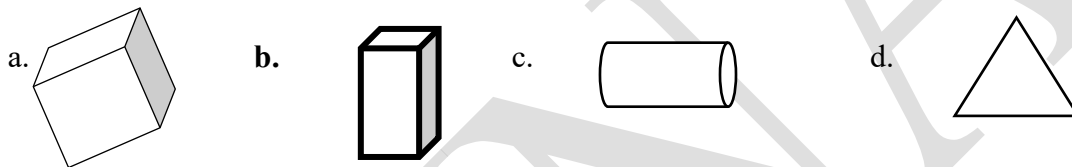
## Section – A
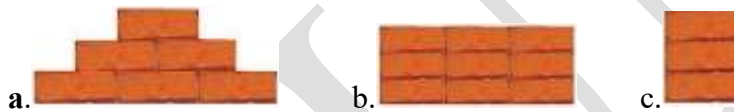
**Q 1 Choose the correct option.**

1) See the following faces and choose the correct face of brick

   a.    b.    **c**.    d. 

2) Choose the correct drawing of a brick

   a.    **b.**    c.    d. 

3) Which of the following brick patterns of wall is safe and will not fall?

   **a**.    b.    c. 

4) How many faces in all does a brick have?
   a.  12     **b. 6**     c. 8       d.10

5) Write the number of edges of a cuboid have?
   a. 8          **b. 12**          c. 14          d. 6

6) A pencil box has _____ number of faces.
   **a. 6**          b. 12          c. 8          d. none

7) How many corners in all does a triangle have?
   **a. 3**          b. 4          c. 6          d. 2

8) A triangular brick has _____ number of edges.
   a. 4          b. 3          **c. 9**          d. 2

9) How many faces in all cylinder have?
   a. 4          b. 3          c. 1          **d. 2**

10) A sphere has_____ edges.
   a. 1          b. 3          **c. 0**          d. 2

11) The standard unit for measuring length is
   a. centimetre      **b. Metre**      c. kilometre      d. none of these

12) The value of 1 metre (m) is equal to
   a. 10 cm      **b. 100 cm**      c.1000 cm      d. $\frac{1}{100}$

13) Length of a safety pin is measured in
   **a. cm**      b. m      c. km      d. none of these

14) _____used to measure long distance.
   a. cmb. m**c. km**      d. ml

15) 100 centimetres = _____metre
   **a. 1**      b. 10      c. 1000      d. none of these

16) _____Metre = 1 kilometre
   **a. 1000**      b. 10      c. 1000      d. none of these

17) Distance from Bangalore to Rajasthan is measure in
   a. cm      b. M      **c. km**      d. ml

18) Height of Qutub Minar is measure in
   a. cm      **b. M**      c. km      d. none of these

19) 4 km = _____m
   a. 400      **b. 4000**      c. 40      d. 100

20) Length of a pen is measure in
   **a. cm**      b. M      c. km      d. none of these

21) Which of the following has the same value as 4342?
   a. 3600+842+100
   b.4200+100+342
   **c. 4600-300+42**
   d. none of these

22) If 50 persons can travel in a bus, then 200 persons can travel in
   **a. 4 buses**      b. 5 buses      c. 6 buses      d. 8 buses

23) What must be added to 976 to get 3811?
   a. 165      **b. 2835**      c. 2905      d. 3945

24) When zero is added to a number, then the sum is
   **a. the number itself**      b. Zero      c. one      d. none of these

25) Megha bought 7 kg of rice for ₹840. The cost of 1 kg of rice is
   a. ₹90      b. ₹110      **c. ₹120**      d. ₹140

26) If the cost of 50 L of petrol is ₹3500, then the cost of petrol per litre is

a. ₹50   **b. ₹70**   c. ₹90   d. ₹80

27) The smallest four-digit number is
   **a. 1000**   b. 1001   c. 9999   d. 1100

28) The place value of 3 in 1352 is
   a. 30   **b. 300**   c. 3   d. 3000

29) The face value of 4 in 1248 is
   a. 4000   b. 40   c. 400   **d. 4**

30) Greatest 5-digit number is
   a. 10000   **b. 99999**   c. 90999   d. none of these

31) Each day is made up of
   a. 9h   **b. 24h**   c. 12h   d. 22h

32) How many minutes are there in 1h?
   a. 15   b. 30   c. 45   **d. 60**

33) The number of minutes in 1 h 6 min is equal to
   **a. 66**   b. 64   c. 56   d. 76

34) Sima leaves for school at 6:40 am. She reaches school at 7:30 am. How long does Sima take to reach the school?
   **a. 50 min**   b. 30 min   c. 40 min   d. 45 min

35) The day after 90 days from 15th march falls in which month?
   a. August   **b. April**   c. July   d. June

36) If the clock shows half past the hour, the minute hand is on
   a. 5   b. 12   c. 9   **d. 6**

37) _____to identify whether the hour is being referred is the morning.
   **a. Am**   b. Pm   c. Cm   d. none of these

38) _____to identify whether the hour is being referred is the afternoon.
   a. am   **b. Pm**   c. Cm   d. none of these

39) How many months in a year have 31 days?
   a. 5   b. 6   **c. 7**   d. 8

40) There are _____ days in three weeks.
   a. 10 days   b. 14 days   c. 20 days   **d.21 days**

41) 4400+400+400+400+400?
   **a. 5x400**   b .400÷5   c. 400-5   d.5+400

42) Which number has 4 in the hundreds place?

    **a.3496**        b .7954        c. 4217        d.3346

43) Multiplication of a number of times zero is equal to
    a.one        b. two        **c. zero**        d. none of these

44) The currency in India is
    a. metre        b. money        c. Paisa   **d.rupee**

45) The number of paise in one rupee is equal to
    **a.100**        b .50        c. 25        d.10

46) Which of the following is the standard unit to measure liquid quantities?
    a. centimetre        b. millilitre        **c. litre**        d. gram

47) The unit to measure the quantity of soft drink in a glass is
    a. centimetre        **b. millilitre**        c. litre        d. gram

48) 1000 ml = _____ l
    **a. 1**        b. 10        c. 100        d. 1000

49) How many 25 paise coins can make a rupee?
    a. 3        b. 5        **c. 4**        d. 2

50) The unit to measure the water in a bucket is
    a. centimetre        b. millilitre        **c. litre**        d. gram

## Q 2 Fill in the blanks.

1) **Patterns** are shapes, designs, groups of numbers that repeat themselves in a predictable manner.
2) A square, triangle, and circle are all examples of a **2D** shape.
3) three-dimensional, such as length, width, and **height.**
4) Cube has **8** corners.
5) Circle has **1** face.
6) Cuboid has **12** edges.
7) A triangle has **1** number of faces
8) A dice has **12** number of edges.
9) A black board duster has **6** number of faces.
10) Cylinder has **0** sides.
11) 100 centimetre = **1 metre**
12) The standard unit of length is **metre**.
13) **Metre** is used to measure average distance.
14) **Kilometre** used to measure long distance.
15) Length of 500 rupees note – **cm**
16) 3m = **300**cm
17) Which unit of length is 100 times greater than meter? **Kilometre**
18) The units of **distance** are millimetres, centimetres, meters, and kilometres.
19) In 2031 the digit **2** has the greatest place value and digit **1** has least place value.
20) the face value of 2 in 1452 is **2**.
21) the smallest 4-digit number is **1000**.
22) In 5489, the digit 4 has the place value is 400 and face value is **4.**

23) Smallest 5-digit number is **10000**
24) Greatest 5-digit number is **99999**
25) Smallest 6-digit number is **100000**
26) Greatest 6-digit number is **999999**
27) If the clock shows quarter past the hour, the minute hand is on **3**
28) If the clock shows 3:15. It means the same as quarter past **3**
29) The standard unit of capacity is **litre.**

## Q 3 Estimate the numbers nearest to hundred.

1) 999 = **1000**
2) 6223 = **6200**
3) 589 = **600**
4) 434 = **400**
5) 781
6) 6005 =
7) 638 =
8) 199 =
9) 758 =
10) 2167 =
11) 795 =
12) 4931 =
13) 8750 =
14) 353 =
15) 4751 =
16) 285 =
17) 3469 =

**Section – B**

## Q 4 Conversion:-

A. **Convert kilometre into metre.**
   a) **4 km**
   1km =1000m
   Therefore, 4 x 1000m = 4000m.
   b) 12km
   c) 3km
   d) 10km
   e) 7km
   f) 8km
   g) 15km
   h) 14km
   i) 2km
   j) 50km

B. **Convert metre into kilometre.**
   a) 6000 m
   1000m = 1km

Therefore, 6000 ÷ 1000 = 6km

b) 2000m
c) 3000m
d) 12000m
e) 8000m
f) 15000m
g) 5000m
h) 6000m
i) 40000m
j) 1000m

C. **Convert the following Kilometre and metre into metres**.

   **a) 9 km 236 m**
     = 9 x 1000 m + 236 m
     = 9000 m + 236 m
     = 9236 m

   b) 7 km 205m
   c) 12km 60m
   d) 19km 215m
   e) 16km 115m

D. **Convert the millilitre into litre**.

   **a) 8000 ml**
     1000 ml = 1l
     Therefore, 8000 ÷ 1000 = 8l

   b) 4000 ml
   c) 8500 ml
   d) 2000 ml
   e) 5400 ml
   f) 2000 ml
   g) 23000 ml
   h) 11000 ml

**Q 5 Add the following:**

a) Rs 12.50 and Rs 10.50
b) Rs 5.25and Rs 55.25
c) Rs 105.10 and Rs 225.30
d) Rs 195.95 and Rs 125.90
e) Rs 146.65 and Rs 136.35
f) 21km 1m + 31km 7m
g) 31km 605m + 12km 22m
h) 27m70cm + 23m58cm
i) 45m230cm + 10m34cm
j) 20km890m + 12km340m
k) 45km 34m and 34km 5m

**Q 6 Subtract the following**

1) Rs 26.10 from Rs 46.40
2) Rs 48.40 from Rs 96.60
3) Rs 105.95 from Rs 206.05
4) Rs 405.90 from Rs 800.05
5) Rs 695.40 from Rs 900.40
6) 48km – 24km 200m
7) 85km 542m – 14km 34m
8) 20km100m – 10km58m
9) 343km35m-200km23m
10) 15km 30m from 35km 45m

**Q 7 Division:**

a) **275 km ÷ 5**



b) 787 km ÷ 6
c) 627 km ÷ 8
d) 362 km ÷ 4
e) 340 km ÷ 5
f) 454 km ÷ 2
g) 500 km ÷ 9
h) 112 km ÷ 3
i) 865 km ÷ 7
j) 902 km ÷ 9

**Section – C**

**Q 8 Multiplication:**

a) 754 km × 27
b) 4325 km × 21
c) 3852 km × 35
d) 4325 km × 40
e) 2674 km × 12
f) 4562 km × 11
g) 1213 km × 24
h) 2322 km × 13

**Q 9 Find the product by split method.**

| a) 55 x 31 = | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| x | 30 | 1 | | 1500 |
| | | | | 50 |
| 50 | 1500 | 50 | | 150 |
| | | | + | 5 |
| 5 | 150 | 5 | | **1705** |

| b) 68 x 23 = | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| x | 20 | 3 | | 1200 |
| | | | | 180 |
| 60 | 1200 | 180 | | 160 |
| | | | + | 24 |
| 8 | 160 | 24 | | **1564** |

| c) 31 x 71 = | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| x | 70 | 1 | | 2100 |
| | | | | 30 |
| 30 | 2100 | 30 | | 70 |
| | | | + | 1 |
| 1 | 70 | 1 | | **2201** |

| d) 44 x 20 = | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| x | 20 | 0 | | 800 |
| | | | | 0 |
| 40 | 800 | 0 | | 80 |
| | | | + | 0 |
| 4 | 80 | 0 | | **880** |

| e) 88 x 64 = | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| x | 60 | 4 | | 4800 |
| | | | | 320 |
| 80 | 4800 | 320 | | 480 |
| | | | + | 32 |
| 8 | 480 | 32 | | **5632** |

| f) 66 x 37 = | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| x | 30 | 7 | | 1800 |
| | | | | 420 |
| 60 | 1800 | 420 | | 180 |
| | | | + | 42 |
| 6 | 180 | 42 | | **2442** |

**Q 10 Find out the price of a Brick / Bricks with unitary method.**

1) **If a Brick cost Rs. 1 then the cost of 500 bricks will be** Rs. 500.

   **Solve :-** 1 brick cost = Rs.1

   therefore, 500 bricks cost= Rs. (?)

   = 500 x Rs.1 = 500rs

2) If the cost of a brick is Rs. 2 then the cost of 1000 bricks are **Rs. 2000**.
3) If the cost of a brick Rs. 5 then the cost of 2000 bricks are **Rs. 10,000**.
4) If the cost of 2000 bricks are Rs. 8000 then the cost of 1 brick is **Rs. 4.**
5) If the cost of 6000 bricks are Rs. 3000 then the cost of 1 brick is **Rs. 2**.
6) If the cost of a brick is Rs. 6 then the cost of 1000 bricks are Rs _____.
7) If the cost of 3000 bricks are Rs.9000 then the cost of 1 brick is **Rs. ___**.
8) If the cost of a brick is Rs. 5 then the cost of 3000 bricks are **Rs. _____**.
9) If the cost of 2000 bricks are Rs. 10000 then the cost of 1 brick is **Rs. _____ .**
10) If the cost of a brick is Rs. 4 then the cost of 1000 bricks are **Rs. _____**.

**Q 11 Application based questions.**

1) If the cost of 500 bricks is ₹ 2000, then find the cost of 1500 bricks.
2) A pillar is made using 2000 bricks. If the height of each brick is 10cm, then find the height of the pillar (in cm)
3) Arya travelled 5km 300m by car and 1km 100m by bike. What distance did he travel in all?
4) Gaurav is 92cm tall. His brother is 60cm taller than him. What is the height of his       brother?
5) A parking lot is 50 m long. How many cars of 5 m can be parked in that area?

6) A painter took 8 hrs to paint 2 walls. It took him 3 hrs 25 min to paint first wall. How long does he take to paint the second wall?
7) Ria goes to art class every day for 1hr 35 min. What time does she spend in learning art in 3 days?
8) Meena takes 5 min 4 sec to solve 1 question. How much time she took if she had solved 5 questions?
9) A container contains 15l 70ml of oil. Out of which 6l 50ml of oil is used. How much oil is left in the container?
10) A bottle contains 30ml of medicine. How many bottles will be required for 9l of medicine?

## Section – D

**Q 12 Solve the following:**

### A. Given the table below, fill the blanks in table.

| Sr no | No of Bricks | Cost of bricks | No of Bricks | Cost of bricks |
|-------|-------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1 | 1000 | Rs. 6000 | 500 | Rs. 3000 |
| 2 | 2000 | Rs. 18000 | 1000 | Rs. 9000 |
| 3 | 6000 | Rs. 30000 | **2000** | **Rs. 10000** |
| 4 | 8000 | Rs. 24000 | **3000** | RS.9000 |
| 5 | 10000 | Rs. 30000 | **4000** | **Rs. 12000** |

### B. Complete the table and answer the questions below.

| sl.no | name of the plant | last months height | this month height | cm-grown |
|-------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------|
| 1 | Rose | 28cm | 29cm | 1cm |
| 2 | Mango | 13cm | 15cm | 2 cm |
| 3 | Bamboo | 22cm | 28cm | 6 cm |
| 4 | Tulsi | 8cm | 10cm | 2 cm |

a. The plant which has grown maximum is **bamboo.**

b. The plant which has grown minimum is **Mango, Tulsi.**

c. The plant which has grown by 6 cm is **bamboo.**

d. The plants which has grown by 2 cm is **Mango, Tulsi.**

### C. Write the time using a.m. or p.m.

a) 4:30 in the evening – **pm**
b) 10 minutes past midnight- **am**
c) 1 o'clock in the afternoon –
d) 2 o'clock in the morning –
e) 15 minutes past midnight-
f) 5:35 in the evening –
g) 4 o'clock in the morning –
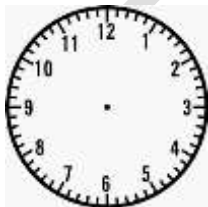h) 25 minutes past midnight-

i)   2 o'clock in the afternoon –
j)   1 o'clock in the morning –

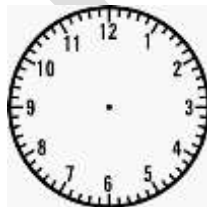**D.  Look at the map shown in figure and answer the following questions.**



a.  Mark the gate nearest to the sweet shop.    **A** / B / C / D
**b.  Which gate is nearest to Gappu's house?<u>C</u>**
c.  If you enter from gate B, the green bench will be to your — **Left** / Right /Front
d.  When Suhasini entered the park, the flower bed was to her right. Which gate did she enter from?<u>**Gate D**</u>
e.  Which of these is nearest to you if you enter from gate C?
    1. Basketball court    2. Flower bed
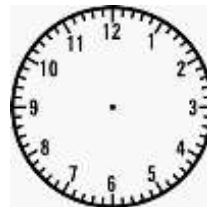    3. Green bench         **<u>4. See-saw</u>**
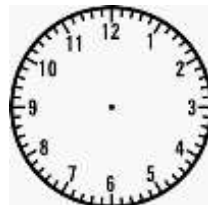
**E.  Show the time**



| 2 : 45 | 4 :30 | 9 :00 |



| 5 :15 | 12 :00 |