# पुष्पा International School
Shree Swaminarayan Gurukul, Zundal

| SUMMATIVE ASSIGNMENT -1 2021-22 | |
|---|---|
| **Grade – 5** | **Subject- MATHS** |
| **Syllabus – CH – 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7** | **FROM TEXTBOOK** |

**Section – A**

**Q1. Multiple choice question –**

1) The number before 43,65,000 is
   a) 43,68,999 b) 43,69,090 c) 43,69,009 d) **43,64,999**
2) Two more than one hundred lakh is
   a) 1,00,00,010 b) **100,00,002** c) 11,00,000 d) 1,00,001
3) Ten lakhs in the international system is written as
   a) 10,00,000 b) 10,000,00 c) **1,000,000** d) 10,00,000
4) Two more than 99, 99, 999 is?
   a) 1000001 b) **1,00,00,001** c) 99,999 d) 9,99,999
5) Place value of 7 in 7,98,365 is
   a) 78,00,000 b) **7,00,000** c) 70,00,000 d) 70,300
6) The predecessor of ten millions is
   a) 999,999 b) **9,999,999** c) 99,999 d) 99,999,999
7) Ten millions is written as
   **a) 10,000,000** b) 1,00,000,00 c) 1,000,000,0 d) 100,000,0
8) Write the missing number? 1600, 800, 400, _____.
   a) **200** b) 100 c)250 d) 100
9) Write the first common multiple of 4 and 8?
   a) 6 b) 3 c) **8** d) 4
10) 1000 is the greatest four digit number.
   a) True **b) False**
11) One more than 99, 99, 999 is?
   b) 100000 b) **1,00,00,000** c) 99,999 d) 9,99,999
12) The number after 90,71,308 is
   b) **90,71,309** b) 92,69,309 c) 91,72,309 d) 93,71,309
13) Make smallest 6 digit number using digits 6, 5, 9, 2, 4, 3?
   a) 682014 b) 25809 c) 25794 **d) 234569**
14) Write the second multiples of 18?
   a) 54 b) **36** c) 18 d) 72
15) One – third of a straight angle?
   a) **60** b) 20 c) 90 d) 45
16) Numbers which are divisible by 2 are called?
   a) Prime number b) composite number c) odd number d) **even number**

17) Write the first multiples of 6?
b) 1 b) 3 c) **6** d) 9

18) The perimeter is the distance around the _____of a shape.
a) Corner b) **edge** c) sides d) vertice

19) The _____is the amount of surface covered by a shape.
a) Rectangle b) Perimeter c) **Area** d) Triangle

20) A group of fish is called _____.
a) Herd b) bundle c**) School** d) Foal

21) Make smallest 7 digit number using digits 8, 5, 9, 2, 6, 4, 3?
b) 2345698 b) 2346589 c) 2435689 d) **2345689**

22) There are ____ types of angles.
a) **Six** b) three c) four d) Five

**Q 2 Fill in the blanks.**

1) 25 paise is **¼** part of one rupee.
2) 25 minutes is **5/12** part of one hour.
3) 12 hours is **½** part of one day.
4) 8 months is **2/3** part of one year.
5) 7 months is **7/12** part of one year.
6) ¼ of Rs.1 = **25 Paise**.
7) 1/3 of Rs. 150 = Rs **50**
8) 50 seconds = **5/6** of a minute.
9) 1/7 of 2100g = **3/10** of 1 kg.
10) **One third** of a right angle **=** 30˚.
11) 18 hours is **3/4** part of one day.
12) **Two times** of a right angle = 180˚.
13) **Ten Lakhs** is the same as ten thousand hundred.
14) Area is measured in **Square** units.
15) 3 times of a right angle = **270**.
16) **20** Paise is 2/5 of a rupee.
17) **3** is the smallest odd prime number.
18) **65** + 42 + **80** = 65 + **42** + 80
19) 0ne – seventh of a collection of 28 kites is **4kites**.
20) **2** is the only even prime number.

21) **615** + 402 + **180** = 615 + **402** + 180

22) 200+ **400** + 300 = **200** + 400+ **300.**

23) A number that has more than 2 factors is called a **composite** number.

## Section B

**Q3. Define –**

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

b) Acute Angle - **An angle whose measure is less than 90° is known as acute angle. For example: 60°.**

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

d) Straight Angle - **An angle whose measure is exactly 180° is known as straight angle**.

e) Complete Angle – **An angle whose measure is exactly 360° is known as complete angle.**

f) Reflex Angle - **An angle whose measure is more than 180°and less than 360° is known as reflex angle. For eg - 225°.**

g) Like fraction **– Fractions having the same denominators are called like fractions**.

**Example -** $\frac{1}{15}, \frac{3}{15}$

h) Unlike fraction – **Fractions having different denominators are called unlike fractions**.

**Example -** $\frac{3}{17}, \frac{10}{14}$

i) Proper fraction – **A fraction whose numerator is less than the denominator is called a proper fraction.**

**Example=**$\frac{1}{5}, \frac{2}{7}$

j) Improper Fraction – **A fraction whose numerator is either equal to or greater than the denominator, is called an improper fraction.**

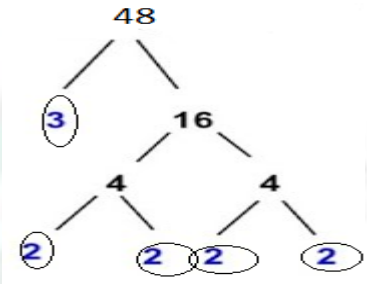
**Example =**$\frac{5}{2}, \frac{7}{3}$

k) Mixed fraction – **A combination of a whole number and a proper fraction is called mixed fraction.**

**Example =**$2\frac{1}{2}, 7\frac{4}{15}$

**Q4. Make Factor tree**:

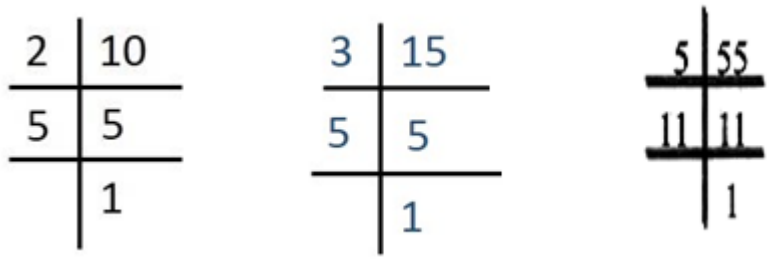
Example - 48




a) 56
b) 32
c) 100
d) 72
e) 225
f) 45
g) 180
h) 48

**Q5. Find the highest common factor**:

Example - 10, 15 and 55




**10 = 2 × 5**
**15 = 3 × 5**
**55 = 5 × 11**
**H.C.F. = 5**
**Thus, H.C.F. of 10, 15 and 55 is 5.**

a) 25 and 35
b) 360 and 540
c) 200, 120 and 240
d) 35, 105 and 140
e) 210 and 480

f) 180 and 270
g) 120 and 150
h) 210, 150 and 120
i) 40, 50 and 75

**Q6. Find the lowest common multiple:**

**Example - 6, 8 and 12.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | 6, | 8, | 12 |
| 2 | 3, | 4, | 6 |
| 2 | 3, | 2, | 3 |
| 3 | 3, | 1, | 3 |
| | 1, | 1, | 1 |

**L.C.M = 2 × 2 × 2 × 3**
**Thus, L.C.M of 6, 8 and 12 is 24.**

a) 48 and 60
b) 27 and 36
c) 24 and 30
d) 18 and 54
e) 24 and 32
f) 72 and 60
g) 60 and 282
h) 102, 119 and 153
i) 36, 48 and 72

## Q7. Do as directed:

**A.** Subraction of fraction

a) $\frac{15}{4} - \frac{12}{5}$

Lcm of 4 and 5 is 4 x 5 = 20

$= \frac{15\,x\,5}{4\,x\,5} - \frac{12\,x\,4}{5\,x\,4}$

$= \frac{75}{20} - \frac{48}{20} = \frac{75+48}{20} = \frac{123}{20}$

b) $\frac{9}{2}$ - 1

$= \frac{9}{2} - \frac{1}{1}$

Lcm of 2 and 1 is = 2

$= \frac{9 \times 1}{2 \times 1} - \frac{1 \times 2}{1 \times 2} \quad = \frac{9-2}{2} \quad = \frac{7}{2}$

c) $\frac{13}{7} - \frac{9}{6}$

$= \frac{13}{7} - \frac{9}{6}$

Lcm of 7 and 6 is 42

$= \frac{13 \times 6}{7 \times 6} - \frac{9 \times 7}{6 \times 7} \quad = \frac{78-63}{42} = \frac{15}{42}$

d) $\frac{52}{10}$ - $\frac{49}{16}$

$= \frac{52}{10} - \frac{49}{16}$

Lcm of 10 and 16 is = 80

$= \frac{52 \times 8}{10 \times 8} - \frac{49 \times 5}{16 \times 5}$

$= \frac{416}{80} - \frac{245}{80} = \frac{416-245}{80}$

$= \frac{171}{80}$

e) $\frac{27}{10}$ - $\frac{13}{5}$

f) $\frac{8}{2}$ - $\frac{9}{11}$

## **B.** Multiplication of fraction

a) $\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{4}{6}$

$= \frac{3 \times 4}{5 \times 6} = \frac{12}{30}$

b) $1 \times \frac{7}{4}$

$= \frac{1}{1} \times \frac{7}{4} = \frac{1 \times 7}{1 \times 4} = \frac{7}{4}$

c) $\frac{8}{3} \times \frac{7}{4}$

$= \frac{8 \times 7}{3 \times 4} = \frac{56}{12}$

d) $\frac{15}{4} \times \frac{2}{7}$

$= \frac{15 \times 2}{4 \times 7} = \frac{30}{14}$

e) $\frac{20}{6} \times \frac{10}{6}$

$= \frac{20}{6} \times \frac{10}{6} = \frac{20 \times 10}{6 \times 6} = \frac{200}{36}$

f) $\frac{5}{3} \times \frac{4}{7}$

g) $\frac{15}{4} \times \frac{2}{7}$

h) $\frac{12}{5} \times \frac{6}{7}$

i) $\frac{16}{5} \times \frac{39}{64}$

j) $\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{20}{9}$

## C. Check fraction are equivalent or not.

a) $\frac{7}{14}$ and $\frac{5}{10}$

**Solution** - 7 × 10 = 5 × 14 (cross multiplication)
70 = 70

Yes, it is an equivalent fraction.

b) $\frac{5}{55}$ and $\frac{11}{121}$

**Solution** - 5 × 121 = 55 × 11 (cross multiplication)
605 = 605
Yes, it is an equivalent fraction.

c) $\frac{8}{13}$ and $\frac{6}{11}$

**Solution** - 8 × 11 = 13 × 6 (cross multiplication)
88 = 78

No, it is not an equivalent fraction.

d) $\frac{10}{14}$ and $\frac{25}{35}$

e) $\frac{5}{9}$ and $\frac{13}{9}$

f) $\frac{10}{14}$ and $\frac{15}{21}$

g) $\frac{3}{5}$ and $\frac{15}{30}$

h) $\frac{9}{12}$ and $\frac{15}{20}$

## D. Addition of fraction -

a) $\frac{4}{5} + \frac{3}{7}$

Lcm of 5 and 7 is 35

$= \frac{4\ x\ 7}{5\ x\ 7} + \frac{3\ x\ 5}{7\ x\ 5}$

$= \frac{28}{35} + \frac{15}{35}$

$= \frac{28 + 15}{35} = \frac{43}{35}$

b) $\frac{5}{8} + \frac{1}{2}$

Lcm of 2 and 8 is = 8

$= \frac{5\ x\ 1}{8\ x\ 1} + \frac{1\ x\ 4}{2\ x\ 4}$

$= \frac{5}{8} + \frac{4}{8}$

$= \frac{5 + 4}{8} = \frac{9}{8}$

c) $\frac{3}{5} + \frac{1}{8}$

Lcm of 5 and 8 is = 40

$= \frac{3\ x\ 8}{5\ x\ 8} + \frac{1\ x\ 5}{8\ x\ 5}$

$= \frac{24+5}{40} = \frac{29}{40}$

d) $\frac{7}{4} + \frac{6}{6}$

Lcm of 4 and 6

$= \frac{7 \times 3}{4 \times 3} + \frac{6 \times 2}{6 \times 2}$

$= \frac{21}{12} + \frac{12}{12}$

$= \frac{21+12}{12} = \frac{33}{12}$

e) $1 + \frac{9}{6}$

$= \frac{1}{1} + \frac{9}{6}$

Lcm of 1 and 6 is = 6

$= \frac{1 \times 6 + 9 \times 1}{6} = \frac{6+9}{6} = \frac{17}{6}$

f) $\frac{54}{49} + \frac{20}{7}$

$= \frac{54}{49} + \frac{20}{7}$

Lcm of 49 and 7 is = 49

$= \frac{54 \times 1}{49 \times 1} + \frac{20 \times 7}{7 \times 7}$

$= \frac{54}{49} + \frac{140}{49}$

$= \frac{54 + 140}{49} = \frac{194}{49}$

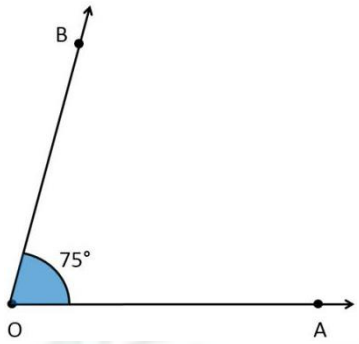
g) $\frac{9}{12} + \frac{3}{4}$

h) $\frac{14}{6} + \frac{15}{8}$

**Q8. Draw angle using protector**:

Copy this video to get more information - (https://youtu.be/zq_QUJWpXgQ)

a) 75˚




b) 70˚

c) 160˚

d) 130˚

e) 50˚

f) 60˚

g) 40˚

h) 120˚

i) 80˚

**Section - C**

## Q9. Word problem:

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**

**No of amount he pay back in 1 year =12240-9850**

**=Rs 2390**

**He pay back every month = 12240 ÷ 12**

**= Rs1020**

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 = 10×4 = 40**

**No. of students in each section= 1600 ÷ 40 = 40 students.**

3) There are three buckets containing 24 L, 36 L and 48 L of milk. Find the capacity of smallest (least) bucket that can measure the milk in the three buckets.

**Solution –**

**The capacity of the smallest required bucket will be the L.C.M. of 24, 36 and 48. So we find the L.C.M.**

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 | 24 , 36 , 48 |
| 2 | 12 , 18 , 24 |
| 3 | 6 , 9 , 12 |
| 2 | 2 , 3 , 4 |
| 2 | 1 , 3 , 2 |
| 3 | 1 , 3 , 1 |
| | 1 , 1 , 1 |

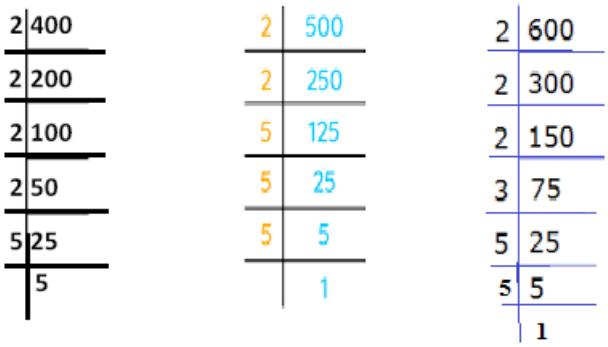
**L.C.M. = 2 × 2 × 2 × 2 × 3 × 3 = 144**

**Thus L.c.m of 24, 36 and 48 is 144.**

4) Three plastic containers contain 400 L, 500 L and 600 L of oil. Find the capacity of the largest container that can be filled an exact number of times from each drum.

**Solution –**

**The capacity of the largest required container will be the H.C.F. of 400, 500 and 600. So we find the H.C.F.**




**400 = 2 × 2 × 2 × 2 × 5**

**500 = 2 × 2 × 5 × 5 × 5**

**600 = 2 × 2 × 2 × 3 × 5 × 5**

**H.C.F. is 2 × 2 × 5 = 20**

**So, the capacity of required container is 20 L.**

5) A classroom black board is 75 m long and 12 m wide. Find the perimeter of black board?

**Solve: length =75m, breadth =12 m**

**Perimeter of a board = 2 (l + b)**

**= 2 (75 m + 12 m)**

**= 2(87 m)**

**= 174 m.**

6) A carpet is 75 cm long and 38 cm wide. Find its area.

**Solve:**

**Area of carpet = l × b**

**= 75 cm × 38 cm**

**= 2850 $cm^2$.**

7) Find the area of a square field whose side is 67 m.

**Solve: area of square = l × l**

**= 67 m × 67 m**

**= 4489 $m^2$**

8) The side of a square hall is 40 m. Find its area and also the cost of tiling it at rate of Rs 6.30 per square metre.

**Solve: Side of the square hall = 40 m**

**Area of square = Side × Side**

**= 40 m × 40 m**

**= 1600 $m^2$**

**Cost of tiling the hall = 1600 sq. m × Rs 6.30**

**= Rs 10080.00**

**Thus, the cost of tilling is Rs 10080.**

9) If breadth of a rectangular plot is 10 m and its length is three times its breadth. Find the perimeter of rectangular plot.

**Solve: We know, Breadth of rectangular plot = 10m**

**Length of the plot = 3 × 10 m = 30 m (given)**

**So, perimeter of the plot = 2 (length + breadth)**

**= 2 (30 m + 10 m)**

**= 2 (40 m)**

**= 80 m.**

10) Find the perimeter of a square field. If the length of the square field is 49 m.

**Solve: perimeter of square = 4 × L**

**= 4 × 49 m**

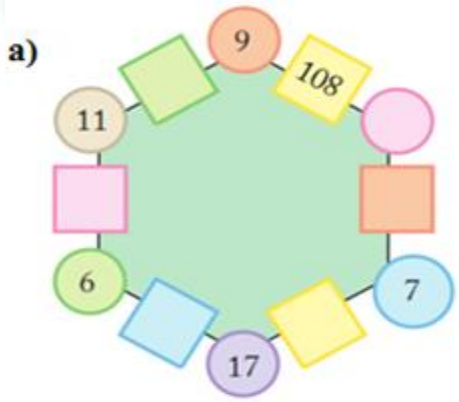
**= 196 m.**

11) Find the least (smallest) number which is exactly divisible by 36, 48 and 60 leaving no remainder in each case? (Hw)

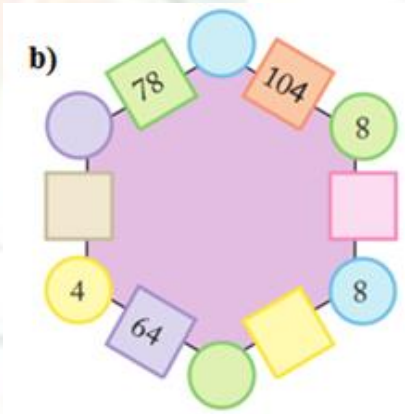
**Section - D**

## Q10. Complete the magic hexagon:

**a)**




**b)**



## Q11. Complete the magic square:

A. Fill this square using all the numbers from 46 to 54. Rule: The total of each line is 150.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | **49** |
| **46** | | |
| | **52** | **47** |

B. Fill this square using all the numbers from 21 to 29. Rule: The total of each side is 75.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | **28** |
| | **25** | |
| **22** | **27** | |

C. Fill this square using all the numbers from 6 to 14. Rule: The total of each side is 30.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 13 | | 11 |
| | | 7 |
| | 10 | |