District Public School & College,Depalpur

E-Learning Project

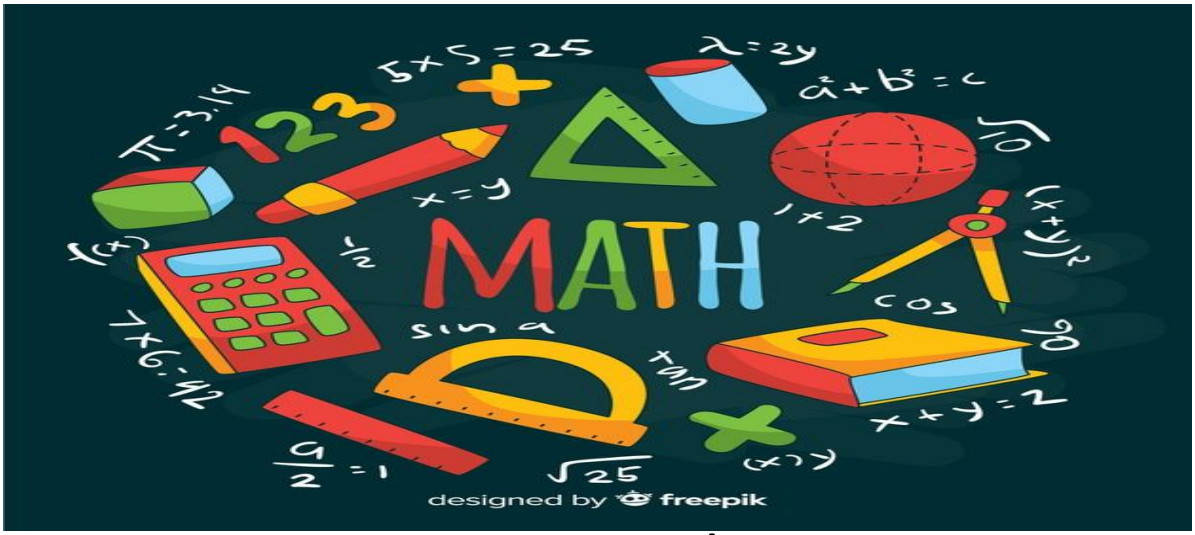
Summer Task

Tutorial Links,

Home Assignments, Work Sheets

and Activities

Academic Session 2020-2021



Class : 5th

Student Name: _____

Father Name: _____

Date 06-07-2020 Day: Monday

Web Link: https://youtu.be/09DOE-vMUds

Exercise 1.9

Topic: Distributive Law

Example

Verify distributive law: **4 × (7+3) = (4×7) + (4×3)**

Solution

i. $4 \times (7 + 3) = (4 \times 7) + (4 \times 3)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{L.H.S.} &= 4 \times (7 + 3) \\ &= 4 \times 10 \\ &= 40 \quad \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\text{(a)} \\ \text{R.H.S.} &= (4 \times 7) + (4 \times 3) \\ &= 28 + 12 \\ &= 40 \quad \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\text{(b)} \end{aligned}$$

From (a) and (b)

L.H.S. = R.H.S.

Thus, $4 \times (7 + 3) = (4 \times 7) + (4 \times 3)$

Home Work:

1. **Verify distributive law:** **4 × (7+3) = (4×7) + (4×3)**

2. Verify distributive law: (9-3) × 4 = (9×4) - (3×4)

Learn and write table of 15

15 X 1 = 15	
15 X 2 = 30	
15 X 3 = 45	
15 X 4 = 60	
15 X 5 = 75	
15 X 6 = 90	
15 X 7 = 105	
15 X 8 = 120	
15 X 9 = 135	
15 X 10 = 150	
15 X 11 = 165	
15 X 12 = 180	

Date 07-07-2020 Day: Tuesday

Topic: **Review Exercise**

1 . Circle the correct option.

(i) In international place value system commas are placed after how many digits from right side?
(a) one (b) two (c) three (d) four

(ii) Which is the smallest 9-digit number?
(a) 999,999,999 (b) 100,000,000 (c) 900,000,000 (d) 888,888,888

(iii) Which one the following is one billion? .(a) 100,000 (b) 1,000,000 (c) 10,000,000 (d) 1,000,000,000

(iv) 3x(44÷4) - 6 =_____
(a) 27 (b) 30 (c) 36 (d) 72

(v) 92+35-62=_____ (a) 127 (b) 78 (c) 65 (d) 75

2. Fill in the blanks.

(i) Sum of 4,952,106 and 900,000 is_____.

(ii) 5x(9-2) =_____

(iii) 45200 x 20=_____

(iv) 9+4-3×2=_____

(v) Difference of 5610823 and 9610072 is _____

(vi) 358800÷100=_____

(vii) 4,678,478 - 723,615=_____

(viii) 258,961×1000=_____

Worksheet 1

Name Date

PLACE VALUE TO 1 MILLION SHEET 1

1) Write the place value of the underlined digit under each of the numbers.

27,<u>5</u>02	<u>7</u>1,918	13<u>2</u>,825	74<u>9</u>,327	28,1<u>7</u>6
500				

5<u>1</u>3,295	<u>8</u>34,247	<u>3</u>6,429	62<u>5</u>,231	<u>9</u>17,438

2) Write these numbers in expanded form.

13,459 = 10,000 + 3,000 + 400 + 50 + 9
35,916 =
132,756 =
849,018 =

3) Write these numbers in standard form.

10,000 + 3,000 + 500 + 80 + 2 = 13,582
80,000 + 7,000 + 600 + 90 + 5 =
100,000 + 40,000 + 9,000 + 400 + 50 + 3 =
200,000 + 60,000 + 800 + 70 + 4 =
600,000 + 9,000 + 400 + 90 =

4) Fill in the missing parts in these numbers

27,582 = _____ thousands _____ hundreds _____ tens _____ ones
38,214 = _____ thousands _____ hundreds _____ tens _____ ones
135,634 = _____ thousands _____ hundreds _____ tens _____ ones

Date 08-07-2020 Day: Wednesday

Unit 2

HCF and LCM

Defanations:

HCF: Highest common factor or (HCF) of two or more numbers is the greatest number which divides the given numbers eactly.

LCM: Least common multiple or (LCM) of two or more numbers is the smallest number among the common multiples.

Web Link: https://youtu.be/m_WvLb5ePMk

Exercise 2.1

Topic: HCF by prime factorization method.

Example

Find HCF of 24 and 40 by prime factorization method.

Solution

Prime factors of 24 are $2, 2, 2, 3$

Prime factors of 40 are $2, 2, 2, 5$

Common factors of 24 and 40 are $2, 2, 2$

Product of common factors $= 2 \times 2 \times 2$

$= 8$

Thus, 8 is the HCF of 24 and 40.

Home Work:

(i) Find HCF of by prime factorization method.

12,24,40

(ii) Find HCF of by prime factorization method.

21,42,63

Learn and write table of 15

15 X 1 = 15	
15 X 2 = 30	
15 X 3 = 45	
15 X 4 = 60	
15 X 5 = 75	
15 X 6 = 90	
15 X 7 = 105	
15 X 8 = 120	
15 X 9 = 135	
15 X 10 = 150	
15 X 11 = 165	
15 X 12 = 180	

Date 09-07-2020 Day: Thursday

Web Link: https://youtu.be/M7uNlbxnCTA

Exercise 2.2

Topic: HCF by division method.

Example

Find HCF of 20,48 and 70 by division method.

Solution

To find HCF of three numbers by division method, we first find HCF of any two numbers, let us take '20' and '48'.
The HCF of '20' and '48' is '4'.

$$
\begin{array}{r|l}
20 & 48 \\
-40 & \\
\hline
8 & 20 \\
-16 & \\
\hline
4 & 8 \\
-8 & \\
\hline
0 &
\end{array}
\quad
\begin{array}{l}
(2 \\
(2 \\
(2
\end{array}
$$

Now, we find the HCF of third number '70' and calculated HCF in the first step i.e., '4'.

Thus, 2 is the HCF of 20, 48 and 70.

$$
\begin{array}{r|l}
4 & 70 \\
-4 & \\
\hline
30 & \\
-28 & \\
\hline
2 & 4 \\
-4 & \\
\hline
0 &
\end{array}
\quad
\begin{array}{l}
(17 \\
(2
\end{array}
$$

Home Work:

(i) Find HCF by division method.
15,25,125

(ii) Find HCF by division method.

32,96,320

Learn and write table of 16

16 X 1 = 16	
16 X 2 = 32	
16 X 3 = 48	
16 X 4 = 64	
16 X 5 = 80	
16 X 6 = 96	
16 X 7 = 112	
16 X 8 = 128	
16 X 9 = 144	
16 X 10 = 160	
16 X 11 = 176	
16 X 12 = 192	

Date 10-07-2020 Day: Friday

Web Link: https://youtu.be/oIaAvVEfJMk

Exercise 2.3

Topic: LCM by prime factorization method.

Example

Find LCM of 8,12 and 24 by prime factorization method.

Solution

Prime factorization of 8 = $2 \times 2 \times 2$

Prime factorization of 12 = $2 \times 2 \times 3$

Prime factorization of 24 = $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3$

Product of common prime factors = $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 = 24$

Hence, LCM of 8, 12 and 24 is 24

Home Work:

(i) Find LCM of by prime factorization method.
24,54,120

(ii) Find LCM of by prime factorization method 24,48,60 and 96

Learn and write table of 16

16 X 1 = 16	
16 X 2 = 32	
16 X 3 = 48	
16 X 4 = 64	
16 X 5 = 80	
16 X 6 = 96	
16 X 7 = 112	
16 X 8 = 128	
16 X 9 = 144	
16 X 10 = 160	
16 X 11 = 176	
16 X 12 = 192	

Date 11-07-2020 Day: Saturday

Web Link: https://youtu.be/NYs-aIAfkYI

Exercise 2.4

Topic: LCM by division method.

Example

Find LCM of 30, 40, 60 and 100 by division method.

Solution

i. Write down all numbers as shown.

ii. Divide the numbers by a number which divides at least two of the given numbers.

iii. Write down the quotient of each number below it.

2	30 , 40 , 60 , 100
3	15 , 20 , 30 , 50
5	5 , 20 , 10 , 50
2	1 , 4 , 2 , 10
2	1 , 2 , 1 , 5
5	1 , 1 , 1 , 5
	1 , 1 , 1 , 1

iv. If a number is not divisible, then write the number as it is.

v. Keep on dividing until the quotient of all numbers becomes '1'.

vi. Multiply all the divisors to find the LCM.

$\therefore$ LCM $= 2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 2 \times 2 \times 5 = 600$

Home Work:

(i) Find LCM by division method

25,30,50

(ii) Find LCM by division method
24,48,60 and 96

Learn and write table of 17

17 X 1 = 17	
17 X 2 = 34	
17 X 3 = 51	
17 X 4 = 68	
17 X 5 = 85	
17 X 6 = 102	
17 X 7 = 119	
17 X 8 = 136	
17 X 9 = 153	
17 X 10 = 170	
17 X 11 = 187	
17 X 12 = 204	

Date 13-07-2020 Day: Monday

Web Link: https://youtu.be/yAihkGP-F9s

Exercise 2.5

Topic: Problems involving HCF and LCM.

Example 1 (HCF)

Find the maximum length of a measuring tape that can exactly measure 18, 24 and 30 metre of wires?

Solution

We have to find HCF of 18, 24 and 30 to calculate the exact length of measuring tape

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Prime factorization of } 18 &= 2 \times 3 \times 3 \\
\text{Prime factorization of } 24 &= 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \\
\text{Prime factorization of } 30 &= 2 \times 3 \times 5 \\
\text{Common factors of } 18,\ 24 \text{ and } 30 &= 2\ ,\ 3 \\
\text{Product of common factors} &= 2 \times 3 \\
&= 6
\end{aligned}$$

Thus, 6 metres long measuring tape is required to measure 18, 24 and 30 metre of wires exactly.

Example 2 (LCM)

How much minimum distance can exactly be measured with 10, 20, 25 and 30 metre long strings?

Solution

We have to find LCM to calculate the required distance:

LCM = $2 \times 5 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5 = 300$

So, required distance is 300 metres

2	10 , 20 , 25 , 30
5	5 , 10 , 25 , 15
2	1 , 2 , 5 , 3
3	1 , 1 , 5 , 3
5	1 , 1 , 5 , 1
	1 , 1 , 1 , 1

Home Work:

(i) Find the greatest number which exactly divides 45,135 and 180.

(ii) There ara some bananas in a basket.If they are distributed at the rate of 4,6,8 and 12 bananas among children,they can be distributed exactly.What is the minimum number of bananas in the basket?

Learn and write table of 17

17 X 1 = 17	
17 X 2 = 34	
17 X 3 = 51	
17 X 4 = 68	
17 X 5 = 85	
17 X 6 = 102	
17 X 7 = 119	
17 X 8 = 136	
17 X 9 = 153	
17 X 10 = 170	
17 X 11 = 187	
17 X 12 = 204	

Date 14-07-2020 Day: Tuesday

Topic: Review Exercise.

1. Circle the correct option.

(i) Prime factors of of 18 are
(a) 2,2,3 (b) 2,3,3 (c) 2,3,4 (d) 2,2,5

(ii) HCF of 12 and 18 is:
(a) 6 (b) 12 (c) 18 (d) 30

(iii) LCM of 4 and 16 is:
(a) 8 (b) 12 (c) 16 (d) 24

(iv) _____ stands for Least Common Multiple.

(a) HCF (b) LCM (c) DMAS (d) BODMAS

(v) _____ stands for Highest Common Factor.

(a) HCF (b) LCM (c) DMAS (d) BODMAS

2. Fill in the blanks.

(i) HCF of 7 and 11 is_____.
(ii) LCM of 9 and 24 is_____.
(iii) LCM stands for_____.
(iv) Multiples of 8 are _____.
(v) Prime factors of 12 are_____.

Date 15-07-2020 Day: Wednesday

Web Link: https://youtu.be/YJiFDp0dvx4

Unit 3

Fractions

Exercise 3.1

Topic: Addition of Fractions.

Example

Solve. $\frac{3}{5} + \frac{2}{9}$

Solution.

$$\frac{3}{5} + \frac{2}{9}$$

The LCM of 5 and 9 is 45.

$\frac{3}{5} = \frac{3\times9}{5\times9} = \frac{27}{45}$ and $\frac{2}{9} = \frac{2\times5}{9\times5} = \frac{10}{45}$

Now:

$= \frac{27}{45} + \frac{10}{45}$

$= \frac{27+10}{45}$

$= \frac{37}{45}$

Home Work:

(i) Solve. $\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{5}$

(ii) Solve. $\frac{7}{8} + \frac{5}{32}$

Learn and write table of 18

18 X 1 = 18	
18 X 2 = 36	
18 X 3 = 54	
18 X 4 = 72	
18 X 5 = 90	
18 X 6 = 108	
18 X 7 = 126	
18 X 8 = 144	
18 X 9 = 162	
18 X 10 = 180	
18 X 11 = 198	
18 X 12 = 216	

Date 16-07-2020 Day: Thursday

Web Link: https://youtu.be/NG8wWBQCNtA

Topic: Subtraction of Fractions.

Example

Solve. $\frac{3}{5} - \frac{2}{9}$

Solution.

$\frac{3}{5} - \frac{2}{9}$

The LCM of 5 and 9 is 45.

$\frac{3}{5} = \frac{3\times9}{5\times9} = \frac{27}{45}$ and $\frac{2}{9} = \frac{2\times5}{9\times5} = \frac{10}{45}$

Now:

$= \frac{27}{45} - \frac{10}{45}$

$= \frac{27-10}{45}$

$= \frac{17}{45}$

Home Work:

(i) Solve. $\frac{5}{6} - \frac{2}{9}$

(ii) Solve. $\frac{5}{13} - \frac{5}{26}$

Learn and write table of 18

18 X 1 = 18	
18 X 2 = 36	
18 X 3 = 54	
18 X 4 = 72	
18 X 5 = 90	
18 X 6 = 108	
18 X 7 = 126	
18 X 8 = 144	
18 X 9 = 162	
18 X 10 = 180	
18 X 11 = 198	
18 X 12 = 216	

Date 17-07-2020 Day: Friday

Web Link: https://youtu.be/ReHbk3qIOMc

Exercise 3.2

Topic: Addition and Subtraction of more than two Fractions.

Example.

Solve. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4}$

Solution.

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4}$$

The LCM of 2,3 and 4 is 12

So, $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1\times6}{2\times6} = \frac{6}{12}$; $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{4}{12}$; $\frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{12}$

$$= \frac{6}{12} + \frac{4}{12} + \frac{3}{12}$$

$$= \frac{6+4+3}{12} = \frac{13}{12} = 1\frac{1}{12}$$

Home Work:

(i) Solve. $\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{2}{3}$

(ii) Solve. $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{6}$

Learn and write table of 19

19 X 1 = 19	
19 X 2 = 38	
19 X 3 = 57	
19 X 4 = 76	
19 X 5 = 95	
19 X 6 = 114	
19 X 7 = 133	
19 X 8 = 152	
19 X 9 = 171	
19 X 10 = 190	
19 X 11 = 209	
19 X 12 = 228	

Date 18-07-2020 Day: Saturday

Web Link: https://youtu.be/1MsVPvjewUA

Exercise 3.3

Topic: Commutative and Associative property

Use Method of Ex#3.1 to prove the questions.

Home Work:

Verify that:

(i) $\frac{1}{7} + \frac{5}{7} = \frac{5}{7} + \frac{1}{7}$

(ii) $\frac{1}{3} + (\frac{2}{3} + \frac{5}{3}) = (\frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3}) + \frac{5}{3}$

Learn and write table of 19

19 X 1 = 19	
19 X 2 = 38	
19 X 3 = 57	
19 X 4 = 76	
19 X 5 = 95	
19 X 6 = 114	
19 X 7 = 133	
19 X 8 = 152	
19 X 9 = 171	
19 X 10 = 190	
19 X 11 = 209	
19 X 12 = 228	

Date 20-07-2020 Day: Monday

Web Link: https://youtu.be/dhqpZS-awes

Exercise 3.5

Topic: Multiplication of fractions.

Example:

Solve. $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{3}$

Solution.

$= \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{3}$

$= \frac{2\times1}{3\times3}$

$= \frac{2}{9}$

Home Work:

(i) Solve $\frac{1}{5} \times \left(\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{2}{7} \right)$

(ii) Solve $\left(2\frac{2}{9} \times 2\frac{4}{5} \right) \times 2\frac{3}{4}$

Learn and write table of 20

20 X 1 = 20	
20 X 2 = 40	
20 X 3 = 60	
20 X 4 = 80	
20 X 5 = 100	
20 X 6 = 120	
20 X 7 = 140	
20 X 8 = 160	
20 X 9 = 180	
20 X 10 = 200	
20 X 11 = 220	
20 X 12 = 240	

Date 21-07-2020 Day: Tuesday

Web Link: https://youtu.be/DjoOu3baTEE

Exercise 3.7

Topic: Associative property of Multiplication.

Home Work:

(i) Verify that:

$$1\frac{1}{3} \times \left(\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{4}{5}\right) = \left(1\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{2}{3}\right) \times \frac{4}{5}$$

Learn and write table of 20

20 X 1 = 20	
20 X 2 = 40	
20 X 3 = 60	
20 X 4 = 80	
20 X 5 = 100	
20 X 6 = 120	
20 X 7 = 140	
20 X 8 = 160	
20 X 9 = 180	
20 X 10 = 200	
20 X 11 = 220	
20 X 12 = 240	

Date 22-07-2020 Day: Wednesday

Web Link: https://youtu.be/nbhtcOtQ6k0

Exercise 3.8

Topic: Division of fractions.

Example

Solve. $\frac{2}{3} \div \frac{1}{2}$

Solution.

$= \frac{2}{3} \div \frac{1}{2}$

$= \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{2}{1}$ [Reciprocal of $\frac{1}{2}$ is $\frac{2}{1}$]

$= \frac{2\times2}{3\times1}$

$= \frac{4}{3}$

$= 1\frac{1}{3}$

Home Work:

i-Solve $\frac{2}{3} \div \frac{1}{3}$ ii- **Solve** $1\frac{1}{2} \div 1\frac{1}{3}$

Learn and write table of 6

6 X 1 = 6	
6 X 2 = 12	
6 X 3 = 18	
6 X 4 = 24	
6 X 5 = 30	
6 X 6 = 36	
6 X 7 = 42	
6 X 8 = 48	
6 X 9 = 54	
6 X 10 = 60	
6 X 11 = 66	
6 X 12 = 72	

Date 23-07-2020 Day: Thursday

Web Link: https://youtu.be/llylasr4p6E

Exercise 3.9

Topic: Simplification of fraction by BODMAS rule.

Example

Solve. $1\frac{1}{3} + \{(5\frac{1}{3} \div 2) - \frac{1}{4}\}$

Solution

$$1\frac{1}{3} + \{(5\frac{1}{3} \div 2) - \frac{1}{4}\}$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} + \{(\frac{16}{3} \div 2) - \frac{1}{4}\}$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} + \{(\frac{\overset{8}{\cancel{16}}}{3} \times \frac{1}{\cancel{2}_1}) - \frac{1}{4}\}$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} + \{\frac{8}{3} - \frac{1}{4}\}$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} + \{\frac{32-3}{12}\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4}{3} + \frac{29}{12}$$

$$= \frac{16+29}{12}$$

$$= \frac{\overset{15}{\cancel{45}}}{\cancel{12}_4} = \frac{15}{4}$$

$$= 3\frac{3}{4}$$

Home Work:

(i) Solve. $\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{5}\right) \div \left(\frac{3}{3} \times \frac{1}{2}\right)$

Learn and write table of 7

7 X 1 = 7	
7 X 2 = 14	
7 X 3 = 21	
7 X 4 = 28	
7 X 5 = 35	
7 X 6 = 42	
7 X 7 = 49	
7 X 8 = 56	
7 X 9 = 63	
7 X 10 = 70	
7 X 11 = 77	
7 X 12 = 84	

Date 24-07-2020 Day: Friday

Web Link: https://youtu.be/Xy4tcHIxhyA

Topic: Simplification of fraction by BODMAS rule.

(i) Solve. $\frac{1}{4} + \{\frac{1}{3} \div \frac{1}{2} \times (\frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{10})\}$

Learn and write table of 8

8 X 1 = 8	
8 X 2 = 16	
8 X 3 = 24	
8 X 4 = 32	
8 X 5 = 40	
8 X 6 = 48	
8 X 7 = 56	
8 X 8 = 64	
8 X 9 = 72	
8 X 10 = 80	
8 X 11 = 88	
8 X 12 = 96	

Date 25-07-2020 Day: Saturday

Topic: Review Exercise.

1.Circle the correct option.

(i) $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3}$

(a) $\frac{1}{3}$ (b) $\frac{2}{3}$ (c) $\frac{3}{3}$ (d) $\frac{4}{3}$

(ii) $\frac{7}{9} - \frac{4}{9}$

(a) $\frac{11}{9}$ (b) $\frac{28}{9}$ (c) $\frac{3}{9}$ (d) $\frac{1}{9}$

(iii) $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{5}{7}$

(a) $\frac{7}{10}$ (b) $\frac{3}{4}$ (c) $\frac{10}{21}$ (d) $\frac{14}{15}$

(iv) $\frac{5}{9} \div \frac{1}{9}$

(a) 9 (b) 5 (c) $\frac{1}{9}$ (d)) $\frac{1}{5}$

2.Fill in the blanks.

(i) $\frac{4}{5} + \frac{5}{3}$ = _____

(ii) $\frac{8}{11} - \frac{3}{22}$ = _____

(iii) $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3}$ = _____

(iv) LCM of 6 and 9 is _____

(v) $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{2}{3}$ =_____

(vi) $2\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{4}$ =_____

(vii) $\frac{5}{10} \div \frac{25}{20}$ =_____

Worksheet

Name: _____ Date: _____

Fractions Worksheet

1 a. $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} =$	1 b. $\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{3}{4} =$
2 a. $\frac{2}{4} \times \frac{1}{5} =$	2 b. $\frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{3} =$
3 a. $\frac{1}{5} \times \frac{3}{9} =$	3 b. $\frac{1}{5} \times \frac{2}{6} =$
4 a. $\frac{4}{5} \times \frac{6}{9} =$	4 b. $\frac{2}{5} \times \frac{1}{3} =$
5 a. $\frac{3}{6} \times \frac{2}{7} =$	5 b. $\frac{2}{6} \times \frac{5}{10} =$

Date 27-07-2020 Day: Monday

Web Link: https://youtu.be/yZJftHk6POI

Unit 4

Decimals and Percentages

Defination:

Decimal: A decimal is a number that is written using the base- ten place value system.

Percent: A ratio whose denominator is 100. The symbol for percent is %.

Exercise 4.1

Topic: Addition of Decimals.

Example 1

Add: 32.14 and 18.92

Solution

$$\begin{array}{r} {\scriptstyle ①\,①} \\ 32.14 \\ +\,18.92 \\ \hline 51.06 \end{array}$$

Example 2

Find 417.46 + 58.9

Solution

$$\begin{array}{r} {\scriptstyle ①\,①} \\ 417.46 \\ +\;\;58.90 \\ \hline 476.36 \end{array} \longleftarrow \text{Write zero as a placeholder}$$

Home Work:

(i) Solve. 726.53 + 47.8

(ii) Solve. 87.7201 + 64.653

Learn and write table of 9

9 X 1 = 9	
9 X 2 = 18	
9 X 3 = 27	
9 X 4 = 36	
9 X 5 = 45	
9 X 6 = 54	
9 X 7 = 63	
9 X 8 = 72	
9 X 9 = 81	
9 X 10 = 90	
9 X 11 = 99	
9 X 12 = 108	

Date 28-07-2020 Day: Tuesday

Web Link: https://youtu.be/vJwNRYb6YJk

Topic: Subtraction of Decimals.

Examples

Subtract: 34.87 from 65.29

Solution

65.29 – 34.87

Writing in the vertical form

$$\begin{array}{r} {}^{4}\not{5}\,.\,2\,9 \\ -\;3\;4\;.\;8\;7 \\ \hline 3\;0\;.\;4\;2 \end{array}$$

Solve: 334.20 – 86.48

Solution

334·20 – 86.48

Writing in the vertical form

$$\begin{array}{r} {}^{2}\not{3}\;{}^{2}\not{3}\;4\,.\,{}^{1}\not{2}\;0 \\ -\quad 8\;6\;.\;4\;8 \\ \hline 2\;4\;7\;.\;7\;2 \end{array}$$

Home Work:

(i) Solve. 778.342 – 47.8

(ii) Solve. 537.4532 – 412.32

Learn and write table of 10

10 X 1 = 10	
10 X 2 = 20	
10 X 3 = 30	
10 X 4 = 40	
10 X 5 = 50	
10 X 6 = 60	
10 X 7 = 70	
10 X 8 = 80	
10 X 9 = 90	
10 X 10 = 100	
10 X 11 = 110	
10 X 12 = 120	

Date 29-07-2020 Day: Wednesday

Web Link: https://youtu.be/w1Ap5Zs54rQ

Exercise 4.2

Topic: Multiplication of Decimals by 10,100 and 1000.

(a) Multiplication of decimals by 10

Multiplying a decimal by 10 is equivalent to forming a new number by moving the decimal point of the given decimal to the right 1 place.

Examples

i. $3.57 \times 10 = 35.7$ ii. $15.453 \times 10 = 154.53$

iii. $97.23 \times 10 = 972.3$ iv. $321.4 \times 10 = 3214$

(b) Multiplication of decimals by 100

Multiplying a decimal by 100 is equivalent to forming a new number by moving the decimal point of the given decimal to the right 2 places.

Examples

i. $38.241 \times 100 = 3824.1$ ii. $4.1532 \times 100 = 415.32$

iii. $65.32 \times 100 = 6532$ iv. $987.5 \times 100 = 98750$

Home Work:

1. Multiply the following by 10.

(i) 111.22

(ii) 38.2

2. **Multiply 137.2351 by 100.**

3. **Multiply 57.223 by 1000.**

Learn and write table of 11

11 X 1 = 11	
11 X 2 = 22	
11 X 3 = 33	
11 X 4 = 44	
11 X 5 = 55	
11 X 6 = 66	
11 X 7 = 77	
11 X 8 = 88	
11 X 9 = 99	
11 X 10 = 110	
11 X 11 = 121	
11 X 12 = 132	

Date 30-07-2020 Day: Thursday

Web Link: https://youtu.be/ejfTO51HLys

Topic: Division of Decimals by 10,100 and 1000.

Examples:

(a) Division of decimals by 10

Dividing a decimal by 10 is equivalent to forming a new number by moving the decimal point of the given decimal to the left 1 place.

Examples

i. $51.23 \div 10 = 5.123$ ii. $321.25 \div 10 = 32.125$

iii. $7.98 \div 10 = 0.798$ iv. $0.275 \div 10 = 0.0275$

(b) Division of decimals by 100

Dividing a decimal by 100 is equivalent to forming a new number by moving the decimal point of the given decimal to the left 2 places.

Examples

i. $321.5 \div 100 = 3.215$ ii. $98.2 \div 100 = 0.982$

iii. $8.34 \div 100 = 0.0834$ iv. $0.391 \div 100 = 0.00391$

Home Work:

1. Divide the following by 10.

(i) 83.52

(ii) 0.651

2. **Divide 1472.53 by 100.**

3. **Divide 293.75by 1000.**

Learn and write table of 12

12 X 1 = 12	
12 X 2 = 24	
12 X 3 = 36	
12 X 4 = 48	
12 X 5 = 60	
12 X 6 = 72	
12 X 7 = 84	
12 X 8 = 96	
12 X 9 = 108	
12 X 10 = 120	
12 X 11 = 132	
12 X 12 = 144	

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