

CHAPTER- 2 NUMBER

Introduction:

Division is equal sharing / Equal Grouping

Equal sharing leaves Remainder also.

$$30 \div 5 = 6$$

30 – Dividend

5 - Divisor

6 - Quotient

Division Facts

- When a number is divided by 1, the quotient is number itself.

Eg: $3 \div 3 = 3$

- When a number is divided by itself the quotient is 1

Eg: $5 \div 5 = 1$

- When 0 is divided by any number, then the quotient is 0

Eg: $0 \div 9 = 0$

- Division by 0 is meaningless $6 \div 0 = \text{Meaningless}$

- Division and multiplication are related. Every multiplication fact has two division facts.

Multiplication fact	Division fact
	$28 \div 4 = 7$
$7 \times 4 = 28$	$28 \div 7 = 4$

I.Fill in the blanks.

1. Division is equal sharing
2. Division is the process of repeated subtraction.
3. Zero divided by any number gives Zero as the quotient
4. Division by zero is meaningless
5. Remainder is the number remaining.
6. $100 \div 10 = \underline{10}$
7. Divided \div Divisor = Quotient
8. When the number is divided by itself the quotient is 1
9. Every multiplication fact has 2 division facts
10. If $5 \times 2 = 10$, then $10 \div 2 = \underline{5}$

II. Match the following.

1. $80 \div 10$ - 8
2. $0 \div 96$ - 0
3. $24 \div 1$ - 24
4. $786 \div 100$ - Q -7, R = 86

5. $66 \div 66$ - 1
6. Multiples of 10 - 10, 20, 30
7. 65 - Rounded to 70
8. $723 - 10$ - 713
9. 75 - $70 + 5$
10. $475 + 100$ - 575

Chapter – 3 MEASUREMENTS MEASUREMENT OF CAPACITY

UNIT OF CAPACITY

Millilitre (ml)

Litre (L)

Small Quantities of Liquids are measured in Millilitres

Large Quantities of Liquids are measured in litres

$$1 \text{ L} = 1000 \text{ ml}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \text{ L} = 500 \text{ ml}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \text{ L} = 250 \text{ ml}$$

$$\frac{3}{4} \text{ L} = 750 \text{ ml}$$

Conversion of units

Big Unit - Small unit (Multiply)

Small Unit - Big Unit (Divide)

I.Fill in the blanks.

1. The standard unit of Capacity is litre
2. Millilitre is the smallest unit
3. The short form of millilitre ml
4. The small quantities are measured in millilitres
5. $500 \text{ ml} + 500 \text{ ml} = 1000 \text{ ml}$
6. Three dimensional quantity is called as volume
7. Two dimensional quantity is called as Area
8. $200 \text{ ml} + 800 \text{ ml} = \underline{1000 \text{ ml}}$
9. The short form of litre is L
10. The large quantity of liquids are measured in litre

II. Match the following.

1. Milk - Litre
2. 1l - 1000 ml
3. $\frac{1}{2} \text{ l}$ - 500 ml
4. $\frac{1}{4} \text{ l}$ - 250 ml
5. Litre to ml - Multiply by 1000
6. One dimension - Length
7. Two dimension - Length & breadth

Chapter – 4 Time

I. Match the following.

1. Third month - March
2. 60 seconds - 1 minute
3. 1 hour - 3600 seconds
4. One week - 7 days
5. 1 Day - 24 hours
6. One month - 4 weeks

Chapter – 5 Money

Introduction:

- Money is generally consisting of notes and coins.
- Indian currency is Rupees and paise

$$\boxed{1 \text{ rupee} = 100 \text{ paise}}$$

Conversion

To convert Rupees into paise

- Remove ₹. and dot (.)
- Write “P” for paise
- Multiply the amount in Rupees by 100

To convert Paise to Rupees

- Count 2 digit from the right and put dot (.)
- Write ₹. at the beginning

I. Fill in the blanks.

1. When you buy something, the shopkeeper gives you a bill
2. ₹. 4 = 400P
3. ₹. 20 + ₹. 20 + ₹. 10 = ₹. 50
4. If a pencil cost is ₹.3. Find the cost of 4 pencils ₹. 12
5. 2 notes of ₹. 200 ₹. 400
6. To convert Rupees into paise multiply by 100
7. Compare ₹.100 > 100p
8. The dot (.) separates the Rupees from the paise
9. 5 Rupees 60 paise is the same as ₹. 5.60
10. 10 Rupees fifteen paise is written as ₹. 10.15

II. Match the following.

1. 50p + 50p - ₹. 1
2. ₹. 64 - 6400 p
3. Dollar - \$
4. ₹. 60 - ₹10 - ₹50
5. Notes issued by - Reserve Bank of India.

Chapter – 6 Fractions

Introduction:

- Fractions are equal parts of a shape (or) collection
- Fractions are part of a whole
- Fraction has two parts

$$\frac{\text{Numerator}}{\text{Denominator}} \quad \frac{\text{Parts Referred to}}{\text{Total No. of Equal Parts}}$$

I. Fill in the blanks.

1. Two halves make a whole
2. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 8 = 4
3. In Improper fraction denominator is less than the numerator
4. Two fourth is written as $\frac{2}{4}$
5. Three fourth is written as $\frac{3}{4}$

II. Match the following

1. Proper fraction - Lesser Numerator
2. Like Fraction - Same Denominator
3. $\frac{4}{16} + \frac{3}{16}$ - $\frac{7}{16}$
4. Unlike fraction - Different Denominator
5. $\frac{3}{6} \times \frac{2}{4}$ - $\frac{6}{24}$