

Key to

FLORENCE

SERIES - 4B



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ENGLISH

8. BED TIME

1. (a) rooks (b) going
(c) folded (d) nestlings
2. (a) The sun sinks to rest in the evening.
(b) The rooks are flying straight home to their nest.
(c) The butterfly has folded its wings.
(d) The bees are returning home as their work has been over.
(e) Daisy, primrose, roses are the flowers mentioned in the poem.
3. get, keep, helps, reaches, does, performs, makes
4. (a) does not (b) do not (c) do not
(d) do not (f) does not
5. (a) Where does the sun set ?
(b) What do clouds bring ?
(c) Do you run very fast ?
(d) Do I play football well ?
6. (a) Is the evening coming ?
(b) Are the crows flying ?
(c) Am I doing my work well ?
7. (a) Were people going to bed ?
(b) Was the sun rising in the east ?
(c) Were the birds flying to their nests ?
8. *Past Continuous* *Interrogative*
(a) You were going to school. Were you going to school?
(b) Mummy was cooking food. Was mummy cooking food?
(c) Children were playing. Were children playing?
(d) I was playing well. Was I playing well?
9. Does the sun set in the west ?
Do the birds now go to rest ?
10. edb bed - It is the place we go to at night
stne nest - The birds go there in the evening
owesrfl flowers - They give us sweet smell
wac caw - It is the sound of a crow

9. THE TWO HORSES

1. (a) ✓ (b) ✗ (c) ✓
(d) ✓ (e) ✗
2. (a) lord's horse (b) agreed (c) started
(d) looking (e) turned
3. (a) The lord's horse claimed itself better than the peasants horse.
(b) Both the horses decided to run a race.
(c) The lord's horse asked the peasant's horse if it was not time for him to rest.
(d) The lord's horse said that a horsefly is disturbing him.
(e) We should never think ourselves superior from others.
4. (a) The peasant was a kind man.
(b) We should never hurt others.
(c) I am proud to be an Indian.
(d) Both the horses ran circling the meadow.
(e) He did not give any reply.
5. (a) did not (b) did not (c) did not
6. (a) Did the clouds bring rain ?
(b) Did you run very fast ?
(c) Did you go to school on foot ?
7. (b) Did you get the letter ?
(c) Did he give you a gift ?
(d) Did she drive the car fast ?
8. (a) much (b) few (c) many
(d) little (e) much
9. "Good Morning" "Good Evening" "Good Night"
10. I would like to have a dog as pet. Its name will be Tomy. I will keep him in a kennel. I will take him out for walk. I will feed him at proper time. I will bathe him.
11. A dog was wandering for food for a long time. It saw a piece of bone on the way. It took it in its mouth and ran away happily. There was a stream on the way.

The dog had to cross the stream on a wooden bridge. It happened to see its own image in the water. The dog mistook its image for another dog with a bone. It growled and barked to get that bone. At once the bone in its mouth fell down and was carried away by the water. The dog lost its food as it was greedy.

10. SIX FOOLISH FISHERMEN

1. (a) ✓ (b) ✗ (c) ✓
(d) ✓ (e) ✗
2. (a) picked (b) became (c) drowned
(d) fishing (e) overjoyed
3. (a) They went to the river and picked good spots to fish.
(b) Each brother fished from the spot he had chosen.
(c) When it was time to go home the brothers became little worried.
(d) Each brother had forgotten to count himself.
(e) All the brothers went back to the shore trying to see the body of the drowned brother.
(f) A boy helped the brothers in the end.
(g) The brothers thanked the boy because he helped them to find their sixth brother.
4. (a) Will you do this work ?
(b) Shall I win this match ?
(c) Will he come next week ?
(d) Shall we go to play on Sunday ?
(e) Will they not do this work ?
5.

<i>Simple Past Tense</i> He went to school. They bought toys. I liked to play. You read a book. She played with her doll. It rained.	<i>Simple Future Tense</i> He will go to school. They will buy toys. I shall like to play. You will read a book. She will play with her doll. It will rain.
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6. (b) Who will grow a plant in the earthen pot ?
 (c) Who will go to her uncle's house ?
 (d) Will we swim in the river ?
 (e) How will he go ?
7. angry dirty airy
 cloudy bushy dangerous
8. 1. What is his name ?
 2. Where are the boys ?
 3. Which are the boys ?
 4. When do they go ?
 5. Who are the boys ?
9. My house is very far from my school. I reach my school
 by school bus. So everyday my school bus comes near
 my house and takes me to my school.

11. THREE WISE OLD WOMEN

1. (a) very cold (b) third (c) the bear
2. (a) winter (b) basket (c) cried
 (d) bear (e) ladder
3. (a) The first woman carried a basket to hold some berries,
 the second woman carried a ladder to climb for
 cherries and the third one carried a fan to keep off
 the sun.
 (b) One woman told in fright that they might meet a bear
 that night.
 (c) One woman suggested that they would climb a tree.
 (d) There wasn't any tree for miles around.
 They were frightened to stay on the ground.
 (e) The wind blew their ladder right out to sea.
 (f) They put up their fan instead of a sail.
4. (a) verb, noun (b) verb, noun (c) noun, verb
 (d) noun, verb (e) noun, verb (f) verb, noun
 (g) noun, verb
5. (a) a, the (b) a, the, a (c) an, the
 (d) an, the (e) the

5. (a) A drop of water.
(b) A bottle of milk.
(c) A piece of cloth.
(d) A sheet of paper.
(e) A packet of biscuits.
6. (a) Robin
(b) He is going to try to prove himself as the best shooter.
(c) No, he didn't finally come to try.
7. (a) study (b) drives
(c) play (d) entertain

13. ROBIN HOOD COMES FOR THE SHOOTING MATCH

1. (a) loved (b) taken (c) spread
(d) arrow (e) enjoying
2. (a) The Sheriff sent his men again and again to the Sherwood Forest to find Robin Hood.
(b) The King asked the Sheriff to see that the laws were obeyed, otherwise he would get another Sheriff.
(c) The Sheriff decided to have a shooting match to catch Robin.
(d) The Sheriff and his men couldn't identify Robin Hood because he wore a red dress and the colour of his hair was brown.
(e) Robin hood won the shooting match.
(f) When the Sheriff and his men were enjoying the feast, something flashed over his head. An arrow flying through open window with a piece of paper wrapped around it struck the wall.
3. (a) has done (b) have written
(c) have made (d) have spoiled
(e) has gone
4. (b) Have I written a letter to him ?
(c) Have you made a mistake ?

- (d) Have the children spoiled their clothes ?
 (e) Has it gone out of order ?
5. (a) had rained (b) had, come
 (c) had gone (d) had played
6. (a) Had it rained all day on Sunday ?
 (b) Had the boys not come to school that day ?
 (c) Had the children gone on a picnic ?
 (d) Had I played well ?
7. (a) to (b) on (c) on
 (d) at (e) by (f) of
 (g) of
8. (a) Robin's companion
 (b) Robin Hood is 'you' in the extract.
 (c) Robin Hood was the wisest character in the story because he went for the match in disguise.
9. Robin Hood robbed the rich people. He was the best shooter in the Sherwood Forest. He won the Golden Arrow in the shooting match. Robin Hood always helped the poor people. Poor people loved him very much.

14. THE DAY IS PAST

1. (a) night time (b) dew (c) in their nests
 (d) not afraid of the night (e) lain down to sleep
2. (a) grass (b) fly (c) birds
 (d) guard (e) rules
3. (a) The poet is not afraid of the dark because there is God who will guard him.
 (b) God will guard the poet through the night.
 (c) God will stay with the poet.
 (d) Thomas Miller is the poor child in the poem.
 (e) God is with us and loves us all.

3. (a) The peasant was a kind man.
 (b) We should never hurt others.
 (c) They put up a great fight.
 (d) Please find out the flights arrival time.
4. (a) a, the (b) a, the, a (c) an, the
 (d) an, the (e) the
5. disagree unpleasant disqualify unmake
 disrespect unhappy disunite untie
6. (a) A drop of water.
 (b) A bottle of milk.
 (c) A piece of cloth.
 (d) A sheet of paper.
 (e) A packet of biscuits.
7. (a) has done (b) have written
 (c) have made (d) have spoiled
 (e) has gone
8. (a) to (b) on (c) at
 (d) by (e) of
9. (a) Where does the sun set ?
 (b) What do clouds bring ?
 (c) Do you run very fast ?
10. A dog was wandering for food for a long time. It saw a piece of bone on the way. It took it in its mouth and ran away happily. There was a stream on the way. The dog had to cross the stream on a wooden bridge. It happened to see its own image in the water. The dog mistook its image for another dog with a bone. It growled and barked to get that bone. At once the bone in its mouth fell down and was carried away by the water. The dog lost its food as it was greedy.

MATHEMATICS

UNIT 6

Page No. 49

1. 1. $\times$ 2. $\checkmark$ 3. $\times$ 4. $\checkmark$
5. $\checkmark$ 6. $\checkmark$
2. 1. 16 2. 43 3. 39 4. 18 5. 24
6. 26 7. 47 8. 25 9. 400
3. 1. XV 2. XXVI 3. XXXIII 4. XLII 5. XLVIII
6. XVI 7. XLV 8. XXXIX 9. LV
4. 1. $<$ 2. $>$ 3. $=$ 4. $<$
5. $<$ 6. $<$

UNIT 7

Page No. 52

1. 1. Even numbers 34, 86, 90, 28, 62, 26, 18
Odd numbers 15, 19, 73, 47, 61, 45, 33
2. 19, 21, 23, 25 3. 28, 30, 32, 34, 36
4. 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92
5. 98 6. 10 7. 99 8. 11
2. 2. ODD - It has 5 in ones' place
3. EVEN - It has 6 in ones' place
4. ODD - It has 1 in ones' place
5. EVEN - It has 0 in ones' place

Page No. 53

1. 1. 84 even 2. 132 even 3. 139 odd 4. 91 odd
2. 1. 544 even 2. 452 even 3. 467 odd 4. 466 even

Page No. 54

Adding Odd Numbers

$$\begin{aligned}1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + 9 + 11 &= 36 \quad (6 \times 6) \\1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + 9 + 11 + 13 &= 49 \quad (7 \times 7) \\1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + 9 + 11 + 13 + 15 &= 64 \quad (8 \times 8) \\1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + 9 + 11 + 13 + 15 + 17 &= 81 \quad (9 \times 9) \\1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + 9 + 11 + 13 + 15 + 17 + 19 &= 100 \quad (10 \times 10)\end{aligned}$$

Adding Even Numbers

$$\begin{aligned}2 + 4 + 6 + 8 + 10 + 12 &= 42 (6 \times 7) \\2 + 4 + 6 + 8 + 10 + 12 + 14 &= 56 (7 \times 8) \\2 + 4 + 6 + 8 + 10 + 12 + 14 + 16 &= 72 (8 \times 9) \\2 + 4 + 6 + 8 + 10 + 12 + 14 + 16 + 18 &= 90 (9 \times 10)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}12 \times 12 &= 144 & 16 \times 16 &= 256 \\13 \times 13 &= 169 & 17 \times 17 &= 289 \\14 \times 14 &= 196 & 18 \times 18 &= 324\end{aligned}$$

UNIT 8

$$15 \times 15 = 225 \qquad 19 \times 19 = 361$$

Page No. 57

1. 470, 1340, 9000 2. 78, 159, 585, 6240, 3324
3. 625, 750, 9010, 995, 4830
4. 128, 240, 728, 954, 4232
5. 315, 477, 801, 2169, 8235
6. 5000, 6000 7. 1 and 3
8. 160, 265 yes, the sum will also be divisible by 5
2. 1. 0 2. 4 3. 0 4. 5 5. 0

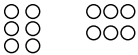
Page No. 58 MCQ - III

1. 1000 2. subtraction 3. XCIX 4. 49 5. 1999

UNIT 9

6. even 7. 100 8. 2 9. odd 10. 5

Page No. 60

1. 3 sets  

Page No. 61

2. 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24
3. 1. false 2. true 3. true
4. false 5. true 6. false
4. 1. 2, 4, 6, 9, 12, 18, 36 2. 3, 5, 9, 15, 45
3. 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64 4. 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 12, 18, 24, 36, 72
5. 2, 4, 8, 11, 44, 88 6. 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24, 32, 48, 96
5. 24 6. 1. 22 2. 30
7. 2. 18, 1; 2, 9; 3, 6 3. 12, 1; 2, 6; 3, 4
4. 14, 1; 2, 7 5. 16, 1; 2, 8; 4, 4
6. 15, 1; 3, 5

Puzzle

2, 3, 6, 1, 24, 12, 8
2, 5, 20, 10, 1, 4
3, 5, 1, 15
2, 7, 1, 14
9 and 16

Page No. 62

1. 1. 6, 12, 18, 24, 30 2. 11, 22, 33, 44, 55
3. 16, 32, 48, 64, 80 4. 21, 42, 63, 84, 105
5. 25, 50, 75, 100, 125
2. 25 3. 37

Page No. 64

1. 1. prime 2. composite 3. composite 4. prime 5. prime
6. composite 7. composite 8. composite 9. composite
2. 1. 1 2. 2

Page No. 65

3. 3 4. 4 5. 2, 3 6. (3, 4) (11, 13) (17, 19)
7. (2, 3) (2, 5) 8. (2, 7) (5, 7)
9. 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, 43, 47
10. 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 24, 26, 27, 28, 30,
32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 40, 42, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49
3. 1. 2 2. 1 3. 2 4. 1 5. 2

Page No. 66

1. 1. 10, 2, 5 2. 18, 2, 9, 3, 3
3. 24, 2, 12, 2, 6, 2, 2, 3
2. 1. $3 \times 3 \times 5$ 2. $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3$ 3. $2 \times 5 \times 7$
4. 3×31 5. $3 \times 3 \times 7$ 6. 5×17 7. 7×7
8. $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5$ 9. $3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5$
10. $2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3$ 11. $2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 13$
12. $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 13$ 13. $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3$
14. $2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 11$ 15. $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2$

Page No. 67

1. 1. 1, 2, 3, 6 2. 1, 3, 5 3. 1, 2, 11
1, 3, 5 1, 3, 7 1, 3, 11
1, 3 1, 3 1, 11
4. 1, 2, 13 5. 1, 2, 13 6. 1, 2, 7
1, 3, 13 1, 5, 13 1, 2, 3, 4
1, 13 1, 13 1, 2

- | | | |
|---------------|---------|------------|
| 2. 1. 1, 3, 9 | 2. 1, 7 | 3. 1, 7 |
| 4. 1, 3 | 5. 1, 3 | 6. 1, 3, 5 |

Page No. 68

1. 1. 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22
6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30, 33
6, 12, 18
2. 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, 32, 36, 40, 44
10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55
20, 40, 60
2. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30
4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28
3. 1. 10, 20 2. 24, 48 3. 18, 36
4. 30, 60 5. 10, 20 6. 8, 16

Page No. 69

1. 1. 4, 8, 16, 24, 36 2. 4, 10, 20
3. 2, 9, 29 4. 2, 4, 8, 24 5. 24, 36, 42

Puzzles

12, 10, 12, 22

Page No. 70 MCQ - IV

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. a prime number | 2. a composite number |
| 3. 2 | 4. 2 |
| 5. 15 | 6. 4 |
| 7. 2, 5 | 8. 3 |
| 9. 2 | 10. 2 and 3 |

UNIT 10

Page No. 72

- | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. 1. 4, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$ | 2. 3, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{3}$ | 3. 10, $\frac{1}{10}$, $\frac{2}{5}$ |
| 4. 7, $\frac{1}{7}$, $\frac{3}{7}$ | 5. 9, $\frac{1}{9}$, $\frac{4}{9}$ | 6. 12, $\frac{1}{12}$, $\frac{1}{3}$ |

Page No. 73

3. $\frac{3}{7}$
4. 1. two thirds 2. three fifths
3. seven ninths 4. one sixths
5. three fourths 6. two tenths

5. 1. $\frac{3}{5}$ 2. $\frac{5}{10}$ 3. $\frac{9}{11}$ 4. $\frac{8}{17}$
 5. $\frac{13}{19}$ 6. $\frac{12}{17}$
 6. 1. $\frac{5}{8}$ 2. $\frac{7}{19}$ 3. $\frac{4}{10}$ 4. $\frac{6}{12}$
 7. 1. $\frac{3}{10}$ 2. $\frac{3}{4}$ 3. $\frac{3}{7}$

Page No. 74

1. 1. $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{3}{9}$ 2. $\frac{1}{4} = \frac{2}{8} = \frac{3}{12}$
 2. 1. 2 2. 2 3. 3 4. 6
 5. 1 6. 2

Page No. 76

1. 1. $\frac{1}{4} = \frac{2}{8}$ 2. $\frac{2}{5} = \frac{4}{10}$ 3. $\frac{3}{5} = \frac{6}{10}$
 2. $\frac{2}{8}, \frac{3}{12}, \frac{4}{16}, \frac{5}{20}$
 3. 1. $\bullet \bigcirc = \bullet \bullet \bigcirc \bigcirc$ 2. $\bullet \bullet \bigcirc = \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bigcirc \bigcirc$
 4. 1. $\frac{2}{4} = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{4}{8} = \frac{5}{10} = \frac{6}{12}$ 2. $\frac{2}{4} = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{4}{8} = \frac{5}{10} = \frac{6}{12}$
 3. $\frac{4}{10} = \frac{6}{15} = \frac{8}{20} = \frac{10}{25} = \frac{12}{30}$ 4. $\frac{6}{8} = \frac{9}{12} = \frac{12}{16} = \frac{15}{20} = \frac{18}{24}$
 5. 1. $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{4}$ 2. $\frac{3}{9}, \frac{1}{3}$ 3. $\frac{4}{6}, \frac{2}{3}$
 6. 1. 2 2. 15 3. 3 4. 24
 5. 8 6. 44 7. 9 8. 35
 7. 1. 2, 9, 4, 15 2. 8, 6, 16, 10
 3. 6, 9, 12, 15 4. 8, 12, 16, 20

Page No. 77

1. 1. $\frac{2}{3}$ 2. $\frac{2}{7}$

Page No. 79

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

2. 1. $\frac{3}{5}$ 2. $\frac{3}{6}$ 3. $\frac{7}{10}$ 4. $\frac{3}{11}$
 5. $\frac{6}{8}$ 6. $\frac{4}{6}$
 3. 1. $\frac{1}{6}, \frac{3}{6}, \frac{4}{6}, \frac{5}{6}$ 2. $\frac{1}{8}, \frac{3}{8}, \frac{6}{8}, \frac{7}{8}$ 3. $\frac{1}{4}, \frac{2}{4}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{4}{4}$ 4. $\frac{5}{13}, \frac{7}{13}, \frac{9}{13}, \frac{12}{13}$

Page No. 80

4. 1. $\frac{4}{5}, \frac{3}{5}, \frac{2}{5}, \frac{1}{5}$ 2. $\frac{7}{7}, \frac{5}{7}, \frac{2}{7}, \frac{1}{7}$
 3. $\frac{7}{10}, \frac{4}{10}, \frac{3}{10}, \frac{1}{10}$ 4. $\frac{9}{9}, \frac{7}{9}, \frac{5}{9}, \frac{3}{9}$
 5. 1. smaller 2. smaller 3. greater 4. greater 5. smaller
 6. smaller 7. greater 8. greater 9. smaller 10. smaller
 6. 1. between 2. greater 3. smaller

Page No. 81

1. 1. $\frac{3}{5}, \frac{2}{5}, \frac{4}{5}$ 2. $\frac{8}{11}, \frac{9}{11}, \frac{5}{11}$
 3. $\frac{9}{13}, \frac{11}{13}, \frac{4}{13}$ 4. $\frac{6}{12}, \frac{9}{12}, \frac{5}{12}$
 2. 1. $\frac{3}{21}, \frac{8}{17}, \frac{1}{16}$ 2. $\frac{3}{10}, \frac{6}{14}, \frac{11}{18}$
 3. $\frac{2}{7}, \frac{6}{18}, \frac{21}{28}, \frac{9}{19}$ 4. $\frac{4}{6}, \frac{15}{18}, \frac{4}{20}$

Page No. 83

1. 1. $\frac{3+2}{7} = \frac{5}{7}$ 2. $\frac{4+5}{11} = \frac{9}{11}$
 3. $\frac{2+1}{5} = \frac{3}{5}$ 4. $\frac{2+3+4}{11} = \frac{9}{11}$
 5. $\frac{4+6+7}{17} = \frac{17}{19}$
 2. 1. 1 2. $\frac{7}{9}$ 3. $\frac{6}{11}$ 4. $\frac{9}{10}$ 5. $\frac{16}{18}$
 6. $\frac{11}{13}$ 7. $\frac{15}{16}$ 8. $\frac{11}{15}$ 9. $\frac{9}{14}$
 3. 1. $\frac{5}{6}$ 2. $\frac{5}{7}$ 3. $\frac{1}{4}$ 4. $\frac{3}{5}$ 5. $\frac{3}{10}$

Brain Tuner

1. $\frac{1}{2}$ 2. $\frac{3}{4}$ 3. $\frac{2}{3}$ 4. $\frac{5}{6}$

Page No. 84

1. $\frac{5}{15} + \frac{6}{15} = \frac{11}{15}$

2. 1. $\frac{9}{13}$ 2. $\frac{13}{14}$

Page No. 85

1. 1. $\frac{4}{12}$

2. $\frac{9-4}{16} = \frac{5}{16}$

3. $\frac{3}{9}$

4. $\frac{7-5}{15} = \frac{2}{15}$

2. 1. $\frac{1}{5}$

2. $\frac{4}{12}$

3. $\frac{3}{9}$

4. $\frac{5}{9}$

5. $\frac{2}{7}$

6. $\frac{5}{17}$

7. $\frac{6}{19}$

8. $\frac{7}{15}$

9. $\frac{5}{16}$

Page No. 86

1. 1. $\frac{1}{2}$

2. $\frac{2}{3}$

3. $\frac{3}{4}$

4. $\frac{4}{5}$

5. $\frac{6}{7}$

6. $\frac{8}{9}$

7. $\frac{5}{6}$

8. $\frac{9}{10}$

9. $\frac{1}{3}$

10. $\frac{4}{7}$

11. $\frac{5}{9}$

12. $\frac{7}{13}$

2. 1. Friend ate $\frac{1}{3}$ of cake more

2. $\frac{2}{5}$

3. Tom read more by $\frac{1}{6}$ pages

4. elder son

Page No. 87

1. 1. $\frac{7}{11}$

2. $\frac{4}{7}$

3. $\frac{7}{12}$

4. $\frac{2}{14}$

Page No. 89

1. $\frac{6}{9}, \frac{5}{15}, \frac{10}{15}, \frac{7}{8}, \frac{17}{19}, \frac{13}{16}$

2. $\frac{8}{4}, \frac{13}{5}, \frac{10}{2}, \frac{20}{11}, \frac{42}{7}$

3. $1\frac{2}{4}, 2\frac{3}{4}, 6\frac{1}{3}, 3\frac{1}{3}, 5\frac{1}{2}$

Brain Tuner $2\frac{3}{6}$

Page No. 90

1. 1. $1\frac{1}{3}$

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

3. $1\frac{3}{7}$

4. $3\frac{1}{4}$

5. $1\frac{5}{7}$

6. $2\frac{1}{5}$

7. $1\frac{5}{9}$

8. $1\frac{9}{10}$

9. $4\frac{2}{3}$

10. $3\frac{3}{5}$

11. $3\frac{1}{2}$

12. $4\frac{7}{8}$

2. 1. $\frac{3}{2}$ 2. $\frac{4}{3}$ 3. $\frac{6}{5}$ 4. $\frac{10}{7}$ 5. $\frac{7}{3}$
 6. $\frac{13}{4}$ 7. $\frac{50}{7}$ 8. $\frac{11}{4}$ 9. $\frac{23}{5}$ 10. $\frac{21}{4}$
 11. $\frac{53}{10}$ 12. $\frac{43}{4}$

Page No. 91

1. 1. $\frac{1 \times 4}{3} = \frac{4}{3}$ 2. $\frac{2 \times 3}{7} = \frac{6}{7}$ 3. $\frac{4 \times 3}{16} = \frac{12}{16}$
 4. $\frac{2 \times 7}{15} = \frac{14}{15}$ 5. $\frac{2 \times 2}{7} = \frac{4}{7}$ 6. $\frac{3 \times 5}{18} = \frac{15}{18}$
 7. $\frac{3 \times 6}{20} = \frac{18}{20}$ 8. $\frac{3 \times 3}{11} = \frac{9}{11}$

Page No. 92

1. 1. $\frac{4}{3}$ 2. $\frac{16}{8}$ 3. $\frac{20}{3}$ 4. $\frac{20}{9}$ 5. $\frac{15}{7}$
 6. $\frac{45}{5}$ 7. $\frac{21}{8}$ 8. $\frac{40}{5}$ 9. $\frac{160}{9}$
 2. 1. 20p 2. 10p 3. 1p
 3. 1. ₹ 40 2. ₹ 6 3. ₹ 12

Page No. 93

1. 2. $\frac{3}{12} \times 3 = \frac{9}{12}$ 3. $\frac{2}{14} \times 6 = \frac{12}{14}$
 4. $\frac{4}{16} \times 2 = \frac{8}{16}$

Page No. 95 MCQ - V

1. $\frac{3}{7} + \frac{2}{7}$ 2. $\frac{3}{5}$ 3. $\frac{4}{12}$ 4. $\frac{4}{9}$ 5. $\frac{1}{5}$
 6. 3 7. $\frac{3}{9}$ 8. $\frac{1}{5}$ 9. $\frac{9}{8}$ 10. $2\frac{4}{7}$

Page No. 98

1. 1. 0.3 2. 0.7 3. 0.08 4. 0.72
 5. 2.9 6. 1.25
 2. 1. $\frac{4}{10}$; 0.4 2. $\frac{8}{10}$; 0.8 3. $1\frac{5}{10}$; 1.5 4. $\frac{26}{100}$; 0.26
 5. $\frac{44}{100}$; 0.44
 3. 1. zero point five 2. three point six
 3. seventy four point two 4. zero point zero four
 5. seven point one five 6. twenty six point zero four

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------|---------|---------|
| 4. 1. 0.9 | 2. 6.7 | 3. 89.9 | 4. 0.55 |
| 5. 2.75 | 6. 21.92 | | |

Page No. 99

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| 1. 1. .4 | 2. 116.86 | 3. 46.66 | 4. 98.79 |
| 2. 1. 152.0cm | 2. 16.6kg | 3. 354.75 | |

Page No. 100

- | | | | |
|------------|----------|-----------|----------|
| 1. 1. .3 | 2. .23 | 3. 22.2 | 4. 36.43 |
| 2. 1. 1.5m | 2. 15.25 | 3. 211.50 | |

Page No. 102

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|--------|--------|------|
| 10 | 5 | 2 | 1 | |
| 1. 2000 | 2. 1000 | 3. 400 | 4. 200 | |
| 5. 100 | 6. 40 | 7. 20 | 8. 10 | 9. 4 |

Page No. 104

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|-----------|---------|
| 1. 1. 600 | 2. 1200 | 3. 5234 | 4. 709 |
| 5. 3920 | 6. 14381 | | |
| 2. 1. ₹ 4.51 | 2. ₹ 6.03 | 3. ₹ 6.03 | 4. ₹ 13 |
| 5. ₹ 74.32 | 6. ₹ 17.40 | | |
| 3. 1. 3, 4, 1, 1, 1 | 2. 4, 1, 2, 1, 1 | | |
| 3. 4, 1, 1, 2, 3 | | | |

Page No. 105

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| 1. 1. 378.77 | 2. 4615.50 | 3. 148.60 | 4. 4108.50 |
| 2. 1. 294.50 | 2. 90.25 | 3. 146.40 | 4. 80.25 |

Page No. 106

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| 1. 1. 195 | 2. 411.75 | 3. 315.25 | 4. 847.5 |
| 2. 1. 4.5 | 2. 8.92 | 3. 7.23 | 4. 8.92 |
| 3. 1. 1016 | 2. 1800 | 3. 105 | 4. 29 |

Page No. 108

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| 1. ₹ 230 | 2. ₹ 60 |
|----------|---------|

Page No. 109 MCQ - VI

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|-----------------------|----------|
| 1. 100 | 2. ₹ 13145 | 3. $5 \times 95 + 80$ | 4. ₹ 240 |
| 5. ₹ 62.16 | 6. 2530p | 7. $108 \div 12$ | 8. ₹ 200 |
| 9. ₹ 80 | 10. 1270 | | |

Achievement Record Pg no. 110

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. 1. subtraction | 2. prime number |
| 3. 2 | 4. terms |
| 2. Even numbers | 34, 86, 90, 28, 62, 26, 18 |
| Odd numbers | 15, 19, 73, 47, 61, 45, 33 |

3. 1. 22

2. 30

4. 1. $\frac{3}{21}, \frac{8}{17}, \frac{1}{16}$

2. $\frac{3}{10}, \frac{6}{14}, \frac{11}{18}$

3. $\frac{2}{7}, \frac{6}{18}, \frac{21}{28}, \frac{9}{19}$

5. 1. 7×7

8. $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5$

6. 1. EVEN - It has 8 in one's place

2. ODD - It has 5 in ones' place

7. 1, 2, 13

1, 3, 13

1, 13

8. 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30, 33

8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, 32, 36, 40, 44

12, 24

9. 1. 116.86

2. 46.66

10. 1. 22.2

2. 36.43

11. 12, $\frac{1}{12}, \frac{1}{3}$

12. 1. $\frac{4}{10} = \frac{6}{15} = \frac{8}{20} = \frac{10}{25} = \frac{12}{30}$

2. $\frac{6}{8} = \frac{9}{12} = \frac{12}{16} = \frac{15}{20} = \frac{18}{24}$

14. 1. 1200

2. 5234

3. 14381

15. 78, 159, 585, 6240, 3324

16. 1. ₹ 40

2. 20p

17. 1. 2, 4, 6, 9, 12, 18, 36

2. 2, 4, 8, 11, 44, 88

3. 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24, 32, 48, 96

18. 1. 1

2. $\frac{9}{14}$

3. $\frac{2}{7}$

4. $\frac{3}{9}$

5. $\frac{4}{3}$

6. $\frac{45}{5} = 9$

19. 1. IX

2. XXVI

3. XXXIII

4. XLII

5. XVI

6. XLV

7. XXXIX

8. LV

20. 1. 18, 2, 9, 3, 3

21. ₹ 60

Problem Solving

1. $\frac{2}{5}$

2. 18.5

3. ₹ 29

4. ₹ 105

GENERAL SCIENCE

6. HOW WE GET OUR FOOD

- 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T
- 1. energy 2. manure
3. pesticides 4. bullocks
- 1. Answer of this question should be attempted by the students themselves.
2. We get cereals, pulses, fruits, vegetables, spices, oil seeds, tea, coffee, sugar etc. from plants.
3. Farmers use wells, tube wells and sprinklers to water their fields.
4. Food grains, vegetables and fruits are produced in the countryside. From the field, they are transported to the market. In olden time, bullock carts were used as means of transport but now trucks, goods trains and ships are used. They carry food grains from one place to another. These food grains are sent to wholesale market in cities. From here, they are sent to retailers in different cities.

Think and write

1. Turmeric (Haldi), clove, cinnamon, black pepper, cardamom, are used as spices in our home.
2. Seeds – Cumin, coriander, fenugreek, ajwain
Bark – Cassia, cinnamon
Leaves – Basil leaves, green cardamom
Roots – Turmeric
3. Answer of this question should be attempted by the students themselves.
4. Answer of this question should be attempted by the students themselves. Options may be sunflower oil, soybean oil, mustard oil, safflower, coconut oil, vegetable oil, etc.
5. Mustard seeds, sunflower seeds, groundnut, coconut, etc. are used for extracting cooking oil.

6. Farmer grows cereals, pulses, fruits and vegetables for us.
 7. Answer of this question should be attempted by the students themselves.
-

7. TONGUE AND TEETH

- 1. T 2. T 3. T 4. T
- 1. taste buds 2. milk teeth 3. grind 4. biting
- 1. We have four types of permanent teeth – incisors, canines, premolars and molars.
2. We can prevent tooth decay by taking proper care of our teeth. Proper care requires a good diet and cleaning the teeth after eating.
3. Both tongue and teeth are used together to form many sounds that make up words. To produce ‘th’ sound’, for example, the tip of the tongue is placed against the upper front teeth. A person who lacks these teeth may be unable to make ‘th’ sound.

Think and write

1. We can taste different foods with the help of different types of taste buds present in our tongue.
2. Answer of this question should be attempted by the students themselves.
3. Teeth help us to chew food. As the teeth chew the food, it is mixed with saliva, a liquid produced in the mouth. The food becomes a moist pulp, which is easy to swallow.
4. Answer of this question should be attempted by the students themselves.
5. All the teeth are not similar.
6. The milk teeth is the first set of teeth whereas permanent teeth is the second set of teeth. The milk teeth begins to appear when a child is about 6 to 9 months of age, whereas permanent teeth appear in the age of 6 to 12 years.
7. The sounds in which both tongue and teeth play a part is ‘th’.

8. TEETH, BEAKS AND CLAWS

- 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T
- 1. chewing 2. Carnivores 3. beaks
4. broad 5. Ostrich
- 1. Woodpecker find its food with the help of their strong chisel-shaped beak. It taps the bark and the sound tells it if there is a hollow space or not in the bark.
2. Different birds have different kind of beak because they eat different kinds of food.
3. Functions of claws are to :
 (a) Help birds to catch their prey.
 (b) Hold prey firmly while flying.
 (c) Protect the birds from enemies.
 (d) Help birds to move about.
4. A perching bird has three front toes and one hind toe, which curls round the branch and holds it firmly even when they are asleep.
5. Yes, the shape of claws of a bird is related to the food it eats.

Think and write

1. No.
2. Elephant uses its tusks to dig for food and to fight. The tusks can lift and carry a load weighing almost a metric ton.

9. GARBAGE AND ITS DISPOSAL

- 1. Recycle, Reuse, Reduce 2. Recycling
3. manure 4. wastes
- 1. Waste generated from homes such as sewage, kitchen waste and garbage are called domestic waste.
2. In urban areas more waste are produced due to following reasons :
 (a) The urban people use comparatively more things in their daily life.
 (b) Population of a city is always more than a village.

- (c) In cities, people buy a number of packed items such as biscuits, butter, chips, chocolate, etc. The packing materials are thrown away as wastes.
- (d) There are a number of industries in urban area producing many kinds of wastes.
- 3. The three R's stand for Reuse, Recycle and Reduce.
- 4. Recycling means changing of old materials into new goods. It conserve natural resources and reduce energy use.
- 5. Compost is rich organic manure which is helpful for the growth of plants. Left over food, grass, rotten fruits, leaves, etc. are used to make compost.

Think and write

- 1. Packed materials such as biscuits, butter, chips, chocolates, maggi, namkeens, noodles, cooking oil, flour, spices are purchased in our house. We throw the packing papers in the dustbin.
- 2. Yes/No (optional).
- 3. My mother collects all the garbage and waste of the home in polythene bags and dispose the bags in dustbins installed by the municipality in our colony. The recycled products which we use are metals (aluminium, iron, etc.), glass, paper and plastics.

10. ANIMALS' HABITAT AND SHELTERS

- 1. terrestrial 2. trees 3. night
- 4. flippers 5. lungs, skin
- 1. Lion, tiger and elephant are the animals that take shelter in natural homes.
- 2. Moles, rat, rabbit and snakes live underground.
- 3. Bat is the only mammal that can fly.
- 4. Animals that spend their lives partly in water and partly on land are called amphibians.
- 1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (e)
- 4. (a) 5. (b)

- 1. Spiders spin web to catch the insects.
- 2. Cockroaches come out only at night to avoid the heat of the day.
- 3. Mosquitoes and houseflies live in dark places or in a corner of the house.

Think and write

1. Animals need shelter to protect themselves from bad weather, enemies and to give birth to their young ones.
2. Moles, rabbit, rats and snakes.
3. Cockroaches, rat, lizard are seen at night. They hide in a dark place or in a corner of the house.
4. Some of the nocturnal animals are jaguar, lion, lemur, hippopotamus, owls, nightjar, cockroaches and rats.
5. Animals which make their own shelters include birds, moles, earthworms, rats, bees, etc.

11. BIRDS – NESTING HABITS

- 1. Crows and sparrows deep cup-shaped nests
 - 2. Partridges shallow nests on ground
 - 3. Parrots hollow spaces as nests
 - 4. Tailorbirds leafy nests
 - 5. Weaver birds cradle-like nests
- 1. Birds choose their nesting place with great care. They choose a place which is safe and out of reach of their enemies.
 - 2. Falcon lay their eggs on the ledge or cave utilized as a nest site or on a barren land.
 - 3. Crows and sparrows young ones are born blind and without feather so they build a deep cup-shaped nest at a height to prevent the eggs and young ones from falling.
 - 4. Woodpecker makes its nest in the hollow of a tree.

Think and write

1. Birds make nest to lay eggs and to take care of their young ones.

2. Different birds build their nest at different places :
 - The sparrow chooses corners in the roofs and safe places like window sills.
 - The pigeon looks for a hole in a wall or in an old building.
 - The crow chooses the top of tall trees.
 - The bulbul chooses a corner in a bush.
 - Parrots, owls, hornbills make their nests on tree trunk.
 - The woodpecker drill holes in a tree trunk.
 - The kingfisher makes a tunnel on a bank of a pond.
3. Birds use many materials to build their nests. These include grass, twigs, dry leaves, feathers, cotton, thread, wool, pieces of cloth, bits of paper, small pebbles and mud.

Achievement Record Pg no. 139

- 1. F 2. T 3. T
- 4. T 5. F 6. F
- 1. manure 2. biting 3. beaks
- 4. pesticides 5. bullocks 6. Recycling
- 7. lungs, skin
- 1. We get cereals, pulses, fruits, vegetables, spices, oil seeds, tea, coffee, sugar etc. from plants.
- 2. We have four types of permanent teeth – incisors, canines, premolars and molars.
- 3. Functions of claws are to :
 - (a) Help birds to catch their prey.
 - (b) Hold prey firmly while flying.
 - (c) Protect the birds from enemies.
 - (d) Help birds to move about.
- 4. Food grains, vegetables and fruits are produced in the countryside. From the field, they are transported to the market. In olden time, bullock carts were used as means of transport but now trucks, goods trains and ships are used. They carry food grains from one place to another. These food grains are sent to wholesale market in cities. From here, they are sent to retailers in different cities.

5. Different birds have different kind of beak because they eat different kinds of food.
 6. The three R's stand for Reuse, Recycle and Reduce.
 7. Bat is the only mammal that can fly.
 8. Birds choose their nesting place with great care. They choose a place which is safe and out of reach of their enemies.
-
- | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (c) | 3. (e) |
| 4. (a) | 5. (b) | |
-
1. Turmeric (Haldi), clove, cinnamon, black pepper, cardamom, are used as spices in our home.
 2. Moles, rabbit, rats and snakes live underground.
 3. Mustard seeds, sunflower seeds, groundnut, coconut, etc. are used for extracting cooking oil.
 4. Birds use many materials to build their nests. These include grass, twigs, dry leaves, feathers, cotton, thread, wool, pieces of cloth, bits of paper, small pebbles and mud.
 5. We can taste different foods with the help of different types of taste buds present in our tongue.
 6. The milk teeth is the first set of teeth whereas permanent teeth is the second set of teeth. The milk teeth begins to appear when a child is about 6 to 9 months of age, whereas permanent teeth appear in the age of 6 to 12 years.
 7. Cockroaches, rat, lizard are seen at night. They hide in a dark place or in a corner of the house.
-
- Biodegradable Waste - Fruit peels, left-over food, Waste paper, grass, flowers, leaves.
- Non-biodegradable Waste - glass, aluminium junks, silver foil, plastic.

SOCIAL STUDIES

5. JOBS PEOPLE DO

- 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F
- 1. Shopkeeper 2. Electrician 3. Cobbler
4. Mechanic 5. Police
- 1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (e) 5. (b)
- 1. Different kinds of work make the life easy and help in earning money.
2. People learn different types of works from their parents, educational & training institutes or learn the job at work place.
3. Police maintain law and order.
They protect our life and property.
They catch thieves and criminals.
4. *Answer of this question should be attempted by the students themselves.*
5. Yes, police uniform. She is a policewoman. (optional question).
6. In my neighbours, some are businessmen, one uncle is in police and some are government servants. (optional question)
- 1. Hammer 2. Multimeter 3. Saw
4. Spade 5. Sewing machine 6. Tamper
7. Hack Saw 8. Screwdrivers

6. WAYS OF RECREATION

- 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T
- 1. recreation 2. breeze
3. canvas tents 4. festivals
- 1. Recreation is a form of fun which occupies our time after work.
2. Recreation is important to us because it keeps us physically fit and mentally fresh.

3. In circus, we see a colourful circus parade with the circus band playing a lively tune which begins the show. Animals and circus performers march around the arena. Clowns in funny costumes and comic make up entertains the audience with their playful antics and humorous acts. Jugglers perform tricky balancing act. Horse back riders perform dangerous acrobatic acts. At the end all the artists come on the stage. The thrilled audience clap and cheer for them.
4. Kites are flown all over India. They need light breeze to fly.

- 1. Snakes and ladder 2. Ludo 3. Carom
- 4. Chess 5. Computer Games

7. COMMUNITY EATING

Activity

- | Name of festival
it is celebrated | Region where | Special dishes |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| 1. Lohri | North India | Makki ki Roti,
Sarson ka saag |
| 2. Onam | Kerala | Rice, pappadams,
Prathamans |
| 3. Diwali | North India | Various sweets |
| 4. Holi | North, West
& East India | Gujiya, Puranpoli,
Bhang, Dahi Bhalle |
-
- 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T
 - 1. community eating 2. Children's Day
 - 3. pantry 4. eat
 - 1. In a family, two or three members eat together, where as in community eating, large number of people eat together.
 - 2. Langar is based on noble principle of charity, community services and social equality.
 - 3. The advantage of mid day meals are as follows :
 - Children learn to eat in groups.
 - It encourages children to come to school.
 - Children belonging to different regions eat together.
 - It develops a sense of sharing.

4. Children learn sense of sharing and equality.
5. Gujiya, Puranpoli, Idli Sambhar, Dosa, Dahi Bhalle, Besan ke Laddu, Dal Makhani, etc. are made in our home on festivals.

Think and write

1. Yes, I enjoy eating with my family.
2. Expert cooks, cook the food in our house on family functions.
3. I have eaten together with a large number of people on several occasions like Gurupurab (in langar), marriage ceremonies, receptions, functions and festivals.
4. Yes / No (optional question)
5. I feel good as I love eating in langar, marriages and parties. It is a great fun to eat food with our friends and relatives.
6. In langar, we eat dal, mix-vegetable, raita, chapatti and sweets (kheer), etc.
7. Community eating help in developing sense of sharing and equality among the people.
8. Children are admitted to boarding schools because some parents can not take their children with them to their place of work.
9. Yes.
10. Yes.
11. Answer of this question should be attempted by the students themselves.
12. Mid day meal scheme helps in promoting education among villagers as it encourage children to come to the school.
13. Yes/No (optional question).
14. Government provides mid day meal in schools.
15. Dal, chawal, roti, fruits, etc.
- * Answer of questions 16 and 17 should be attempted by the students themselves.

8. HOUSES – THEN AND NOW

- 1. T 2. T 3. T 4. F
- 1. Modern houses are more durable, more airy, safer and more beautiful. In olden days, houses were made of mud, stones and wood, where as now houses are of different shapes and sizes. They vary from cottages built with bricks or stones to modern flats or apartments made of glass and concrete.
- 2. In villages most houses have one or two storeys with courtyard. A few kuchcha houses can also be seen in villages.
- 3. A large number of people from villages come to the cities in search of work. They can not afford to live in rented houses. So, they start living in slums.
- 4. The government has started many welfare measures to improve the living conditions of slum dwellers. In some places, it has provided low cost houses at alternate sites where these people can live in hygienic conditions.

Think and write

1. No.
2. No.
3. Doors, windows and walls are three things which are common to all types of houses.
4. In towns and cities, people live in pucca houses, whereas in villages, people live in kuchcha houses.
In cities, houses are single storey, double storey and multistorey or skyscrapers whereas in villages houses are single storey with courtyard.
In cities, modern technology is used in making or constructing houses, whereas in villages, houses are still made up of bricks.

Achievement Record Pg no. 160

- 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T
- 1. pantry 2. breeze
3. canvas tents 4. breeze
- 1. Electrician 2. Cobbler
3. Mechanic 4. Police
- 1. Recreation is important to us because it keeps us physically fit and mentally fresh.
2. People learn different types of works from their parents, educational and training institutes or learn the job at work place.
3. A large number of people from villages come to the cities in search of work. They can not afford to live in rented houses. So, they start living in slums.
4. Children learn sense of sharing and equality.
5. Modern houses are more durable, more airy, safer and more beautiful. In olden days, houses were made of mud, stones and wood, where as now houses are of different shapes and sizes. They vary from cottages built with bricks or stones to modern flats or apartments made of glass and concrete.
- 1. Doors, windows and walls are three things which are common to all types of houses.
2. Community eating help in developing sense of sharing and equality among the people.
3. Government provides midday meals in schools.
4. In towns and cities, people live in pucca houses, whereas in villages, people live in kuchcha houses.
In cities, houses are single storey, double storey and multistorey or skyscrapers whereas in villages houses are single storey with courtyard.
In cities, modern technology is used in making or constructing houses, whereas in villages, houses are still made up of bricks.