## MATHEMATICS



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جماعت چههارم (حصه -2)


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First Published 2013
New Impressions 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022

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## Free Distribution by Govt. of T.S.2022-23

# 2022-23 <br>  

Printed in India
at the Telangana Govt. Text Book Press, Mint Compound, Hyderabad,

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## FORE WORD

Mathematics is a part of every child's daily life. A child who is helping her parents in the kitchen or in the field or is even playing with her friends is constantly engaging with mathematical problems of various types. So, far from knowing 'no mathematics' a child who starts coming to school brings with herself a variety of experiences about numbers and space, often much richer than any one of us appreciate.

Children also have immense potential to learn and more importantly all children are capable of learning mathematics. Their curiosity about the world and the need to understand it complements their capability. Children's innate abilities for mathematics such as those for classification, matching, estimation, analysis, mapping, generalization etc., along with their experiences of quantity and space are aids to classroom teaching which all of us as teachers should utilize during classroom time.

It is also important to appreciate that while Mathematics learns from human experiences, its growth and progression is not dependent on them; but it relies on the logic and creativity of the human mind. So, the goal of teaching mathematics goes beyond developing 'useful' numeracy capabilities. The ability to reason mathematically and handle abstraction are central to mathematics learning. Learning mathematics also should not be equated to learning only numbers and spatial visualizations, patterns etc. They are integral part of mathematical knowledge that children should be asked to engage with.

The aforesaid vision of mathematics teaching presented in State Curriculum Framework (SCF)2011 has been elaborated in its Mathematics Position Paper which also clearly lays down the Academic Standards of teaching mathematics in the State. The textbooks make an attempt to concretize all these sentiments discussed in these documents. Concepts are placed in meaningful contexts and they are also arrived at by observing patterns, and providing children opportunities to state them in their own words. Use of definitions and irrelevant terminology has been avoided. Multiple ways in which children can solve a problem are encouraged and various attempts have also been made to help children understand the algorithm than engage with it mechanically. Problem posing is an important part of mathematics and children have been encouraged to create a variety of problems. Space has been provided for both individual work and collaborative learning. Pictures have been used thoughtfully to aid both concept building and also act as fillers to encourage different ideas such as collaborative learning. The book is designed in colour to add to a child's interest.

With an intention to help the students to improve their understanding skills in both the languages i.e. English and Urdu , the Government of Telangana has redesigned this book as bilingual textbook in two parts. Part-1 comprises 1 to 9 lessons and Part-2 comprises 10 to 17 lessons.

The State Council for Education, Research and Training, Telangana appreciates the hard work of the textbook development committee. Several teachers from all over Andhra Pradesh have contributed to the development of this textbook. We are grateful to the district education officers, mandal education officers and head teachers for making this possible. We also thank the institutions and organizations which have given their time in the development of this textbook. We are grateful to the office of the Commissioner Director- School Education for extending its co-operation in developing this textbook. In the endeavor to continuously improve the quality of our work, we welcome your comments and suggestions on this book.

## Director, <br> SCERT, Hyderabad

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## NATIONAL ANTHEM

- Rabindranath Tagore

Jana-gana-mana-adhinayaka, jaya he
Bharata-bhagya-vidhata.
Punjab-Sindh-Gujarat-Maratha
Dravida-Utkala-Banga
Vindhya-Himachala-Yamuna-Ganga
Uchchhala-jaladhi-taranga.
Tava shubha name jage,
Tava shubha asisa mage,
Gahe tava jaya gatha,
Jana-gana-mangala-dayakajaya he
Bharata-bhagya-vidhata.
Jaya he! jaya he! jaya he!
Jaya jaya jaya, jaya he!!

## PLEDGE

## - Pydimarri Venkata Subba Rao

"India is my country. All Indians are my brothers and sisters.
I love my country, and I am proud of its rich and varied heritage. I shall always strive to be worthy of it.

I shall give my parents, teachers and all elders respect, and treat everyone with courtesy. I shall be kind to animals.

To my country and my people, I pledge my devotion. In their well-being and prosperity alone lies my happiness."

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## MATHEMATICS

Class - IV

## PART 2

| S. No. | Contents | Syllabus to be covered during |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10. | How much do these bottles hold? | November | 1-15 |
| 11. | Tick-Tock goes the clock | November | 17-33 |
| 12. | Dividing into equal parts | December | 35-53 |
| 13. | Smart tables | December | 55-67 |
| 14. | Borders and boundaries | January | 69-77 |
| 15. | Halves that look alike | January | 79-85 |
| 16. | Patterns | February | 87-99 |
| 17. | Maths around us | February | 101-111 |
|  |  |  | 113-129 |



## 10 How much do these bottles hold?

We have learnt in class 3 that a bottle holds 1 litre of water.
How many glasses of water will fill a 1 litre water bottle? $\qquad$
Which of the containers given below holds more than a litre and which holds less than a litre? Write in the table below. In the same way elongate the list of objects.


| More than a litre | Less than a litre |
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Estimate how many litres these containers can hold?


How much water does Dolly use in a day?
Dolly uses a bucket of water for having bath. She drinks about 8 glasses of water and uses 3 buckets of water for other purposes in a day. How many litres of water does Dolly need for.
(a) having bath $\qquad$
(b) drinking $\qquad$
(c) for other purposes $\qquad$

(d) How many litres of water does dolly need in a day? $\qquad$





$\qquad$

$\qquad$


## Try This

Estimate how many litres of water you use daily?


## Less than a litre

How much liquid can a spoon hold?
A spoon can hold about 3 millilitres of liquid.
You think of things that you take in such small quantities and write below.

## Let's go to a doctor

Chitra cut her hand while sliding down the swing. Her parents immediately took her to the doctor for a tetanus injection. Chitra was not scared of injections. She asked the doctor to show her the medicine filled in syringe.

How much medicine is there in the syringe?


The doctor prescribed Chitra a tonic also and asked her to take 5 ml each time. He showed her the 5 ml marking on the cap.


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## Do These

Which of the following things do you take in millilitres and which in litres?

| Item | Millilitres/ Litres |
| :--- | :--- |
| Milk |  |
| Coconut oil |  |
| Cool drink |  |
| Shampoo |  |
| Medicine syrup |  |

## A thousand millilitres make a litre.



Vasudha took an empty 1 litre water bottle and an empty 250 ml coconut oil bottle.

She filled the coconut oil bottle completely with water and poured it into the water bottle.


She then filled the coconut oil bottle with water again and poured it into the water bottle.

She repeated this two more times and her
 1 litre bottle was completely filled up.

Thus, $250 \mathrm{ml}+250 \mathrm{ml}+250 \mathrm{ml}+250 \mathrm{ml}=1000 \mathrm{ml}$


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|  | (\%) |


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$250 \mathrm{ml}+250 \mathrm{ml}+250 \mathrm{ml}+250 \mathrm{ml}=1000 \mathrm{ml}$ ' l

## Do These

How many of these will be needed to make a litre?


## Activity

Collect three bottles of different sizes. Estimate, how many bottles of each type would fill a 1 litre bottle. Then find out how correct your estimate is by pouring water from each of these bottles into a one litre bottle.

|  | Your estimate | Your measurement |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Bottle 1 |  |  |
| Bottle 2 |  |  |
| Bottle 3 |  |  |

(a) If two small bottles fill up a one litre bottle, then how much would each small bottle hold?


(b) If four small bottles fill up a one litre bottle, then how much would each small bottle hold?


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|  |  | بِّل-3 |






## Try This

1. Fill in the blanks given below and make it equal to 1 litre.
(a) $500 \mathrm{ml}+$ $\qquad$ $=1$ litre.
(b) $\qquad$ $+750 \mathrm{ml}=1$ litre .
(c) $900 \mathrm{ml}+$ $\qquad$ $=1$ litre .
(d) $\qquad$ $x 500 \mathrm{ml}=1$ litre.
(e) $\qquad$ $x 250 \mathrm{ml}=1$ litre.

## Let's save water!

Is there a tap in your home, school or surroundings from which water is leaking?

Put a one litre bottle under it and find out how much water fills in one hour.
(a) If the tap was to continue leaking for one day, how much water would be wasted?

(b) If the tap was to continue leaking for one week, how much water would be wasted? $\qquad$

## Exercise

1. Fill in the blanks given below.

(a) 3 litres $=$ $\qquad$ ml
(b) 7 litres $=$ $\qquad$ ml
(c) $8500 \mathrm{ml}=$ $\qquad$ 1 $\qquad$ ml
(d) $5250 \mathrm{ml}=$ $\qquad$ 1 $\qquad$ ml
(e) $9750 \mathrm{ml}=$ $\qquad$ 1 $\qquad$ ml

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\begin{align*}
& \text { 少 } 1=\ldots+500 \mathrm{ml} \text { (a) } \\
& \text { 怣 } 1=\ldots+750 \mathrm{ml} \\
& \text { (b) } \\
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& +900 \mathrm{ml} \\
& \text { (c) } \\
& \text { 年 } 1=500 \mathrm{ml} \\
& \text { (d) } \\
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矢攵＿$=5250 \mathrm{ml}$
（d）
．年＿＿$=9750 \mathrm{ml}$
（e）
2. What is the total amount of water in the bottles?

3. Kalpana's cow gives 15 litres of milk every day. If Kalpana uses 8 litre 500 ml of milk at home, how much can she sell in the market?

4. A water tank holds 500 litres of water. The school uses 375 litres of water in a day. How much water is left for the next day? If the school needs a full tank the next day, how much more water needs to be pumped into the tank?
5. Anand drinks 250 ml and Anitha drinks 500 ml of milk everyday. If they drink the same amount of milk every day, how much of milk will they drink in 4 days? How much milk will they drink in 7days?
6. How much water do you take everyday? How much milk? How much tea? How much juice? If 4 glasses of liquid is equal to 1 litre, then how many litres of liquid do you have in a day and in a month?
7. Swathi has to pour out 2 litres of juice in glasses that can hold 200 ml . How many such glasses are required?
8. Karuna's two year old daughter was ill. The doctor asked Karuna to give her daughter 3 ml of a tonic medicine, 3 times a day. He asked Karuna to continue the medicine for 7days.
(a) How much medicine will Karuna's daughter take in 7 days?
(b) If the tonic bottle contains 100 ml of medicine, then how much medicine will be left in the bottle after 7 days?
9. A tonic bottle contains 60 ml of medicine. How much medicine will be there in 15 such bottles?

2



زونت كمَتْب؟







7.



(a)


10. Mahesh runs a tea shop. He uses about 20 ml of milk in each tea cup. If he sells 50 cups in a day, how much milk does he use in a day?
11. A shopkeeper keeps different sized coconut oil bottles in her shop. In a day she sells 60 bottles of oil. The details are given below-

| Sale per day | Capacity per bottle |
| :---: | :---: |
| 20 bottles | 200 ml |
| 30 bottles | 500 ml |
| 10 bottles | 100 ml |

How much oil does the shopkeeper sell in the day?
12. Rajendra and Rajni and their two children live in Adilabad. The table given below gives details about the water used by the family in a day.

| Usage | Number of litres |
| :--- | :---: |
| Cooking and drinking water | 15 litres |
| Washing utensils | 20 litres |
| Washing clothes | 40 litres |
| Taking bath | 60 litres |

- How much water does the family use in a day?

13. Estimate how much water your family uses in a day and write in the table below-

| Usage | Number of litres |
| :--- | :---: |
| Cooking and drinking water |  |
| Washing utensils |  |
| Washing clothes |  |
| Taking bath |  |

10. 











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## 11 Tick - Tock goes the clock

How much time does it take for you to draw a flower? How much time do you take to take a bath? How much time do you spend in school? Find out how much time a basket maker takes to make a basket? How much time does a carpenter take to make a chair? How much time does a tailor take to make a kurta?


Different activities require different amounts of time. Think of various activities and fill the table given below.

| Activities that <br> require a few <br> minutes | Activities that <br> require hours | Activities that <br> require days | Activities that <br> require months |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Taking a bath | Studying at school | Building a hut | Growing rice |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
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How much time does it take you to wink? Think of other activities that require less than a minute of your time? $\qquad$


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## Let's see a movie <br> $\qquad$

Surya is very excited today. Today is the last day of his exams and his parents promised him that they would be going to watch a movie in the evening.

(a) He reaches his school at


He had 2 hours to write the exam. While writing the exam he looked at the clock in his classroom to see how much time was left.
(c) How much time did Surya have? $\qquad$

Surya finished writing his exam a few minutes before 12 o'clock and then he walked back home. After coming back from school he kept looking at the clock.
(d) What is the time in the clock now? $\qquad$

(e) Surya thought that they would leave after 3 hours for movie. At what time will Surya leave his house? Which of the clocks given below is showing this time? Encircle it.




 $\qquad$ ,
 $\qquad$ ¿ル
(b


(e


## Do These

1. (a) What is the time on the clock? $\qquad$
(b) What was the time 5 hours ago? $\qquad$
(c) What will be the time after 4 hours? $\qquad$

(a) What is the time on the clock? $\qquad$
(b) What was the time 3 hours ago? $\qquad$
(c) What will be the time after 2 hours? $\qquad$

## Bunty on a morning!

Bunty is late to school. He looks at the clock while going to take a bath hurriedly. What is the time on the clock?


After having bath, Bunty looks at watch again and finds that the longer hand has moved to 3 .

Bunty remembers his teacher telling him how to read the clock.

The smaller hand tells you the hour and the longer hand of the clock tells you the minutes. When the longer hand is at 1 it means 5 minutes have passed. When the hand is at 2 , it means 10 minutes have passed. When it is at 3 it means 15 minutes have passed and when it is at 4 it means 20 minutes have passed and so on. How many minutes would have passed when the minutes hand is at 7 ? How many minutes would have passed when the minutes hand has completed one full circle and is at 12 . So tell, how many minutes are there in an hour?


(a) .1
$\qquad$ 5
(b)


(a) .2
(b)
$\qquad$

(c)


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Bunty : It is eight fifteen. I must hurry.
He quickly puts on his clothes and gobbles up the roti his mother gives him. He looks at the clock again while leaving home.

It is eight forty five. I will not reach school on time.

(a) Bunty reached school 15 minutes late. At what time would Bunty have reached school? $\qquad$

## Do These

1. Which of these clocks is telling the correct time? Encircle it.
(a) $2: 05$

(b) $4: 15$

(c) $7: 25$



 بح


(a) 2:05

(b) $4: 15$

(c) $7: 25$

2. What is the time on these clocks?
(a)

(b)

(c)

(e)


$\square$
3. Show the time on these clocks.


(a)

(b)

(c)

(d) $\left(\begin{array}{ccc}10^{11^{12}} & 1 \\ 9 & -9 & 2 \\ 8 & -4 & 4 \\ 7 & 6 & 5\end{array}\right)$

(e)

(f)

(a)

(b)

(c)

(d)

(e)

(f)


## Try This

1. Does the hour hand move as the hour passes? How many minutes does the hour hand take for moving from one number to the other?
2. At what time do the minute and hour hands coincide with each other between
(a) 6 o'clock and 7 o'clock
(b) 9 o'clock and 10 o'clock
(c) 3 o'clock and 4 o'clock
(d) 12 o'clock and 1 o'clock
_-_-_-_-_-_
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ _______-_

Now that we have learnt to read the clock. Let us read the calendar
Jaya teacher wanted to talk to her children of class 4 about the calendar-2012. She gave each child in the class a list of the festivals in the year, which had been declared as school holidays.

She then asked them to look at the calendar in their class to see whether the holidays declared were on a school working day or a Sunday.

1. Encircle the festival days on the calendar and also write which day of the week they are on in the space given below. Do any of the festivals fall on a Sunday?

| Festival | Date | Day |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Diwali | 13 November |  |
| Pongal | 14 January |  |
| Guru Nanak Jayanthi | 17 November |  |
| Christmas | 25 December |  |
| Eid | 9 August |  |
| Holi | 27 March |  |

2. Write the list of these festivals in the order in which they occur in the year in your notebook?

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## CALENDAR-2013



April


July


October


February


May


August


November


March


June


September


December


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| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 |
| 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |  |  |
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| 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 |
| 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

فرورى


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ستـمبر


دُسمبر


Jaya teacher then started asking children various questions about the 2013 calendar. Do you know the answers to these questions?
(a) How many months are there in a year? $\qquad$
(b) Add the number of days of all the months to find out how many days there are in a year. $\qquad$
(c) Which month comes after May? $\qquad$
Which month comes before December? $\qquad$
(d) (i) How many Thursdays are there in March? $\qquad$ what dates do they occur on? $\qquad$
(ii) How many Sundays are there in March? $\qquad$ what dates do they occur on? $\qquad$
(e) Encircle the following dates in the calendar and write what day they occur on.
(i) Republic day 26 January
(ii) Children's day

14 November
(iii) Independence day

15 August
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
(f) If $31^{\text {st }}$ December falls on Monday, which day will $1^{\text {st }}$ January of next year fall on? What will be the date on the next Monday? $\qquad$
(g) Is the first of every month, the same day? $\qquad$
(h) (i) Which year calendar is given? $\qquad$
(ii) Which is the next year? Which was the year before this year? $\qquad$
(iii) In which year were you in class 1? $\qquad$
(i) Study the calendar of February 2012.
(i) How many days are there in February, 2012? $\qquad$
(ii) How many days are there in February, 2013? $\qquad$ February-2012
(iii) How many days are there in February, 2014? $\qquad$
(iv) Find out the next year in which February will have 29 days. $\qquad$
2012 is called a leap year because February has 29 days instead of 28. Leap year comes once in 4 years.

| S | M | T | W | Th | F | Sa |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |  |  |  |







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& \text { يوماطظال } 14 \text { نزبر } \tag{ii}
\end{align*}
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| $2012-\mathbf{S}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |  |  |  |



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$\qquad$

$\qquad$ (iii
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(a) How many days are there in the month? $\qquad$
(b) How many Thursdays are there in the month?
$\qquad$
(c) How many Sundays are there in the month? $\qquad$

| S | M | T | W | Th | F | Sa |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |

(d) Can you have a month with 6 Mondays? Why? June-2014
(e)


## Exercise

Now make the calendar for the next month.


1. Omar is 9 years old. His father is 4 times his age. How old is Omar's father?
2. Sunanda went to her friends house at $5: 15$ in the evening. She came back home at 7:30 in the evening. How much time has Sunanda spent to play with her friends?
3. Girish went to the field at 7:15 in the morning. He came back home at 1:45 in the afternoon. How much time has Girish spent in the field?
4. Santosh's family and friends were in a picnic from $10: 30$ in the morning to 4:20 in the evening. How much time did Santosh and his family spend at the picnic?
5. Look at the clocks given below. Mention the time.


| 2014 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
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| 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |

مّى - 2014
(e)


| S |  |  |  |  |  | M |
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## 12 Dividing into equal parts



Mother : Sonu and Koushik divide these idlis equally between both of you and finish your breakfast.

Sonu and Koushik divided them like this.
Have they divided the idlis equally?


Now, can you divide these 8 idlis equally among 4 children?


Also, divide these 9 pencils equally among 3 children?


# مساوى صول بي لإنثا 12 





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What about, 16 marbles among 4 children?


Today the maths teacher is teaching division in class. She makes 12 pencils on the board and asks Sonu to divide 12 pencils among 3 people. Sonu divides by drawing circles.


Sonu says that when 12 pencils are divided equally among 3 people each person will get 4 pencils.

Sonu's classmate- You are correct. 12 divided by 3 is equal to 4 . This is written as $12 \div 3=4$ and also as $\frac{12}{3}=4$

## Do These

1. Write the following statements as Sonu's classmate has done above.
(a) Latha makes 6 wadas and divides them equally among her 3 children.
(b) The teacher divides 16 notebooks equally among 8 children.
(c) Mother divides 10 rotis equally among 5 family members.
2. Express the following in the form of statements.
(a) $\frac{4}{2}$
(b) $\frac{14}{2}$
(c) $\frac{15}{3}$
(d) $\frac{16}{2}$
(e) $\frac{18}{6}$

# - <br>  

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 $\frac{12}{3}=4$ انك登


(a)

(b)
(c)

(a) $\frac{4}{2}$
(b) $\frac{14}{2}$
(c) $\frac{15}{3}$
(d) $\frac{16}{2}$
(e) $\frac{18}{6}$

## Divide roti's equally



The teacher asked the children
How will you divide 1 roti equally among 2 people?


Chidren drew pictures of roti's in their notebook and showed the teacher.


Kamala


Rama


Krishna


Suresh


You have to divide the roti into two equal parts. (Suresh! The two parts in your picture are not equal? Correct it.) Now all of you tell me, how much roti, will each person get?

Each person will get 'half' a roti.

Teacher : Yes, half means one part out of two equal parts. This is written as $\frac{1}{2}$.

So,

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










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



Teacher : Now, divide one roti equally among 4 people.
Kamala drew this picture in her notebook.


Kamala : Each one of them gets 'quarter' part of the roti from four equal parts.
Teacher : Correct, we write this as $\frac{1}{4}$


So,

$$
1 \div 4=\frac{1}{4}
$$



Teacher : Now, can you divide 3 rotis among 2 people.
Kamala did it like this-


Kamala : When I divide 3 rotis among 2 people each person will get one full roti and one half roti.

I can write this as-

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




 $\frac{1}{4}-$ -


$$
1 \div 4=\frac{1}{4}
$$







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

Now, you divide these 5 rotis equally among 2 people-



(a) How many full rotis will each person get? $\qquad$ -
(b) How many half rotis will each person get? $\qquad$

So, $\frac{5}{2}=$ $\qquad$ $+$ $\qquad$

Try to divide these 5 rotis among 4 people.




(a) How many full rotis will each person get? $\qquad$
(b) How many one-fourth rotis will each person get? $\qquad$

So, $\frac{5}{4}=$ $\qquad$ $+$ $\qquad$


(a
 $\frac{5}{2}=$ $\qquad$ لهر



$\qquad$
 $\frac{5}{4}=$ $\qquad$ $+$ $\qquad$ 1

## Let us divide one watermelon into equal parts

Sonu likes watermelon. Her mother bought one from the market.

She cut it into two equal parts. She gave one part to Sonu and the other part to Koushik.
(a) What part of the watermelon has Sonu got? $\qquad$
(b) What part of the watermelon has Koushik got?

(c) If there were 2 more people who had to be given watermelon equally, how many parts would the watermelon have to be divided into?

(d) What part of the watermelon would each person get? $\qquad$


Now, divide this cake equally among four people.

(a) One cake divided into four equal parts is written as $1 \div 4$ and also as
(b) On dividing the cake what part of the cake will each person get? $\qquad$
(c) If a person eats 2 out of 4 parts of the cake, what part of the cake did she/he eat? $\qquad$
(d) Shade this part on the cake. Is it equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ of the cake? or not? $\qquad$
(e) If one person eats 3 out of 4 parts of the cake, what part of the cake did she/he eat?


(b)
(c) (c) (c)
$\qquad$



## Try This

1. Take a piece of paper. Divide it into half in as many ways as possible.
2. Take another piece of paper. Divide it into four equal parts in as many ways as possible.

## Do These

1. The figures given below have been divided into equal parts. What part of each figure is shaded? An example is given below.
(a)

(b)

(c)

(d)

(e)

2. Colour that part of the figure that has been written below it. An example is given below.
(a)


(c)

(d)

(e)

(f)


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(a)

(b)

(c)

(d)

(e)

2
(a)


(c)

(d)

(e)

(f)

3. Colour $\frac{1}{2}$ of the group of figures given below.
(a)

(b)








(c)




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$\bigcirc$

(d)

(e)

4. Colour $\frac{1}{4}$ (quarter) of the group of figures given below.
(a)











(b)








(d)

(a)

(b)O00 O

(c) $\begin{array}{llllll}83 & 88 & 83 & 88 & 83 & 83 \\ 88 & 88 & 83 & 88 & 83 & 88\end{array}$
(d)

(e)

(
(a)




$\square \circlearrowleft \square \circlearrowleft \square$
(b)


(c) $R \sim \mathcal{R}$
(d)


## Try This

1. Think of more ways in which a rectangle can be divided into two equal parts and do them.

2. Think of more ways in which a rectangle can be divided into four equal parts and do them.


## Rani's birthday

Rani bought 40 chocolates on her birthday.
(a) She distributed $\frac{1}{2}$ of the chocolates in her class. How many chocolates did Rani distribute in class? $\qquad$
(b) She distributed $\frac{1}{4}$ of the chocolates to her teachers. How many chocolates did Rani distribute among her teachers? $\qquad$

What part of the cupboard is filled with books?
(a) What part of the shelves is full of books ? $\qquad$
(b) What part of the shelves is empty? $\qquad$


What part of the biscuit packet has been eaten?
(a) If Saraswati and Komal have eaten 8 of the biscuits, what part of the biscuit packet have they eaten?
$\qquad$
(b) What part of the biscuit packet is remaining?


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\end{aligned}
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## Exercise

1. Bhavani bought a dozen eggs. She used $\frac{1}{2}$ of the eggs to
 prepare omlets. How many eggs did she use? $(1$ dozen $=12)$
2. Leela had 12 bananas. She ate one-fourth of them. What is the number of bananas she ate?

3. Shiva had 8 hens. He sold $\frac{3}{4}$ of the hens. How many did he sell?

4. Abhishek earned ` 100 in a day. He spent $\frac{1}{2}$ of the money on food. How much money did he spend?
5. There are 20 pages in a chapter. Usha has read $\frac{1}{5}$ pages of the chapter. How many pages has Usha read?

## Try This

1. What part of your classroom blackboard is empty right now?

2. What is the total number of children in your class? What part of your class is boys? What part of your class is girls?
3. What part of the children in your class are present today?
4. What part of the teachers in your school are present today?
5. Make 5 more problems as given above.


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## Smart tables

M2G1A1
Jyothi teacher has written the grades of her Class 4 students in the register as follows.

| Akhila | A | Sonia | C | Uday | B | Sarala | A |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | :---: | :--- | :---: | :--- | :---: |
| Raju | A | Gopi | B | Anil | A | Urmila | B |
| Amzad | C | Leela | B | Deepthi | B | Ramesh | B |
| Vinay | B | Shameen | A | Sruthi | C | Srinu | A |
| Hampi | A | Pragna | C | Roja | B | Prasad | B |
| Rani | B | Fahim | A | Mangala | A | Kamala | B |
| Krishna | A | Komal | B | Kalpana | B | John | C |

The Headteacher of her school asked her to report the number of students who have got A, B and C grades. To find this out, Jyothi teacher makes a table and puts a tally mark for each grade she comes across as she goes down the list. She has made marks for Akhila, Raju, Amzad and Vinay according to their grade. Can you help the teacher in completing the table.

| Grade | Tally marks | Number of students |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | II |  |
| B | I |  |
| C | I |  |

1. How many children got A grade?
2. How many children got B grade?
3. How many children got C grade?

Smart Tables (المارطُئليلجول) 13







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3. 3

## Which is your favourite game?

Make a list of all the children in your class. Ask each child their favourite game and record this against their name, for example, Sudhakar- skipping. Using this information, complete the table given below-


| Name of game | Tally marks | Total |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |
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1. Which is the most popular game among children of your class?
2. Which is the least popular game among children of your class?


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## How big are the families that live around you?

Visit 20 houses in your locality. Find out how many people live in each house. Use this information and complete the table given below.

| Family size | Tally marks | Number of families |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 7 members and above |  |  |
| 6 members |  |  |
| 5 members |  |  |
| 4 members |  |  |
| 3 members |  |  |
| 2 members |  |  |
| 1 member |  |  |

What conclusions can you draw from this data?

## Types of houses :

In a small village Yellapur, there are 3 types of houses. The information has been given below. With the help of tally marks fill this tables.

| Type of house |  | tally marks | No.of houses |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |  |

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|  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} \square & \square \\ \square & \square \\ \square & \square \end{array}$ |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{llllll} A & A & A & A & A & A \\ A & A & A & A & A & A \end{array}$ |

## Picture Tables and Charts

## Abdullah's Toy Shop

Abdullah has a small toy shop. He has 10 toys of each type in the beginning of May. The picture table given below provides information about the stock of toys at the end of the month.


1. Which toy is the most in stock at the end of the month?
2. Which toy is the least in stock at the end of the month?
3. Which toy has been sold the most in the month?
4. Based on the table above, say which type of toys children like the most?
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## Helping Hands!

Class 4 students of Palampet Primary School decided a target of collecting `300 in a week for an orphanage home. They asked` 5 donation from each person they approached.

The picture table given below provides a description of how much money they collected on each day of the week.

| Day | Money collected | Total money |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SUN |  |  |
| MON |  |  |
| TUE |  |  |
| WED |  |  |
| THU |  |  |
| FRI |  |  |
| SAT |  |  |

1. On which day was the collection highest?
2. On which days did they collect the same amount of money?
3. Did the class meet its target?

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## Bags of paddy

Mallaiah is a farmer. He has been keeping a record of the production of paddy for four years. Each bag is equal to 50 kg of paddy produced.


1. In which year the production of paddy is highest? How much?

2. In which year did the paddy production was double to that of 2009?
$\qquad$
3. Mallaiah's paddy production has steadily increased over the past four years. Can we draw this conclusion from the above picture chart?


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2009


2010


$\qquad$


## Box Charts

## How much oil is in stock?

An oil merchant sells groundnut, palmolein, sunflower, coconut and rice bran oil. The box chart given below provides a record of the stock of oil
 packets at the end of the week.


1. Which oil is lying most in stock? $\qquad$
2. Which oil is lying least in stock? $\qquad$
3. If there were 30 packets of groundnut oil in the beginning of the week then how many have been sold in the week? $\qquad$
4. If there were 20 packets of sunflower oil in the beginning of the week then how many have been sold in the week? $\qquad$




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## 14 Borders and boundaries

The students of Venkatapur Primary School wanted to decorate their classrooms on Republic Day. They decided to decorate the blackboards by sticking streamers all around their edges.


Are they correct? $\qquad$ blackboard?

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2 \mathrm{~m}+2 \mathrm{~m}+1 \mathrm{~m}+1 \mathrm{~m}=6 \mathrm{~m}
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## Fencing the fields

Ramaiah, Ahmed and John are friends. They have decided to fence their fields.


They went together and bought 100 meters of fencing wire. Will this be enough to fence all their fields?

## Do These

1. Observe the field spaces given below. Find their perimeters.





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(b)


## Try This

1. Estimate the perimeter of your classroom. Then measure it with a measuring tape.

## Borders and Laces

(a) Salma thought to go to the lace shop to buy lace for her dupatta. How much lace does she need? $\qquad$
2 m 50 cm

(b) If one meter of lace costs ` 12, then how much money should Salma pay to the shopkeeper? $\qquad$

Vasudha wants to put a special lace all around the border of her new sari. The length of the sari is 5 m 50 cm and its breadth is 1 m 50 cm .
(a) What is the length of lace that Vasudha needs $\qquad$

(b) If 1m lace costs ` 75 , then how much does Vasudha has to pay to the shopkeeper? $\qquad$

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Borders and Laces كنارعارولي


2 m 50 cm







## Try This

1. (a) What is the perimeter of the square given in the picture? $\qquad$

(b) If I remove a square of length 1 cm from one corner, of a square will the perimeter of the square change? $\qquad$

(c) What happens when I remove from all four corners? $\qquad$

(d) Look at the figure. What would be its perimeter?

$\qquad$

(b) Uma and Shreya are racing each other on a circular track. Uma is running on the inner track and Shreya is running on the outer track. Both are starting their run from different positions. Can you guess, why?


## Exercise

1. Find the perimeter of the enclosures given below-

2. The measurements of Ranga's and Rama's fields are given below. They both want to buy fencing wire. Who needs more wire?


Ranga

3. Ravi takes 3 rounds of this garden, everyday in the morning. What is the total distance he walks each day?







Halves that look alike

Bhavya was making a rangoli outside their house.
Her mother told her- "Bhavya! stop the rangoli. Go to shop and get me some haldi. Your sister will complete the rangoli".

Bhavya's sister Navya completed the other half of the rangoli.


Are there any other ways in which you can divide this rangoli into halves that look alike as shown in the figure above?

Navya told Bhavya "I will draw half of the rangoli. You complete it."
Help Navya in completing the rangoli.
Put a mirror along the incomplete part. What do you find?


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## Do These

1. Draw a line to divide the following pictures into halves that look alike. Not just as shown in the first picture, there may be more than one way of doing this.






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2. Draw a line which divides the figures given below into halves that look alike.

Note: You can find more than one way in which each figure can be divided.

3. Can numbers be divided into halves that look alike as you have done above? Which of the following numbers can be divided into halves that look alike? As you have done above, draw the line which divides the number into halves. An example has been given.










## Try This

1. Observe the things around you. State which are the objects that can be divided into halves that look alike.

## Activity

Let's make a mask
Let us make a mask of an elephant's face.


1. Take a paper. Draw a line which divides it into half.
2. Draw half face of an elephant on one side of the paper as shown below.
3. Now fold the paper along the line.
4. Cut along the outline of the face of elephant using a scissors.
5. Open the fold and draw eyes.
6. Colour it and tie a rubber band to it so that it can be used like a mask.





## Patterns

Rajitha and Sravanthi are going to a Jathara. On the way they crossed various houses.

Rajitha: Sravanthi! look at the beautiful patterns on the boundary walls of these houses.


Identify the part of the boundary wall is repeating itself to make the pattern.

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Sravanthi: Look, there are patterns on the grills of the boundary walls of this house.


Identify which part of the grill is repeating itself to make the pattern.


At the bus stop they were standing under a tree, waiting for the bus.

Rajitha: Look here Sravanthi! The leaves of this stalk are also in a pattern.

While travelling in the bus, Rajitha and Sravanthi went over this bridge.
Did you notice any pattern in the construction of the bridge?


Think ! What are the things around you that you see patterns in?







At the jathara, Sravanthi and Rajitha purchased pearl chains for themselves.


1. Recognise the pattern in the pearl chains given below and extend the chain according to the pattern.
(a)

(b)

(c)

(d) -0000100000000
2. Here are some other chains that the girls saw at the jathara. Identify the pattern and add two more beads to them-
(a) - ODO[00
(b)

(c)

(d)

(e)




(a) - 10000
(b) -20000000
(c) -00000
(d) -000000000000
3. 


(a) $-a \square \square \square \square$
(b)

(c)

(e)


## Do These

1. Draw three chains of different patterns.

## Patterns with turns

These children are playing in the playground during mid-day meal time.
Did you notice a pattern in the way they are standing?


These children are playing kho-kho. Is there any pattern in the way they are sitting?


Yes there is a pattern. Every alternate child is facing the opposite direction.
"


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## Do These

1. Carry forward these patterns.

|  |
| :---: |

(a) $\uparrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow$

Z7P1K9
(b)


(c)

(d)

(e)

（a）$\uparrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow$
（b）$\overbrace{}^{\circ}$

（c）

（d）$\uparrow \downarrow$ 个个 $\downarrow$ 个
（e）

（f）


## Patterns in numbers

Identify the patterns in the series of numbers given below.

1. Write the next three numbers in these series of numbers.
(a) $2,4,6,8$, $\qquad$
(b) $1,3,5,7$, $\qquad$
(c) $3,6,9,12$, $\qquad$

(d) $11,15,19,23$, $\qquad$
(e) $15,13,11,9$, $\qquad$
(f) $21,27,33,39$, $\qquad$
(g) $40,35,30,25$, $\qquad$
(h) $3,6,10,15$, $\qquad$
(i) $8,16,24,32$, $\qquad$
(j) $49,42,35,28$, $\qquad$
(k) $70,60,50,40$, $\qquad$
(l) $9,19,29,39$, $\qquad$

(m) $36,45,54,63$, $\qquad$
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(a) $2,4,6,8$, $\qquad$
(b) $1,3,5,7$, $\qquad$
(c) $3,6,9,12$, $\qquad$

(d) $11,15,19,23$, $\qquad$
(e) $15,13,11,9$, $\qquad$
(f) $21,27,33,39$, $\qquad$

(h) $3,6,10,15$, $\qquad$
(i) $8,16,24,32$, $\qquad$
(j) 49, 42, 35, 28, $\qquad$

(l) $9,19,29,39$, $\qquad$
(m) $36,45,54,63$ $\qquad$
2. Now, identify the patterns in the number series given below and carry it forward.
1) $3,6,12,24$ $\qquad$
2) $4,8,16,32$ $\qquad$
3) $32,16,8,4$ $\qquad$
4) $2,6,18,54$ $\qquad$
5) $5,20,80$ $\qquad$
6) $800,400,200$ $\qquad$

## Patterns in the calendar

Choose any 9 numbers as shown in the calendar.
What is their sum?
Vani added the numbers as follows.

$$
13+20+27+14+21+28+15+22+29=189
$$

May-2013

| S | M | T | W | Th | F | Sa |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |  |

Rama- I can do it faster. I will just multiply the middle number by 9 and get the answer- $9 \times 21=189$

Choose any 5 numbers as shown in this calendar. What is their sum?

Vani added all the numbers- $2+9+16+23+30=80$
Rama said- I can also do this quickly by multiplying the middle number by 5 .

| May-2013 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| S | M | T | W | Th | F | Sa |
|  |  |  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |  |

Is Rama correct?

## Do These

1. Take any other 9 numbers as shown above. Find out if this pattern is true for those 9 numbers too. You can use any month of any calendar.
2. Take any other 5 numbers in the calendar. Find out if the pattern is true for those 5 numbers. You can use any month of any calendar.
(a) $3,6,12,24$ $\qquad$
(b) $4,8,16,32$ $\qquad$
(c) $32,16,8,4$ $\qquad$
(d) $2,6,18,54$ $\qquad$
(e) $5,20,80$ $\qquad$
(f) $800,400,200$

2013- كّ


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2013- ك

| S | M | T | W | Th | F | Sa |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |  |

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## Maths around us

Santosh's sister is going to be married in a week. Everybody in the house is busy with the preparations.

Today Santosh, his sister Anitha and their parents are going to the market, to shop for clothes. Anitha and her mother entered their favourite saree shop. They looked at many sarees and finally selected these-



1500


850



2000

3200


1300


Notice the different patterns on each saree. Also notice the patterns on your mother's sarees.

Maths around us




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₹ 1500
₹ 850


₹ 2000
₹ 1300


₹ 3200

1. What is the total amount they spend on the sarees? $\qquad$
2. If they give` 9000 to the shopkeeper, how much money will the shopkeeper return? $\qquad$

Meanwhile Santosh and his father went and looked at the men's clothes. They both bought cloth for their shirts and pants.
3. Given below is the bill that the shopkeeper prepared. Complete it-

| Item | Rate per meter | Amount |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1 m 50 cm pant cloth | ${f362f1f8c-02bf-4818-8390-4367852cb5eb} 220$ |  |
| 2 m shirt cloth | ${f0161f47d-0cc8-442b-b804-dbcd82160418} 125$ |  |
| Total |  |  |

## Buying sweets for the marriage

They then went to the sweet shop. They placed an order for 20 kg of laddus and 20 kg of badusha. 1 kg of laddus costs ` 120 and 1 kg of badusha costs 150.

1. How much will they pay to the sweet seller?
2. Santosh asked the shopkeeper to pack the laddus in boxes of half kg. How many boxes of laddus will the shopkeeper give them?



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## Posting wedding cards



Santosh then went to the post office to post the wedding cards to friends and relatives. The post master weighs the marriage card and tells Santosh that it weighs 35 grams.

1. How much does Santosh have to pay to the post master for posting 200 cards?

## Preparation for the journey

The marriage is going to take place in Warangal at the bride groom's house. Many members of the family will be travelling for the marriage, so Santhosh's father decides to hire buses to travel. The next day Santosh and his father went to the bus agency.
His father estimates that about 4 people from each of 40 families will travel for the marriage.

1. About how many people will travel for the marriage?

The bus agency told him that each bus contains 15 rows of seats and 4 people can sit comfortably in each row.

1. How many people can be seated in each bus?
2. How many such buses will be required?
3. Will there be empty seats in any bus if the number of people who travel for the marriage are as per father's estimation? How many?





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Father agrees to pay the bus agency ` 12 for every kilometre travelled.

1. If the distance from Adilabad to Warangal and back is 500 km then how much will father pay for one bus? How much will he pay for all the buses he has hired?
2. If father has given an advance of ` 4500 to the bus agency, how much does he need to pay after returning home?

## Marriage party leaves for Warangal

On the day of marriage, the whole party started from Adilabad at 7 o' clock in the morning.

Tanu : When will we reach Warangal?
Aunty: If we don't stop anywhere, we will reach there in 5 hours.
Tanu : It is 7 o'clock now, so we will reach by $\qquad$
Manjeet: It is going to take 5 hours so it must be far.
Aunty : It is about 250 km .
Tanu : Are we going to stop anywhere?
Anand : May be at Karimnagar, about 180 km from here.

1. At about what time will the buses reach Karimnagar?
(a) Before 10 o' clock
(b) Between 10 and 11 o'clock
(c) After 11 o'clock

Soon the children and young people started playing antyakshari and the bus was filled with melodious songs. Meanwhile the elders were enjoying the view of the beautiful forests and hills.

They crossed the Rayapatnam bridge on the beautiful river Godavari at the Adilabad border and children started excitedly looking outside the windows

Anu : Wow! Look how beautiful Godavari is. It is soooo.. big!




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(b) 10 اور11 بج
(c)

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Arif : Uhmm... Is it 100 meters wide?
Madhavi : No, it must be more than half a kilometer wide.
Aunty : Look! It is written here. The length of the bridge is 863 meters. So the river must be about 600 m wide.

1. If the bus that the marrige party was travelling is about 5 meters long, how many buses do you think can stand in a line on the bridge?

## Let's have tea and juice at Karimnagar!

Discussing the Godavari, its beauty and its floods, the marriage party reached Karimnagar. They stopped for tea. All the elders wanted to have tea while the children and youth wanted to have juice. The shopkeeper was asked to prepare 90 cups of tea. Four (4) two and a half litre bottles of juice was also purchased for the children and youth.


1. How many liters of juice was purchased? $\qquad$
2. If each person drinks 1 glass of juice and 1 glass contains 100 ml of juice, then how many litres of juice was consumed? $\qquad$
3. If one cup of tea costs ` 5 , then how much money need to be paid for the tea? $\qquad$
4. If 1 litre juice costs ` 18 , then how much money need to be paid for the juice? $\qquad$


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## Purchasing flowers

While everybody was having tea, Santosh went to buy flowers to greet the groom's family. He bought 35 cubits of jasmine flower garlands.


1. About how many cubits of jasmine will make a garland? $\qquad$
2. They reached Warangal safely at $1: 30$ in the afternoon. How much time did they take to reach Warangal?

The marriage at Warangal was a very happy occasion for both the families.

## Try This



1. What are the types of mathematical calculations that need to be made during marriages in your house?
2. What are the types of mathematical calculations that need to be made when your family go out for a holiday?


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## GUIDELINES FOR TEACHER

## Curricular and Pedagogical

Dear teachers,
There are 17 chapters in this book. Broadly, they cover two areas- numbers and space. Building number sense at the primary stage involves an ability to read, write and understand bigger numbers as well as skill in the four fundamental operations- addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. It also involves seeing relationships between different operations for e.g., between addition and subtraction and between multiplication and division as well as engaging with properties of operations like commutative and distributive properties. Ability to engage with number patterns is also an integral part of a growing number sense. Fractions build up on the understanding of division and also prepare children for denser concepts such as percentages, ratios etc., as well as a growing number set, all these to come in the upper primary classes. Spatial understanding is about seeing the world in terms of 3D and 2D shapes, understanding the relationship between the 3D and 2D world, visualizing the world from different positions and also exploring patterns and symmetry. Measurements involve quantification of various spatial and non spatial concepts like length, weight, capacity, time and perimeter and the use of the four operations in all of these areas also consolidates number sense. Estimation remains an important part of both numbers and space. Data handling involves visualizing numbers through various types of pictures and graphs. We request you to help children enjoy both the numerical and spatial aspects of mathematics.

There are a few things that we would also like to mention about the nature of classroom transaction in a primary mathematics classroom. First, using concrete objects is essential at this stage. Some examples of concrete objects that are needed at the primary stage are dice, number cards, the 100 beads mala, meter rod, measuring tape, weights, clock, calendar, boxes of various shapes, bottles of various capacities, mirror etc. Second, concepts need to be placed in experiences that are meaningful for children such that children can see a connection between the mathematics they are doing in the classroom and the mathematics in the outside the world. The book makes an attempt to place concepts in situations that children can make sense of and we request you to also prepare more problems which will help children in relating concepts to local situations. Also encourage children to make their own mathematical problems and solve them. Third, there may be many ways to solve a problem. Please, encourage children to develop their own strategies to solve problems and also give space to them to discuss their strategies with each other. In fact, collaborative learning is a resource for the classroom and children should be encouraged to solve problems in pairs and groups.

You are also requested to organize field trips, metric melas, math exhibitions, learning corners, quiz, math club activities etc., whenever possible in the course of the year.

Lastly, we request all of you to read all chapters carefully and plan accordingly before you enter the classroom. We also feel that it would greatly benefit classroom transaction if you would solve all the problems given in a chapter before teaching it. There is also the expectation that you would arrange for whatever teaching learning material (TLM) is required for building concepts, for e.g., a meter rope for length, one litre bottles for capacity etc.
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A note about the books: Children have been provided space to solve problems not only at the end of the chapter but at various points during the course of the chapter. In fact, the process of concept building is a process in which the child is engaging in a dialogue with the text and space is provided to him/her to articulate what he/she has understood at regular intervals. 'Do This' exercises provide children practice on the concept taught and are supposed to be done by the students on their own. 'Try this' exercises have an element of challenge to them and invite children to think. Think and discuss' problems again have anelement of challenge and are also meant to be worked on in pairs and groups. The 'Exercise' given at the end of the chapter covers various learning points in the chapter. Teaching learning strategies and the expected learning outcomes, have been developed class wise and subject-wise based on the syllabus and compiled in the form of a Hand book to guide the teachers and were supplied to all the schools. With the help of this Hand book the teachers are expected to conduct effective teaching learning processes and ensure that all the students attain the expected learning outcomes.

## Some chapter-wise guidelines are given below-

## Shapes:

- Encourage children to identify both 3D and 2D shapes in objects around them.
- Also encourage an exploration of actual objects of different 3D shapes so that children can understand their various features.
- Provide space to children to articulate their understanding of these features rather than provide them with definitions.
- Encourage children to open various kinds of boxes and observe their nets.
- Create situations, where the children observe objects and locations from different views and encourage them to draw what they see.
- Showing some local maps of the school, locality, village etc., and encourage children to locate places on them.


## Numbers:

- Help children understand the base 10 number system using contexts like the 100 beads mala, the number line, the 100 number table etc.
- Provide ample opportunities to children to make numbers from digits and compare numbers.


## Addition and subtraction:

- Encourage children to add and subtract bigger numbers as well as estimate sums and differences
- Create many more meaningful word problems of all three types- 'combine', 'compare' and 'change' structures and ask children to solve them. It is also important to give children opportunities to make word problems of addition, subtraction and also those which involve both operations.


## Multiplication:

- Encourage children to multiply bigger numbers as well as estimate products.
- Create many more meaningful word problems of all types- equal groupings, rate product, array product and cartesian product (in class 5) and ask children to solve them. It is also important to give children opportunities to make word problems of multiplication.
- Children should be given ample opportunities to split numbers at 10,100 etc using the distributive law and then multiply.
- Encourage children to see the relationship between multiplication and division as well as commutative and distributive properties of multiplication.



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## Division:

- Encourage children to divide bigger numbers as well as estimate quotients.
- Create many more meaningful word problems of all types- Grouping and Equal sharing. and ask children to solve them. It is also important to give children opportunities to make word problems on division as well.


## Fractions:

- Students use half, quarter, three fourth in their daily life without understanding them as fractional numbers. Use these meaningful experiences to introduce fractions to children.
- In understanding fractions it is important for children to understand that the whole can be one object or a group of objects. It is also important for them to understand that the object or group of objects is being divided into equal parts.
- It is also important to see the relationship fractions have with division and their entity as numbers on the number line.


## Measurements:

- Length, weight, time and capacity have been used to introduce children to the area of measurements.
- Children have a variety of rich experiences in all these areas and they should be utilized in classroom transactions. In fact, children whose parents are involved in professions that constantly engage with various units of length, weight and capacity should be treated as an invaluable resource for the classroom.
- A very important part of understanding length, weight, capacity and time is understanding how long a centimeter, meter etc is, how heavy a kilogram, few grams is, how much a litre is etc. So provide children opportunities to use a meter length rope, kilogram sack of sand etc and also the actual measures wherever possible.
- Wherever possible use field trips and project works, which gives perceptual experience and make them to understand different measurements and their conversions.


## Patterns:

- Children see patterns all around them both in the man made world and in nature. Encourage children to identify the patterns they see all around them.
- Encourage children not only to identify patterns but also create patterns of their own.
- Encourage children to make number patterns.


## Symmetry:

- Encourage children to identify symmetrical objects all around them.
- Encourage children to see symmetry in nature around them.
- Encourage use of mirror in the classroom for understanding line symmetry.


## Data handling

- Give children opportunities to collect data in their school and home surroundings and then organize it in different ways i.e., using tables, pictographs and bar charts.

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## Syllabus

## I SPATIAL UNDERSTANDING (16 hrs.)

## Shapes and Spatial Understanding

- Identifies 3D shapes in objects (without using the names of the shapes).
- Identifies the edges and corners of 3D shapes.
- Distinguishes among 3 D shapes based on their ability to roll and slide.
- Identifies the side view, top view, front view of simple objects/ plans.
- Identifies the nets of cuboid and cube shaped boxes.
- Identifies 2-D shapes viz., rectangle, square, triangle and circle by their names.
- Identifies 2D shapes in objects.
- Making pictures using known 2D shapes.
- Making shapes on the dotted board.
- Understands the meaning of perimeter and can calculate it.
- Explores line symmetry though reflections, paper cutting, paper folding etc.


## Patterns ( $\mathbf{3}$ hrs)

- Identifies, carries forward and makes visual patterns.


## II NUMBERS (40 hrs.)

## Numbers upto 1000

- Using word problems/ contextual situations, reads, writes and compares 2, 3-digit numbers.
- Estimating 2, 3-digit numbers on the number line.
- Understands place value in 2, 3-digit numbers.
- Expands a number using place value.
- Makes numbers using given digits.


## Addition and Subtraction

- Using word problems/ contextual situations for additions and subtractions up to 999.(compares and combines different types of word problems).
- Estimates sums and differences of 2,3 digit numbers.
- Adds and subtracts 2-digit numbers on the empty number line.
- Frames word problems.


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## Multiplication

- Using word problems/ contextual situations multiplies $1 \& 2$-digit numbers with $1 \& 2$-digit numbers using the standard (column) algorithm as well as the distributive law. (Array product rate product and grouping types of word problems).
- Multiply with 10s and 100s.
- Frames word problems.
- Estimates products- $2 \times 1,2 \times 2,3 \times 1$.


## Division

- Using word problems/ contextual situations dividing 2 \& 3-digit numbers by $1 \& 2$-digit numbers - with remainder and without remainder (using both equal grouping and equal sharing).
- Estimates quotients of 2 \& 3-digit numbers divide by 1 -digit numbers.
- Frames word problems.
- Explores the relationship between multiplication and division using 2 \&1-digit numbers.


## Fractions

- Identifies half, one fourth and three - fourths of a whole.
- Identifies the symbols, $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$.
- Explains the meaning of $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$.
- Compares, adds and subtracts like fractions intuitively.


## Patterns ( $\mathbf{3}$ hrs)

- Carries forward patters in numbers based on addition, subtraction, multiplication and division.


## III Measurement ( $\mathbf{2 1} \mathbf{~ h r s ) ~}$

## Length

- Identifies metre and centimetre lengths.
- Relates metre with centimetre.
- Converts metre into centimetre.
- Measures length in metres, centimetres and inches.
- Estimates length of an object and distance between two given locations.
- Solves problems involving length and distances in metres and centimetres.


## Weight

- Understands weight in terms of kilograms and grams using actual weights and created weights.
- Relates kilogram with gram.
- Estimates the weight of an object and verifies it using a balance.
- Solves problems involving weight using kilograms and grams.
- Appreciates the conservation of weight.

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## Capacity

- Understands capacity in terms of litre and millilitre.
- Relates litre with ml.
- Measures capacity of given liquid using containers marked with standard units.
- Estimates the capacity of a liquid.Verifies by measuring.
- Solves problems involving capacity in litres and millilitres.


## Time

- Appreciates the difference in time in terms of minutes, hours, days and months.
- Reads the calendar and identifies the days in the week, the weeks in the month, the months in the year.
- Understands that the year in which February has an extra day is called leap year and that a leap year occurs once in every four years.
- Can relate the date to the day on the calendar.
- Reads clock time to the hours and minutes.
- Solves problems.


## IV Data Handling ( 6 hrs)

- Reading data using a pictograph.
- Reading data using a box chart (bar graph).
- Recording data using tally marks.


## Day to day maths ( 5 hrs ) (Money, Length, Weight, Capacity, Space)

- Word problems/ contextual situations using more than one operation and/ or more than one concept and/or multiple stages of solving.
- Estimation in daily life.









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## Academic Standards

Academic standards are clear statements about what students must know and be able to do. The following are categories on the basis of which we lay down academic standards

The following academic standards should be achieved based on the content of Mathematics

## 1. Problem Solving

Using concepts and procedures to solve mathematical problems
(a) Kinds of problems

Problems can take various forms- puzzles, word problems, pictorial problems, procedural problems, reading data, tables, graphs etc.

## Stages of problem solving

- Reads problems
- Identifies all pieces of information/data
- Separates relevant pieces of information
- Understanding what concept is involved
- Selection of procedure
- Solving the problem
(b) Complexity

The complexity of a problem depends on

- Making connections (as defined in the connections section)
- Number of steps in the problem
- Number of operations in the problem
- The amount of context unraveling required in the problem
- Nature of procedures in the problem

2. Reasoning Proof

- Reasoning between various steps (involves conjuncture invariably).
- Understanding and making mathematical generalizations and conjectures
- Understanding and justifying procedures
- Examining logical arguments.

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- Understanding the notion of proof
- Using inductive and deductive logic
- Testing mathematical conjectures


## 3. Communication

- Writing and reading mathematical expressions like
$3+4=7$
$\frac{3}{4}$
- Creating mathematical expressions
- Explaining mathematical ideas in his/her own words like- a square is closed figure having four equal sides and all equal angles
- Explaining mathematical procedures like- adding two digit numbers involves first adding the digits in the units place and then adding the digits at the tens place/ keeping in mind carry over.
- Explaining mathematical logic


## 4. Connections

- Connecting concepts within a mathematical domain- for example relating adding to multiplication, parts of a whole to a ratio, to division. Patterns and symmetry, measurements and space
- Making connections with daily life
- Connecting mathematics to different subjects
- Connecting concepts of different mathematical domains like data handling and arithmetic or arithmetic and space
- Connecting concepts to multiple procedures


## 5. Visualization and Representation

- Interprets and reads data in a table, number line, pictograph, bar graph, 2-D figures, 3-D figures, pictures
- Making tables, number line, pictograph, bar graph, pictures
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## LEARNING OUTCOMES

## The learner

## MATHEMATICS

- Reads and writes numerals for numbers greater than 1000 and compares the numbers by using place values of the digits in a number.
Solves simple real life situation problems by using four fundamental operations
- Identifies half, one-fourth and three-fourths in a group of objects or an object and represents it in a given picture.
- Identifies edges, corners and faces of 3D objects and counts them. Prepares net shapes of 3D objects
- Identifies 2D shapes like triangle, rectangle, square and circle by counting sides and corners.
- Estimates the length or distance in centimeter and meter; weight in gram and kilogram; capacity in liters and milliliters.
Verifies by measuring them
- Reads the time correctly to the hour and minutes using a clock. Reads the calendar and writes the date in correct format.
Calculates the perimeter of a geometrical figure formed by line segments.
Extends and creates patterns in simple shapes and numbers.
Represents data in a tabular and pictorial form and draws conclusions.


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