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NEW ERA PUBLIC SCHOOL (2021)
Subject :- MATHEMATICS "A" CLASS :- 4th
Topic :- EQUIVALENT FRACTIONS

EXERCISE :- 54

Solved Assignment of Term - II 2021

Find the equivalent fractions.

Qno.1:- $\frac{\quad}{2} = \frac{4}{8}$

Sol:- $8 \times x = 2 \times 4$
 $= 8x = 8$
 $x = \frac{8^1}{8^1} = 1 = \frac{1}{2}$

Qno.2 $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{\quad}{6}$

Sol:- $6 \times 1 = 2 \times x$
 $= 6 = 2x$
 $= x = \frac{6^3}{2^1} = 3 = \frac{3}{6}$

Qno.3:- $\frac{\quad}{2} = \frac{3}{6}$

Sol:- $6 \times x = 2 \times 3$
 $= 6x = 6$
 $x = \frac{6^1}{6^1} = 1 = \frac{1}{2}$

Qno.4:- $\frac{4}{6} = \frac{\quad}{3}$

Sol:- $4 \times 3 = 6 \times x$
 $= 12 = 6x$
 $x = \frac{12^2}{6^1} = 2 = \frac{2}{3}$

Qno.5:- $\frac{2}{3} = \frac{\quad}{9}$

Sol:- $2 \times 9 = 3 \times x$
 $= 18 = 3x$
 $x = \frac{18^6}{3^1} = 6 = \frac{6}{9}$

Qno.6:- $\frac{2}{3} = \frac{\quad}{6}$

Sol:- $2 \times 6 = 3 \times x$
 $= 12 = 3x$
 $x = \frac{12^4}{3^1} = 4 = \frac{4}{6}$

Qno.7:- $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{\quad}{10}$

Sol:- $10 \times 1 = 2 \times x$

Qno.8:- $\frac{\quad}{3} = \frac{6}{9}$

Sol:- $3 \times 6 = 9 \times x$

(P.T.O.)

$$= 10 = 2x$$

$$x = \frac{10^5}{2^1} = 5 = \frac{5}{10}$$

$$= 18 = 9x$$

$$x = \frac{18^2}{9^1} = 2 = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\text{Qno. 9:- } \frac{1}{4} = \frac{\quad}{16}$$

$$\text{sol:- } 16 \times 1 = 4 \times x$$

$$= 16 = 4x$$

$$x = \frac{16^4}{4^1} = 4 = \frac{4}{16}$$

$$\text{Qno. 10:- } \frac{\quad}{1} = \frac{8}{8}$$

$$\text{sol:- } 8 \times x = 8 \times 1$$

$$= 8x = 8$$

$$x = \frac{8^1}{8^1} = 1 = \frac{1}{1}$$

Topic:- Fractions.

Exercise:- 55

Qno. 1:- Find the equivalent fractions by multiplying the numerator and the denominator by 2.

$$a) \frac{1}{3} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$$

$$c) \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$$

$$\text{sol:- } \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1 \times 2}{3 \times 2} = \frac{2}{6}$$

$$\text{sol:- } \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1 \times 2}{2 \times 2} = \frac{2}{4}$$

$$e) \frac{1}{5} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$$

$$g) \frac{3}{4} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$$

$$\text{sol:- } \frac{1}{5} = \frac{1 \times 2}{5 \times 2} = \frac{2}{10}$$

$$\text{sol:- } \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3 \times 2}{4 \times 2} = \frac{6}{8}$$

$$i) \frac{5}{7} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$$

$$\text{sol:- } \frac{5}{7} = \frac{5 \times 2}{7 \times 2} = \frac{10}{14}$$

Qno. 2:- Find the equivalent fractions by

multiplying the numerator and the denominator by 3.

$$a, \frac{1}{4} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$$

$$\text{sol:- } \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1 \times 3}{4 \times 3} = \frac{3}{12}$$

$$c, \frac{5}{7} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$$

$$\text{sol:- } \frac{5}{7} = \frac{5 \times 3}{7 \times 3} = \frac{15}{21}$$

$$e, \frac{2}{4} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$$

$$\text{sol:- } \frac{2}{4} = \frac{2 \times 3}{4 \times 3} = \frac{6}{12}$$

$$g, \frac{8}{5} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$$

$$\text{sol:- } \frac{8}{5} = \frac{8 \times 3}{5 \times 3} = \frac{24}{15}$$

$$i, \frac{4}{3} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$$

$$\text{sol:- } \frac{4}{3} = \frac{4 \times 3}{3 \times 3} = \frac{12}{9}$$

Qno.3:- Find the equivalent fractions by multiplying the numerator and the denominator by 4.

$$a, \frac{2}{3} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$$

$$\text{sol:- } \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2 \times 4}{3 \times 4} = \frac{8}{12}$$

$$c, \frac{5}{6} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$$

$$\text{sol:- } \frac{5}{6} = \frac{5 \times 4}{6 \times 4} = \frac{20}{24}$$

$$e, \frac{3}{2} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$$

$$\text{sol:- } \frac{3}{2} = \frac{3 \times 4}{2 \times 4} = \frac{12}{8}$$

$$g, \frac{4}{6} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$$

$$\text{sol:- } \frac{4}{6} = \frac{4 \times 4}{6 \times 4} = \frac{16}{24}$$

$$i, \frac{1}{12} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$$

$$\text{sol:} - \frac{1}{12} = \frac{1 \times 4}{12 \times 4} = \frac{4}{48}$$

Topic:- Comparing like Fractions.

Exercise:- 56

Qno.1:- Insert The symbol $>$, $<$ or $=$ in each circle.

$$\text{sol a:} - \frac{3}{11} < \frac{13}{11} \quad \text{sol b,} \frac{2}{5} > \frac{1}{5} \quad \text{sol c,} \frac{3}{4} < \frac{6}{4}$$

$$\text{sol d:} - \frac{3}{17} < \frac{4}{17} \quad \text{sol e,} \frac{2}{11} < \frac{11}{11} \quad \text{sol f,} \frac{6}{7} > \frac{5}{7}$$

$$\text{sol g,} \frac{1}{9} < \frac{3}{9} \quad \text{sol h,} \frac{8}{13} < \frac{9}{13} \quad \text{sol i,} \frac{18}{19} > \frac{17}{19}$$

Qno.2:- Arrange in descending order.

$$\text{a,} \frac{4}{7}, \frac{1}{7}, \frac{2}{7} \quad \text{b,} \frac{2}{5}, \frac{3}{5}, \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\text{sol:} - \frac{4}{7} > \frac{2}{7} > \frac{1}{7} \quad \text{sol:} - \frac{3}{5} > \frac{2}{5} > \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\text{c,} \frac{9}{11}, \frac{5}{11}, \frac{6}{11} \quad \text{d,} \frac{12}{13}, \frac{10}{13}, \frac{22}{13} \quad \text{e:} \frac{23}{23}, \frac{13}{23}, \frac{11}{23}$$

$$\text{sol:} - \frac{9}{11} > \frac{6}{11} > \frac{5}{11} \quad \text{sol:} - \frac{22}{13} > \frac{12}{13} > \frac{10}{13} \quad \text{sol:} - \frac{23}{23} > \frac{13}{23} > \frac{11}{23}$$

Qno.3:- Arrange in ascending order.

$$\text{a,} \frac{5}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{9}{3} \quad \text{b,} \frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{7}{4} \quad \text{c,} \frac{16}{6}, \frac{6}{6}, \frac{11}{6}$$

$$\text{sol:} - \frac{2}{3} < \frac{5}{3} < \frac{9}{3} \quad \text{sol:} - \frac{1}{4} < \frac{3}{4} < \frac{7}{4} \quad \text{sol:} - \frac{6}{11} < \frac{11}{11} < \frac{16}{11}$$

$$\text{d,} \frac{9}{8}, \frac{8}{8}, \frac{11}{8} \quad \text{e,} \frac{7}{9}, \frac{1}{9}, \frac{6}{9}$$

(P.T.O.)

$$\text{Sol: } - \frac{8}{8} < \frac{9}{8} < \frac{11}{8}$$

$$\text{Sol: } - \frac{1}{9} < \frac{6}{9} < \frac{7}{9}$$

Topic:- Adding and Subtracting like fractions
Exercise:- 57.

Add.

$$\text{Qno.1:- } \frac{4}{9} + \frac{1}{9}$$

$$\text{Qno.2:- } \frac{1}{7} + \frac{2}{7}$$

$$\text{Sol:- } \frac{4+1}{9} = \frac{5}{9}$$

$$\text{Sol:- } \frac{1+2}{7} = \frac{3}{7}$$

$$\text{Qno.3:- } \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{Qno.4:- } \frac{2}{6} + \frac{4}{6}$$

$$\text{Sol:- } \frac{1+1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\text{Sol:- } \frac{2+4}{6} = \frac{6}{6}$$

$$\text{Qno.5:- } \frac{3}{7} + \frac{1}{7}$$

$$\text{Qno.6:- } \frac{4}{10} + \frac{3}{10}$$

$$\text{Sol:- } \frac{3+1}{7} = \frac{4}{7}$$

$$\text{Sol:- } \frac{4+3}{10} = \frac{7}{10}$$

$$\text{Qno.7:- } \frac{6}{13} + \frac{5}{13}$$

$$\text{Qno.8:- } \frac{5}{9} + \frac{5}{9}$$

$$\text{Sol:- } \frac{6+5}{13} = \frac{11}{13}$$

$$\text{Sol:- } \frac{5+5}{9} = \frac{10}{9}$$

Exercise:- 58.

Subtract.

$$\text{Qno.1:- } \frac{5}{7} - \frac{3}{7}$$

$$\text{Qno.2:- } \frac{2}{7} - \frac{2}{7}$$

$$\text{Sol:- } \frac{5-3}{7} = \frac{2}{7}$$

$$\text{Sol:- } \frac{2-2}{7} = \frac{0}{7}$$

$$\text{Qno.3:- } \frac{3}{7} - \frac{1}{7}$$

$$\text{sol:- } \frac{3-1}{7} = \frac{2}{7}$$

$$\text{Qno.4:- } \frac{6}{8} - \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\text{sol:- } \frac{6-1}{8} = \frac{5}{8}$$

$$\text{Qno.5:- } \frac{7}{8} - \frac{3}{8}$$

$$\text{sol:- } \frac{7-3}{8} = \frac{4}{8}$$

$$\text{Qno.6:- } \frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\text{sol:- } \frac{3-1}{4} = \frac{2}{4}$$

Exercise:- 59

Evaluate.

$$\text{Qno.1:- } \frac{2}{9} + \frac{7}{9}$$

$$\text{sol:- } = \frac{2+7}{9} = \frac{9}{9} = 1$$

$$\text{Qno.2:- } \frac{15}{3} - \frac{3}{3}$$

$$\text{sol:- } = \frac{15-3}{3} = \frac{12}{3} = 4$$

$$\text{Qno.3:- } \frac{10}{9} - \frac{1}{9}$$

$$\text{sol:- } = \frac{10-1}{9} = \frac{9}{9} = 1$$

$$\text{Qno.4:- } \frac{3}{4} + \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\text{sol:- } = \frac{3+3}{4} = \frac{6}{4} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\text{Qno.5:- } \frac{7}{8} + \frac{7}{8}$$

$$\text{sol:- } = \frac{7+7}{8} = \frac{14}{8} = \frac{7}{4}$$

$$\text{Qno.6:- } \frac{8}{9} + \frac{4}{9}$$

$$\text{sol:- } = \frac{8+4}{9} = \frac{12}{9} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\text{Qno.7:- } \frac{5}{8} - \frac{3}{8}$$

$$\text{sol:- } = \frac{5-3}{8} = \frac{2}{8} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\text{Qno.8:- } \frac{7}{8} - \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\text{sol:- } = \frac{7-1}{8} = \frac{6}{8} = \frac{3}{4}$$

(P.T.O.)

$$\text{Qno. 9:-} \frac{5}{12} + \frac{1}{12}$$

$$\text{Sol:-} \frac{5+1}{12} = \frac{6}{12} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{Qno. 10:-} \frac{9}{10} - \frac{7}{10}$$

$$\text{Sol:-} \frac{9-7}{10} = \frac{2}{10} = \frac{1}{5}$$

Mathematics 'B'

Topic:- Leap Year

Exercise:- 84

check each of the given years for the leap years.

Qno. 1:- Year 2002

$$\text{Sol:-} \begin{array}{r} 4 \overline{) 2002} 500 \\ \underline{20} \\ 02 \end{array}$$

$\therefore$ Year 2002 is not a leap year because it is not divisible by 4.

Qno. 2:- Year 2003

$$\text{Sol:-} \begin{array}{r} 4 \overline{) 2003} 500 \\ \underline{20} \\ 03 \end{array}$$

$\therefore$ 2003 is not a leap year.

Qno. 4:- Year 2012

$$\text{Sol:-} \begin{array}{r} 4 \overline{) 2012} 503 \\ \underline{20} \\ 12 \\ \underline{12} \end{array}$$

$\therefore$ 2012 is a leap year.

Qno. 3:- Year 2008

$$\text{Sol:-} \begin{array}{r} 4 \overline{) 2008} 502 \\ \underline{20} \\ 08 \\ \underline{8} \end{array}$$

$\therefore$ 2008 is a leap year.

Qno. 5:- Year 2006

$$\text{Sol:-} \begin{array}{r} 4 \overline{) 2006} 501 \\ \underline{20} \\ 06 \\ \underline{4} \\ 2 \end{array}$$

$\therefore$ 2006 is not a leap year.

(P.T.O.)

Qno-6:- Year 2016

Sol:- $4 \overline{) 2016} 504$

20

16

16

$\therefore$ 2016 is a leap year.

Topic:- Money

Exercise:- 85

Qno-1:- Find the Total amount of money in each bag.

Sol a:- One note of Rs 100 = Rs 100

One note of Rs 50 = + Rs 50

Two notes of Rs 10 = $Rs 10 \times 2 = 20$ + Rs 20

$\therefore$ Total amount = Rs 170

Sol b:- One note of Rs 50 = Rs 50

Two notes of Rs 20 = $Rs 20 \times 2 =$ + Rs 20

Three notes of Rs 10 = $Rs 10 \times 3 =$ + Rs 30

One coin of 50 p = + 00.50 p

$\therefore$ Total amount = Rs 100.50 p

Sol c:- Three notes of Rs 50 = $Rs 50 \times 3 =$ Rs 150

Four notes of Rs 20 = $Rs 20 \times 4 =$ + Rs 80

One note of Rs 10 = + Rs 10

Three notes of Rs 5 = $Rs 5 \times 3 =$ + Rs 15

$\therefore$ Total amount = Rs 255

Sol d:- Four notes of Rs 20 = $Rs 20 \times 4 =$ Rs 80

Three notes of Rs 10 = $Rs 10 \times 3 =$ + Rs 30

One note of Rs 5 = + Rs 5

Five coins of 50 p = $50p \times 5 =$ + Rs 2.50 p

(P.T.O.)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore \text{Total amount} &= \text{Rs } 117.50p \\
 \text{Five notes of Rs } 100 &= \text{Rs } 100 \times 5 = \text{Rs } 500 \\
 \text{Three notes of Rs } 50 &= \text{Rs } 50 \times 3 = + \text{Rs } 150 \\
 \text{Ten coins of } 50p &= 50p \times 10 = + \text{Rs } 5 \\
 \therefore \text{Total amount} &= \text{Rs } 655
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{One note of Rs } 1000 &= \text{Rs } 1000 \\
 \text{Two notes of Rs } 500 &= \text{Rs } 500 \times 2 = + \text{Rs } 1000 \\
 \text{Three notes of Rs } 100 &= \text{Rs } 100 \times 3 = + \text{Rs } 300 \\
 \text{Eight notes of Rs } 10 &= \text{Rs } 10 \times 8 = + \text{Rs } 80 \\
 \text{Six coins of } 50p &= 50p \times 6 = + \text{Rs } 3 \\
 \therefore \text{Total amount} &= \text{Rs } 2383
 \end{aligned}$$

Topic:- Four operations on Money.

Exercise:- 86

Find the total amount of the bill and calculate the money received back.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{sol1:- cost of a football} &= \text{Rs } 160.00 \\
 \text{Cost of a carrom} &= + \text{Rs } 380.00 \\
 \text{» » » hockey} &= + \text{Rs } 110.00 \\
 \text{» » shuttlecocks} &= + \text{Rs } 90.00 \\
 \text{» » tennis ball} &= + \text{Rs } 35.50 \\
 \text{Total amount} &= \text{Rs } 775.50
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Amount paid} = \text{Rs } 1000.00$$

$$\therefore \text{Money received back} = \text{Rs } 1000.00$$

$$- \text{Rs } 775.50$$

$$\text{Rs } 224.50$$

$$\text{sol2:- cost of a mobile} = \text{Rs } 5000.00$$

$$\text{Cost of a mixer} = + \text{Rs } 2000.00$$

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cost of a computer	=	+ Rs 20000.00
" " " iron	=	+ Rs 1000.00
" " " toaster	=	+ Rs 1200.00
" " " calculator	=	+ Rs 400.00
" " " juicer	=	+ Rs 1800.00
Total amount	=	<u>Rs 31400.00</u>

Amount paid = 30 notes of Rs 1000 = $Rs\ 1000 \times 30$
 $= Rs\ 30000 + 3 \text{ notes of } Rs\ 500 = Rs\ 500 \times 3 = Rs\ 1500$

Total amount paid = $Rs\ 30000 + Rs\ 1500 = Rs\ 31500$

$\therefore$ Money received back = Rs 31500

- Rs 31400

Rs. 100

Exercise:- 87

The cost of each item is given below. Find the cost of the numbered items.

Qno. 1:- Cost of one pen is Rs 7.50. Find the cost of 7 pens.

Sol:- Cost of a pen = Rs 7.50.

$\therefore$ cost of 7 pens = $Rs\ 7.50 \times 7$

Rs 52.50

Sol 2:- cost of a juice pack = Rs 65

$\therefore$ Cost of 4 juice packs = $Rs\ 65 \times 4$

Rs 260

Sol 3:- Cost of a ball = Rs 110.

$\therefore$ Cost of 5 balls = $Rs\ 110 \times 5$

Rs 550

Sol 4:- cost of an umbrella = Rs 80.25

(P.T.O.)

$$\therefore \text{cost of 8 umbrellas} = \text{Rs } 80.25 \times 8$$

$$\text{Rs } 642.00$$

Exercise:- 88

Evaluate.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sol 1:- Rs } 2438.68 \\ + \text{Rs } 4538.36 \\ + \text{Rs } 5429.38 \\ \hline \text{Rs } 12406.42 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sol 5:- Rs } 9876.54 \\ + \text{Rs } 3456.78 \\ + \text{Rs } 1982.92 \\ \hline \text{Rs } 15316.24 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sol 9:- Rs } 6238.49 \\ - \text{Rs } 5329.58 \\ \hline \text{Rs } 908.91 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sol 13:- Rs } 4328 \\ \times 312 \\ \hline 8656 \\ 4328 \times \\ 12984 \times \times \\ \hline \text{Rs } 1350336 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sol 17:- } 25 \overline{) 8125} & 325 \\ 75 & \\ \hline 62 & \\ 50 & \\ \hline 125 & \\ 125 & \\ \hline & \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sol 3:- Rs } 3491.25 \\ + \text{Rs } 8019.45 \\ + \text{Rs } 1002.05 \\ \hline \text{Rs } 12512.75 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sol 7:- Rs } 9308.69 \\ - \text{Rs } 8998.38 \\ \hline \text{Rs } 310.31 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sol 11:- Rs } 6683.63 \\ + \text{Rs } 4010.03 \\ \hline \text{Rs } 10693.66 \\ - \text{Rs } 4329.29 \\ \hline \text{Rs } 6364.37 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sol 15:- Rs } 4149 \\ \times 835 \\ \hline 20745 \\ 12447 \times \\ 33192 \times \times \\ \hline 3464415 \end{aligned}$$

Rs 325

(P.T.O.)

Exercise:- 89

Multiply and add money:

Qno.1:- On monday, Pinky will get Rs 15.00 as pocket money. For the remaining days of the week, her pocket money will be double than that of previous day. How much money will she have at the end of 7 days?

Sol:- On monday, Pinky got pocket money = Rs 15

On tuesday, she got = + Rs 30

On wednesday " " = + Rs 60

On thursday " " = + Rs 120

On friday " " = + Rs 240

On saturday " " = + Rs 480

On sUNDAY " " = + Rs 960

∴ She got at the end of 7 days = Rs 1905

Divide and subtract money:

Qno.2:- 'Top' florist is selling 4 flowers for Rs 1.00. 'Nice' florist is selling 6 flowers for Rs 1.20. Which florist gains more?

Sol:- Cost of 4 flowers = Rs 1.00 = 100 p.

Cost of 1 flower = $\frac{100}{4}$ p.

$$4 \overline{) 100} 25$$

$$\underline{8}$$

$$20$$

$$\underline{20}$$

25 p.

Nice florist sold 6 flowers = Rs 1.20 = 120 p.

Cost of 1 flower =

$$6 \overline{)120} 20$$

$$\underline{12}$$

0

20 p.

$$\therefore \text{Top florist gained more} = \begin{array}{r} 25 \text{ p.} \\ - 20 \text{ p.} \\ \hline 5 \text{ p.} \end{array}$$

Exercise:- 90

Qno.1:- How many 50 p coins make:

a, Rs 1.00

b, Rs 2.00

Sol:- Rs 1.00 = 100 p

Sol:- Rs 2.00 = 200 p

$$50 \overline{)100} 2 \quad 50$$

$$50 \overline{)200} 4 \quad 50$$

$$\underline{100}$$

Two 50 p.

$$\underline{200}$$

Four 50 p.

c, Rs 10.00

d, Rs 100.00

Sol:- Rs 10.00 = 1000 p

Sol:- Rs 100.00 = 10000 p

50

50

$$50 \overline{)1000} 20$$

$$50 \overline{)10000} 200$$

$$\underline{100}$$

$$\underline{100}$$

0 Twenty 50 p.

00

Two hundred 50 p.

Qno.2:- Maya has one Rs 10.00 note and two 50 paise coins, how much more money does she need to buy a candy bar which costs Rs 13.25?

Sol:- Maya had one note of Rs 10.00.

And two coins of 50 paise = Two 50 p = Re 1.00

Total amount she had = Rs 10.00 + Re 1.00 = Rs 11.00

Cost of a candy bar = Rs 13.25.

(P.T.O.)

$$\therefore \text{she need more} = \text{Rs } 13.25$$

$$\quad \quad \quad - \text{Rs } 11.00$$

$$\quad \quad \quad \text{Rs } 2.25$$

Qno.3:- Rina has Rs 123.25. How much will she have if she spends Rs 13.75, Rs 12.00, Rs 50 and Rs 47.50?

Sol:- Rina had = Rs 123.25

$$\text{she spend} = \text{Rs } 13.75$$

$$\quad \quad \quad + \text{Rs } 12.00$$

$$\quad \quad \quad + \text{Rs } 50.00$$

$$\quad \quad \quad + \text{Rs } 47.50$$

$$\quad \quad \quad \text{Rs } 123.25$$

$$\therefore \text{Money left} = \text{Rs } 123.25$$

$$\quad \quad \quad - \text{Rs } 123.25$$

$$\quad \quad \quad 000.00$$

Qno.4:- The pencils shown are of Rs 2.50 each. If you buy 3 and get 1 free, how much will you have to pay for all the pencils?

Sol:- Cost of a pencil = Rs 2.50.

Total pencils = 12.

If we buy 9 and got free = 3.

$\therefore$ Cost of 12 pencils = Rs 2.50 $\times$ 9 = Rs 22.50.

Qno.5:- Find The total amount of the bill and the amount received back.

Sol:- Cost of an ice-cream = Rs 32.50

" " soup = +Rs 16.50

" " a burger = +Rs 20.00

(P.T.O.)

$$\text{cost of cookies} = + \text{Rs } 8.25$$

$$» » \text{ a chocolate} = + \text{Rs } 15.60$$

$$\text{Total amount} = \text{Rs } 92.85$$

$$\text{Amount paid} = \text{Rs } 100.00$$

$$\therefore \text{Money received back} = \text{Rs } 100.00$$

$$= \text{Rs } 92.85$$

$$\text{Rs } 7.15$$

Qno. 6:- How many Toffees costs Rs 1.50 each can you purchase with Rs 10.00? How much money will be left with you?

$$\text{Sol:- cost of a Toffee} = \text{Rs } 1.50 = 150 \text{ p.}$$

$$\text{Number of required Toffees in Rs } 10.00 = 1000 \text{ p.}$$

$$= 1000 \text{ p.}$$

$$150 \overline{) 1000} 6.$$

$$150$$

$$\underline{900}$$

$$100$$

6 Toffees

$$\therefore \text{Money left} = \text{Rs } 1.00$$

Qno. 7:- Amir bought 6 slices of pizza for Rs 75.00. How much did he pay for each slice?

$$\text{Sol:- cost of 6 slices of pizza} = \text{Rs } 75.00$$

$$\therefore \text{Cost of 1 slice of pizza} = \text{Rs } 12.50$$

$$6 \overline{) 75.00} 12.5$$

$$6$$

$$\underline{6}$$

$$15$$

$$\underline{12}$$

$$30$$

$$\text{Rs } 12.50$$

$$\underline{30}$$

Qno.8:- If the cost of 2 jeans is Rs 550.00, what is the cost of 6 jeans?

sol:- Cost of 2 jeans = Rs 550.00

Cost of 1 jeans = $\text{Rs } \frac{550}{2}$

$$2 \overline{) 550} 275$$

$$\underline{4}$$

$$15$$

$$\underline{14}$$

$$10$$

$$\underline{10}$$

Rs 275.

$\therefore$ Cost of 6 jeans = $\text{Rs } 275 \times 6$

Rs 1650