Mathematics

Assignment

for

Class: 4th

Chapter 1: BUILDING WITH BRICKS

Textbook Page 2

1. Which floor pattern do you like the most?
Class activity.

2. Have you seen such patterns anywhere?

Ans. Yes, this type of pattern is prevalent in mosques.

Textbook Page 3

1. Which pattern is made in a circle?
Ans. J-pattern is made in a circle.

Rest is class activity.

Textbook Page 4

1. How to draw a brick?

Class activity.
2. How many faces in all does a brick have?
Ans. A brick has six faces.

3. Is any face of a brick a square?

Ans. No. A brick has no square face.

4. Draw the smallest face of the brick.

Ans. Class activity.
5. Which of these are the faces of a brick? Mark a (Right)
Ans. Class activity

6. Which of these is a drawing of a brick? Mark a (Right)

Ans. Class activity.
7. Make a drawing of this box to show 3 of its faces.
Ans. Class activity.
8. Can you make a drawing of a brick which shows 4 of its faces?
Ans. No. Such drawing cannot be made. ‘

Textbook Page 5

1. What do you think? Which wall will be stronger?
Ans. Wall made by Zainab will be stronger
Textbook Page 6
1. How many different ‘jaali’ patterns can you see in these two photos?
Ans. There are five different ‘jaali’ patterns in the given two photos.

Textbook Page 7

1. Now colour some bricks red and make your own ‘jaali’ patterns in the wall drawn below.

Ans. Class activity.

2. Now draw some jharokha pattern on the wall here. You can shade it black.

Ans. Class activity.

Textbook Page 9

1. Have you seen arches in a bridge?

Ans. No.

2. Where else have you seen an arch?

Ans. Jammu and Kashmir has only one arch bridge namely the Chinab Rail bridge, which is still under construction.

3. Isn’t the ‘jaali’ of this window beautiful? It is made of thin bricks. Have you ever seen thin bricks? Look around.

Ans. The ‘jaali’ of the window given in photograph is very beautiful. I have seen thin bricks. In Red Fort, situated in Delhi, thin bricks are used.

Textbook Page 10

1. Which of these bricks have curved edges?

Ans. Bricks given in the figure (iii) and (iv) from the top left have curved edges.

2. How many faces do you see of the longest brick?

Ans. Two faces are seen in the longest brick given in the figure.

3. Is there any brick which has more than six faces?

Ans. There are six faces in a brick, but only three of them can be seen at a time. A broken brick may have more than six faces.

4. Have you seen bricks of different sizes?

Ans. Yes, I saw bricks of different sizes.

5. Take one brick and measure it.

(a) How long is it? (b) How wide is it? (c) How high is it?

Ans. (a) 10 inches (b) 5 inches (c) 3 inches.

6. Muniya wants to make a wall 1 metre long. How many bricks will she need to put in a line?

Ans. She requires 4 bricks. The wall will become 25.4 x 4 = 1.016 metre long which is slightly more than one metre.

7. Can you guess how high is the chimney here? Is it:
(a) About 5 metres? (b) About 15 metres? (c) About 50 metres?
Ans. The height of chimney given in the figure is about 50 metres.

Textbook Page 11

1. Here are four pictures from the brick kiln. These pictures are jumbled up. Look at them carefully. Write the correct order.

Ans. Class activity

Textbook Page 12

1. Can you try to write the number one lakh.
Ans. 100000.
2. Look at these photos and guess how many bricks are carried by this truck.
Ans. Usually, a truck carries about 3000 bricks.

3. Bhajan decided to buy the new bricks from Brickabad. He bought three thousand bricks.

How much did he pay?
Given the price of bricks
Old bricks — Rs 3500 for one thousand bricks
New bricks from Intapur — Rs 5500 for one thousand bricks
New bricks from Brickabad — Rs 6000 for one thousand bricks
Ans. Bhajan has to pay Rs 18000.
1. Guess what he will pay if he buys 500 old bricks.
Ans. He will pay Rs 1750.

Chapter 2: LONG AND SHORT

Textbook Page 13

1. How Far apart are the Dots?

• Guess the distance between any two dots.

How many centimetres is it? Now measure it with the help of a scale. Did you guess right?

Ans. The guess distance between any two dots are:

A to B = 3 cm	B to C = 5 cm	C to D = 7cm
A to C = 3 cm	B to D = 2 cm	C to E = 5.5cm
A to D = 4.5cm	B to E = 5 cm	C to F = 2.5cm
A to E = 3.5cm	B to F = 7.5cm	C to G = 8cm
A to F = 4.5cm	B to G = 3 cm	C to H = 5cm
A to G = 5 cm	B to H = 7 cm	C to I = 4.5cm
A to H = 5 cm	B to I = 2 cm	C to J = 4cm
A to I = 2 cm	B to J = 4.5cm	C to K = 3cm
A to J = 1.5cm	B to K = 6.5cm	C to L = 6.5cm
A to K = 4 cm	B to L = 2 cm	C to M = 2.5cm
A to L = 3.5cm	B to M =J5 cm	C to N = 3cm
A to M = 5 cm	B to N = 6cm	C to 0 = 8cm
A to N = 3 cm	B to 0=2.5cm	
A to 0 = 5 cm		

• Similarly guess the distances between other dots and make the The actual distances between any two dots are:

A to B = 3 cm	B to C = 5.8cm	C to D = 6.8cm
D to K = 7.5cm	H to O = 9.5cm	D to H = 9cm
G to K = 9 cm	G to M = 9.6cm	O to M = 10cm
O to H = 9.5cm	K to H = 6cm	M to H = 4.7cm
O to D = 1 cm		

3. Which two dots do you think are farthest from each other ? Check your answer.

Ans. Dots M and O are farthest from each other. The distance between M and O is 10 cm.

4. Which two dots are nearest to each other? Check your answer.

Ans. The dots D and O are nearest to each other. The distance between D and O is 1 cm.

Textbook Page 14

1. How Birbal made Akbar's line shorter?

Ans. Birbal drew a longer line below the line drawn by Akbar.

2. Make her right arm 1 cm longer than the left arm.

Ans. Class activity

3. Draw a cup 1 cm shorter than this cup.

Ans. Class activity
4. Draw a broom half as long as this broom.
Ans. Class activity.
5. Draw another hair of double the length.

Ans. Class activity

Textbook Page 15

Class activity

Textbook Page 16

6. Roshni once read a list of the tallest people in the world. One of them was 272 cm tall! That is just double of Roshni's height. How tall is Roshni? _____ cm.
Ans. Height of a person = 272 cm
272cm÷2 = 136 cm
Therefore, Roshni is 136 cm tall.

7. Could that person pass through the door of your classroom without bending?

Ans. No, because the door of our classroom is only 228 cm high.

8. Will his head touch the roof of your house if he stands straight?

Ans. No, because the height of my house is 320 cm.

9. Who is the tallest in your family?

Ans. Class activity

10. Who is the shortest in your family?

Ans. Class activity

11. What is the difference between their heights?

Ans. Class activity.

Textbook Page 17

(a) How far is Rehana from Amina?
Ans. Rehana is 3 metres far from Amina.
(b) How far ahead is Rehana from Alka and Dolma?
Ans. About 6 metres.
(c) How far are Alka and Dolma from the finishing line?
Ans. 15 metres.

2. Have you heard about a 1500 m or 3000 m race? (You remember that 1000 metres make 1 kilometre and 500 metres make half a kilometre). So you can say-

• In a 1500 metres race people run _____km.

Ans. In a 1500 metres race people run one and half km.

• In a 3000 metres race people run _____km.

Ans. In a 3000 metres race people run 3 km.

Textbook Page 18

1. Have you heard about marathon races in which people have to run about 40 kilometres? People run marathons on roads because the track of a stadium is only 400 metres.

• 10 rounds of a stadium track = _____km.

Ans. 10 rounds of a stadium track = 400 metres x 10

= 4000 metres = 4000 ÷ 1000 km

= 4 km.

• So, if you run a marathon on a stadium track, you will have to complete _____ rounds

Ans. The number of rounds to be completed

= (40 x 100) ÷400 = 4000 ÷400

= 10

You have to complete 10 rounds of stadium track.

2. Aslam has the longest jump of 3 metres 40 cm. Manpreet is second. His jump is 20 cm less than Aslam's. Gopal comes third. His jump is only 5 cm less than Manpreet's jump.

• How long are Manpreet'sandgopal's jumps?

Ans. Manpreet's jumps = Aslam's jump – 20 cm

= 3 metres 40 cm – 20 cm

= 3 metres 20 cm

Gopal's jump =Aslam's jump – 5 cm

= 3 metres 40 cm – 5 cm = 3 metres 35 cm.

• Try and see how far you can jump.

Ans. Class activity

• How far can you throw a ball?

Ans. Class activity

• Look for a big ball, like a football or volleyball. How far can you kick it?

Ans. Class activity

Textbook Page 19

Here are the Indian Records and World Records for some jumps.

Find out from the table—

1. How many centimetres more should Chandra Pal jump to equal the Men's World Record for high jump?

Ans. World record of high jump = 2 m 45 cm

Chandra Pal record of high jump = 2 m 17 cm

Therefore, more number of centimetres required by Chandra Pal to equal men's high jump

world record
= 2 m 45 cm – 2 m 17 cm = 28 cm.

2. How many centimetres higher should Bobby A. jump to reach 2 metres?

Ans. Bobby A. record for high jump = 1 m 91 cm
Required centimetres to reach to 2 m
= 2 m – 1 m 91 cm ,
= 1 m 100 cm – 1 m 91 cm = 9 cm.

3. Galina's long jump is nearly

(a) 7 metres (b) 7 and a half metres
(c) 8 metres
Ans. Galina's long jump record is 7 m 52 cm.
So, it is nearly 7 and half metres, that is option (6).

3. Look at the Women's World Records. What is the difference between the longest jump and the highest jump?

Ans. Women's world record for high jump = 2 m 9 cm Women's world record for long jump = 7 m 52 cm Difference = 7 m 52 cm — 2 m 9 cm
= 5 m 43 cm.

4. If Mike P. could jump _____centimetres longer, his jump would be full 9 metres.

Ans. Record for Mike P. long jump = 8 m 95 cm
Difference to reach 9m = 9m-8m95 cm
= 5 cm.
5. Whose high jump is very close to two and half metres?
(a) Stefka K. (b) Chandra Pal
(c) Javier S. (d) Bobby A.
Ans. Javier S. high jump is 2 m 45 cm, hence it is closer to two and half metres

Textbook Page 20 and 21

Done in classroom.

Textbook Page 22

Running Exercise
1. The doctor has told Mohammad Sadiq to run 2 km every day to stay fit. He took one round of this field. How far did he run?
Ans. Mohammad Sadiq ran one round the field
= 500 m + 500 m + 500 m + 500 m
= 2000 m
= 2000 ÷ 1000 km
= 2 km

2. The field was very far from his home. So he chose a park nearby. The boundary of the park was about 400 metres long.

• How many rounds of the park must Mohammad Sadiq run to complete 2 km?

Ans. 2 km = 2 x 1000 m
= 2000 m
So to complete 2000 m, Mohammad Sadiq must complete
= 2000 m ÷ 400 m
= 5 rounds
Mohammad Sadiqhas to run 5 rounds of the park.

• One day the weather was very good and cool breeze was blowing. He felt so good that he kept jogging till he got tired after 8 rounds. That day he ran km and metres.

Ans. He covers a distance in 8 rounds = 400 m x 8
= 3200 m
= 3000 m + 200 m
(3000 m = 3000 ÷ 1000 = 3 km)
= 3 km 200 m
That very day he ran 3 km and 200 m.

How Many Rooms High?

1. About how many metres high is your classroom?

Ans. Class activity.

2. Guess how many rooms, one on top of the other, will be equal to the QutubMinar?

Ans. The height of Qutub Minar = 72 m
Number of rooms one of the top of the other
= Height of Qutub Minar / Height of one room
= 72m/3m
= 24 m.

3. Explain how you made a guess.

Ans. I made a guess on the basis of the height of my classroom.

Textbook Page 23

From Bhisna to Channi

1. Anikait is going to Bhisna which is 24 kilometres (km) away. Anjali is going to Channi which is 46 km away in the opposite direction.
How far is Bhisna from Channi?

Ans. The distance of Bhisna from Channi
= Distance of Bhisna+ Distance of Channi
= 24 km + 46 km
= 70 km

How Far is Your Home from School?

Ans. Class activity.

1. Akram comes to school from very far. He first walks about 400 metres to the pond.

With slippers in his hands, he then walks 150 metres through the pond. Next, he runs across the 350 metres wide green field. Then he carefully crosses the 40 metres wide road to reach his school.

• How much does Akram walk every day to reach school?

Ans. Total distance of school from Akram home
= Distance of pond from his home
+ width of pond + width of green field + width of road
= 400 m + 150 m + 350 m + 40 m
= 940 m

Textbook Page 24

How much does Akram walk every day to reach school?

Hence, Akram has to walk 940 m every day to reach school.

• Is it more than 1 km?

Ans. As 940 m is less than 1000 m
So, it is not more than 1 km rather it is less than 1 km.

1. Find out how far your friends live from school and fill the table. Write in metres or kilometers.

Ans. Class activity

Textbook Page 25

Class activity.

Guess and Find Out

1. How long is the thread in a reel?

Ans. The length of thread depends on the thickness of reel.
It may be 50 metres, 100 metres, 200 metres or 500 metres or more.

2. How long is the string of a kite reel? Can it be more than a kilometre long?

Ans. A kite reel may be 500 metres, 1000 metres, 2000 metres long. It can be more than a kilometer long.

3. If a handkerchief is made out of a single thread, how long would that thread be?

Ans. If a handkerchief is made out of a single thread, then the length of thread may be about 5000 metres.

Textbook Page 26

I Wish I Were

1. Which is the highest building that you have seen? About how many rooms high was it?
Ans. I saw Qutub Minar as the highest building. It is about 24 rooms high.

2. How high can a kite go? Can it go higher than the Qutub Minar?

Ans. A kite may go about upto 100 metres high. A kite can go higher than the Qutub Minar.

3. How high can a plane fly? Can it fly higher than Mount Everest which is about 9 km high?
Ans. A plane can fly more than 10000 metres high. A plane can fly higher than Mount Everest.

4. Have you ever seen clouds below you?

Ans. No. I never saw clouds below me.

Chapter 3: A TRIP TO BHOPAL.

Textbook Page 27

1 One bus can take 50 children, 4 buses can take 50 x 4 _____?

Ans. 200

2. So, there are a total of _____children going.

Ans. 33 + 32 + 42 + 50 + 53 = 210

3. If they get 4 buses, how many children will get seats?

Ans. Total number of seats in 4 buses
= No.of seat in each bus x 4
= 50×4
= 200
So, 200 children will get seats.

4. Will there be any children left without seats?

Ans. Children left out without seat
= Total number of children – Total number of seats in buses
= 210-200
= 10 children.

Textbook Page 28

1. Each mini bus can take 35 students. How many mini buses are needed?
Ans. No. of mini buses needed
Total number of children/No. of seats in each mini bus
= 210/35
= 6

Textbook Page 29

1. If we don't stop anywhere, we should reach there in 2 hours, that is around ____ O'clock.
Ans. 11 O'clock.

2. If they go to Bhimbetka, they will reach there

– Before 10 O'clock
– Between 10 O'clock and 11 O'clock
– After 11 O'clock
Ans.Between 10 O'clock and 11 O'clock.

Textbook Page 30

1. Was Victoria right?
Ans. Cannot say! Moreover, it may be right.

2. Ms. Asha—See, our bus is about 5 metres long. Imagine how many buses can stand in a line on this bridge.
Ans. Total number of buses can stand in a line on bridge
Length of bridge/Length of one bus
= 756.82/5
= About 151 buses.

3. Have you ever crossed a long bridge? About how many metres long was it?

Ans. Yes, I crossed a long bridge. It was 756.82 metres long.

4. What is the difference between the water level of the Narmada in the rainy season and now?_____metres.
Ans. Difference between the water level of the Narmada in rainy season and now
= 40-15 metre
= 25 metre.

Textbook Page 31

1. Each bus takes about 15 minutes to refill and there are two buses to be refilled. So they stop there for about _____minutes, which means they are late by about_____minutes.
Ans. They stop there for about
= 15 x 2 minutes
= 30 minutes.
They are late by about 30 minutes.

2. Look at the picture and find the price of 1 litre of diesel

Ans. Price of 1 litre of diesel
Total Rupees paid / Total litres of diesel
=Rs 3500/100
= Rs 35

3. How much time did Aman take to come out of the toilet?

Ans. 15 minutes.

Textbook Page 33

To Bhimbetka
1. How many more deer are there than bisons?
Ans. Number of more deer than bison
= Number of bison – Number of deer
= 117-37
= 80

4. How many people must Mala have counted? 214/154/134/177

Ans. Total number of animals (deer + bison) = 117+37
= 154

Therefore, number of people Bonomala have counted = 177
5. They have spent 1 hour there. What time is it?
Ans. Given, they reach about 11 O'clock at Bhimbetka Therefore, the time =11 O'clock + 1 hour
= 12 O'clock
6. They are now moving towards Bhopal. They should reach there in less than 1 hour, at about_____O'clock.
Ans. Given Bhopal is 70 km from their school and Bhimbetka is 50 km from their school.
So, distance of Bhopal from Bhimbetka = 70-50 km = 20 km
So, they started at 12 O'clock from Bhimbetka, so they reach at Bhopal from Bhimbetka at about 12.40 to 12.50 O'clock. That is around 1 O'clock

Textbook Page 34

Lunch Time
1. Each child is to be given 1 orange, 1 banana and 5 biscuits. All the children take oranges and biscuits but 38 children do not take bananas. How many oranges, biscuits and bananas are distributed?
Ans. Total number of children = 210
Each children get 1 orange, 1 banana and 5 biscuits, but 38 children do not take banana.
Number of oranges distributed
= Number of children x Number of oranges distributed to each children
= 210 x 1
= 210 oranges
Number of biscuits distributed = Number of children x Number of biscuits distributed to each children
= 210×5
= 1050 biscuits
Number of bananas distributed
= Total number of children – Number of children who do not take banana
= 210 – 38
= 172

2. Tell me the number which is exactly between 100 and 150.
Ans. 125

3. I gave four toffees each to four of my friends and three toffees are left with me. How many toffees did I have?
Ans. Total number of toffees
= Number of friends who get toffees x Number of toffees given + Toffees left
= 4×4+3
= 16 + 3
= 19 toffees.

4. What numbers can you make using 3, 5 and 7? You can make 357 and 537. What others?
Ans. Other numbers are 375, 573, 735, 753

5. A number becomes double if it is increased by 8. What is the number?
Ans. The number will be 8.
Because 8 + 8 = 16 which is double of 8.

Textbook Page 35

1. Think of a number which can be divided by 2, 3 and 5 and comes between 25 and 50.
Ans. The required number = 2x3x5 = 30

2. A small ant climbs 3 cm in 1 minute but slips down 2 cm. How much time will it take to climb to 2 cm?
Ans. Distance covered in 1 minute = 3-2 cm = 1 cm Ant climbs 1 cm in 1 minute So, it will take 2 minutes to climb 2 cm.

Textbook Page 37

1. Indra and Bhanu first went in the motor-boat, and then took the oar boat.
• How much did they pay for both the boats? Rs _____
Ans. Total price paid = Ticket price for motor-boat + Ticket price for oar boat
= Rs 25 + Rs 15 = Rs 40
• How much time did they get for both rides? _____
Ans. Total time they get for both rides
= Trip time for motor-boat + Trip time for oar boat
= 20 minutes + 45 minutes
= 65 minutes.

2. One group of children went for the double-decker trip. They paid Rs 450 in total.
How many children went for the double-decker trip? _____
Ans. Number of children went for double-decker trip
Total rupees paid / Ticket price = Rs450/30
= 15 children.

3. Which boat makes two trips in 1 hour?
Ans. The boat which has trip time is equal to 1/2 hour.
1/2 hour = 30 minutes.
Paddle boat has 30 minutes trip time. ,
So, paddle boat makes two trips in 1 hour.

4. Which boat takes less than half an hour to complete a trip?
Ans. Motor-boat has trip time equals to 20 minutes. 20 minutes is less than 1/2 an hour or 30 minutes.
So, motor-boat takes less than half an hour to complete a trip.

5. Which boat gives them the most time taking the least money?
Ans. Ticket price for oar boat is Rs 15 and trip time is 45 minutes. This gives them most time taking the least money.

6. Javed went twice for boating. He paid a total of Rs 40 and boated for 50 minutes. Which two boats did he take?
Ans. He used paddle and motor-boat.
Total ticket price for paddle and motor-boats = Rs 15 + Rs 25 = Rs 40
Total trip time for paddle and motor-boats
=30 minutes + 20 minutes
=50 minutes.

Time to Return

1. Children enjoy different boat rides till 4 O'clock. It is time to return. Now, they will not stop anywhere and reach back in two hours. So, they should reach Hoshangabadby _____O'clock.

Ans. Reaching time = Starting time + Time taken to reach
= 4 O'clock + 2 hours
= 6 O'clock.

Textbook Page 38

Find out-
1. Have you ever been on a school trip? How many children were there in all? How did you go and how far? How much time did it take? Try to find out the cost of travel for each child.
Ans. Class activity.

Practice Time

1. There are four very old cave-paintings. Mark the oldest.
(a) 4200 years old (b) 1000 years old
(c) 8500 years old (d) 1300 years old
Ans. (c) 8500 years old.

2. One bus can carry 48 children. How many children can three buses carry? About (a) 100 (b) 200 (c) 150
Ans. Number of children carried by one bus = 48
Total number of children carried by 3 buses = 48 x 3 = 144
Therefore, answer is (c) that is 150.

3. Which pair of numbers add to make more than 500?
(a) 152 and 241 (b) 321 and 192
(c) 99 and 299 (d) 401 and 91
Ans. (b) 321 + 192 It becomes 513.

4. What happened at what time? Draw the lines to match.
Class activity