HOLYFAITH PRESENTATION SCHOOL
RAWALPORA SRINAGAR

Session: 2024-2025

ASSIGNMENT: MATHEMATICS

FA-1

CLASS:5th

CHAPTER-1

THE FISH TALE

PRACTICE TIME:

Exercise:1

(1) At what price per kg did Fazila sell the kingfish?

Sol (1) Price of 8kg kingfish=Rs.1200

Price of 1kg kingfish=Rs. (1200/8)

= Rs. 150

(2) Vimla has sold 10kg prawns today. How much money did she get for that?

Sol. (2) Price of 1kg prawns= Rs. 250

Price of 10kg prawns=Rs. (10×250) =Rs 2500

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(3) Gracy sold 6 kg sword fish. Mini has earned as much money as Gracy. How many kg of sardines did Mini sell?

Sol. (3) Cost of 1 kg swordfish= Rs. 160

Gracy earned on selling 6 kg swordfish=Rs. (6×160) = Rs. 960

Earning of mini = Rs. 960

Cost of Sadines=Rs. 200 per kg

Quantity of sardines sold for Rs. 960= (960/200) kg

= 4.8kg

(4) Basher has Rs.1500. He spends one-fourth of the money on squid and another three-fourth on prawns.

(a) How many kilograms of squid did he buy?

(b) How many kilograms of prawns did he buy?

Sol. We have,

One-fourth of Rs.1500 =Rs. (1500/4)

=Rs.375

Three-fourth of Rs.1500= Rs. (1500/4) × 3

= Rs. (375×3)

= Rs.1,125

(a) Cost of Squid= Rs. 150 per kg.

For Rs. 375, quantity of squid brought=375/150

= 2.5 kg

(b) Cost of prawns= Rs. 250 per kg
For Rs. 1,125, quantity of prawas brought = 4.5 kg

STUDY CASE QUESTIONS:

EXERCISE: 2

Ques. Women's 'Co-operative Bank'

The meeting of the Co-operative Bank has just begun. Fazila is the president. Twenty fisherwomen have made their own bank. Each saves month Rs100 every month and puts it in the bank.

1.How much money does the group collect each month?

2. How much money will be collected in ten years?

Sol. (1) Money collected by each member is Rs. 100 per month.

Money collected by the group of 20 members per month=Rs. (20×100) =Rs. 2000

2) Money collected by the group in 10 years= Rs. (10×12 ×2000) =Rs. 2,40,000

Ques. (a) Gracy took a loan of Rs. 4000 to buy a net. She paid back Rs. 345 every month for one year. How much money did she pay back to the bank?

Sol. (a) Loan taken by Gracy=Rs. 4000

Amount paid at the rate of Rs. 345 per month for one year= Rs. (345×12) =Rs. 4140

Gracy paid back to the bank Rs. 4140

(b) Zaina and her sister took a loan of Rs. 21000 to buy a long boat. They paid back a total of Rs. 23520 in one year. How much did they pay back every month?

Sol. (b) Amount paid back by Zaina and her sister to the bank in one year i.e. 12months =Rs. 23250

Amount paid back every month=Rs. (23250/12) =Rs. 1960

STUDY CASE QUESTIONS:

EXERCISE: 3

Ques. Why Don’t We Start a New Fish-drying Factory?

The women of Co-operative Bank also want to start a factory to dry fish. The Panchayat has given them some land for that. Over the years they have saved Rs 74,000. They find out how much they will need for the factory. Fazila writes the things they need to buy to begin. See the table for the cost of each item and the number of items they want to buy. Find the total cost.

Item	Price of each	No. of items	Cost
Borewell for fresh water	Rs. 30000	1	
Bamboo for fish drying	Rs. 20000	20	
Cement tank	Rs. 4000	4	
Tray and knife	Rs. 300	20	

Bucket	**Rs175**	**20**	

Total cost to set up the factory = _____

When fresh fish is dried it becomes $\frac{1}{3}$ its weight. In one month they plan to dry 6000 kg of fresh fish. How much dried fish will they get in a month? _____

Sol.

Item	**Price of each**	**No. of items**	**Cost**
Borewell for fresh water	Rs. 30000	1	Rs. (30000 × 1)

			=Rs. 30000
Bamboo for fish drying	Rs. 20000	20	Rs. (20000 × 20) = Rs. 400000
Cement tank	Rs. 4000	4	Rs. (4000 × 4) =Rs. 16,000
Tray and knife	Rs. 300	20	Rs. (300 × 20) =

			Rs. 6000
Bucket	Rs. 175	20	Rs. (75 × 20) =Rs. 3,500

Total cost to set up the factory = Rs. 455,500

Quantity of dried fish obtained in one month= $\frac{1}{3}$ of 6000 kg = (6000/3) kg= 2000kg

Ques. Let us first calculate for 6 kg of fresh fish.

We buy fresh fish for Rs. 150 per kg
We sell dried fish for Rs. 700 per kg
We dry 6 kg fresh fish to get ..... Kg dried fish
For 6 kg fresh fish we have to pay 6× ..... = Rs. 900
We will sell 2 kg dried fish and get 2× ..... = Rs.....
So if we dry 6 kg fresh fish we will earn .....-900= Rs. .....
But it we dry 6000 kg we can earn Rs.....× 1000 in one month!

Sol. We dry 6 kg fresh fish to get 2kg dried fish [6/3=2]

For 6 kg fresh fish we have to pay 6×Rs. 150 =Rs. 900

We will sell 2kg dried fish and get 2×Rs. 700 =Rs. 1400

So if we dry 6 kg fresh fish we will earn Rs. 1400-Rs. 900= Rs. 500

But if we dry 6000 kg we can earn Rs 500×1000=Rs. 5,00,000 in one month!

Ques. Zaina- I found that for 6000 kg fish we would need 1500 kg salt every month! Its price is Rs. 15 per kg

Monthly costs:

(a) Salt 1500×15 = Rs.....

(b) Packing and bus charges= Rs. 7500

So the total monthly cost of drying and selling the fish =Rs. .....

Fazila- That sounds very good! Our calculations tell us that every month our Bank will earn Rs. 470,000!

1. Check to see if you also get the same answer.

Sol. Monthly costs-

(a) Salt =1500×Rs. 15 = Rs. 22,500

(b) Packing and bus charges= Rs. 7500

So, the total monthly cost of drying and selling the fish=Rs. 22,500+Rs. 7500= Rs. 30,000

They earn Rs. (470,000-30,000) = Rs. 440,000 per month

Their answer is correct.

ACTIVITY TIME:

1.Draw a face with fish eyes.

2.Use different shapes to make drawings of fish or other sea animals.

3. Draw a place value chart and show four periods in the place value chart ___ones, thousands, lakhs, and crores

CHAPTER NO: 2

SHAPES AND ANGLES

EXERCISE: 1

1. Maryam made this.

Now you give the answers.

(i) Is it a closed shape?

Solution:-

Yes, it is a closed shape.

(ii) Does it have 6 sides?

Solution:-

Yes, it has 6 sides.

But it is not the same as the one made by Maryam .

2. Saika tried again.

This is what she made.

(i) Is it a closed shape with 6 sides?

Solution:-

Yes, it is a closed shape with 6 sides.

(ii) Is it the same as the one made by Maryam?

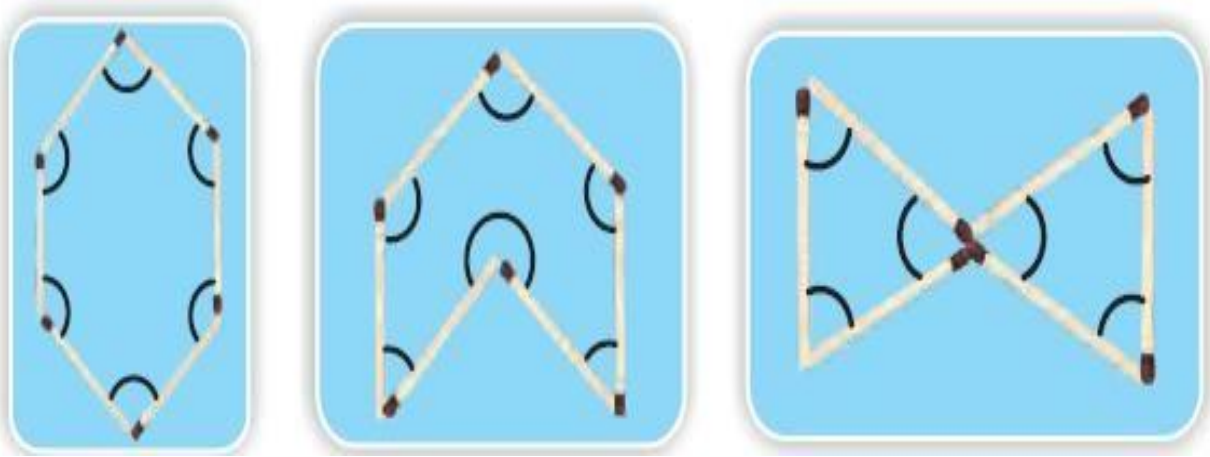
Solution:-

No, it is not the same as the one made by Maryam.

(iii) Is there some way to say in what way these shapes are different?

Solution:-These shapes are different in angles.

4. Look at the angles marked in these shapes. Can you see the difference?



Solution:-

By seeing the figure, we can say that each figure has different shapes and different angles.

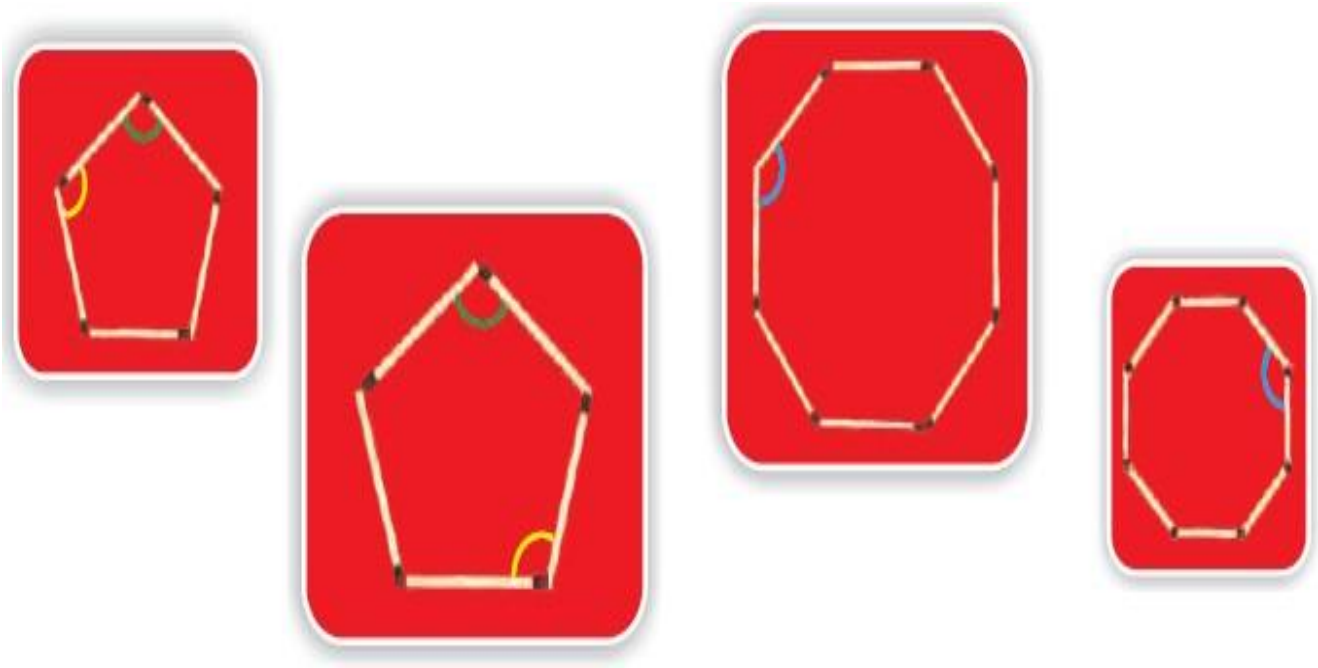
Page: 18

1) **Look at the shape and answer.**

(i) The angle marked in colour is the biggest angle.

Solution:-

The angle marked in the black colour is the biggest angle.

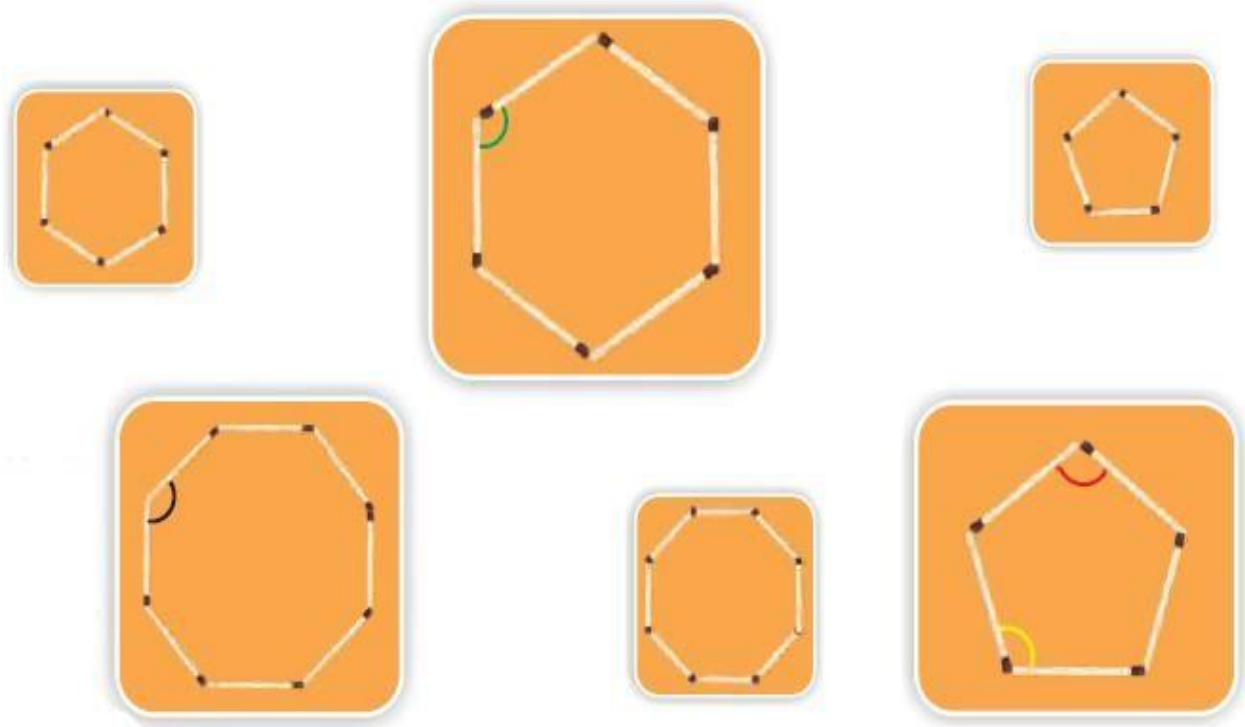


(a) Are the angles marked with yellow equal?

Solution:-

Yes, the angles marked with yellow are equal.

(b) Are the angles marked with green equal?



Solution:-

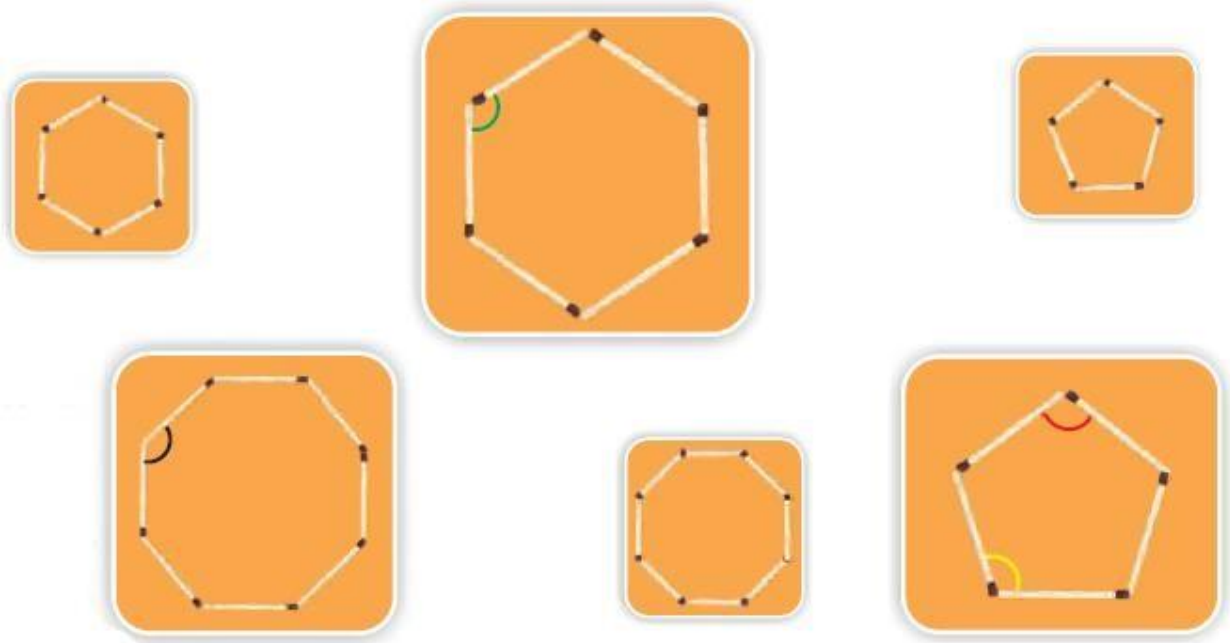
Yes, the angles marked with green are equal.

(c) Are the angles marked with blue equal?

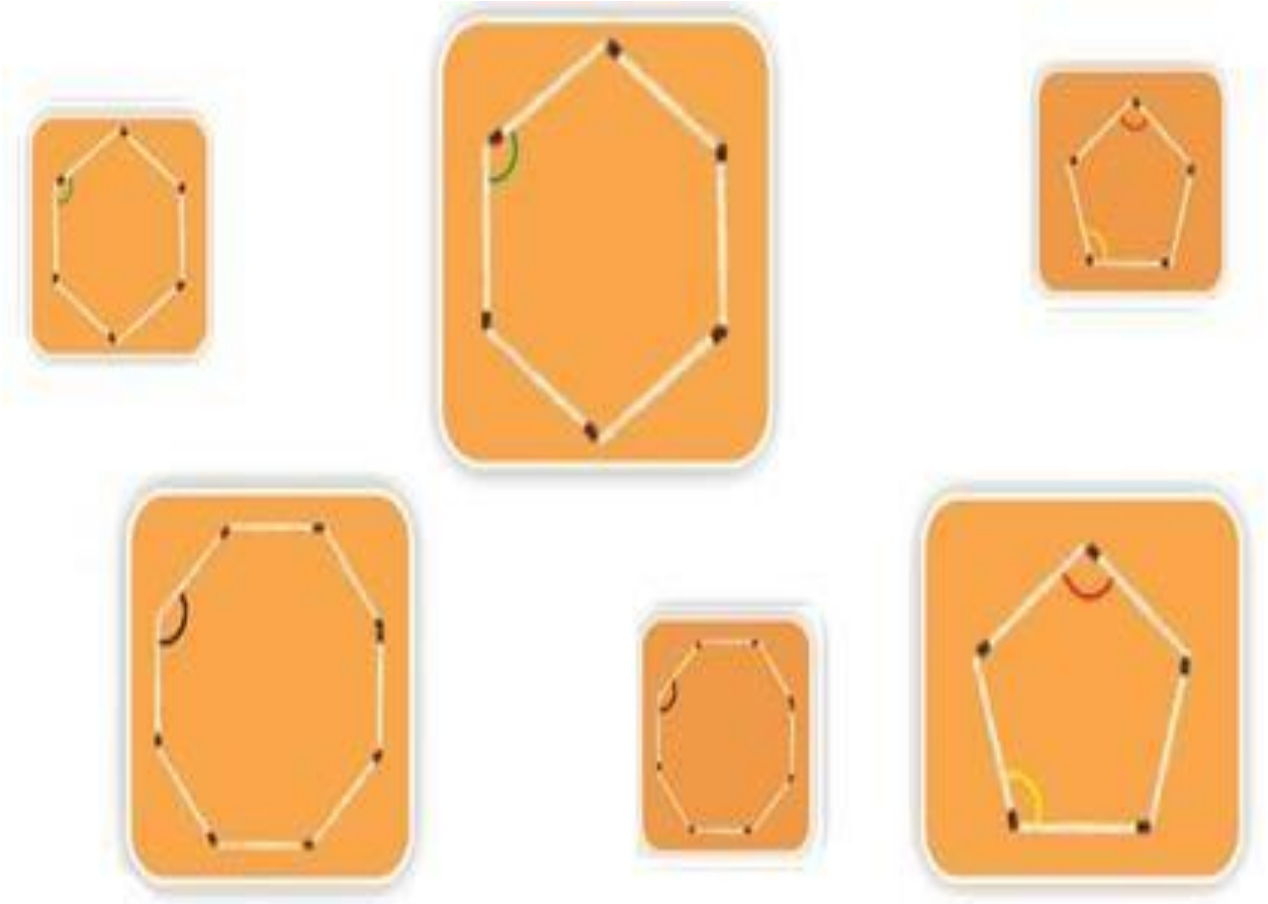
Solution:-

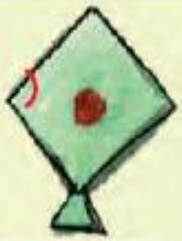
Yes, the angles marked with blue are equal.

3. Four different angles are marked in four colours. Can you find other angles which are the same as one marked in red? Mark them in red do this for other colours.



Solution:-

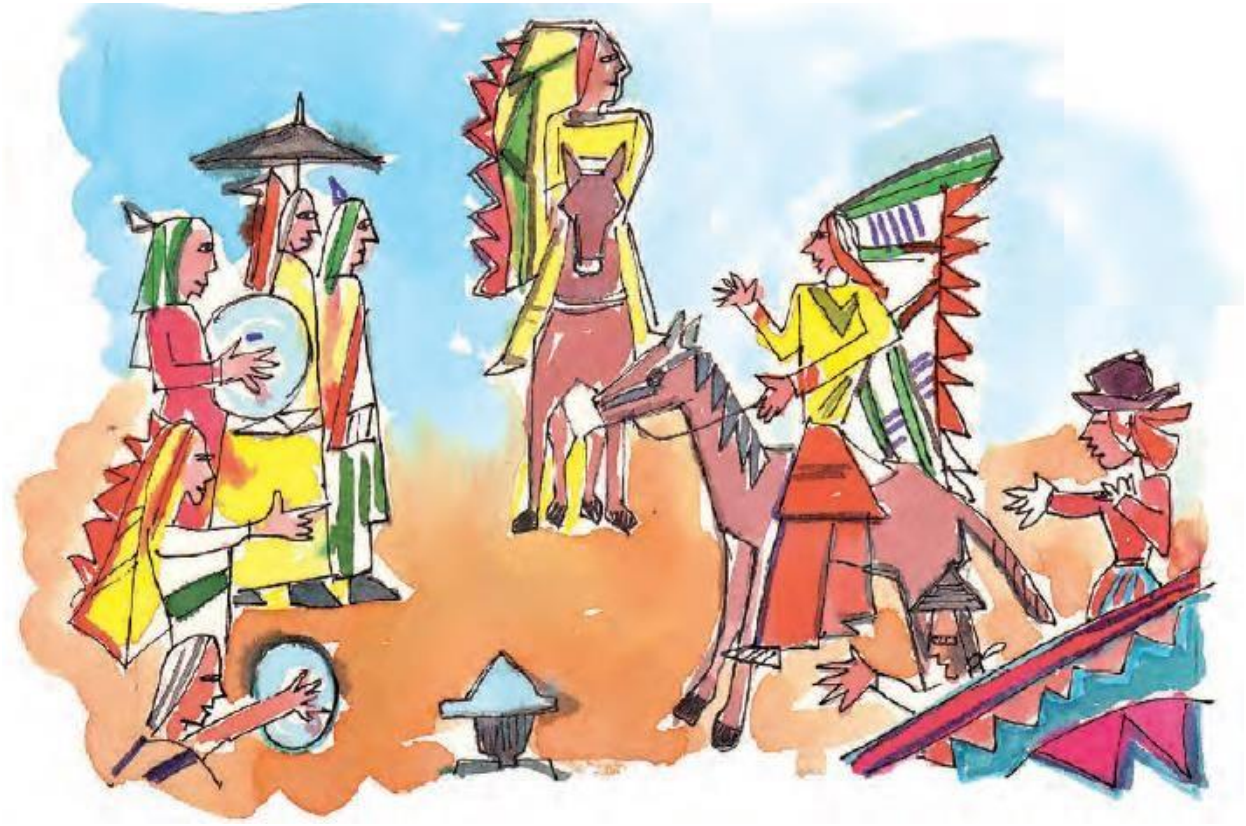


Angle	Right angle	More than a right angle	Less than a right angle
			✓
			
			
			
			

Solution:-

Angle	Right angle	More than a right angle	Less than a right angle
			✓
	✓		
	✓		
		✓	
		✓	

5. Sukhman made this picture with so many angles.



Use colour pencils to mark.

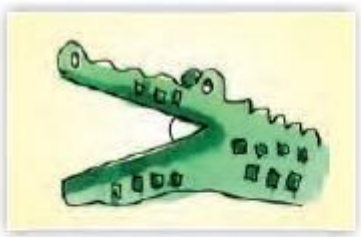
(i) right angles with black colour.

(ii) angles which are more than a right angle with green.

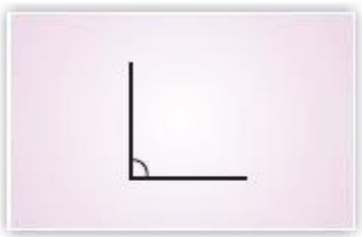
(iii) angles which are less than a right angle with blue.

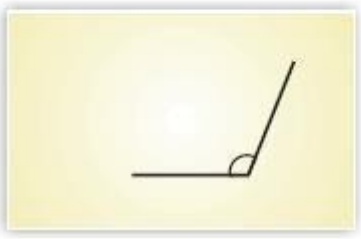
Solution:-

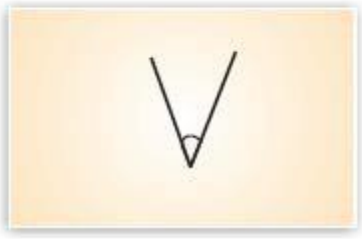
6. Draw anything of your choice around the angle shown. Also, write what kind of angle it is. The first one is done.



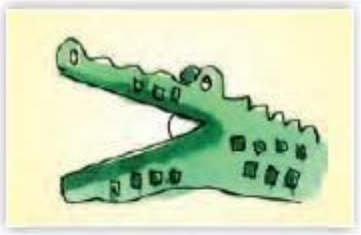
Less than a right angle



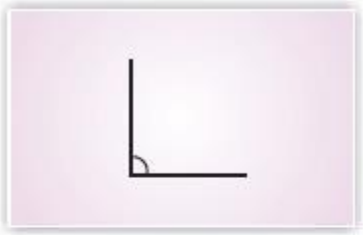




Solution:-

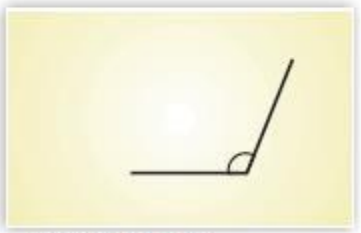


Less than a right angle

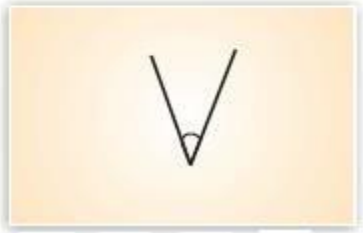


Right angle

Right angle



Obtuse angle



Acute angle

Acute angle

7. Write 3 names using straight lines and count the angles.

Name	Number of right angles	Number of angles more than a right angle	Number of angles less than a right angle

Solution:-

Name	Number of right angles	Number of angles more than a right angle	Number of angles less than a right angle
MEERA	8	3	6
REENA	8	2	3

BALLAN	2	4	4

8.

These are two slides in a park.

(i) Which slide has a larger angle

Solution:-

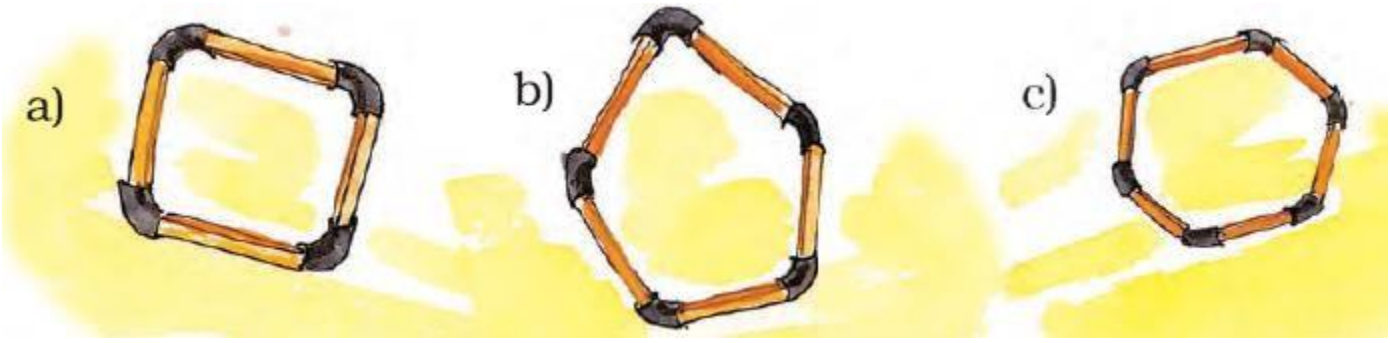
The slide on the left of the boy has a larger angle.

(ii) Which slide do you think is safer for the little boy? Why?

Solution:-

The slide on the right is safer. Because the slide on the left of the boy is steeper than the other.

9. (i) Find out how many angles are there in each of these shapes. Mark them.



Solution:-

(ii) Find out and write your results in the table given.

Shape	Change in angle Yes/no
	
	
	
	

Solution:-

Shape	Change in angle Yes/no
	Yes
	Yes
	Yes
	No

10. There are many times in a day when the hands of a clock make a right angle. Now you draw some more.

Solution:-

11. Write what kind of angle is made by the hands at these times. Also write the time.

Solution:-

7 : 25

Acute angle

8 : 15

Obtuse angle

9 : 10

Obtuse angle

9 : 25

Obtuse angle

10 : 00

Acute angle

12. Draw the hands of the clock when they make an angle which is less than a right angle. Also write the time.

Solution:-

11 : 45

1 : 16

8 : 50

13.Can you guess how many degrees is the angle which is?

(i) ½ of a right angle .

Solution:-

We know that the right angle is equal to 90^o.

Then, ½ of a right angle $= ½ \times 90^o$

$= 1 \times 45$

$= 45^o$

(ii) 1/3 of a right angle .

Solution:-

We know that the right angle is equal to 90^o.

Then, 1/3 of a right angle $= 1/3 \times 90^o$

$= 1 \times 30$

$= 30^o$

(iii) 2 times of a right angle.

Solution:-

We know that the right angle is equal to 90^o.

Then, 2 times of a right angle $= 2 \times 90^o$

$= 180^o$

Angles:

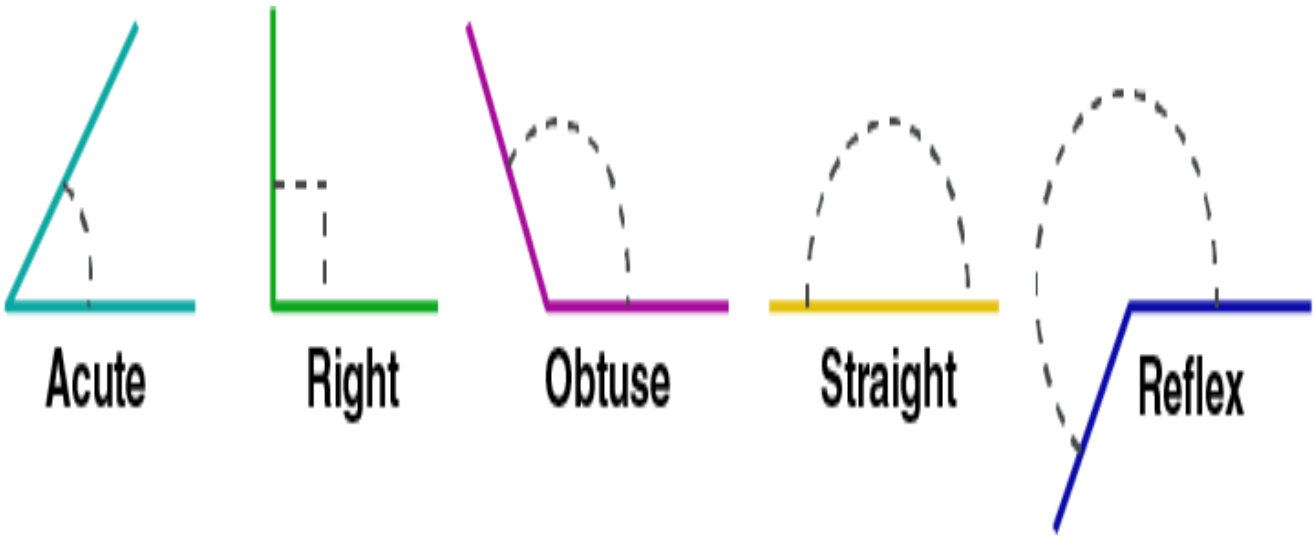
An **angle** is formed when two rays are joined together at a common point. The common point here is called node or vertex and the two rays are called **arms of the angle**. The angle is represented by the symbol '∠'. The word angle came from the Latin word "**Angulus**".

Types of Angles

There are majorly six types of angles in Geometry. The names of all angles with their properties are:

- Acute Angle: It lies between 0° to 90.
- Obtuse Angle: It lies between 90° to 180°

- Right Angle: The angle which is exactly equal to 90°
- Straight Angle: The angle which is exactly equal to 180°
- Reflex Angle: The angle which is greater than 180 degrees and less than 360 degrees
- Full Rotation: The complete rotation of angle equal to 360 degrees



Type of angles	Description
Acute Angle	$< 90°$
Obtuse Angle	$> 90°$
Right Angle	$= 90°$
Straight Angle	$=180°$
Reflex Angle	$>180°$
Full rotation/complete angle	$=360°$

Interior and Exterior Angles

In case of a polygon, such as a triangle, quadrilateral, pentagon, hexagon, etc., we have both interior and exterior angles.

- Interior angles are those that lie inside the polygon or a closed shape having sides and angles.
- Exterior angles are formed outside the shape, between any side and line extended from adjacent sides.

Activity:-

1. Make Different shapes using matchsticks.
2. Make an angle tester.
3. Make a degree club.