

MONTH: JANUARY

classmate

Date _____

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CHAPTER: 5

MONEY

Technical Terms:

Currency

Coins

Notes

Conversion

Key Words:

Amount

Cost

Spend

Give

Rupees

Paise

Indian Currency:

Coins

₹1

₹2

₹5

₹10

₹20

50p

Notes

₹1

₹2

₹5

₹10

₹20

₹50

₹100

₹200

₹500

⇒ We use the symbol '₹' for rupees and 'p' for paise.

⇒ 100 paise make 1 rupee

100 paise = ₹1

₹ 1 = 100 paise

I. Fill in the number of coins / notes required for the given exchange of money:

1. ₹5 coin \longrightarrow exchanged \longrightarrow 5 Coins of ₹1

2. ₹50 note \longrightarrow exchanged \longrightarrow 10 Coins of ₹5

* Conversion of rupees and paise:

Conversion of rupees into paise:

\Rightarrow To convert rupees into paise, we multiply the amount in rupees by 100

$$\text{Ex: } ₹ 3 = [3 \times 100] = 300 \text{ paise}$$

\Rightarrow To convert rupees and paise into paise we multiply the number of rupees by 100 to convert it into paise, then add it to the number of paise.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ex: } ₹ 4 \text{ and } 25 \text{ paise} &= (4 \times 100) + 25 \\ &= 400 + 25 \\ &= 425 \text{ paise} \end{aligned}$$

II Convert into paise:

1. ₹ 9 = $9 \times 100 = 900$ paise

2. ₹ 7 = $7 \times 100 = 700$ paise

3. ₹ 8 rupees 75 paise = $(8 \times 100) + 75$
= $800 + 75$
= 875 paise

4. ₹ 6 rupees 5 paise = $(6 \times 100) + 5$
= $600 + 5$
= 605 paise

Conversion of paise into paise:

When an amount is written in paise, the number formed by the last two digits of the amount indicate paise and rest of the numbers indicate rupees.

Ex: 875 paise = ₹ 8 and 75 paise

III Convert into rupees:

1. 300 paise = ₹ 3

2. 500 paise = ₹ 5

3. 805 paise = ₹ 8 and 5 paise

4. 790 paise = ₹ 7 and 90 paise

* Adding Money:

IV Add the following:

$$\begin{array}{r} 1) \quad \text{₹} \quad \text{p} \\ \quad 36 \\ \oplus \quad 27 \\ \hline \quad 63 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2) \quad \text{₹} \\ \quad 80 \\ \oplus \quad 10 \\ \hline \quad 90 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3) \quad \text{₹} \quad \text{p} \\ \quad 20 \quad 14 \\ \oplus \quad 14 \quad 30 \\ \hline \quad 34 \quad 44 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4) \quad \text{₹} \quad \text{p} \\ \quad 39 \quad 75 \\ \oplus \quad 10 \quad 20 \\ \hline \quad 49 \quad 95 \end{array}$$

* Subtracting Money:

V Subtract the following:

$$\begin{array}{r} 1) \quad \text{p} \\ \quad 70 \\ - \quad 20 \\ \hline \quad 50 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2) \quad \text{₹} \\ \quad 26 \\ - \quad 4 \\ \hline \quad 22 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3) \quad \text{₹} \quad \text{p} \\ \quad 17 \quad 75 \\ - \quad 13 \quad 20 \\ \hline \quad 4 \quad 55 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4) \quad \text{₹} \quad \text{p} \\ \quad 613 \quad 910 \\ \quad 74 \quad 00 \\ - \quad 27 \quad 55 \\ \hline \quad 46 \quad 45 \end{array}$$

VI Solve the Word Problems:

1. Maria brought a cake for ₹ 72. She gave the Shopkeeper ₹ 80. How much money will she get back from the Shopkeeper?

Op: -

Amount Maria gave to the Shopkeeper = ₹ 80

Cost of a cake = 72

Amount of money she get back = 08

Ans: ₹ 8 Maria get back from the Shopkeeper.

2. Shantanu purchased a balloon for ₹ 10 and 50p and a pencil for ₹ 5 and 50p. How much money does he need to pay?

Op: +

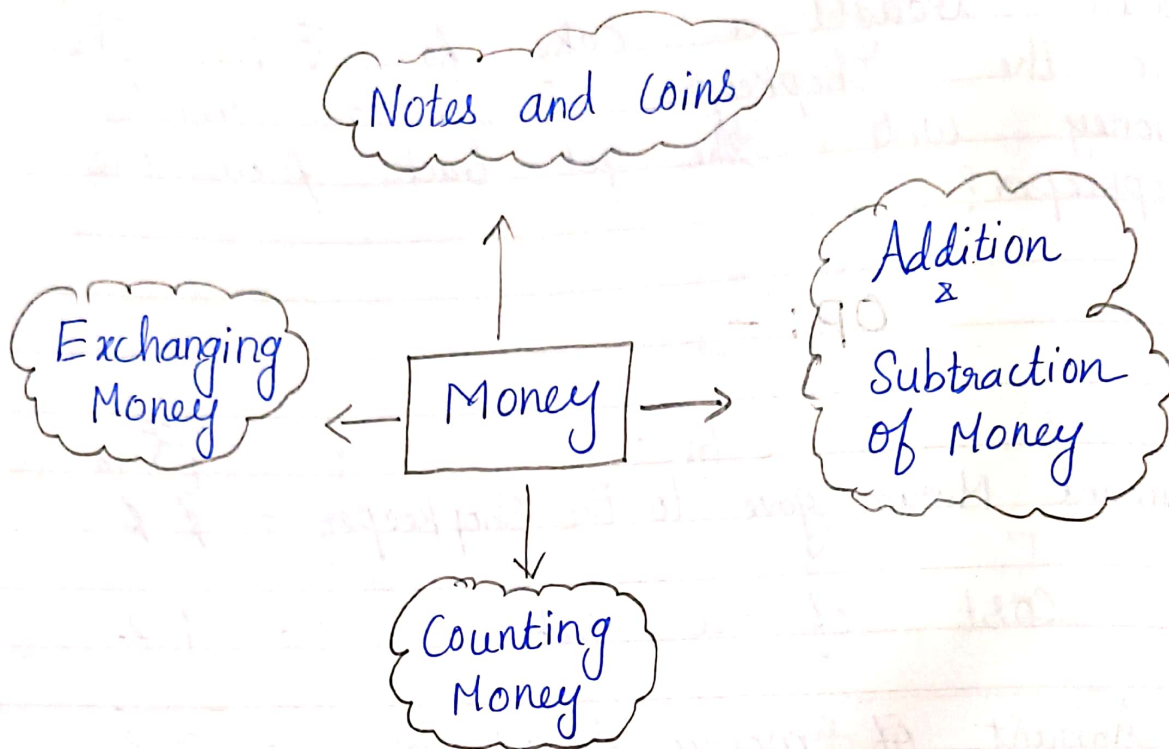
	₹	p
Cost of a balloon	= 10	50

Cost of a pencil	= 5	50
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Total cost	= <u>16</u>	<u>00</u>
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Ans: Shantanu has to pay ₹ 16

VII Mind Map:



~~20/12/25~~

Technical Terms :

length
Height
Weight
Capacity

Key Words :

Taller
Shorter
Heavier
Lighter
Full
Empty

* Measurement of length :

The standard units of length are millimetre (mm), centimetre (cm), metre (m) and kilometre, (km).

* Relationship between the units of length :

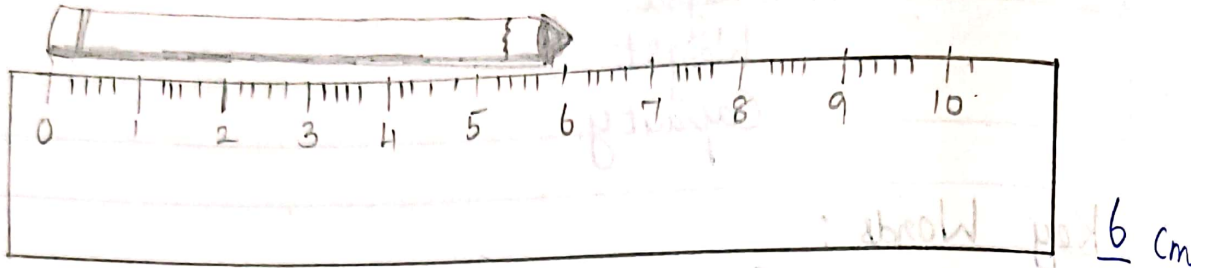
$$1 \text{ kilometre (km)} = 1000 \text{ metres (m)}$$

$$1 \text{ Metre (m)} = 100 \text{ Centimetres (cm)}$$

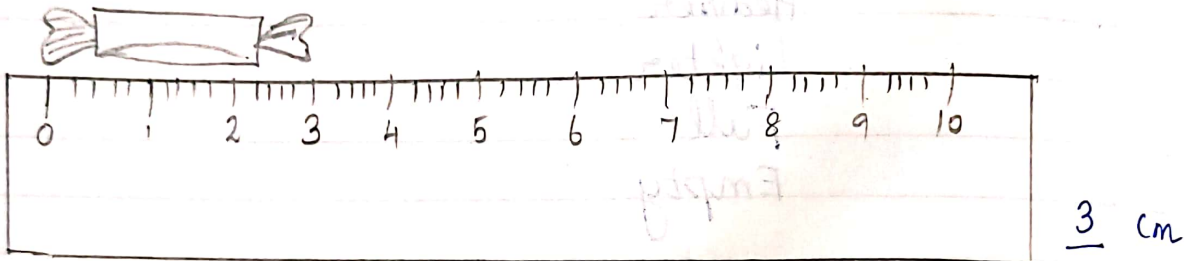
$$1 \text{ Centimetre (cm)} = 10 \text{ millimetres (mm)}$$

I. Measure the length of given objects:

a)



b)



Converting metres and Centimetres:

★ Converting metres into Centimetres:

⇒ To convert "metres" into "Centimetres"
We multiply the number by 100.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Ex: } 3\text{m} &= 3 \times 100 \\ &= 300\text{cm}\end{aligned}$$

* Converting centimetres into metres:

⇒ To convert Centimetres to metres the number formed by last 2 digits indicate Centimetre and the rest of the numbers indicate metre.

Ex: 236 cm = 2m 36 cm

II Convert the following into Centimetres:

1. $2\text{m} = 2 \times 100 = 200\text{cm}$

2. $4\text{m } 28\text{cm} = 4 \times 100 + 28 = 428\text{cm}$

III Convert the following into metres:

1. $500\text{cm} = 5\text{m}$

2. $106\text{cm} = 1\text{m } 6\text{cm}$

* Adding and subtracting lengths:

IV Add the following lengths:

1. cm

$$\begin{array}{r} 16 \\ + 22 \\ \hline 38 \end{array}$$

2. m cm

$$\begin{array}{r} 23 \quad 17 \\ + 21 \quad 42 \\ \hline 44 \quad 59 \end{array}$$

V Subtract the following lengths:

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{m} \\ 1. \quad 75 \\ - 43 \\ \hline 32 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{m} \quad \text{cm} \\ 2. \quad 59^8 \quad 28^{18} \\ - 12 \quad 39 \\ \hline 46 \quad 89 \end{array}$$

* Measurement of Mass [Weight]

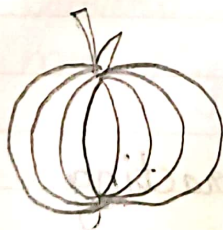
The standard units of weight are gram (g) and Kilogram (kg).

* Relationship between the units of weight:

$$1 \text{ Kilogram (kg)} = 1000 \text{ grams (g)}$$

VI Circle the correct unit of the following:

1)



g / (kg)

2)



(g) / kg

* Adding and Subtracting Weights:

VII Add the following weights:

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{g} \\
 1) \quad \begin{array}{r} 327 \\ + 212 \\ \hline 539 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{Kg} \quad \text{g} \\
 2) \quad \begin{array}{r} 67 \quad 580 \\ + 21 \quad 240 \\ \hline 88 \quad 820 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

VIII Subtract the following weights:

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{Kg} \\
 1) \quad \begin{array}{r} 75 \\ - 43 \\ \hline 32 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{Kg} \quad \text{g} \\
 2) \quad \begin{array}{r} 23 \quad 455 \\ - 02 \quad 145 \\ \hline 21 \quad 310 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

★ Measurement of capacity:

The standard units of capacity are litre (L) and millilitre (mL).

★ Relationship between the units of capacity:

$$1 \text{ litre (L)} = 1000 \text{ millilitres (mL)}$$

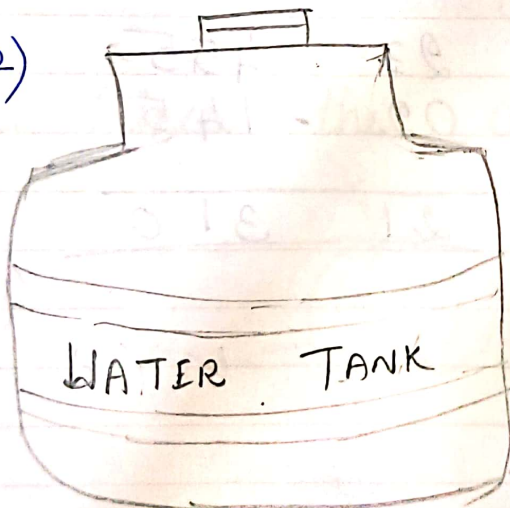
IX Tick (✓) the correct unit of the following:

1)



L	mL ✓
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2)



✓ L	mL
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* Adding and Subtracting Capacities:

I Add the following Capacities:

1. mL

$$\begin{array}{r} 348 \\ + 110 \\ \hline 458 \end{array}$$

2. L mL

$$\begin{array}{r} 25 \quad 275 \\ + 42 \quad 110 \\ \hline 67 \quad 385 \end{array}$$

II Subtract the following Capacities:

1. L

$$\begin{array}{r} 76 \\ - 23 \\ \hline 53 \end{array}$$

2. L mL

$$\begin{array}{r} 46 \quad 617 \\ - 13 \quad 770 \\ \hline 33 \quad 490 \end{array}$$

XII

Solve the following word problems:

1. A tailor has to stitch two curtains of lengths 4m 25cm and 4m 5cm. How much cloth does he required in all?

OP: +

Length of cloth required for 1st curtain = 4 m 25 cm

Length of cloth required for 2nd curtain = 4 m 05 cm

Total cloth = 8 m 30 cm

Ans: The total cloth required by the tailor is 8m 30 cm.

2. A box of apples weighs 10kg and a basket of bananas weighs 8kg 645g. What is the total weight of the box and basket?

OP: +

A box of apples weighs = 10 kg 000 g

A box of bananas weighs = 8 kg 645 g

Total weight = 18 kg 645 g

Ans: The total weight of the box and basket is 18kg 645g



3. A milkman has 26 litres 500 millilitres of milk in his dairy. He delivered 15 litres 300 millilitres to a shopkeeper. How much milk is left in the dairy now?

Op: -

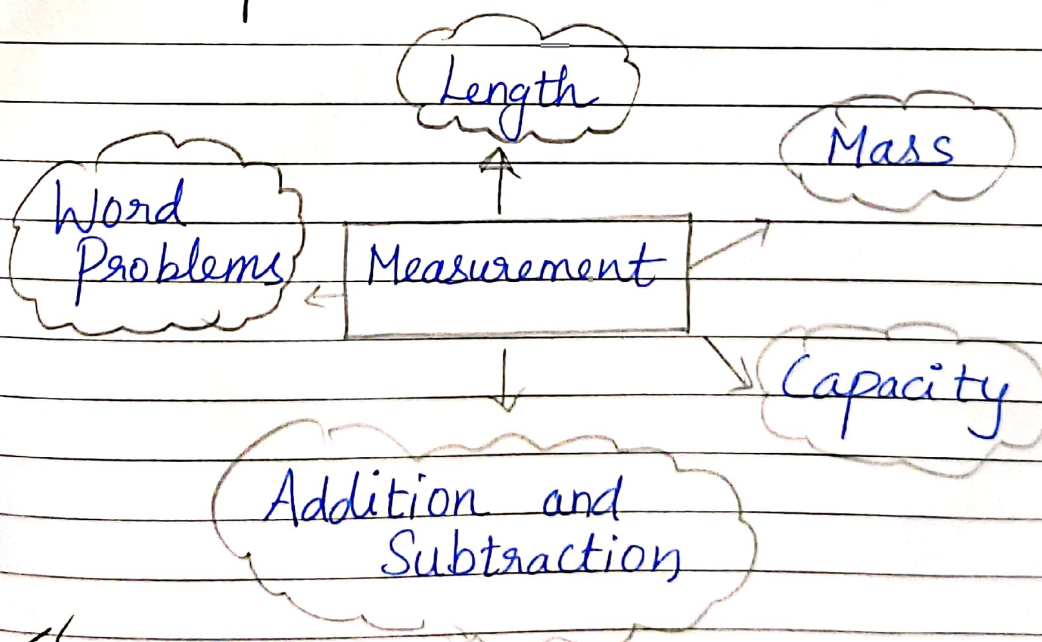
	L	mL
Capacity of milk in dairy	= 26	500

Capacity of milk delivered	= 15	300
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Capacity of milk left	=	<u>11</u>	<u>200</u>
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Ans: 11 L, 200 mL capacity of milk is left in the dairy now.

XIII Mind Map:



20/12/25