Chapter 11 Nouns: Number

1. **What is singular number? Give an example.**
   A noun standing for one person, animal, place or thing is said to be in tge singular number.
   Example- book, boy, chair, cow, tree

2. **What is plural number? Give an example.**
   A noun standing for more than one person, animal, place, or thing is said to be in the plural number.
   Example- books, boys chairs cows, trees.

D. Fill in the blanks by using either the singular or the plural form of the nouns given in the brackets:

1. All the <u>sides</u> of a square are equal.

2. Farmers need <u>oxen</u> to plough their <u>fields</u>.

3. The <u>mouse</u> felt proud because it was running over the <u>body</u> of the sleeping lion .

4. All the <u>houses</u> in this <u>street</u> have three <u>storeys</u>.

5. Every <u>stories</u> in this book has a beautiful moral.

6. The <u>knives</u> and scissors made in Aligarh are famous all over the <u>countries</u> .

7. All the <u>paintings</u> made by the artist were sold away

8. My uncles lost two <u>teeth</u> in the accident.

G. Rewrite the following sentences changing the nouns in bold into their plural form: (only answer)

1. The lions caught the deer.

2. The class welcome the heroes of the match.

3. The police could not catch the thieves.

4. The cats ran after the mice.

5. The oxen pulled the carts.

6. The doctor pulled out the aching teeth.

7. The women gave the children some toys.

8. The monkeys sat on the branches of a tree.

H. Rewrite the following sentences changing the nouns in bold into their singular form:(only answers)

1. The army attacked the city.

2. The wolf killed the sheep.

3. Even the last leaf fell off the tree.

4. The nurse looked after the baby.

5. Nobody believed the story told by her.

6. The lady filled the glass with milk.

Chapter 12 Nouns: Gender

1. **What is masculine gender? Give an example.**
   A nouns denotes a male is said to be of the masculine gender.
   Example- boy, brother etc.
2. **What is a feminine gender? Give an example.**
   A noun denotes a female is said to be of the feminine gender.
   Example- girl, sister etc.
3. **What is a Neuter gender? Give an example.**
   A noun denotes a non-living thing is said to be of the neuter gender.
   Example- ball, bag etc.
4. **What is a common gender? Give an example.**
   A noun that an denote both a male and a female is said to be of the
   common gender
   Example – teacher, Doctor etc.

E. Underline the nouns in the following sentences and arrange them in proper columns.

1. The <u>actor</u> was wearing an old <u>costume</u>.
2. Her <u>husband</u> fell off a <u>motorcycle</u>. We gad to take him to a <u>doctor</u>.
3. Both <u>Arushi</u> and <u>Ankit</u> are good <u>athletes</u>.
4. Who is the <u>hero</u> of this film?
5. Good <u>students</u> respect their <u>teachers</u>.
6. This <u>atlas</u> belongs to my <u>aunt</u>.
7. The <u>tiger</u> and the <u>tigress</u> are sleeping under a <u>tree</u>.
8. May I have your <u>pen</u>, <u>Ma'am</u>?

Masculine	Feminine	common	Neuter
Actor	Arushi	doctor	costume
Husband	aunt	athletes	motorcycle
Ankit	tigress	students	atlas
Hero	ma'am	teachers	tree
Tiger			pen

F. Rewrite the following sentences changing the nouns in bold from masculine to feminine gender making other necessary changes :
(only answers)

1. My mother will invite all his niece.
2. The princess had a fine mare.
3. Madam, one girl has not brought the money.
4. The women took their daughters along
5. The queen felt happy to meet the princess.
6. A lady took my aunt to the hospital.

CLASS:- 4

SUBJECT:- SST

CHAPTER:- 5 THE GREAT INDIAN DESERT

A. Fill in the blanks.
1. Thar
2. Luni
3. Indira
4. Flat, thick
5. Heated
6. Nomads

B. Underline the correct answers.
1. A) western Rajasthan
2. B) scarce
3. B) oasis
4. A) sandstorms
5. A) thick walls

C. Answers the following.
1. These are the two ways deserts are different from the plains:-
   A) The land in desert is Sandy and rocky.
   B) It is covered with large sand dunes.
2. Houses in the desert have flat roofs as there is hardly any rainfall, the walls are thick to keep the heat out and the windows are small. Havelis are the houses of rich merchants. These have beautiful designs on the walls, ceilings and windows.
3. The climate in the desert region is harsh. It gets extremely hot during days and cold at night. It receives very little rainfall. Because of the harsh climate and water scarcity, it is difficult to grow crops in the desert. Date palm trees, shrubs and bushes such as cactus, babool and keekar grow in this region.
4. Some people move from place to place instead of settling in one particular area. They are called banjaras or nomads.
           They travel from place to place in search of food and water.
5. Life is difficult in the deserts because of harsh climate and scarcity of water. However, this does not mean that deserts are not interesting places. They have their own beauty, they have beautiful visiting spots, their fun loving nature and special dishes attracts people from all around the world.

D. Write true or false.
1. True
2. True
3. False
4. False
5. True

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Class IV Mathematics

CH-6 Factors and multiples

What is a Factors?

Ans- When a number divides another number exactly, then the divisor is called a factor of the dividend.

Ex-19

1. a) yes, 7 x 9 =63

   b) yes, 11 x 10 = 110

   c) No,

    d) No,

2. a) The factors of 42 are 1,2,3,6,7,14,21,42

   b) The factors of 56 are 1,2,4,7,8,14,28,56

   c) The factors of 64 are 1,2,4,8,16,32,64

   d) The factors of 72 are 1,2,3,4,6,8,9,12,18,24,36,72

3. a) The factors of 96 are 1,2,3,4,6,8,12,16,24,32,48,96

4. Yes, because 1296 is a factor of 6

5. No, because 274 is not a factor of 8

12. The smallest factor of 21 is 1 and the largest factor of 21 is 21.

Ex-20

1 a) yes, 72 is a multiple of 12

   b) yes, 95 is a multiple of 19

   c) No, 58 is not a multiple of 17

   d) No, 13 is not a multiple of 52

2. The first ten multiples of 9 are 9 x 1 = 9,9 x 2 = 18, 9 x 3 = 27, 9 X 4 = 36, 9 X 5 = 45, 9 x 6 = 54 , 9 x 7 = 63, 9 x 8 = 72, 9 X 9 = 81, 9 x 10 = 90

3.The first nine multiples of 16 are 16,32,48,64,80,96,112,128,144

5.No, because 591 is not a multiple of 7

6. Yes, 192 is a multiple of 6

CH- 8 Estimation

Ex- 27

1. a) Estimated difference (50-20= 30), Actual difference (53-18= 35)

   b) Estimated difference (70-30= 40), Actual difference (72-25=47)

   c) Estimated difference (100-40= 60) Actual difference (97-38= 59)

2. a) Estimated difference (700-200= 500) , Actual difference (678-202= 476)

   b) Estimated difference (1000-600= 400), Actual difference (956-572= 384)

   c) Estimated difference (7200-2400= 4800), Actual difference (7158-2429= 4729)

3.a) Estimated difference (38000-27000= 11000) , Actual difference (37660-26766= 10894)

  b) Estimated difference (17000-7000= 10000) , Actual difference (17807-8197= 9610)

Exercise 30

1. Write the numerator and denominator of each of the following fractions .

    a) 2/5 (numerator 2 and denominator 5)

    b) 6/7 (numerator 6 and denominator 7)

    c) 9/13 (numerator 9 and denominator 13)

2. Write the fractions in which :

    a) Numerator = 7 , denominator = 9 (7/9)

    b) Numerator = 1 , denominator = 6 (1 /6)

    c) Denominator = 5 , numerator = 4 (4/5)

    d) Denominator = 11 , numerator = 10 (10/11)

3. Fill in th blanks :

    a) In 12/13 , the (denominator) is 13

    b) In 9/20 , the (numerator) is 9

    c) In 15/22 , the numerator is (15)

    d) In 17/28 , the denominator is (28)

    e) In 11/19 , the (numerator) is 11 and the (denominator) is 19 .

EXERCISE 32

1. Write the next four equivalent fractions .

    a) $\dfrac{1}{5} = \dfrac{1\times2}{5\times2} = \dfrac{2}{10} = \dfrac{1\times3}{5\times3} = \dfrac{3}{15} = \dfrac{1\times4}{5\times4} = \dfrac{4}{20} = \dfrac{1\times5}{5\times5} = \dfrac{5}{25} = \dfrac{1\times6}{5\times6} = \dfrac{6}{30} = \dfrac{1\times7}{5\times7} = \dfrac{7}{35}$

2. Write four fractions equivalent to each of the following .

    a) $\dfrac{1}{4} = \dfrac{1\times2}{4\times2} = \dfrac{2}{8}$

    $\dfrac{1}{4} = \dfrac{1\times3}{4\times3} = \dfrac{3}{12}$

    $\dfrac{1}{4} = \dfrac{1\times4}{4\times4} = \dfrac{4}{16}$

$$\frac{1}{4} = \frac{1 \times 5}{4 \times 5} = \frac{5}{20}$$

b) $$\frac{2}{3} = \frac{2 \times 2}{3 \times 2} = \frac{4}{6}$$

$$\frac{2}{3} = \frac{2 \times 3}{3 \times 3} = \frac{6}{9}$$

$$\frac{2}{3} = \frac{2 \times 4}{3 \times 4} = \frac{8}{12}$$

$$\frac{2}{3} = \frac{2 \times 5}{3 \times 5} = \frac{10}{15}$$

3. Find the missing numerals .

a)

$$\frac{3}{4} = \frac{}{16} = \frac{3 \times 4}{4 \times 4} = \frac{12}{16}$$

b)

$$\frac{4}{5} = \frac{}{30} = \frac{4 \times 6}{5 \times 6} = \frac{24}{30}$$

4. Find the missing numerals .

a)

$$\frac{2}{5} = \frac{6}{} = \frac{2 \times 3}{5 \times 3} = \frac{6}{15}$$

b)

$$\frac{3}{4} = \frac{18}{} = \frac{3 \times 6}{4 \times 6} = \frac{18}{24}$$

5. Find an equivalent fraction of 5/9 with

a) Numerator 30

$$\frac{5}{9} = \frac{30}{} = \frac{5 \times 6}{9 \times 6} = \frac{30}{54}$$

b) Denominator 72

$$\frac{5}{9} = \frac{}{72} = \frac{5 \times 8}{9 \times 8} = \frac{40}{72}$$

6. Find an equivalent fraction of 48/72 with

a) Numerator 2

$$\frac{48}{72} = \frac{2}{}$$

$$\frac{48}{72} = \frac{2 \times 24}{3 \times 24}$$

Ans 2/3

b) Denominator 9

$$\frac{48}{72} = \frac{}{9}$$

$$\frac{48}{72} = \frac{6 \times 8}{9 \times 8} \qquad \text{ans 6/9}$$

7. Change each of the following fractions into an equivalent fraction with denominator 24.

a.

$$\frac{2}{3} = \frac{}{24} = \frac{2\times8}{3\times8} = \frac{16}{24}$$

b.

$$\frac{3}{4} = \frac{}{24} = \frac{3\times6}{4\times6} = \frac{18}{24}$$

c.

$$\frac{5}{6} = \frac{}{24} = \frac{5\times4}{6\times4} = \frac{20}{24}$$

8. Change each of the following fractions into an equivalent fraction with numerator 18.

a.

$$\frac{2}{5} = \frac{18}{} = \frac{2\times9}{5\times9} = \frac{18}{45}$$

b.

$$\frac{3}{4} = \frac{18}{} = \frac{3\times6}{4\times6} = \frac{18}{24}$$

9. Which of the following fractions are equivalent ?

Ans=   a , b , e, and f are pairs of equivalent

EXERCISE 37

1. 4/8
2. 4/6
3. 1/7
4. 3/9
5. 2/7
6. 2/10
7. 7/15
8. 4/17
9. 6/20
10. 2/5
11. 4/7
12. 4/8
13. 5/13
14. 3/10
15. 2/7
16. 3/11

Class -4   English-l

Poem   The silent snake

Word meaning :-

Bough – branch

Mayflies- winged insects that live close to water

Dip – here, go down

Is always dump – does not make any noise

Grasses deep – thick and tall grass.

B. Answer these questions :-

1. Why does the poet say, 'The silent snake goes creepy – creep'?

Ans :- The poet said so to explain the movement of snake in comparison to other creatures.

2. ' The birdies sing and whistle loud'. What other sounds do birds make?

Ans :- The other sounds that birds make tweet, shriek , hoot etc.

Class 4   English-ll

Chapter- 10

countable and uncountable

1. What is a countable nouns? Give an example?
   Ans :- Nouns which can be counted are called countable nouns.
           Ex- flower, apple.
2. What is called uncountable nouns ? Give an example?
   Ans :- Nouns which cannot be counted are called uncountable nouns.
           Ex- Water , sugar.

C. Write C for uncountable nouns and U for uncountable nouns. (homework)

D. Fill in the blanks with uncountable nouns :- (only answers)

1. grass
2. Salt
3. Sugar
4. Soap.
5. Water.
6. Sand.
7. Milk.
8. Cake.
9. Flour.

Class 4

Subject= Bengali

Topic = পাহাড়ের নীচে হাট(proes)

জ্ঞান মূলক প্রশ্নাবলির উত্তরঃ---

১/ উঃ -- সাঁওতাল, কোল ,ভিল ,মুন্ডা ,ওরাও প্রভৃতি ।

২/ উঃ-- যেখানে কোনো আনন্দমূলক বা ধর্মীয় কর্মকান্ডের জন্য লোক সমাগম হয় তাকেই উৎসব বলে ।যেমন - বিবাহ, উপনয়ন, মেলা প্রভৃতি।

৩/ উঃ-- আমি শান্তিনিকেতনে পৌষ মেলা, কেন্দুলির জয়দেব মেলা, কলকাতার বইমেলা দেখেছিল এবং নিয়েছি।

৪/উঃ -- গ্রামে সপ্তাহে একদিন বা দুদিন হাট বসে একটি ফাঁকা মাঠে। সেখানে বিভিন্ন গ্রাম থেকে গ্রামবাসীরা তাদের বিভিন্ন রকম পণ্যদ্রব্য নিয়ে হাজির হয়। যারা ফসল ফলায় না, তাঁত বোনে না, তারা সেই হাটে এসে তাদের প্রয়োজনীয় আনাজ পত্র, মশলাপাতি, কাপড় ও গামছা, ছোটো ছেলেমেয়েদের জন্য খেলনা কিনে নিয়ে যায়।

৫/ উঃ-- আমি বাঁকুড়া, বীরভূম, দার্জিলিং ও সিকিমে গিয়েছিল এবং পাহাড় দেখেছি।

বোধ মূলক প্রশ্নাবলির উত্তরঃ---

১/ উঃ-- হাট সপ্তাহে একদিন বা দুদিন বসে। বাজার রোড বসে ।

২/ উঃ -- গ্রামের হাট - বাজার সাধারণ গ্রামের চাষিদের ফসলের সম্ভারে পরিপূর্ণ থাকে। কোনো পাহাড়ের নীচে বা গাছের নীচে পণ্য বিক্রেতারা তাদের পণ্য নিয়ে বসে। মাথার উপর থাকে চটের ছাউনি, নীচে চটের বস্তায় সবজি, আনাজ, ফল - মূল থাকে।যারা কাপড় - গামছা বিক্রি করে তাদের অনেকে দরমার বেড়া দেওয়া , টালির ছাউনি যুক্ত ঘরে তাদের মাল রাখে ।

শহরে আজকাল হাট বসে খুব কম জায়গায়। সাধারণত সবজি বা কাপড় জামার হাট বসে এবং পাইকারি দরে বিক্রি হয়। কোনো বাঁধানো জায়গায় বা ফুটপাথে হাট বসে।তবে বাজার গুলি শহরে বেশিরভাগই সাজানো- গোছানো ।

৩/ উঃ-- শহরের উৎসব হয় সাধারণত বিভিন্ন মেলা ও পূজায়। সেখানে ভালো - মন্দ খাওয়ার দোকান, নাটক, গানের আসর আয়োজন থাকে।

আদিবাসীদের উৎসবে থাকে মুরগির লড়াই, কোথাও কোথাও গোরুর দৌড় প্রতিযোগিতাও যায় ।

প্রয়োগমূলক প্রশ্নাবলির উত্তরঃ---

১/ প্রশ্নগুলির উত্তর দাওঃ---

ক) উঃ-- গ্রামে পাহাড়ের নীচে।

খ) উঃ-- লেখকের স্ত্রী ও মিঃ সিং।

গ) উঃ-- ' হো ' ।

ঘ) উঃ-- হাটে আগত পুরুষদের প্রায় সকলেরই হাতে ধনুক , আর মহিলাদের চুলে বেশি পরিমাণে করঞ্জার তেল, খোঁপা টিলে ও বাঁকা , তাতে বনফুল গোঁজা।

ঙ) উঃ-- একটা মহুয়া।

চ) উঃ -- হাটে বিচিওয়ালা বেগুন, টোম্যাটো, পেঁয়াজ , সুন্দর সরু সীতাশালা চাল, করঞ্জার তেল, তাঁতে তৈরি মোটা কাপড় ও গামছা বিক্রি হচ্ছিল ।

ছ) উঃ -- এখানে হো উপজাতিদের জীবনের কথা বলা হয়েছে । আকর্ষণের বস্তুটি হল মুরগির লড়াই ।

হো উপজাতি পাহাড়ে জীবন যাপন করে। এই হাটবারের একটা দিন সেজেগুজে মুরগির লড়াই দেখতে আসাই তাদের একমাত্র আনন্দ। এইজন্যই এটা এদের কাছে আকর্ষণীয়।

২/ এক কথায় উত্তরঃ---

 জাঁক - জমকপূর্ণ অনুষ্ঠান = উৎসব।

সবচেয়ে উৎকৃষ্ট = সর্বশ্রেষ্ঠ।

সন্দুরের প্রতি ভালোবাসা = সৌন্দর্যপ্রিয়তা ।

বনে ফুটে থাকা ফুল = বনফুল ।

দক্ষতা মূলক প্রশ্নাবলির উত্তরঃ---

 ৩/ বাক্য রচনা করোঃ---

উৎসব= শরৎকালে দুর্গা পূজা বাঙালিদের সেরা উৎসব ।

আমোদ = বাঙালিরা সারাবছর আমোদ উৎসবে মেতে থাকে ।

সৌন্দর্য = আদিবাসীদের সৌন্দর্য প্রিয়তা দেখে মুগ্ধ হতে হয়।

My dear students please read শব্দার্থ ও বিপরীত in the text book.

Class iv English II

Chapter-14 Adjectives

1. **What is an adjectives? Give an example**.
   An Adjective is a word that is used to describe a person, animal, place, or thing.
   Example- Gopi is an **old** man.
   　　　　Gita has **three** pencil.
   　　　　 Haridwar is a **holy** city.

 C. Underline the adjectives in the following sentences.

 1. The Rajdhani Express is a <u>fast</u> train.

 2. Mangal Pandey was a <u>brave</u> soldier.

 3. Haridwar is a <u>holy</u> city.

 4. The ant is a <u>tiny</u> insect.

 5. The street was <u>narrow</u>.

 6. The fox is a <u>cunning</u> animal.

 7. Always drink <u>pure</u> water.

 8. A year has <u>twelve</u> months.

 9. The class was very <u>quiet</u>.

 10. The sun is made up of <u>hot</u> gases.

 11. It is a <u>bright</u> and <u>sunny</u> day.

 12. Sumit is an <u>active</u> and <u>smart</u> child.

 13. Kolkata is a <u>large</u>, <u>noisy</u> city.

 14. The book has <u>colourful</u> pictures.

 15. The elephant is a <u>strong</u> and <u>intelligent</u> animal.

D. Put a noun after each of these adjectives.

1. A muddy <u>water</u>   2. The round <u>globe</u>

3. A torn <u>cloth</u>   4. A tame <u>elephant</u>

5. A shy <u>girl</u>   6. A tidy <u>room</u>

7. Sour <u>mango</u>   8. A cloudy <u>sky</u>

9. A straight <u>road</u>   10. An amusing <u>story</u>

E. Writer adjectives to describe these persons.

1. A person who does not like to do any work. **Lazy**

2. A person who is always doing one thing or the other. **Busy**

3. A person who does not talk politely. **Rude**

4. A person who does not lies. **Honest**

5. A person who is always ready to help others. **Helpful**

6. A person who does not spend money easily. **Miserly**

7. A person who is liked by many. **Popular**

8. A person who is not afraid of anything. **Fearless**

9. A person who easier mixes up with others. **Friendly**

10. A person who is in the habit of praising himself/ herself. **Boasting**

F. Solve the following puzzle with the help of the clues given below.

<u>Across</u>   <u>Down</u>

2. Pretty   1. Stormy

4.Shocking   2. Polite

5. Loud   3. Chilled

7. Delicious   6. Bumpy

9. Helpful   8. Loose

Notre dame holy cross school

Class : 4 sub : Science

Ch7- Plants : Living and surviving   *sir Rajat Roy*

A. <u>Tick (✓) the correct answer</u>.
   1. Needle like Leaves
   2. Not having leaves
   3. Shade from the sun
   4. Broad leaves
   5. Wheat and rice

B. <u>Match each terrestrial plants.</u>
   1. Coconut- coastal areas
   2. Mango- plains
   3. Pepper – hot and dump area
   4. Cactus – desert
   5. Pine – hilly area
   6. Mangroves – marshy area

E. <u>Write short answers.</u>

1. **Solution:** Five plants of the grass family that provide us food are wheat, rice, jowar, bajra , sugar.

2. **Solution:** Bamboo is used for making things like brooms, baskets, chairs, mats, curtains and huts.

3. **Solution:** Insectivorous plants are the pitcher plant and the sundew plant.

4. **Solution:** Plant that has spines instead of leaves is cactus.

5. **Solution:** Family of plants which gives us cereals is grass family.

F. <u>Answer these questions.</u>

1. **Solution:** The roots grow out of the soil and water to breathe are called breathing roots.

In marshy areas, the soil is sticky and clayey. The trees that grow here are called mangroves. Their roots do not get air as the soil is covered with water. So, breathing roots help them for breathing.

2. **Solution:**

Adaptation of lotus- The stem of the lotus is hollow and light which keeps the leaves and the flowers afloat.

The leaves are broad and have stomata only on the upper side which is help in transpiration of water from body.

3. **Solution:** the main uses of the plants of the grass family are –

I. They provide food for humans and animals.

ii. Bamboo is used for making things like brooms, furniture etc.

iii. Various kinds of grasses are now used to make different types of paper.

IV. Some plants of the grass family are used in preparing medicines.

V. The roots of the plants of the grass family help to conserve soil.

4. **Solution:** In Venus flytrap the leaf is folded into two halves when an insect sit on the leaf , the two halves close and the insect is trapped .

[NB- question number C and D complete by your own self.]

Class 4

Social science

Chapter 7

Coastal plains and the Islands

A.Fill in the blanks.

1. Eastern Ghats , Bay of Bengal

2. Visakhapatnam

3. Gandhinagar

4.Kavaratti

5.Bay of Bengal , Arabian sea

B. Underline the correct answer.

1. A

2. A

3. B

4. A

5. A

C. Answer the following questions.

1. What states comprise the Western and Eastern coastal plains?

Ans: The western coastal plains comprise Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu , West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and odisha.

2. How are the coastal plains different from the Islands?

Ans: Coastal plains did not covered with water and Island is covered with water in four sides.

3. What are the two main sects of island in India?

Ans : 1) The Andaman and Nicobar Island

2) The Lakshadweep Island

4. Name and describe two states that lie in the Eastern Coastal plain.

Ans: Andhra Pradesh and Telangana are characterized by coastal plains to the east. The area is watered by the river Krishna and Godavari.Tamil Nadu has a long coastline. The coast of Tamil Nadu is known as the coromandel coast.

5. What do you know about the Andaman and Nicobar Islands?

Ans: The Andamans are a group of more than 300 Islands, of which only 26 are inhabited or have people living in them. The Nicobar islands are a group of 19 islands of which 12 are inhabited.

D. Describe the following.

1. The western coastal plains.

Ans: The Eastern coastal plains are known as the Northern Circars in the north and the coromandel Coast in the south. Visakhakapatnam is an important seaport of the Northern circars.Chennai located

On the coromandel coast, is the third largest port of India.

2. The Eastern coastal plains.

Ans: The western Coastal plains lie between the Western Ghats and the Arabian sea.

The western coastal plains are divided into three parts. The Gujarat coast lies towards the north , the konkan coast is situated in the middle, while the Malabar Coast lies in the south.

① Dhan

Exercise - 30   Fraction-

① write the numerator and denominator
of each of The following fractions :—

ⓐ

$\dfrac{2}{5}$ — Numerator
— Denominators

(b) $\dfrac{6}{7} \dfrac{-N}{-D}$

c) $\dfrac{9}{13} \dfrac{-N}{-D}$

D) $\dfrac{8}{15} \dfrac{-N}{-D}$

e) $\dfrac{3}{10} \dfrac{-N}{-D}$

2) Write the fraction in which :-

(a) Numerator = 7 Denominator = 9

Ans. -
$$= \frac{7}{9} \begin{array}{l} - \text{Numerator} \\ - \text{Denominator} \end{array}$$

b) Numerator = 1   Denomenator = 6

Ans. -
$$\frac{1}{6} \begin{array}{l} - \text{Numerator} \\ - \text{Denominator.} \end{array}$$

h) Denominator = 30   Numerator = 7

$$\frac{7}{30} \begin{array}{l} - \text{Numerator} \\ - \text{Denominator} \end{array}$$

(1) Denominator = 27 Numerator = 14

Ans! $\dfrac{14 - \text{Numerator}}{27 - \text{Denominator}}$

2) Denominator = 15, Numerator = 7

= Ans. $\dfrac{7 - \text{Numerator}}{15 - \text{Denominator}}$

3/ Fill in the blanks :-

(a) In $\dfrac{12}{13}$, the Denominator is 13

b/ In $\dfrac{9}{20}$, The Numerator is 9

c/ in $\dfrac{15}{22}$, The Numerator is 15

(d) in $\frac{17}{28}$ The denominator is ___28___

(e) in $\frac{11}{19}$, the __numerator__ is 11 and the __Denominator is 19__

Exercise – 32

① __write the next four equivalent fraction__

(a) $\frac{1}{5} = \frac{2}{10} = \frac{3}{15} = \frac{4}{20} = \frac{5}{25} = \frac{6}{30} = \frac{7}{35}$

(b) $\frac{2}{7} = \frac{4}{14} = \frac{6}{21} = \frac{8}{28} = \frac{10}{35} = \frac{12}{42} = \frac{14}{49}$

(c) $\frac{4}{5} = \frac{8}{10} = \frac{12}{15} = \frac{16}{20} = \frac{20}{25} = \frac{24}{30} = \frac{28}{35}$

Q/ write four fraction equivalent to each of the following:-

(a) $\dfrac{1}{4} = \dfrac{2}{8}, \dfrac{3}{12}, \dfrac{4}{16}, \dfrac{5}{20}$

(b) $\dfrac{2}{3} = \dfrac{4}{6}, \dfrac{6}{9}, \dfrac{8}{12}, \dfrac{10}{15}$

(c) $\dfrac{3}{4} = \dfrac{6}{8} = \dfrac{9}{12}, \dfrac{12}{16}, \dfrac{15}{20}$

(d) $\dfrac{5}{6} = \dfrac{10}{12}, \dfrac{15}{18}, \dfrac{20}{24}, \dfrac{28}{30}$

(e) $\dfrac{4}{9} = \dfrac{8}{18}, \dfrac{12}{27}, \dfrac{16}{36}, \dfrac{20}{45}$

3/ Find the missing numerals!

(a) $\dfrac{3}{4} = \dfrac{\boxed{12}}{16}$ (f) $\dfrac{4}{9} = \dfrac{\boxed{32}}{72}$

b) $\dfrac{4}{5} = \dfrac{\boxed{24}}{30}$ (g) $\dfrac{36}{45} = \dfrac{\boxed{4}}{5}$

c) $\dfrac{2}{7} = \dfrac{\boxed{6}}{21}$ (h) $\dfrac{40}{56} = \dfrac{\boxed{5}}{7}$

d) $\dfrac{5}{8} = \dfrac{\boxed{25}}{40}$ (i) $\dfrac{42}{54} = \dfrac{\boxed{7}}{9}$

e) $\dfrac{7}{10} = \dfrac{\boxed{49}}{70}$

(4) <u>Find the missing Numerals:</u>

(a) $\dfrac{2}{5} = \dfrac{6}{\boxed{15}}$

b) $\dfrac{3}{4} = \dfrac{18}{\boxed{24}}$

f) $\dfrac{6}{7} = \dfrac{36}{\boxed{42}}$

g) $\dfrac{28}{42} = \dfrac{4}{\boxed{6}}$

5) Find the equivalent fraction of $\frac{5}{9}$ with

ⓐ Numerator = 30

Ans: $\frac{5 \times 6}{9 \times 6} = \frac{30 \text{ Numeralors}}{54 \text{ Denominator}}$

ⓑ Denominator = 72

Ans: $\frac{5 \times 8}{9 \times 8} = \frac{40 - \text{Numerator}}{72 - \text{Denominator}}$

6/ Find an equivalent fraction of

$\dfrac{48}{72}$ with,

Ⓐ Numerator = 2

Ans, We know that

$$\therefore \quad \dfrac{48}{72} = \dfrac{48 \div 24}{72 \div 24} = \dfrac{2}{3}$$

$\dfrac{2 - \text{Numerator}}{3 - \text{Denominator}}$