



**CLASS :5**

**Subject: Mathematics**

**Date:18/05/2020**

**Topic: Mental Maths**

**Time Limit:-30 Minutes**

***Worksheet No.:4***

*[Copy the questions and solve them on a sheet of paper date wise. Keep the worksheets ready in a file to be submitted on the opening day.]*

Fill in the blanks

1. The H.C.F. of 42 and 70 is-----
2. The L.C.M of 25 and 35 is-----
3. Put < or > in each of the following  
i)-6---6 (ii)3----2 (iii)-30-----10
- 4.Largest prime number less than 50 is -----
- 5.Convert  $19 \frac{3}{11}$  into an improper fraction-----
- 6.Write 3 prime numbers after 61-----,-----,-----
7. $3 \times 4 \times 4 =$  -----
- 8.How many centimetres are there in  $6 \frac{3}{4}$  metres?-----
- 9.What should be added to Rs. 40.09 to make it Rs.51? Rs.-----
10. Convert 6h 25 min into -----minutes.
11. How much will 6 match boxes cost if one match box costs Rs.6?-----
12. Find the H.C.F of 36 and 96----
- 13.The two prime numbers between 20 and 30 are -----and -----
14. 1h 45 min=- ----min
- 15.Write down the smallest 4- digit number.
16. Which of these are prime numbers? 61, 49, 51, 97-----
- 17.What is  $\frac{9}{100}$  Of a rupee?

18. Pick the prime numbers from 19, 51, 81, 47

19. Fill in the empty space so that the quotient is a whole number  $65 \div 7 = 3$

20. Prime factors of 161 = -----

**Follow the hints given below to help you solve the numerical.**

**1.** Example, H.C.F of 32 and 60 is as follows ;  $32 = (2) \times (2) \times 2 \times 2 \times 2$  ;  $60 = (2) \times (2) \times 3 \times 5$ ; Now, common factors are 2, 2 therefore H.C.F =  $2 \times 2 = 4$

**2.** Example, L.C.M of 15 and 25 is as follows ;  $15 = 3 \times 5$  ;  $25 = 5 \times 5$  Therefore, L.C.M =  $3 \times 5 \times 5 = 75$  (here, maximum number of times factor 3 appeared is once and maximum number of times factor 5 appeared is two times)

**3.** Example,  $-5 < 5$ ,  $1 > -2$  (negative nos. are less than positive nos.)

**4.** This can be done by you.

**5.** Example,  $4 \frac{3}{12} = (4 \times 12 + 3) \div 12 = (48 + 3) \div 12 = 51/12$

**6.** This can be done by you

**7.** This also can be done by you

**8.** Example, 1 metre = 100 centimetres, therefore,  $2 \frac{1}{4} \text{m} = \frac{9}{4} \times 100 = 9 \times 25 = 225 \text{cm}$

**9.** Example, what should be added to 30.40 to make it 41.04 (here,  $41.04 - 30.40 = 10.64$  so, the number 10.64 should be added to 30.40 to make it 41.04)

**10.** Example, Convert 4h 30 min into mins (1h = 60 mins, therefore,  $4\text{h} = 4 \times 60 = 240 \text{mins} + 30 \text{mins} = 270 \text{mins}$ .)

**11.** Example, How much will 8 pencils cost if 1 pencil costs Rs. 10, Ans.  $8 \times 10 = \text{Rs. } 80$

**12.** This example has been shown for **Q1**

**13.** This can be done by you.

**14.** This is same as **Q10**

**15.** Example, smallest 6 digit number is 1,00,000

**16.** This can be done by you.

**17.** Example, what is  $\frac{3}{100}$  of a rupee? 1 rupee = 100 paise, therefore,  $\frac{3}{100} \times 100 = 3 \text{paise}$

**18.** This can be done by you.

**19.** Example,  $47 \div 3 = 15 \text{ R } 2$  ( add up the digits,  $4 + 7 + 2 = 13$ , therefore to make it divisible by 3 we need to add 1 in the blank space, so that,  $4 + 7 + 1 = 12$  and  $12 \div 3 = 4$ )

**20.** Example prime factors of  $133 = 19 \cdot 7$