Session 2020-21

Class-I

Subject: ART

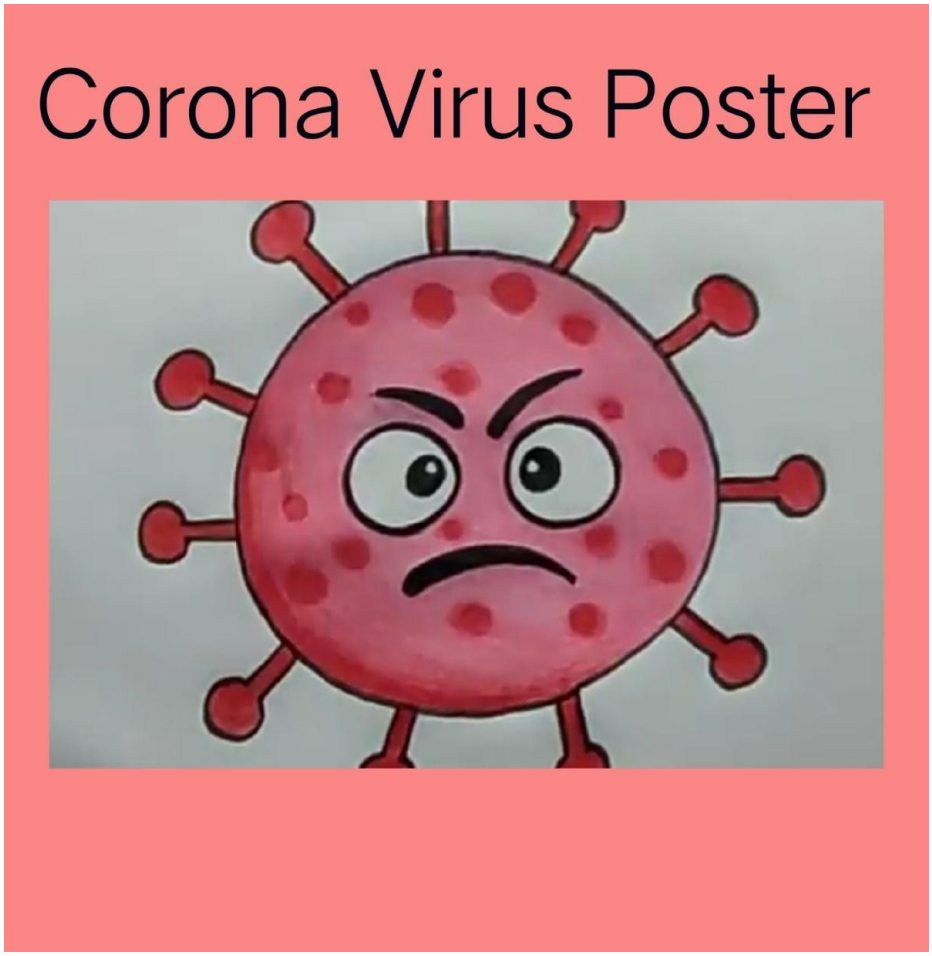
Study Material

Dear Parents/Students,

Kindly follow these Instructions:-

1.) Draw and colour the poster in your drawing copy.

2.) Children can use any colours that are available at the home.



Jagat Taran Golden Jubilee School

Session 2020 -2021

Class I

Subject : Computer Science **Assignment : 3**

Work to be done in notebook:

a) **Fill the missing letters:**

i. CO_PU_ER

ii. M_CHI_E

iii. W_SHING MA_HINE

iv. MI_ER

v. RE_FRIGER_TOR

vi. A_ROP_LANE

vii. C_R

viii. RICKSHAW

ix. SW_ING MA_HINE

x. B_AT

b) **Draw and colour the picture of any two machines. {For example- Fan, Juicer, Computer or Calculator etc.}**

Note:-

Lesson 3- Do all exercises in book only.

Activity: Paste the pictures of six places where computer are used.{ like bank, hospital, office etc.}

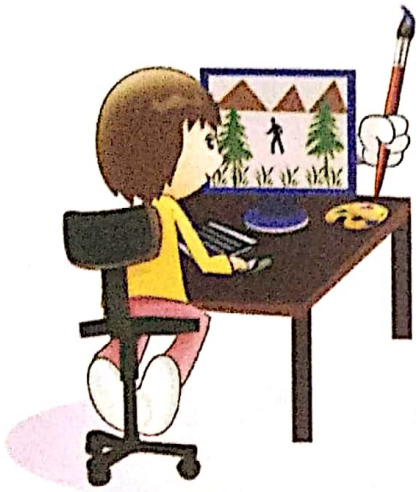
Online link :- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FypkPUscUX8

3 USES OF A COMPUTER

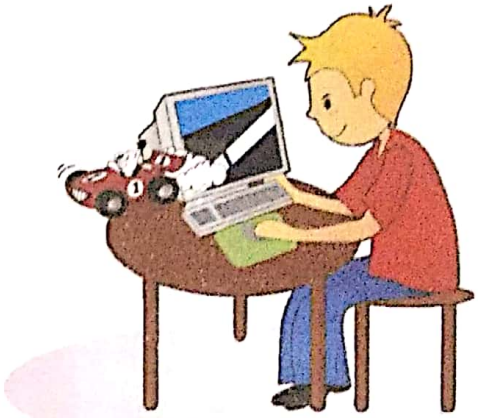
LEARNING IN THIS CHAPTER

- What can we do on a computer?
- Different places where computers are used

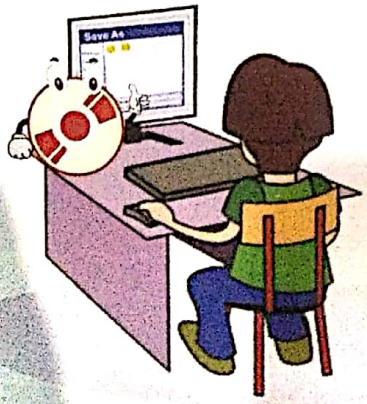
A computer is a wonderful and useful machine.
It helps to do many things.



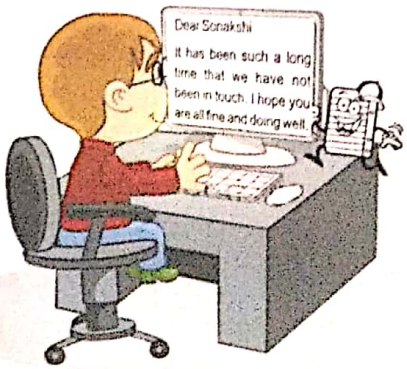
To draw and colour pictures



To play games, like shooting, car racing, etc.



To store information



To type letters

To book tickets online

To solve sums very fast

o watch movies and cartoons, like Spiderman, Tom and Jerry

To study different subjects

To listen to music

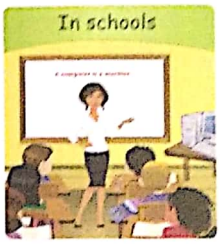
To send and receive messages quickly anywhere in the world

Let us see the places where computers are used.

To study and play games

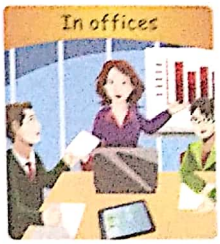
To make bills

For booking tickets



For teaching and learning

To record details of guests



To do office work

To deposit and withdraw money

To make bills of food items

For booking tickets and getting flight details

BRAIN DEVELOPER

SECTION - A

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. A computer is a wonderful .....
2. You can ..... information in a computer.
3. You can ..... pictures on a computer.
4. You can listen to ..... on a computer.

Hints
- Store
- Draw
- Music
- Machine

B. Write T (True) or F (False).

1. A computer cannot solve sums. ☐
2. You cannot play games on a computer. ☐
3. You can watch movies on a computer. ☐
4. You can type letters on a computer. ☐

SECTION - B

A. Tick the right answer.

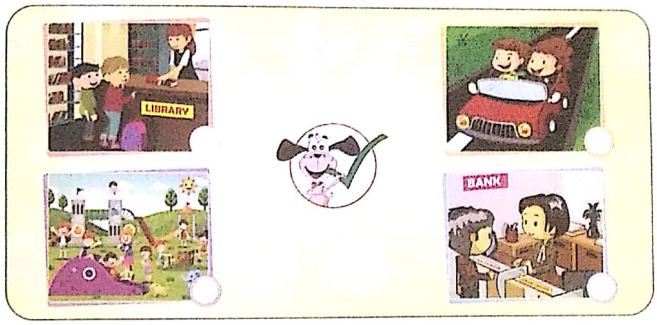
1. A computer is used to send and receive ..... .
   a. Games ☐ b. Messages ☐ c. Sums ☐
2. A computer is used to make ..... in shops and malls.
   a. Music ☐ b. Letters ☐ c. Bills ☐

B. Answer in one word.

1. Name a place where computers are used. ☐
2. What can you do on a computer? ☐
3. Name a cartoon movie that you have seen on a computer. ☐
4. Name a game that you have played on a computer. ☐

MY ACTIVITY 5

A. Look at these pictures. Tick (✓) the activities in which computers are used and cross (X) in which computers are not used.



B. Match the uses of computers with correct pictures.

Teaching and learning

Making bills

Withdrawing money

Booking tickets

My Name ..... Date ..... Teacher's Signature .....

MY ACTIVITY

Find and circle the names of places where computers are used. Use the given hints to fill in the blanks.

- OFFICE
- AIRPORT
- SHOPS
- HOME
- SCHOOL
- BANK

H	O	M	E	T	Y	S
M	F	B	A	N	K	H
V	F	E	N	A	W	O
Z	I	O	P	T	C	P
S	C	H	O	O	L	S
I	E	L	R	H	B	X
A	I	R	P	O	R	T

1. My father has a computer in his _____.
2. I use computer in my _____ computer lab.
3. Computers are used in _____ for making bills.
4. Computers are used for booking tickets at the _____
5. My parents go to the _____ to deposit money.
6. I play games on a computer at _____

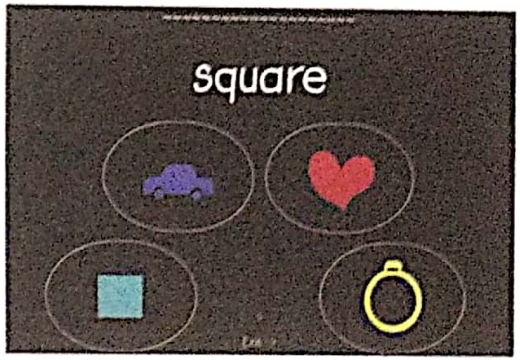
My Name _____ Date _____ Teacher's Signature _____

FUN TIME

A. Take the help of your teacher to open the Sebran's ABC gaming software.

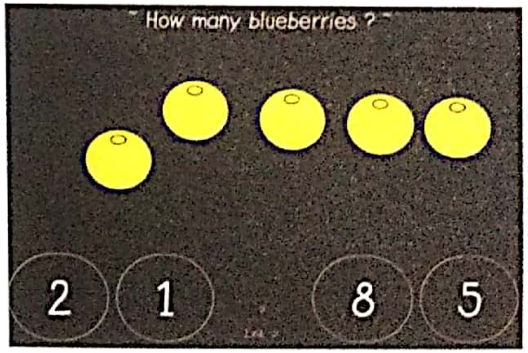
- Select the activity – Pick a Picture.
- Now, let us play.

  Pick the right picture from the given options to match the word given above them.
- Click on Exit to come back to the main menu.



B. Open Sebran's ABC gaming software.

- Select the activity– How Many?



Count the number of items displayed on the screen and click on the right option from the given clues.

LAB ACTIVITY

For Teachers

- Show the students how to draw pictures on a computer.
- Play some music on the computer for the students.
- Play a CD of rhymes or any other CD with animations for the students.

For Students

- Open WordPad with the help of your teacher:

  Click on Start > scroll down to Windows Accessories > WordPad.
- Type your name. For example: aaryan.
- Press Caps Lock and type the name again. For example: AARYAN
- Now, type the your name as shown here: Aaryan

  (Press the Caps Lock key once and type A. Press the Caps Lock key again and type the rest of the letters.)

- Type your full name. For example: AaryanNanda
- Press the longest key (Spacebar) to give space between the words - Aaryan and Nanda.
- Now, type your full name in a sentence.

  For example: My name is Aaryan Nanda.

Windows 10 Anniversary Edition

The 'All apps' option has been omitted in the Windows 10 Anniversary Edition.

Session 2020-21

Class-I

Subject: ENGLISH

Book: The English Channel by Indiannica Learning Pvt. Ltd.

(**Study Material**)

Assignment:3

Dear Parents/Students,

Kindly follow these Instructions: -

1. Type https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.indiannica
2. Download the ILP app.
3. Select the following chapters

a)-Chp. 1- Picnic with Pixi

b)- Chp. 2- At the Farm

4. Watch the animated videos carefully.
5. Now, complete the given assignment (for each chapter) in your English notebook. Chp. 1 Picnic with Pixi

Hard Words (Write in your English notebook)

1. Sunny
2. Family
3. Park

4. Enjoy

5. Naughty

6. Bubble

7. Burst

8. Clean

Question/Answer (Do in your fair copy)

Q1. Where did the Modi family go?

A1. The Modi family went to the park.

Q2. What is the name of their pet dog?

A2. Pick, is their pet dog.

Q3. What did they eat?

A3. They are cake and sandwiches. Chp.

2 At the Farm

Hard Words (Write in your English notebook)

1. Farm

2. Chicks

3. Pretty

4. Calf

5. Bath

6. Grass

7. Sheepfold

8. Brown

Question/Answer (Do in the fair copy)

Q1. Where does Zubin live?

A1. Zubin lives in a city.

Q2. Who is Daisy?

A2. Daisy is the big brown cow.

Q3. Where is Blackie?

A3. Blackie is in his kennel.

J T GOLDEN JUBILEE SCHOOL

Session - (2020 - 2021)

Class - 1 MATHS-(Book- MATHS WIZ)

Study Material :

Follow the instructions given below -

1)Visit and download study material from JTGJS school website (https://jtgjschool.in)

2) Download the PDF of class 1.

3) Open the Chapter 5 -More on addition and Subtraction Page nos- 69 to 87.Do exercises from 5A to 5H & Chapter 6 - Multiplication Page nos -89 to 107.Do the exercises from 6A to 6 G
4)Number names and numerals from 100 to 200

5) Before ,After and Between (1 to 200)

6) Put the correct sign <, >, = (1 to 200)

<Note>...

1) Do the given exercises in your old notebook / Any other notebook available at home.

2)Before solving the exercises kindly watch the videos thoroughly and go through the matter given in the PDF

For class 1 Maths

Chapter 5 and chapter 6

Video tutorials of the lessons .

To access the videos click the given link

*1) https://youtu.be/klRqKm5nX_*

2) https://youtu.be/qGjFCnxtRGw

3) https://youtu.be/fZFwHpiAVE0

More on Addition and Subtraction

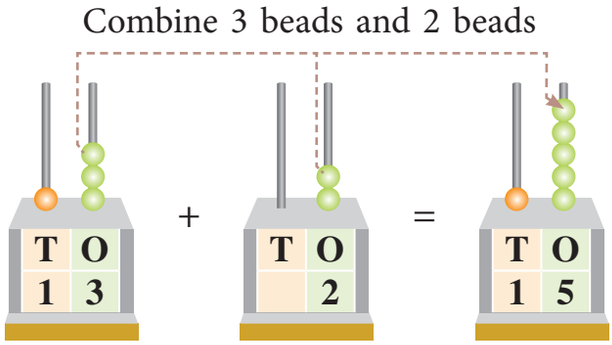
ADDING TENS AND ONES

So far we have learnt how to add numbers and find sums up to 20 by actual counting. Now, we will learn how we can add bigger 2-digit numbers and 1-digit numbers without actual counting.

Let us add 13 and 2.

$$\begin{array}{r} 1\ 3 \\ +\ \ 2 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \textbf{T} & \textbf{O} \\ \hline 1 & 3 \\ + & 2 \\ \hline 1 & 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

In the abacus we add as:



Let us now add 24 and 5.

We have:

24 + 5

= 20 + 4 + 5

= 20 + 9

= 29

Short Method

T	O
2	4
+	5
2	9

Step 1: Arrange the numbers one below the other as shown on the right.

Step 2: **Add the ones.**

4 ones + 5 ones = 9 ones

Write 9 in the ones column below the line.

Step 3: There are 2 tens in the tens column. So, write 2 in the tens column below the line.

The answer is 29.

EXERCISE 5A

Add the following. One has been done for you.

1.

T	O
3	3
+	6
3	9

2.

T	O
4	4
+	4

3.

T	O
6	4
+	2

4.

T	O
5	0
+	7

5.

T	O
8	2
+	0

6.

T	O
5	6
+	2

7.

T	O
	2
+ 1	7

8.

T	O
	5
+ 8	2

9.

T	O
3	1
+	5

10.

T	O
6	1
+	7

11.

T	O
8	5
+	0

12.

T	O
	4
+ 8	4

13.

T	O
4	2
+	6

14.

T	O
8	3
+	5

15.

T	O
7	5
+	3

16.

T	O
	5
+ 6	2

17.

T	O
1	9
+	0

18.

T	O
4	3
+	6

19.

T	O
6	5
+	4

20.

T	O
3	7
+	1

Teacher's Tip

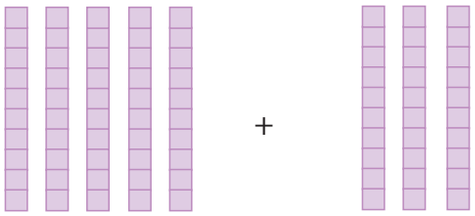
Tell the children that we can add a 2-digit number and a 1-digit number by counting forward. For example, to add 4 and 45, think of 45. Then count 4 numbers forward as (46), (47), (48), (49). Stop at 49, which is the required sum. Give practice questions based on the method.

ADDING TENS

2 tens	+	3 tens	=	5 tens
20	+	30	=	50

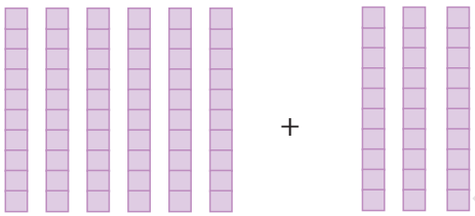
20
+ 30
50

Similarly,



5 tens	+	3 tens	=	8 tens
50	+	30	=	80

50
+ 30
80



6 tens	+	3 tens	=	9 tens
60	+	30	=	90

60
+ 30
90

Class Work

Find the sum.

1. 1 ten + 2 tens = ☐ tens

10 + 20 = ☐

2. 6 tens + 2 tens = ☐ tens

60 + 20 = ☐

3. 5 tens + 4 tens = ☐ tens

50 + 40 = ☐

4. 4 tens + 4 tens = ☐ tens

40 + 40 = ☐

EXERCISE 5B

1. Add the tens.

(a)	1 ten	+	1 ten	=		tens	10 + 10	=	
(b)	2 tens	+	4 tens	=		tens	20 + 40	=	
(c)	1 ten	+	5 tens	=		tens	10 + 50	=	
(d)	7 tens	+	2 tens	=		tens	70 + 20	=	
(e)	4 tens	+	3 tens	=		tens	40 + 30	=	
(f)	3 tens	+	5 tens	=		tens	30 + 50	=	
(g)	1 ten	+	6 tens	=		tens	10 + 60	=	
(h)	5 tens	+	5 tens	=		tens	50 + 50	=	
(i)	3 tens	+	1 ten	=		tens	30 + 10	=	

2. Solve:

(a)

T	O
3	0
+ 6	0

(b)

T	O
1	0
+ 7	0

(c)

T	O
3	0
+ 3	0

(d)

T	O
7	0
+ 2	0

(e)

T	O
5	0
+ 2	0

(f)

T	O
8	0
+ 1	0

(g)

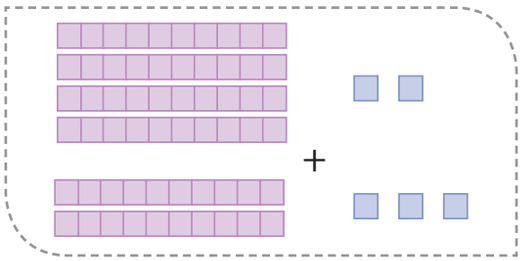
T	O
2	0
+ 3	0

(h)

T	O
6	0
+ 1	0

ADDING 2-DIGIT NUMBERS (Without Carrying)

Let us add 42 and 23.



	4 2
+	2 3

Think
4 0 + 2
+ 2 0 + 3
6 0 + 5

Write
4 2
+ 2 3
6 5

Short Method

Step 1: Arrange the numbers in the columns of tens and ones.

Step 2: **Add the ones.**

2 ones + 3 ones = 5 ones

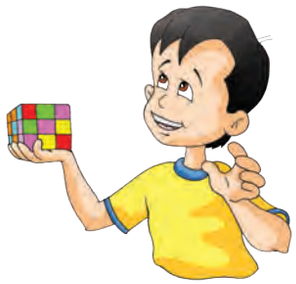
Write 5 under the ones column.

Step 3: **Add the tens.**

4 tens + 2 tens = 6 tens

Write 6 under the tens column. The answer is 65.

T	O
4	2
+ 2	3
6	5



EXERCISE 5C

Add:

1.

T	O
3	5
+ 4	4
7	9

2.

T	O
8	1
+ 1	6

3.

T	O
6	7
+ 2	2

4.

T	O
5	4
+ 4	5

5.

T	O
1	5
+ 4	2

6.

T	O
7	7
+ 2	0

7.

T	O
1	5
+ 7	3

8.

T	O
3	3
+ 2	4

9.

T	O
4	5
+ 2	4

10.

T	O
7	9
+ 2	0

11.

T	O
7	3
+ 1	3

12.

T	O
1	4
+ 8	2

13.

T	O
1	0
+ 6	3

14.

T	O
5	9
+ 3	0

15.

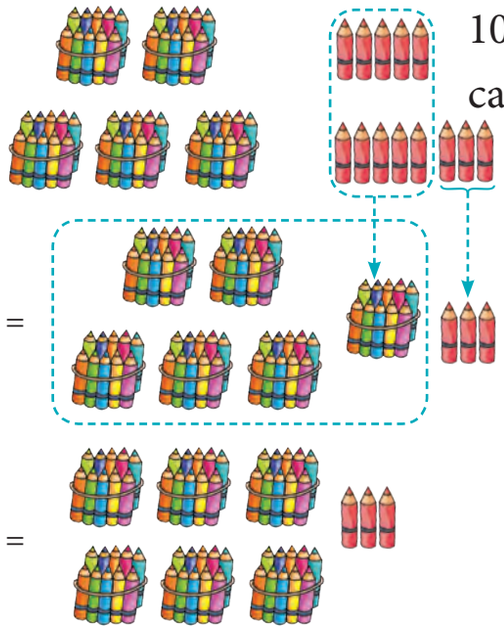
T	O
2	1
+ 5	5

ADDING 2-DIGIT NUMBERS (With Carrying)

We can add the numbers using the following three methods.

A. Add 25 and 38.

1. Pictorial Method



10 ones are regrouped as 1 ten and carried over to the tens column.

2. Expanded form Method

$25 = 2 \text{ tens} + 5 \text{ ones}$

$+\,38 = +\,3 \text{ tens} + 8 \text{ ones}$

$= 5 \text{ tens} + 13 \text{ ones}$

$= 5 \text{ tens} + 1 \text{ ten} + 3 \text{ ones}$

$= 6 \text{ tens} + 3 \text{ ones}$

$= 63$

3. Short Method

T	O
(1)	
2	5
+ 3	8
6	3

Carry 1 ten to tens' column as 1.

13 = 10 + 3

Adding ones

Adding tens

The answer is 63.

B. Add 58 and 36.

T	O
5	8
+ 3	6

Adding ones → 14 = 10 + 4

T	O
(1)	
5	8
+ 3	6
9	4

Carry

Adding tens

In practice, we follow the short method for adding the numbers.

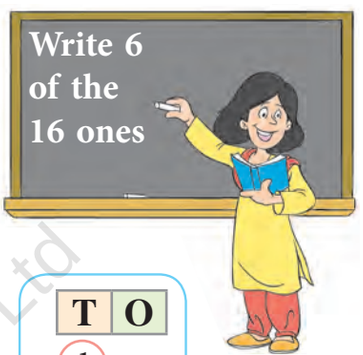
Explanation

Step 1: **Add the ones.** 8 and 6 make 14. Write 4 under 6 in the ones column and carry 1 of 14 to the tens column.

Step 2: **Add the tens.** 1 (carried over) + 5 + 3 = 9. Write 9 under 3 in the tens column. The answer is 94.

C. Add 59 and 27.

T	O
5	9
+ 2	7
	16



Step 1: **Add the ones.**

9 ones + 7 ones = 16 ones

Step 2: **Regroup 16 ones.**

16 ones = 1 ten and 6 ones

Write 6 ones under the ones column and carry 1 ten of 16 above the tens column.

Carry

T	O
(1)	
5	9
+ 2	7
	6

1 6

Step 3: **Add the tens.**

1 ten (carried over) + 5 tens + 2 tens = 8 tens

Write 8 in the tens column.

The answer is 86.

T	O
(1)	
5	9
+ 2	7
8	6

Class Work

Add the following.

1.

T	O
(1)	
3	8
+ 1	3
5	1

1 1

2.

T	O
3	8
+ 3	4

3.

T	O
5	6
+ 2	6

4.

T	O
6	5
+ 1	8

5.

T	O
3	5
+ 1	6

6.

T	O
3	7
+ 2	7

7.

T	O
4	5
+ 2	7

8.

T	O
7	6
+ 1	8

EXERCISE 5D

Add the following. One has been done for you.

1.

T	O
1	
6	7
+ 2	4
9	1

2.

T	O
3	8
+ 1	6

3.

T	O
4	8
+ 3	9

4.

T	O
1	9
+ 1	9

5.

T	O
4	8
+ 4	2

6.

T	O
7	1
+ 1	9

7.

T	O
4	3
+ 3	7

8.

T	O
1	7
+ 5	6

9.

T	O
2	9
+ 5	4

10.

T	O
2	2
+ 5	8

11.

T	O
2	4
+ 6	9

12.

T	O
4	7
+ 3	5

13.

T	O
5	9
+ 3	1

14.

T	O
7	8
+ 1	6

15.

T	O
1	1
+ 1	9

16.

T	O
5	7
+ 3	5

17.

T	O
3	7
+ 3	6

18.

T	O
6	8
+ 1	8

19.

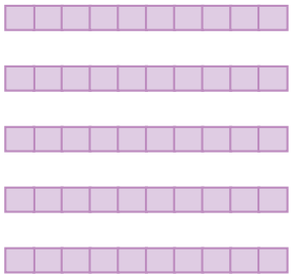
T	O
4	4
+ 2	6

20.

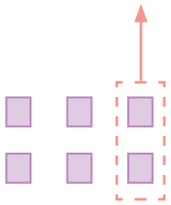
T	O
4	7
+ 1	6

SUBTRACTING ONES FROM 2-DIGIT NUMBERS

Let us subtract 2 from 56.



Take away 2 ones from 6 ones. 4 ones are left.



$$\begin{array}{rcr} 56 & = & 50 + 6 \\ -\ 2 & = & -\ 2 \\ \hline & & 50 + 4 = 54 \end{array}$$

Short Method

Step 1: Arrange the numbers one below the other as shown.

Step 2: **Subtract the ones.**

6 ones – 2 ones = 4 ones

Write 4 in the ones column below the line.

T	O
5	6
–	2
5	4

Step 3: There are 5 tens in the tens column.
So, write 5 in the tens column below the line.

The answer is 54.

EXERCISE 5E

1. Subtract the following. One has been done for you.

(a)

T	O
5	8
–	3
5	5

(b)

T	O
1	6
–	2

(c)

T	O
8	9
–	6

(d)

T	O
3	7
–	4

(e)

T	O
2	6
–	3

(f)

T	O
6	8
–	2

(g)

T	O
4	7
–	5

(h)

T	O
6	9
–	7

2. Solve the following.

(a)

T	O
6	2
–	1

(b)

T	O
1	8
–	4

(c)

T	O
2	5
–	3

(d)

T	O
3	7
–	5

(e)

T	O
4	9
–	6

(f)

T	O
3	9
–	8

(g)

T	O
2	8
–	4

(h)

T	O
4	7
–	3

(i)

T	O
2	6
–	4

(j)

T	O
2	7
–	7

(k)

T	O
6	8
–	5

(l)

T	O
6	9
–	8

(m)

T	O
9	9
–	3

(n)

T	O
2	6
–	2

(o)

T	O
4	8
–	7

Quick Review

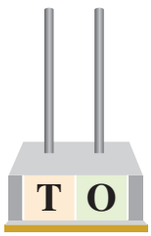
1. Fill in the missing numbers. 65 ☐ ☐

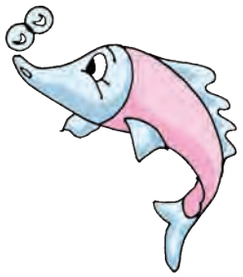
2. Tick (✓) the smaller number. 85 76

3. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

4 tens 6 ones is (a) 64 (b) 46

4. Draw the number 1 more than 75 on the abacus.

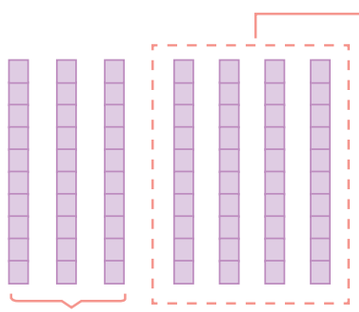




Teacher's Tip

Tell the children that we can subtract a 1-digit number from a 2-digit number by counting backwards.
For example, to subtract 5 from 50, think of 50. Then count 5 numbers backwards from 50 as (49), (48), (47), (46), (45).
The fifth number is 45, which is the required answer. Give practice questions based on this method.

SUBTRACTING TENS



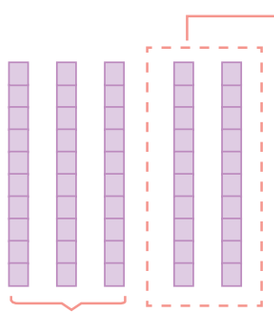
3 tens remain

Take away 4 tens from 7 tens.

7 tens – 4 tens = 3 tens

70 – 40 = 30

70
– 40
30



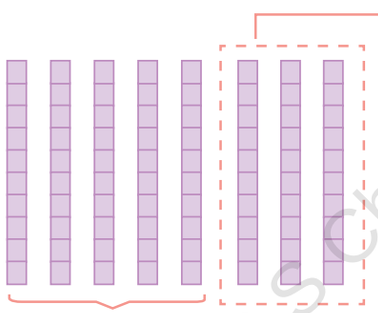
3 tens remain

Take away 2 tens from 5 tens.

5 tens – 2 tens = 3 tens

50 – 20 = 30

50
– 20
30



5 tens remain

Take away 3 tens from 8 tens.

8 tens – 3 tens = 5 tens

80 – 30 = 50

80
– 30
50

Class Work

Subtract:

1. 7 tens – 3 tens = ☐ tens

2. 9 tens – 4 tens = ☐ tens

3. 6 tens – 5 tens = ☐ ten

70 – 30 = ☐

90 – 40 = ☐

60 – 50 = ☐

EXERCISE 5F

Subtract:

1.

T	O
3	0
– 2	0

2.

T	O
2	0
– 1	0

3.

T	O
4	0
– 2	0

4.

T	O
5	0
– 3	0

5.

T	O
1	0
– 1	0

6.

T	O
8	0
– 5	0

7.

T	O
6	0
– 4	0

8.

T	O
8	0
– 7	0

9.

T	O
6	0
– 5	0

10.

T	O
6	0
– 2	0

11.

T	O
7	0
– 3	0

12.

T	O
8	0
– 3	0

13.

T	O
9	0
– 2	0

14.

T	O
9	0
– 8	0

15.

T	O
5	0
– 2	0

16.

T	O
4	0
– 3	0

17.

T	O
9	0
– 4	0

18.

T	O
4	0
– 2	0

19.

T	O
5	0
– 5	0

20.

T	O
7	0
– 1	0

21.

T	O
3	0
– 3	0

22.

T	O
4	0
– 1	0

23.

T	O
2	0
– 2	0

24.

T	O
7	0
– 6	0

25.

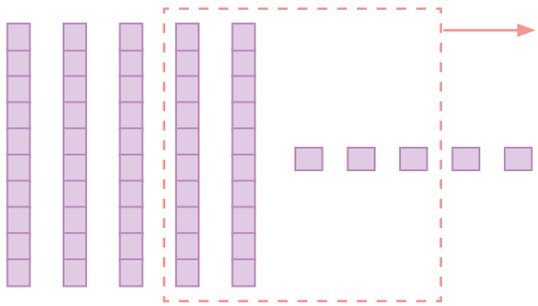
T	O
9	0
– 7	0

SUBTRACTING 2-DIGIT NUMBERS (Without Borrowing)

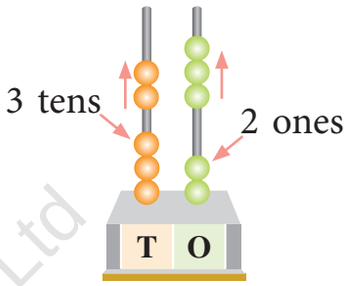
We can subtract the numbers using the following three methods.

Let us subtract 23 from 55.

Method 1. Pictorial Method



From 5 tens 5 ones, take away 2 tens 3 ones.
3 tens 2 ones remain.



Method 2. Expanded Form Method

55	=	5 tens	5 ones
– 23	=	– 2 tens	3 ones
		3 tens	2 ones = 32

Method 3. Short Method

Step 1: Arrange the numbers in columns of tens and ones.

Step 2: **Subtract the ones.**

5 ones – 3 ones = 2 ones

Write 2 under the ones column below the line.

Step 3: **Subtract the tens.**

5 tens – 2 tens = 3 tens

Write 3 under the tens column below the line.

The answer is 32.

T	O
5	5
– 2	3
3	2

Class Work

Subtract the following.

1.

T	O
7	9
– 4	6

2.

T	O
4	7
– 3	4

3.

T	O
7	8
– 3	7

4.

T	O
6	5
– 4	2

5.

T	O
8	8
– 2	8

EXERCISE 5G

Subtract:

1.

T	O
2	3
– 1	1

2.

T	O
5	7
– 3	4

3.

T	O
6	4
–	2

4.

T	O
5	9
– 1	7

5.

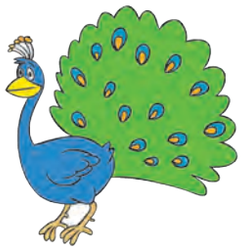
T	O
7	5
– 2	4

6.

T	O
4	9
– 2	8

7.

T	O
3	8
– 1	7



8.

T	O
6	5
– 3	2

9.

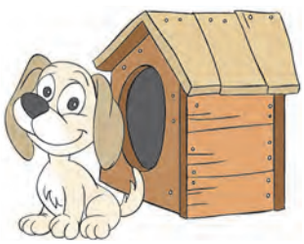
T	O
8	9
– 4	9

10.

T	O
8	4
– 7	1

11.

T	O
9	5
– 6	4



12.

T	O
3	6
– 2	0

13.

T	O
7	7
– 7	2

14.

T	O
6	7
– 4	6

15.

T	O
3	4
– 1	4

16.

T	O
7	8
– 2	4

17.

T	O
6	3
– 2	0

18.

T	O
8	8
– 7	5

19.

T	O
9	2
– 7	2

20.

T	O
7	6
– 5	4

21.

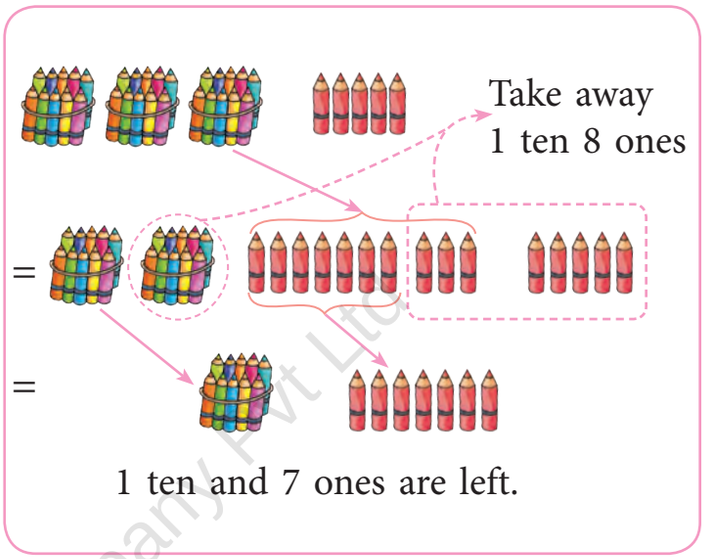
T	O
8	3
– 3	3

SUBTRACTING 2-DIGIT NUMBERS (With Borrowing)

Subtract 18 from 35.

Method 1. Pictorial Method

$$\begin{array}{r} 3\ 5 \\ -\ 1\ 8 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$



8 is more than 5.

So, 8 cannot be subtracted from 5.

We have: 35 = 3 tens 5 ones

Think of 3 tens 5 ones as 2 tens 15 ones and 18 is 1 ten 8 ones.

So, remove 1 ten 8 ones from 2 tens 15 ones.

You are left with 1 ten 7 ones, that is 17.

Method 2. Expanded Form Method

						T	O
35		3 tens 5 ones	Borrow 1 ten from 3 tens →	2 tens	15 ones	2	15
− 18	=	− 1 ten 8 ones	→	− 1 ten	8 ones	− 1	8
				1 ten	7 ones	1	7

The answer is 17.

Teacher's Tip

Suppose the ones column is you and the tens column is your neighbour. Now I want 8 pencils from you but you have only 5. Can you give me 8 pencils? No, so you go over to your neighbour (tens column). But your neighbour buys pencils only in bundles of 10, so he will never give you three or six pencils, but only a group of 10. So you borrow 1 group of ten from your neighbour and now you have 10 + 5 = 15 pencils and your neighbour is left with 2 groups of 10. Now, you give me 8 pencils from 15 pencils, the remainder is yours (ones column).

Note: The neighbour does not lend more than 1 group of 10 at a time.

Subtract 39 from 51.

Short Method

51		5 tens	1 one		4 tens	11 ones	
− 39	=	− 3 tens	9 ones	=	− 3 tens	9 ones	
					1 ten	2 ones	

T	O
4	11
~~5~~	~~1~~
− 3	9
1	2

EXERCISE 5H

1. Subtract the following. One has been done for you.

(a)

T	O
3	12
~~4~~	~~2~~
−	7
3	5

(b)

T	O
2	0
−	3

(c)

T	O
2	2
−	6

(d)

T	O
5	4
−	9

(e)

T	O
8	1
−	4

(f)

T	O
8	6
−	9

(g)

T	O
5	5
−	8

(h)

T	O
8	3
−	7

(i)

T	O
9	5
−	9

(j)

T	O
8	4
−	7

2. Solve the following.

(a)

T	O
9	6
− 4	8

(b)

T	O
9	0
− 2	6

(c)

T	O
7	3
− 2	6

(d)

T	O
5	7
− 1	9

(e)

T	O
7	1
− 1	9

(f)

T	O
6	0
− 1	2

(g)

T	O
8	1
− 1	8

(h)

T	O
8	8
− 5	9

(i)

T	O
7	4
− 4	5

(j)

T	O
4	3
− 2	6

3. Solve the following word problems.

Workspace

(a) There are 12 boys and 9 girls in Mrs Joshi's class. How many children are there in all?

21 children

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ +\ 9 \\ \hline 21 \end{array}$$

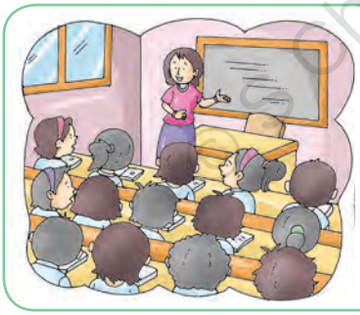
(b) There are 28 story books and 15 arithmetic books on a shelf. How many books are there in all?

____ books

(c) There were 34 children in the classroom. Eleven children went to the library. How many were left in the classroom?

23 children

$$\begin{array}{r} 34 \\ -\ 11 \\ \hline 23 \end{array}$$



(d) There are 22 girls and 17 boys in Mrs Brown's class. How many more girls than boys are there?

____ girls

(e) There were 47 children in Miss Sen's class, and 29 children in Miss Chopra's class. How many children were there altogether?

____ children

Workspace

(f) There are 25 boys and 17 girls taking lunch in the school lunch room. How many more boys were there than girls?

_____ boys

(g) The boys ate 56 slices of bread and the girls ate 42 slices of bread. How many slices were eaten in all?

_____ slices

(h) The boys drank 68 cups of milk and the girls drank 49 cups of milk. How many more cups of milk did the boys drink?

_____ cups

(i) There were 30 children of the first grade in the lunch room. 20 children of the second grade also came in. How many children in all were there in the lunch room?

_____ children

CHAPTER TEST

Tick (✓) the correct answer.

1. Which numbers can you add to get this sum?

97

(a) $\begin{array}{r} 6\ 0 \\ +\ 2\ 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$ (b) $\begin{array}{r} 1\ 8 \\ +\ 8\ 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$ (c) $\begin{array}{r} 5\ 4 \\ +\ 4\ 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$ (d) $\begin{array}{r} 4\ 7 \\ +\ 2\ 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$

2. Which numbers can you subtract to get this difference?

24

(a) $\begin{array}{r} 8\ 9 \\ -\ 4\ 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$ (b) $\begin{array}{r} 7\ 8 \\ -\ 3\ 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$ (c) $\begin{array}{r} 5\ 6 \\ -\ 3\ 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$ (d) $\begin{array}{r} 6\ 5 \\ -\ 3\ 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$

3. The difference of 84 and 25 is

(a) 55 ◯ (b) 59 ◯ (c) 50 ◯ (d) 65 ◯

4. Vijay has 35 stickers. He buys some more. Now he has 87 stickers. How many stickers does he buy?

(a) 30 ◯ (b) 42 ◯ (c) 52 ◯ (d) 62 ◯

5. Without adding, guess which problem has the greatest sum.

(a) 55 + 42 ◯ (b) 35 + 22 ◯ (c) 45 + 32 ◯ (d) 25 + 42 ◯

6. There are 59 children. 26 more children join them. How many children in all?

$\begin{array}{r} 5\ 9 \\ +\ 2\ 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$

Answer: ◯ children

7. Tell how did you find out your answer.

Divya has 51 stickers. Her dad gives her 25 new stickers. Then her mom gives her 12 more. How many stickers does she have now? If she uses 26 stickers then how many stickers are left?

First add	Then subtract

HOTS

There are many pairs of numbers that make 100.

For example, 62 + 38 = 100. Write 4 such pairs of numbers.

_____ + _____ = 100 _____ + _____ = 100

_____ + _____ = 100 _____ + _____ = 100

Worksheet

Solve these addition and subtraction problems.

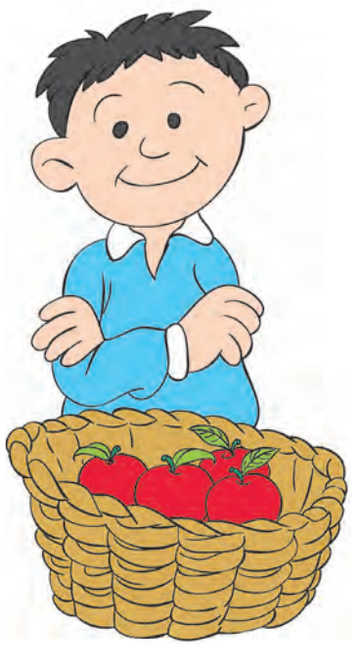
20 + 38 = ☐	16 + 22 = ☐	94 – 60 = ☐	89 – 40 = ☐
38 + 10 = ☐	20 + 20 = ☐	78 – 50 = ☐	52 – 30 = ☐
12 + 24 = ☐	20 + 30 = ☐	86 – 60 = ☐	41 – 10 = ☐
23 + 32 = ☐	11 + 10 = ☐	66 – 20 = ☐	83 – 60 = ☐
10 + 20 = ☐	11 + 30 = ☐	49 – 20 = ☐	61 – 10 = ☐
12 + 44 = ☐	23 + 31 = ☐	94 – 50 = ☐	72 – 20 = ☐
12 + 12 = ☐		83 – 30 = ☐	

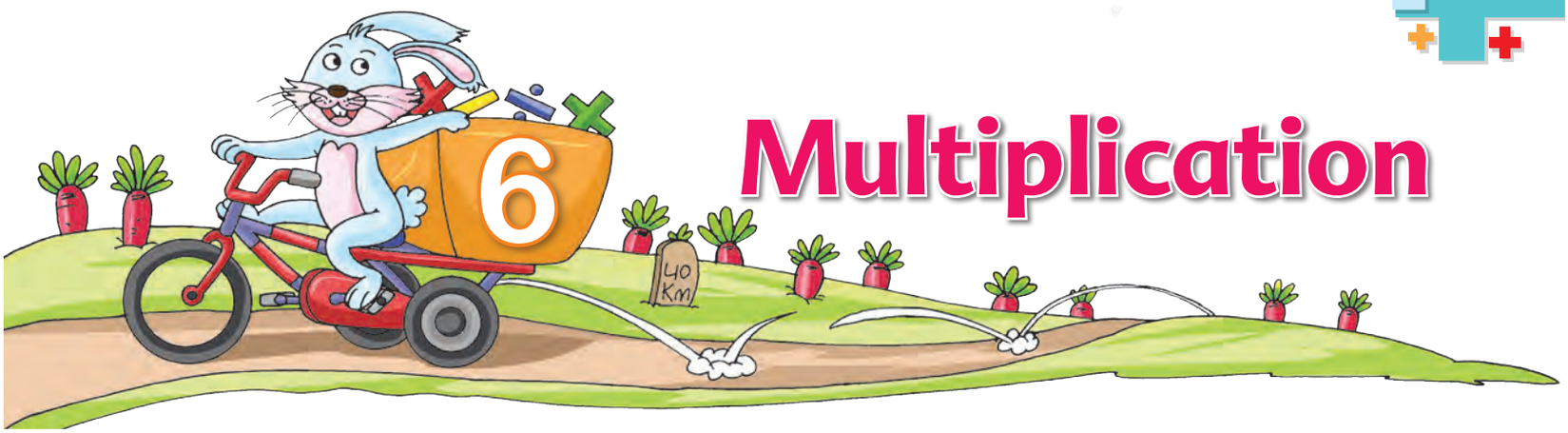
Now find each of your answers in the given 100-square grid and colour them.

What letters are spelt? ☐ ☐ ☐

Is a meaningful word formed? Yes/No

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100



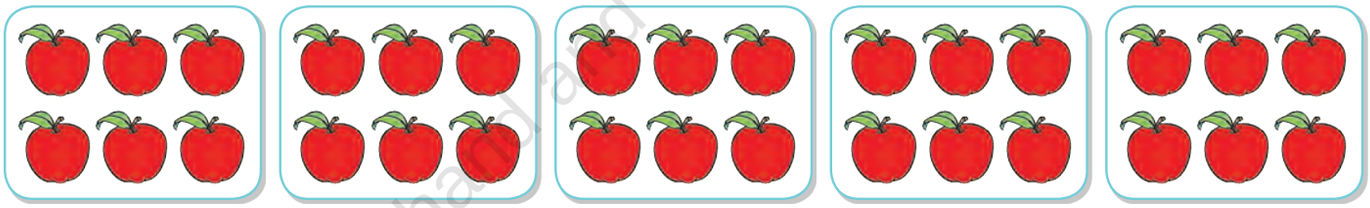


6 Multiplication

Vocabulary

- Repeated Addition

There are 4 sets of balls. Each set has 2 balls.
There are 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = 8 balls in all.
2 is repeatedly added 4 times.
In short, it can be written as $4 \times 2 = 8$ and read as
4 times 2 is 8 or 4 twos are 8 or 4 multiplied by 2 equals 8.



There are 5 sets of apples. Each set has 6 apples.
There are 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 = 30 apples in all.
6 is repeatedly added 5 times.
In short, it can be written as $5 \times 6 = 30$ and read as
5 times 6 is 30 or 5 sixes are 30 or 5 multiplied by 6 equals 30.

Teacher's Tip

Explain to the child that the shorter and faster way of adding the same number many times is called multiplication.
'×' is the symbol for multiplication just as we have '+' as the symbol for addition.
Thus, if you have to add 2, hundred times, then instead of writing 2 + 2 + 2 + ..., 100 times and then add we can simply say 100 twos = 100 × 2 = 200 read as 100 times 2 = 200.

REPEATED ADDITION AS MULTIPLICATION

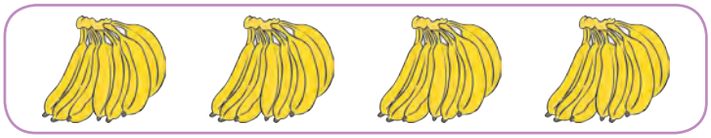
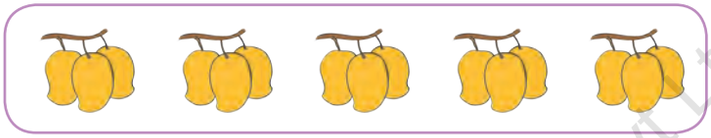
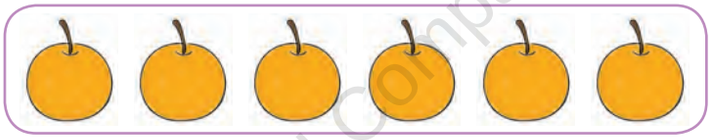
Repeated Addition			Multiplication	
2 + 2 + 2	2 added 3 times	is the same as	3 × 2	3 twos or 3 times 2
4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4	4 added 5 times	is the same as	5 × 4	5 fours or 5 times 4
7 + 7	7 added 2 times	is the same as	2 × 7	2 sevens or 2 times 7
6 + 6 + 6 + 6	6 added 4 times	is the same as	4 × 6	4 sixes or 4 times 6
9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9	9 added 6 times	is the same as	6 × 9	6 nines or 6 times 9

MULTIPLICATION AS REPEATED ADDITION

Multiplication		Repeated Addition
2×7	is the same as	$7 + 7$
4×10	is the same as	$10 + 10 + 10 + 10$
3×8	is the same as	$8 + 8 + 8$
7×6	is the same as	$6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6$
10×1	is the same as	$1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1$
1×5	is the same as	5

Class Work

Match the picture given in the middle column to its multiplication form and repeated addition form by drawing lines.

Multiplication form	Picture	Repeated addition form
5 × 3		5 + 5 + 5
3 × 5		1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1
6 × 1		7 + 7 + 7 + 7
4 × 7		3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3

EXERCISE 6A

1. Show each repeated addition as multiplication.

(a) 2 + 2 + 2 = ◯

3 × 2 = 6

(b) 4 + 4 = ◯

◯ × ◯ = ◯

(c) 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 = ◯

◯ × ◯ = ◯

(d) 7 + 7 + 7 + 7 + 7 = ◯

◯ × ◯ = ◯

(e) 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 = ◯

◯ × ◯ = ◯

(f) 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = ◯

◯ × ◯ = ◯

2. Change the following multiplication forms to the repeated addition forms.

(a) 3 × 6 = 6 + 6 + 6

(b) 2 × 4 = ◯ + ◯

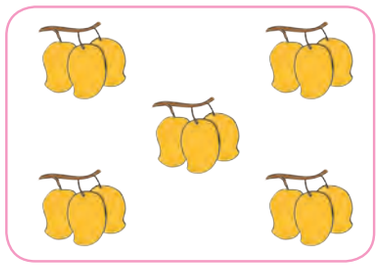
(c) 5 × 2 = ◯ + ◯ + ◯ + ◯ + ◯

(d) 4 × 5 = ◯ + ◯ + ◯ + ◯

(e) 3 × 10 = ◯ + ◯ + ◯

3. Fill in the blanks and boxes.

(a)



5 threes are _____

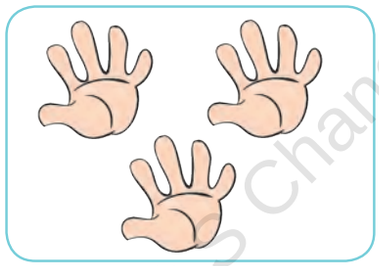
5 multiplied by 3 is _____

3 added 5 times = 5 × 3 = ☐

3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 = _____

5 times 3 is _____

(b)



5 added 3 times = 3 × 5 = ☐

5 + 5 + 5 = _____

3 fives are _____

3 multiplied by 5 is _____

3 times 5 is _____

(c)

_____ × _____ = ☐

_____ times _____ = ☐

(d)

_____ × _____ = ☐

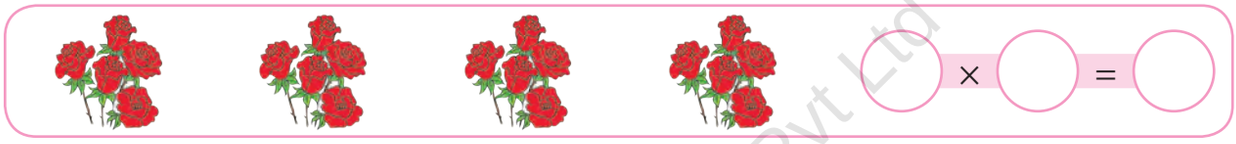
_____ times _____ = ☐

4. Write the multiplication fact for the following.

(a)  ◯ × 3 = ◯

(b)  5 × ◯ = ◯

(c)  ◯ × ◯ = ◯

(d)  ◯ × ◯ = ◯

(e)  ◯ × ◯ = ◯

Mental Maths

Subject Link→English

Show each repeated addition as multiplication by filling in the blanks. Then answer the riddle by writing the letter beside each question on the correct answer.

$3+3+3+3 = \square \times 3$ R

$1+1+1+1+1+1 = \square \times 1$ B

$8+8+8+8+8 = 5 \times \square$ Y

$10+10 = \square \times 10$ A

$9+9+9+9+9+9+9 = \square \times 9$ F

$7+7+7 = \square \times 7$ U

$2+2+2+2+2+2+2+2+2+2 = \square \times 2$ E

$5+5+5+5+5 = 5 \times \square$ R

Riddle:

Which month of the year has the least number of days?

$\frac{}{7}$ $\frac{}{10}$ $\frac{}{6}$ $\frac{}{4}$ $\frac{}{3}$ $\frac{}{2}$ $\frac{R}{5}$ $\frac{}{8}$

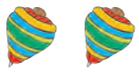
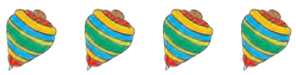
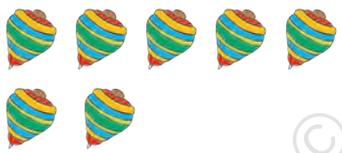
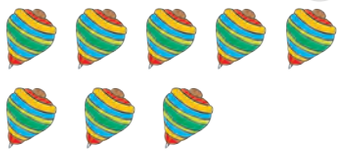
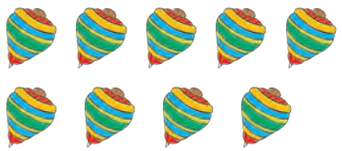
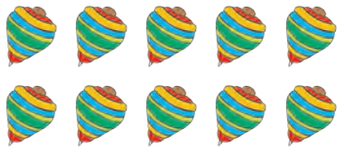
MULTIPLICATION TABLES

2 + 2 + 2 = 6. 2 added 3 times = 6. In short way, it is written as 3 × 2 = 6.
It is called a multiplication fact and read as

3 twos are 6 or **3 multiplied by 2 is 6** or **3 times 2 is 6.**

We can write the multiplication facts in the form of tables called **multiplication tables**. Here we will build the multiplication tables of numbers 1 to 5 and 10.

Multiplication Table of 1

	1	1 added 1 time	**1 × 1**
	1 + 1	1 added 2 times	**2 × 1**
	1 + 1 + 1	1 added 3 times	**3 × 1**
	1 + 1 + 1 + 1	1 added 4 times	**4 × 1**
	1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1	1 added 5 times	**5 × 1**
	1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1	1 added 6 times	**6 × 1**
	1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1	1 added 7 times	**7 × 1**
	1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1	1 added 8 times	**8 × 1**
	1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1	1 added 9 times	**9 × 1**
	1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1	1 added 10 times	**10 × 1**

Multiplying by 1

1 one is 1.	1 × 1 = 1
2 ones are 2.	2 × 1 = 2
3 ones are 3.	3 × 1 = 3
4 ones are 4.	4 × 1 = 4
5 ones are 5.	5 × 1 = 5
6 ones are 6.	6 × 1 = 6
7 ones are 7.	7 × 1 = 7
8 ones are 8.	8 × 1 = 8
9 ones are 9.	9 × 1 = 9
10 ones are 10.	10 × 1 = 10

1 time table

1 time 1 is 1.	1 × 1 = 1
1 time 2 is 2.	1 × 2 = 2
1 time 3 is 3.	1 × 3 = 3
1 time 4 is 4.	1 × 4 = 4
1 time 5 is 5.	1 × 5 = 5
1 time 6 is 6.	1 × 6 = 6
1 time 7 is 7.	1 × 7 = 7
1 time 8 is 8.	1 × 8 = 8
1 time 9 is 9.	1 × 9 = 9
1 time 10 is 10.	1 × 10 = 10

Class Work

Complete the multiplication facts.

1 × 5 = ☐	1 × 2 = ☐	4 × 1 = ☐
1 × 7 = ☐	9 × 1 = ☐	3 × 1 = ☐
8 × 1 = ☐	1 × 10 = ☐	6 × 1 = ☐

Multiplication Table of 2

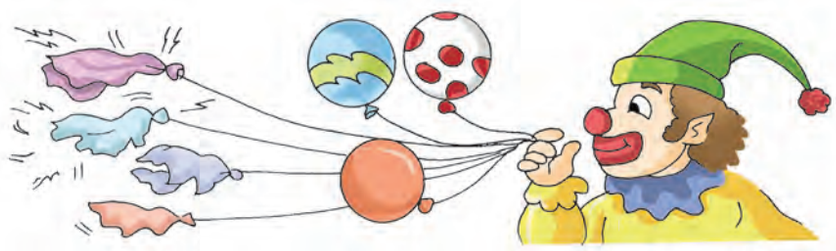
	2	2 added 1 time	**1 × 2**
	2 + 2	2 added 2 times	**2 × 2**
	2 + 2 + 2	2 added 3 times	**3 × 2**
	2 + 2 + 2 + 2	2 added 4 times	**4 × 2**
	2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2	2 added 5 times	**5 × 2**
	2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2	2 added 6 times	**6 × 2**
	2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2	2 added 7 times	**7 × 2**
	2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2	2 added 8 times	**8 × 2**
	2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2	2 added 9 times	**9 × 2**
	2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2	2 added 10 times	**10 × 2**

Multiplying by 2

1 two is 2.	1 × 2 = 2
2 twos are 4.	2 × 2 = 4
3 twos are 6.	3 × 2 = 6
4 twos are 8.	4 × 2 = 8
5 twos are 10.	5 × 2 = 10
6 twos are 12.	6 × 2 = 12
7 twos are 14.	7 × 2 = 14
8 twos are 16.	8 × 2 = 16
9 twos are 18.	9 × 2 = 18
10 twos are 20.	10 × 2 = 20

2 times table

2 times 1 is 2.	2 × 1 = 2
2 times 2 is 4.	2 × 2 = 4
2 times 3 is 6.	2 × 3 = 6
2 times 4 is 8.	2 × 4 = 8
2 times 5 is 10.	2 × 5 = 10
2 times 6 is 12.	2 × 6 = 12
2 times 7 is 14.	2 × 7 = 14
8 twos are 16.	2 × 8 = 16
9 twos are 18.	2 × 9 = 18
10 twos are 20.	2 × 10 = 20



Maths Lab Activity (Teacher to Assist)

Use objects that come in pairs as shoes, socks, hands, eyes, etc., to teach the concept of multiplication by 2 in concrete terms. Make four children come forward. How many shoes on the 4 children?

$$2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = 4 \times 2 = 8$$

Similarly, you can go on with different numbers and objects.

EXERCISE 6B

1.

₹ 4

₹ 4

Buy 1 lollipop for ₹ ☐.

Buy 2 lollipops for ₹ 4 + ₹ 4 = ₹ 8

2 fours = ☐

2 times 4 = ☐

2 × 4 = ☐ **Answer:** ₹ ☐

2.

₹ 5

₹ 5

Buy 1 apple for ₹ ☐.

Buy 2 apples for ₹ 5 + ₹ 5 = ₹ 10

2 fives = ☐

2 times 5 = ☐

2 × 5 = ☐ **Answer:** ₹ ☐

3.

₹ 10 each

Buy 1 for ☐ rupees.

Buy 2 for ☐ rupees.

2 × 10 = ☐ **Answer:** ₹ ☐

4.

₹ 8 each

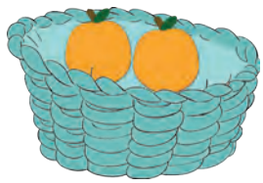
Buy 1 for ☐ rupees.

Buy 2 for ☐ rupees.

2 × 8 = ☐ **Answer:** ₹ ☐

5. A basket has 2 oranges. How many oranges are there in 6 baskets?

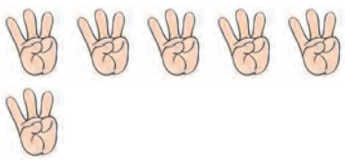
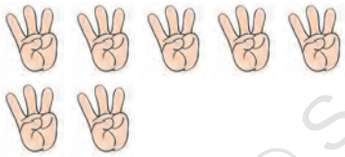
☐ × ☐ = ☐



6. How many umbrellas are there in 7 pairs of umbrellas?

☐ × ☐ = ☐

Multiplication Table of 3

	3	3 added 1 time	**1 × 3**
	3 + 3	3 added 2 times	**2 × 3**
	3 + 3 + 3	3 added 3 times	**3 × 3**
	3 + 3 + 3 + 3	3 added 4 times	**4 × 3**
	3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3	3 added 5 times	**5 × 3**
	3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3	3 added 6 times	**6 × 3**
	3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3	3 added 7 times	**7 × 3**
	3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3	3 added 8 times	**8 × 3**
	3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3	3 added 9 times	**9 × 3**
	3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3	3 added 10 times	**10 × 3**

Multiplying by 3

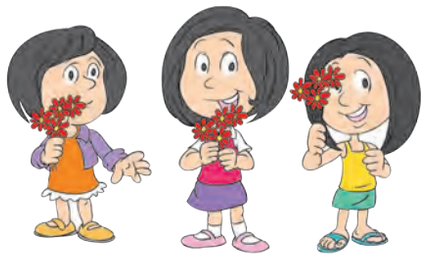
1 three is 3.	1 × 3 = 3
2 threes are 6.	2 × 3 = 6
3 threes are 9.	3 × 3 = 9
4 threes are 12.	4 × 3 = 12
5 threes are 15.	5 × 3 = 15
6 threes are 18.	6 × 3 = 18
7 threes are 21.	7 × 3 = 21
8 threes are 24.	8 × 3 = 24
9 threes are 27.	9 × 3 = 27
10 threes are 30.	10 × 3 = 30

3 times table

3 times 1 is 3.	3 × 1 = 3
3 times 2 is 6.	3 × 2 = 6
3 times 3 is 9.	3 × 3 = 9
3 times 4 is 12.	3 × 4 = 12
3 times 5 is 15.	3 × 5 = 15
3 times 6 is 18.	3 × 6 = 18
3 times 7 is 21.	3 × 7 = 21
3 times 8 is 24.	3 × 8 = 24
9 times 9 is 27.	3 × 9 = 27
3 times 10 is 30.	3 × 10 = 30

EXERCISE 6C

1. There are 3 girls. Each girl has a bunch of 4 flowers. How many flowers are there in all?



$4 + 4 + 4 = \square$

$3 \times 4 = 12$

There are 12 flowers in all.

2. There are 4 plates. Each plate has 3 cakes on it. How many cakes are there in all?

$4 \times \square = \square$

3. Fill in the empty boxes.

(a) $3 \times 5 = \square$ (b) $3 \times 7 = \square$ (c) 8 threes = $\square$

(d) $3 + 3 = \square$ (e) $3 + 3 + 3 = \square$ (f) 10 threes = $\square$

Multiplication Table of 4

	4	4 added 1 time	**1 × 4**
	4 + 4	4 added 2 times	**2 × 4**
	4 + 4 + 4	4 added 3 times	**3 × 4**
	4 + 4 + 4 + 4	4 added 4 times	**4 × 4**
	4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4	4 added 5 times	**5 × 4**
	4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4	4 added 6 times	**6 × 4**
	4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4	4 added 7 times	**7 × 4**
	4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4	4 added 8 times	**8 × 4**
	4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4	4 added 9 times	**9 × 4**
	4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4	4 added 10 times	**10 × 4**

Multiplying by 4

1 four is 4.	1 × 4 = 4
2 fours are 8.	2 × 4 = 8
3 fours are 12.	3 × 4 = 12
4 fours are 16.	4 × 4 = 16
5 fours are 20.	5 × 4 = 20
6 fours are 24.	6 × 4 = 24
7 fours are 28.	7 × 4 = 28
8 fours are 32.	8 × 4 = 32
9 fours are 36.	9 × 4 = 36
10 fours are 40.	10 × 4 = 40

4 times table

4 times 1 is 4.	4 × 1 = 4
4 times 2 is 8.	4 × 2 = 8
4 times 3 is 12.	4 × 3 = 12
4 times 4 is 16.	4 × 4 = 16
4 times 5 is 20.	4 × 5 = 20
4 times 6 is 24.	4 × 6 = 24
4 times 7 is 28.	4 × 7 = 28
4 times 8 is 32.	4 × 8 = 32
4 times 9 is 36.	4 × 9 = 36
4 times 10 is 40.	4 × 10 = 40

EXERCISE 6D

1. Fill in the empty boxes with the correct numbers.

(a) 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 = ☐ × ☐ = 20

(b) 9 fours are ☐.

(c) 3 fours are ☐.

(d) 4 times 3 is ☐.

(e) 4 times 10 is ☐.

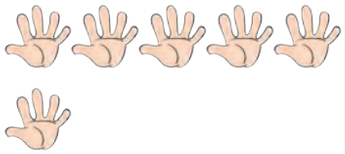
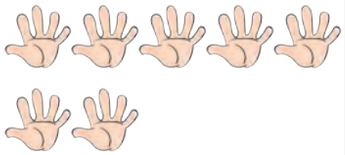
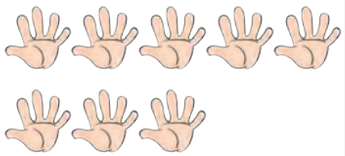
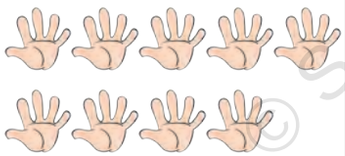
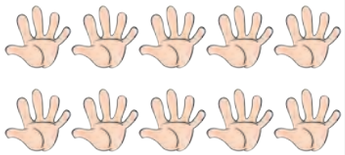
2. One branch has 4 leaves.

3 branches have ☐ × ☐ = ☐ leaves.

3. One car has 4 wheels.

5 cars have ☐ × ☐ = ☐ wheels.

Multiplication Table of 5

	5	5 added 1 time	**1 × 5**
	5 + 5	5 added 2 times	**2 × 5**
	5 + 5 + 5	5 added 3 times	**3 × 5**
	5 + 5 + 5 + 5	5 added 4 times	**4 × 5**
	5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5	5 added 5 times	**5 × 5**
	5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5	5 added 6 times	**6 × 5**
	5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5	5 added 7 times	**7 × 5**
	5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5	5 added 8 times	**8 × 5**
	5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5	5 added 9 times	**9 × 5**
	5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5	5 added 10 times	**10 × 5**

Maths Lab Activity (Teacher to Assist)

This concept can be clearly taught with hands. Each hand has 5 fingers. If you ask say 3 hands to be raised, then how many fingers? 5 + 5 + 5 = 3 × 5 = 15. So, make the children raise different number of hands and also make them write the addition form and multiplication form of the same.

Multiplying by 5

1 five is 5.	1 × 5 = 5
2 fives are 10.	2 × 5 = 10
3 fives are 15.	3 × 5 = 15
4 fives are 20.	4 × 5 = 20
5 fives are 25.	5 × 5 = 25
6 fives are 30.	6 × 5 = 30
7 fives are 35.	7 × 5 = 35
8 fives are 40.	8 × 5 = 40
9 fives are 45.	9 × 5 = 45
10 fives are 50.	10 × 5 = 50

5 times table

5 times 1 is 5.	5 × 1 = 5
5 times 2 is 10.	5 × 2 = 10
5 times 3 is 15.	5 × 3 = 15
5 times 4 is 20.	5 × 4 = 20
5 times 5 is 25.	5 × 5 = 25
5 times 6 is 30.	5 × 6 = 30
5 times 7 is 35.	5 × 7 = 35
5 times 8 is 40.	5 × 8 = 40
5 times 9 is 45.	5 × 9 = 45
5 times 10 is 50.	5 × 10 = 50

EXERCISE 6E

Fill in the blanks.

1. Reena has 6 dresses. Each dress has 5 buttons.
How many buttons altogether? _____ × _____ = _____

2. There are 4 dogs in a house. Each dog has 5 puppies.
How many puppies in all? _____ × _____ = _____

3. A garden has 8 rows of 5 flowers each.
How many flowers in all? _____ × _____ = _____

4. 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 = _____ × _____ = _____

Multiplication Table of 10

	10	10 added 1 time	**1 × 10 = 10**
	10 + 10	10 added 2 times	**2 × 10 = 20**
	10 + 10 + 10	10 added 3 times	**3 × 10 = 30**
	10 + 10 + 10 + 10	10 added 4 times	**4 × 10 = 40**
	10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10	10 added 5 times	**5 × 10 = 50**
	10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10	10 added 6 times	**6 × 10 = 60**
	10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10	10 added 7 times	**7 × 10 = 70**
	10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10	10 added 8 times	**8 × 10 = 80**
	10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10	10 added 9 times	**9 × 10 = 90**
	10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10	10 added 10 times	**10 × 10 = 100**

Multiplying by 10

1 ten is 10.	1 × 10 = 10
2 tens are 20.	2 × 10 = 20
3 tens are 30.	3 × 10 = 30
4 tens are 40.	4 × 10 = 40
5 tens are 50.	5 × 10 = 50
6 tens are 60.	6 × 10 = 60
7 tens are 70.	7 × 10 = 70
8 tens are 80.	8 × 10 = 80
9 tens are 90.	9 × 10 = 90
10 tens are 100.	10 × 10 = 100

10 times table

10 times 1 is 10.	10 × 1 = 10
10 times 2 is 20.	10 × 2 = 20
10 times 3 is 30.	10 × 3 = 30
10 times 4 is 40.	10 × 4 = 40
10 times 5 is 50.	10 × 5 = 50
10 times 6 is 60.	10 × 6 = 60
10 times 7 is 70.	10 × 7 = 70
10 times 8 is 80.	10 × 8 = 80
10 times 9 is 90.	10 × 9 = 90
10 times 10 is 100.	10 × 10 = 100

EXERCISE 6F

Write the multiplication fact for the given group of objects.

1.  ☐ × ☐ = ☐

2.  ☐ × ☐ = ☐

3.  ☐ × ☐ = ☐

MULTIPLICATION TABLE CHART

×	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30
4	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40
5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50

The above chart will help you to do the multiplication sums.

We have shown here $3 \times 5 = 15$ and $5 \times 9 = 45$.

EXERCISE 6G

Use the above chart to do the following multiplication sums.

1. $2 \times 5 =$ ☐	**2.** $3 \times 8 =$ ☐	**3.** $4 \times 9 =$ ☐
4. $5 \times 7 =$ ☐	**5.** $2 \times 9 =$ ☐	**6.** $5 \times 10 =$ ☐
7. $1 \times 8 =$ ☐	**8.** $4 \times 7 =$ ☐	**9.** $3 \times 4 =$ ☐
10. $5 \times 3 =$ ☐	**11.** $2 \times 7 =$ ☐	**12.** $3 \times 3 =$ ☐
13. $2 \times 3 =$ ☐	**14.** $4 \times 8 =$ ☐	**15.** $4 \times 3 =$ ☐
16. $5 \times 6 =$ ☐	**17.** $3 \times 9 =$ ☐	**18.** $5 \times 8 =$ ☐

CHAPTER TEST

1. Fill in the boxes to make the statements true.

(a) 7 + 7 + 7 = ☐ × ☐

(b) 8 × 4 = ☐ + ☐ + ☐ + ☐ + ☐ + ☐ + ☐ + ☐

2. Subtract 8 × 2 from 5 × 4. ☐ − ☐ = ☐

3. One ticket costs ₹ 8. How much will 10 tickets cost? ☐

4. There are 5 rows of seats in a theatre. Each row has 8 seats.

How many persons can watch the play in the theatre? ☐

5. 5 children can be seated on a bench.
How many children will sit on 6 benches?

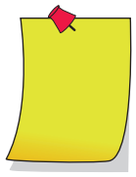
☐ × ☐ = ☐

6. How many buttons are needed for 6 shirts if each shirt is to have 4 buttons?

☐ × ☐ = ☐

7. One sheet of coloured paper costs ₹ 4.
How much will 9 sheets cost?

☐ × ☐ = ☐



8. There are 5 shelves in a bookcase. 10 books can be put in one shelf.

How many books can be put in the bookcase?

☐ × ☐ = ☐

J.T. GOLDEN JUBILEE SCHOOL

CLASS -1

SUBJECT- HINDI

BOOK - रिमझिम भाग (1)

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> रिमझिम 1

> यूनिट - 5 "पकौड़ी"

> यूनिट- 6 " छुक छुक गाड़ी "

For assignment .3

Do exercises{ Ch -5}

-क्या भाता है ?क्या नहीं भाता?

- क्या सुना?

- पहिया ,पहिए ,बोलो कितने पहिए?

Do exercises {Ch-6}

- नाम बताओ, पूरा करो

Video link:-

1. For chapter 5 - https://youtu.be/N2J5v3A57Jw

2. For chapter 6 - https://youtu.be/FFkDyO0gNes

0117CH05

5. पकौड़ी

दौड़ी-दौड़ी
आई पकौड़ी।

छुन-छुन छुन-छुन
तेल में नाची,
प्लेट में आ
शरमाई पकौड़ी।

दौड़ी-दौड़ी
आई पकौड़ी।

हाथ से उछली
मुँह में पहुँची,
पेट में जा
घबराई पकौड़ी।

दौड़ी-दौड़ी
आई पकौड़ी।

मेरे मन को
भाई पकौड़ी।

क्या भाता है? क्या नहीं भाता?

ह ड़ औ
भ ज

चीज़ें	मज़े से खाएँगे	खाना पड़ेगा	बिल्कुल नहीं खाएँगे
जलेबी 			
पकौड़ी 			
बैंगन 			
चुस्की 			
करेला 			
घीया (लौकी) 			
आलू 			
आम 			

बच्चों से उनकी पसंद-नापसंद की चीज़ों के बारे में बातचीत करें और उसके अनुसार उचित खाने में सही का निशान लगाने को कहें।

*** बच्चों से बस के चित्र पर बातचीत करें – बस में कौन-कौन बैठा है? ड्राइवर क्या कर रहा है आदि।**

क्या सुना?

ग ट य

खाली जगह में आवाज़ें लिखो।

भोंपू 

.....

सीटी 

.....

बस 

.....

रोता हुआ बच्चा 

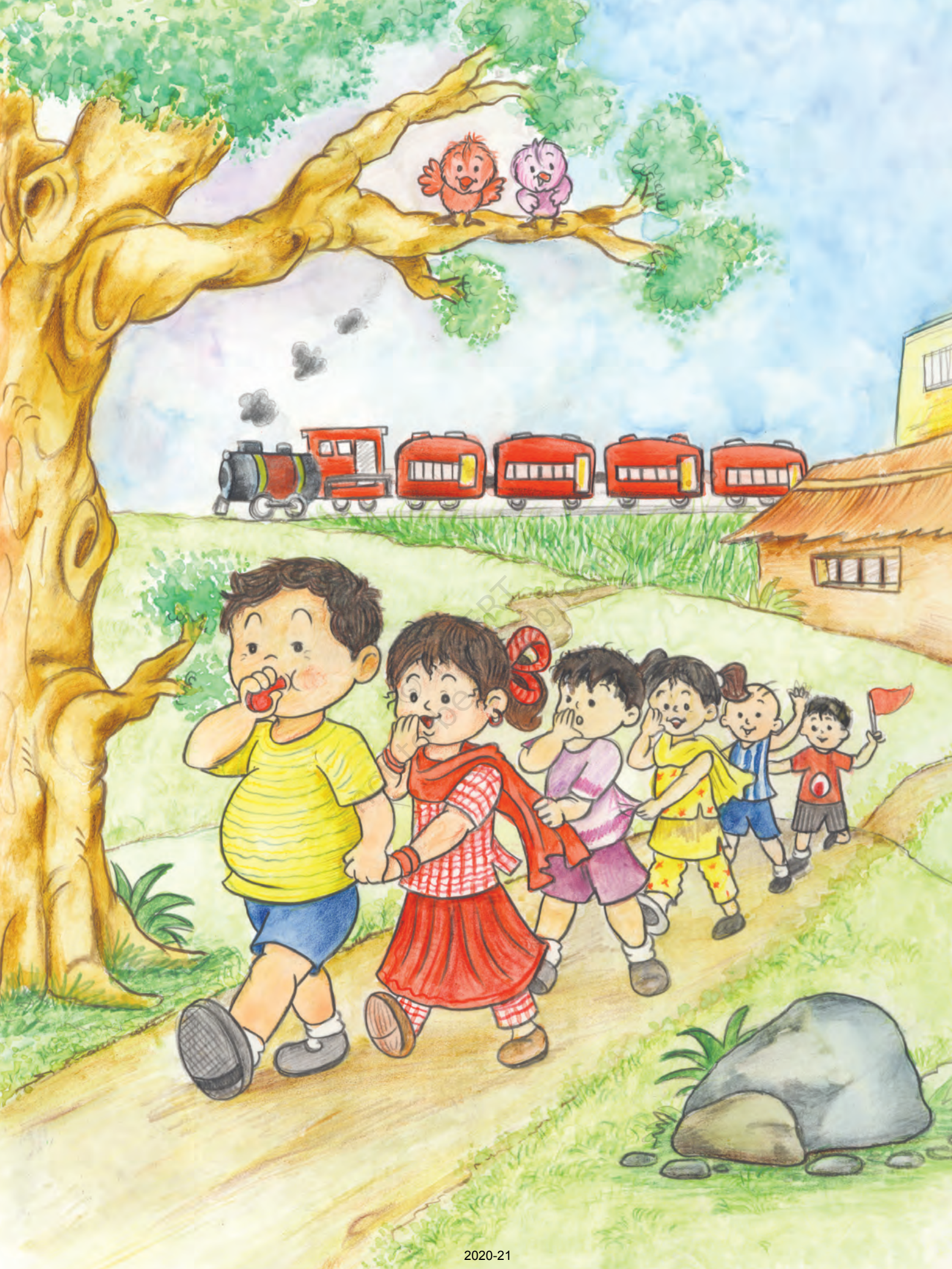
.....

तुम्हें जो सवारी सबसे अच्छी लगती है, उसका चित्र बनाओ।

१ पहिया, २ पहिए
बोलो किसके कितने पहिए?

ठेला	.....	ट्रक	.....
ताँगा	.....	बस	.....
स्कूटर	.....	रिक्शा	.....
बैलगाड़ी	.....	कार	.....
साइकिल	.....	ऑटो रिक्शा	.....
पानी का जहाज़	.....	हवाई जहाज़	.....


हंसता - खेलता बचपन...
पोलियो..
...मुक्त, खुशहाल बचपन
स्वास्थ्य व परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय के सौजन्य से
स्वच्छता हमारा है नारा
सुंदर लगे शहर हमारा
- राज्य सरकार के सौज
सर्व शिक्षा अभियान
सब पढ़ें - सब बढ़ें
टिकट
धूम्रपान
निषेध
लक्की
चायवाला
सावधान!
आस-पास पड़ी
लावारिस वस्तुऐं
जैसे:- सूटकेस
टिफिन, खिलौना
मेरा
प्रयोग



0117CH06

6. छुक-छुक गाड़ी

इ र

छूटी मेरी रेल।
रे बाबू, छूटी मेरी रेल।
हट जाओ, हट जाओ भैया!
मैं न जानूँ, फिर कुछ भैया!
टकरा जाए रेल।

धक-धक, धक-धक, धू-धू, धू-धू!
भक-भक, भक-भक, भू-भू, भू-भू!
छक-छक छक-छक, छू-छू, छू-छू!
करती आई रेल।

इंजन इसका भारी-भरकम।
बढ़ता जाता गमगम गमगम।
धमधम धमधम, धमधम धमधम।
करता ठेलम ठेल।

सुनो गार्ड ने दे दी सीटी।
टिकट देखता फिरता टीटी।
सटी हुई वीटी से वीटी।
करती पेलम पेल।

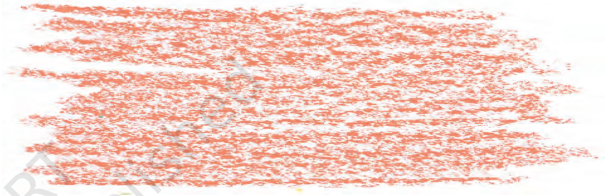
छूटी मेरी रेल।

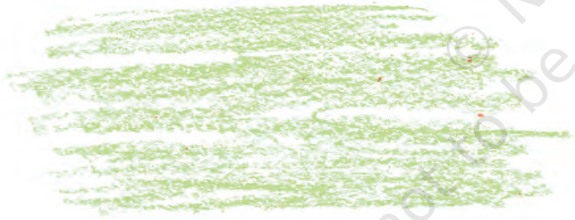
इतने सारे रंग

पिछले पन्नों में इन रंगों को ढूँढ़ो। इन रंगों वाली चीज़ों के चित्र बनाओ।

इतने सारे बिखरे रंग !
तुम्हें चाहिए कौन-सा रंग ?

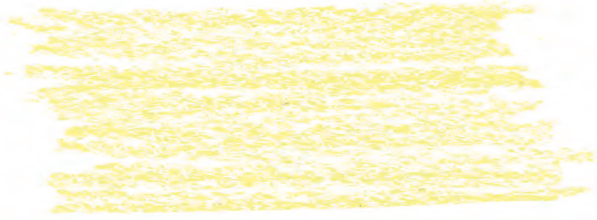
मुझे चाहिए
लाल रंग

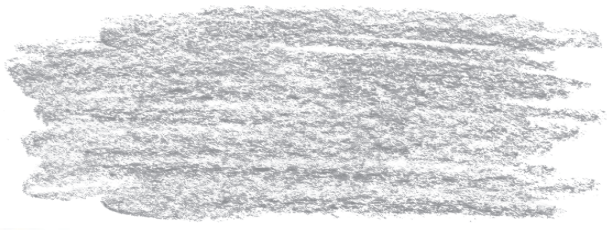




मुझे चाहिए
हरा रंग

मुझे चाहिए
पीला रंग





मुझे चाहिए
काला रंग

नाम बताओ

....

....

पूरा करो

छूटी मेरी रेल, रे बाबू .....।

सुनो गार्ड ने दे दी .....।

हर डिब्बे पर उसके रंग वाली किसी चीज़ का नाम लिखो।

अब तक पिछले पन्नों में जितनी भी चीज़ों के नाम आए हैं उनकी सूची बच्चों की मदद से श्यामपट्ट पर लिखें। उन चीज़ों में से किसी एक चीज़ को रंग के अनुसार अलग-अलग रंग के डिब्बों में लिखने को कहें।

J T GOLDEN JUBILEE SCHOOL

Session - (2020 - 2021)

Class - 1 E.V.S -(Book- Hello Earth)

Study Material :

Follow the instructions given below -

1)Visit and download study material from JTGJS school website (https://jtgjschool.in)

2) Download the PDF of class 1(HE...1...pdf)

3) Open the Chapter 5 My School & Chapter 6 Plants around us
4)Read the chapters thoroughly

5) Try to understand new words.

6) Learn all the key words given at the end of each chapter.

ASSIGNMENT -

Do the exercises in your old notebook / School diary / Activity sheets / Any other notebook available at home.

EXERCISES FOR CHAPTER- 5 and 6

A) Match the rows

B) Fill In the blanks with the correct words

C) True/False

D) Answer the following questions

1) - Why do we go to school ?

2)- What is a playground? How many playgrounds are there in your school?

3)- What is a tree? Give two examples,

4)- What does a seed need to grow into a new plant?

E) Write one word answers :-

1) A place where children go to study-

2) A place where one can go to read and borrow books-

3) A place where teachers take rest or do work-

4) A room with desks and telephones where work is done-

5) A small plant with woody stems-

6) A small plant with a soft stem-

7) A plant with a weak stem that needs support to stand-

8) A plant with a weak stem that grows along the ground -

ACTIVITY

1- Draw and colour two things that you see in the classroom (blackboard, Dustbin)

2 -Draw and colour any four things you get from plants.

For class 1 Evs

Chapter 5 and chapter 6

Video tutorials of the lessons .

To access the videos click the given link

1) My school -https://youtu.be/V5aRqXSDE6Y

2) Plants around us - a)https://youtu.be/vEeHj7wzyg8

b) https://youtu.be/etUDbosy1ik

Chapter

5 My School

UNIT I
Family and Friends

Look at this picture.

1. Where is Shreya going?

   .....

2. What is the name of your school?

   .....

3. Name any three places you like in your school.

   ....., ... and ..... .

WHY DO WE GO TO SCHOOL?

We go to **school** to study and play. Our **teachers** teach us many things at school. We **learn** to **read**, **write**, **draw** and **colour**. At school we also learn to **sing** and **dance**.

Did you know?
In olden days children were sent to live with the teacher to study. It was known as a gurukul.

PLACES IN A SCHOOL

There are many places in a school. The room where we study is our **classroom**. There are many classrooms in a school.

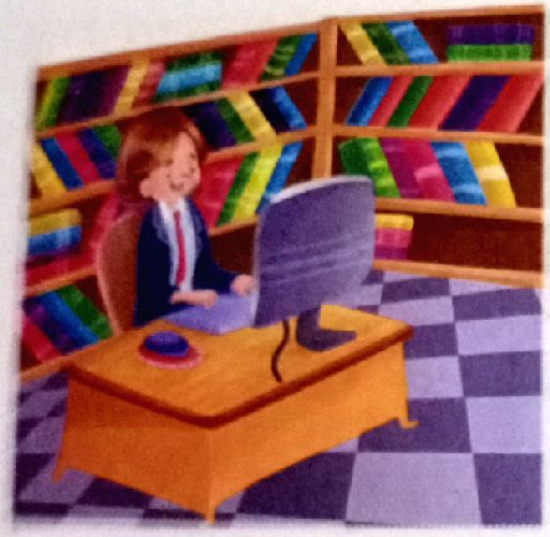
A classroom

The place where we go out to play is the **playground**. Some schools have more than one playground.

Activity

Go to the school playground and draw pictures of the different kinds of swings found there.

A playground



A library

A **library** is a place where we find different kinds of books. We go there to **borrow** or read books.

The **staff room** is a room for teachers to take rest or to do their work.

A staff room

A canteen

A **canteen** is a place where we can eat food in school. Usually all schools have a canteen. Does your school have one?

The **principal** is the head of a school. He/She takes care of the whole school. Every school has an **office**.

We all love our school.

Discuss

1. What are the things that you like about your school?
2. How can you take care of your school?

OUR VALUES

We should keep our school **clean** and **tidy**. We should not dirty our school. We

should throw rubbish into the dustbins. We should respect our teachers and everyone who helps us in school.

- How do you help in keeping your school clean?
- How do you show respect for your teachers in school?

LET'S REMEMBER

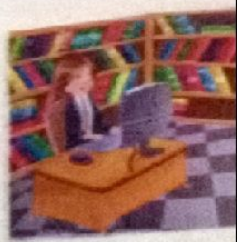
- We go to school to study and play.
- We learn many things in school.
- A school has classrooms, playgrounds, a library, staff room, canteen and an office.
- We should keep our school clean and tidy.

KEY WORDS

School	A place where children go to study
Library	A place where one can go to read or borrow books
Borrow	Take and use something that you will give back after a short time
Staff room	A place where teachers take rest or do work
Canteen*	A place in school where children can eat food
Office	A room with desks and telephones where work is done

EXERCISES

A. Match the rows.

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 

a. Playground

b. Staff room

c. Classroom

d. Library

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. We ..... in school. (study/study and play)
2. We study inside a ..... . (classroom/staff room)
3. Teachers take rest in a ..... . (classroom/staff room)
4. We can eat food in the ..... . (canteen/library)
5. The ..... is the head of a school. (teacher/principal)

C. Answer the following questions.

1. Why do we go to school?
2. What is a playground? How many playgrounds are there in your school?
3. What is a library? Have you ever gone to one?

Think and Answer

Why do we need to stay quiet inside a library?

CREATIVE CORNER

Individual activity: Make a list of different things that you learn in school every day. Keep a record for a week in your scrapbook. Then share and discuss in class.

Group activity: In groups of five find out how many classrooms are there in the school. With the help of a drawing, each group should show how they reach their classroom from the school gate. They could draw pictures of all the things that can be seen on the way to the classroom.

TEACHER'S TIP

You could start the chapter by taking the children on a walk around the school and showing them the various places found there. They could be asked to make a list of the different places they see around them. You could make them visit the school office and find out from the officer-in-charge, any five things that are being done there, and the timings of the office and then discuss in class.

Chapter 6

Plants around Us

Pooja saw something pulled out and lying in the garden.

See what she has got.
Discuss.

It is a **plant**. If we look around, we will find different kinds of plants growing around us.

TYPES OF PLANTS

Big and tall plants with thick and strong stems are called **trees**. Some of these are:

Peepal tree

Ashok tree

Neem tree

Banyan tree

Some plants are much smaller than trees. They have woody stems. They are called **shrubs** and bushes. Some of these are:

Rose plant

Cotton plant

Lemon plant

Hibiscus plant

Some plants are very small. They have very soft stems. They are called herbs.

Spinach

Coriander

Mint

Grass

Some plants have weak stems. They need help to stand straight. These plants are called **climbers**. Grapevine and bean plant are some examples of climbers.

Some plants with weak stems grow along the ground. They are called **creepers**. For e.g., pumpkin plant.

A bean plant

A pumpkin plant

Most plants start their life as a seed. A seed needs air, water and sunlight to grow into a new plant.

USES OF PLANTS

Plants are useful to us in many ways.

- Plants give us foods such as fruits, vegetables and grains (rice and wheat).
- Plants give us medicines.

Discuss

Why do we need to water the plants regularly?

- Plants give us wood for making our tables and chairs.
- Plants give us cotton for making clothes.
- Plants give us gum and paper.
- Plants give us shade.
- Plants give food and shelter to birds and animals too.

Did you know?
Certain plants like tulsi and peepal are worshipped by some people.

Plants provide shade to humans and animals.

Plants provide food.

Activity
Make a cut-out of a tree and decorate it with small samples of the various things that plants give us, like fruits, vegetables, pulses, cotton, etc.

Plants make the air clean. We should plant more trees and look after them well.

Go Green!
We should try and make use of envelopes of cards and letters as rough paper, to save paper. By saving paper, we save trees!

OUR VALUES

- Plants and trees are important for us. We should not harm them. We should not cut down trees. We should grow plants at home and look after them. They are our friends too.
- Do you pluck flowers and leaves while playing in the park?
- How can you look after the plants that you will grow at home?

LET'S REMEMBER

- There are different kinds of plants growing around us.
- Big and tall plants with thick and strong stems are called trees.
- Shrubs and herbs are small plants.
- Some plants have weak stems and cannot stand straight. They are called climbers.
- Some plants with weak stems grow along the ground. They are called creepers.
- Plants are useful to us in many ways.

KEY WORDS

Tree	A big and tall plant with a thick and strong stem
Shrub	A small plant with woody stems
Herb	A small plant with a soft stem
Climber	A plant with a weak stem that needs support to stand
Creeper	A plant with a weak stem that grows along the ground

EXERCISES

A. Write T for true or F for false.

1. All plants are of the same kind. ☐
2. Some plants have thick and strong stems. ☐
3. A cotton plant is a small plant with woody stems. ☐
4. A grapevine has a strong and woody stem. ☐
5. We get paper from plants. ☐

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Tall and strong plants are called ..... . (**trees**/herbs)
2. ..... plants have weak stems. (**All**/Some)

3. Grass is a ..... . (shrub/herb)
4. Most plants start their life as a ..... . (fruit/seed)
5. We get ..... from plants. (food/water)

C. Answer the following questions.

1. Name the different types of plants.
2. What is a tree? Give two examples.
3. Name any five things we get from plants.

A moneyplant

Think and Answer

1. Why do seeds stored in jars not become new plants?
2. Why do we put a stick for the moneyplant to grow?

CREATIVE CORNER

Individual activity: With the help of an adult adopt any one plant in your neighbourhood. Water it regularly. Observe the parts of the plant such as the shape of the leaf and draw it in your notebook. Make sure you also draw any animal that visits the plant. Find out if the plant you adopted is also useful to us in any way. Talk about your plant in class.

Group activity: In groups of five visit your school garden with your teacher. Look at all the plants growing there and make a list. Each group should make a chart with the names of plants, the type of plant it is and paste their picture.

TEACHER'S TIP

Before you begin this chapter take the children on a nature walk through your school garden. Show them the different kinds of plants growing there. Give them a sheet where they can note down their observations. Help them identify weak and strong plants.