

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, DAMMAM
UPPER PRIMARY SECTION (2017-2018)
CLASS- IV MATHEMATICS WORKSHEET FOR ANNUAL EXAM

Name: _____ Sec: _____ Roll.No: _____

Unit-5 DIVISION

QI.Fill in the blanks:

1. If we divide a number by 1, the _____ is the number itself.
2. Division of any number by _____ is meaningless.
3. Division is process of repeated _____.
4. $69009 \div 100 = Q = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ $R = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
5. _____ $\div 175 = 0$
6. $105 \div \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 105$
7. $1010 \div 5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
8. In a division, divisor = 10, Quotient= 153 and Remainder = 6. Then the Dividend is _____.
9. When we divide the place values of 5 in 45273 by the place value of 1 in 2136 the Q = _____
10. For the multiplication fact $12 \times 4 = 48$. Write two division facts.

QII.State true or false:

1. In a division, quotient is always less than the divisor.
2. We can divide zero by a nonzero number.
3. It is possible that in a division, $d = 18$ and $R = 18$.
4. If the dividend is a multiple of divisor, the remainder is zero.

QIII.Word Problems:

1. Raj wants to distribute Rs 3200 among 16 persons. How many Rupees will each person get?
2. The product of two numbers is 4096. If one number is 128 find the other number.
3. A truck carries 1250 sacks of cement in 5 trips. How many sacks will it carry in one trip?

QIV.Divide and find the quotient and remainder: (do in revision note book)

960 \div 12

100 \div 20

9305 \div 36

60198 \div 1000

1792 \div 22

515 \div 100

2520 \div 15

1982 \div 10

Unit-12 Basic Geometrical Concepts

Q.I Fill in the blank:

1. A point has no _____, _____, _____ or _____.
2. A ray has _____ end point.
3. All the radii of a circle are _____.
4. A _____ has two end points.
5. The common end point of the two rays (arms) is called _____ of the angle.
6. The two rays or line segments are called the _____ of the angle.
7. An angle whose measure is greater than 90° but less than 180° is called an _____.
8. The length of the boundary of a circle is the _____.
9. The longest chord of a circle is the _____.
10. Any portion of the circumference of a circle is called an _____.

Q.II State True or False:

1. A line can be extended endlessly on both sides. _____
2. An angle whose measure is between 0° and 90° is called a right angle. _____
3. The diameter is twice the radius. _____
4. There are two semicircles of a circle. _____
5. All the chords of a circle are equal in length. _____

QIII. Classify the following angles as acute, obtuse, right or straight angles.

Measure of the Angle	Type of Angle
150°	
90°	
65°	
180°	
45°	
110°	
20°	

Do in Revision notebook:

1. Construct line segments of following lengths and name them:

- a) 4 cm b) 8 cm c) 3 cm d) 7 cm

2. If diameter of a circle is 18 cm, find its radius.

3. Draw circles of following:

- a) Radius = 4 cm b) Radius = 5 cm c) Diameter = 14 cm d) Diameter = 12 cm
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Unit-7 FRACTIONS

Q.I Fill in the blanks:-

1. In an improper fraction the numerator is greater than or _____ to the denominator.
2. To find an equivalent fraction we multiply the numerator and denominator by _____.
3. All improper fractions are written as the sum of a whole number and a _____.
4. Next two equivalent fractions of $1/9$ are _____, _____.
5. To reduce a fraction to its lowest term the numerator and the denominator of the fraction are divided by their _____.
6. _____ one tenths make a whole.
7. In $6 \frac{1}{3}$ the integral part is _____ and fractional part is _____.
8. Find a fraction equivalent to $8/15$ with numerator 32. _____.

QII.True or false

1. In proper fraction numerator is greater than denominator. _____.
2. $3/6$ and $1/2$ are equivalent fractions. _____.
3. If two fractions have the same numerator the fraction with the smaller denominator is the greatest. _____.
4. $5/7$ is the lowest term. _____.

QIII. Check the equivalence

1. $3/8$ and $18/48 =$ _____
2. $9/13$ and $36/39 =$ _____

QIV. Find the missing numerals

1. $8/24 =$ _____/3
- 2.) $6/24 = 1/$ _____

QV. Write the fractions in the lowest form

1. $18/45 =$ _____
2. $49/63 =$ _____

QVI. Write in ascending order

1. $6/17, 3/17, 12/17, 7/17$ _____
2. $5/12, 5/19, 5/7, 5/3$ _____

QVII. Write in descending order

1. $15/33, 6/33, 12/33, 9/33$ _____
2. $7/19, 7/6, 7/3, 7/9$ _____

Do in Revision Note Book with proper steps:

QI. Add

1. $38/12 + 15/12$
2. $22/3 + 4 \frac{2}{3}$
3. $7 + 11/12$

QII. Subtract

1. $12/13 - 2/13$
2. $65/75 - 10/75$

Unit-1 NUMBERS AND NUMERATION

QI. FILL IN THE BLANKS

- 1) The successor of the greatest 5 –digit number is _____
- 2) The face value of 7 in 8,37,368 is _____
- 3) $60000+300+20+5=$ _____
- 4) The largest 4-digit number in which no digit is repeated is _____
- 5) The sum of the place value and face value of the number 6 in 32,635 is _____
- 6) One more than 7,00,090 is _____
- 7) _____ of a digit is the value of the digit itself wherever it may be placed.
- 8) The difference between the place values of 2 in the numeral 6,92,325 is _____
- 9) The place value of zero is always _____
- 10) _____ is the largest 6-digit number.
- 11) 10 thousands = _____ ones
- 12) _____ hundreds = 1 lakh

QII. Choose the correct answer

1. The place value of 5 in 82,753 is _____
(5 , 10 , 50 , 500)
2. 90,099 _____ 99,009
(< , > , =)
3. The successor of 89,999 is _____
(89910 , 90000 , 89900 , 99999)
4. The digit 4 in 5,63,495 belongs to _____ period.
(ones , tens , hundreds , thousands)
5. The predecessor of 1,00,000 is _____
(100001 , 100010 , 99999 , 999999)

QIII. Write the numeral for each of the following

1. Five lakh seventy three thousand fifty nine _____
2. Ten thousand one hundred forty six _____
3. Sixty lakh three hundred four _____

QIV. Write the number names for the following

- a) 93,05,073 _____

- b) 30,00,387 _____

- c) 8,73,251 _____

QV. Write in standard form

- a) $800000 + 3000 + 20 + 3 =$ _____
- b) $(6 \times 100000) + (5 \times 100) + 9 =$ _____
- c) $300000 + 600 + 30 + 1 =$ _____

QVI. Write in expanded form

- a) $7,80,604 =$ _____
b) $65,279 =$ _____

QVII. Arrange in ascending order

- a) 8472 , 4635 , 17000 , 17304 , 101500

- b) 653738 , 436645 , 635036 , 663820 , 440111

QVIII. Arrange the digits 3 , 7 , 0 , 1 , 5 to make the smallest 5 – digit number and the greatest 5 –digit number.

QIX. Write the period and place value of the encircled digit.

- a) $89\textcircled{6}540$ _____

QX. Write the following numerals in the place Value Chart. (In Revision Note Book)

- a) 560004 b) 423783 c) 807065

Unit 10- MEASUREMENT

Q1. Choose the Correct Answer

- 32 m = _____ Cm
(a) 320 Cm (b) 3,200 Cm (c) 3.2 Cm
- _____ measurement uses the unit Hectometre
(a) Length (b) Mass (c) Capacity
- My new baby Sister's weight is _____
(a) 3 Kg (b) 30 Kg (c) 300 Gram
- 10 mm = 1 _____
(a) Decimetre (b) Decametre (c) Centimetre
- Which unit of length is 1000 times less the 1 meter
(a) Decimetre (b) Centimetre (c) Millimetre

QII. Fill in the blanks:

- _____ is the smallest unit and _____ is the highest unit of capacity.
- 1 m = _____ Cm 3. 1 cg = 1/10 _____ 4. 1 km = _____ m
- 1 litre = 1/1000 _____ 6. 1 ml = _____ 7. 1 kg = _____ g
- 10 m = _____ mm 9. _____ hectolitre = 1 kilolitre 10. 1/10 of 1m = _____
- 10 g = 1 _____ 12. 14092 ml = _____ l _____ ml
- 5318 mg = _____ g _____ mg 14. 1 mg = _____ g 15. 1695 m = _____ km _____ m
- Which is longer 425 m or 450 cm? _____ 17. Which is heavier 2600 g or 2060 kg? _____

QIII. Write True or False:

- 225 cm = 2 cm 25 m = _____
- 65 kg = 6500 g _____
- 10 Centigram = 1 Decagram _____
- To convert litres to kilolitres we have to divide litre by 1000 _____
- The Unit 100 times less than 1 meter is hectometre _____
- 6 km 6m = 6006 m _____

(TO BE DONE IN REVISION NOTE BOOK)

QIV. Convert into Cm –

- (a) 2 m 45 Cm (b) 99 m 9 cm (c) 50 m

QV. Convert into Gram --

- (a) 5 kg 12 g (b) 850 kg 456 g (c) 25 kg

QVI. Convert into Litres--

- (a) 79 kl (b) 13 kl 85 l (c) 11 kl 5 l

QVII. Arrange and Add:

1. 4 Km 92 m and 19 km 168 m 4. 41 g 19 mg, 22 g and 8 mg and 6 g 340 mg
2. 38 l 5 ml and 59 l 463 ml 5. Add half of a meter to 60 Cm
3. 73 m 25 Cm and 18 m 5 Cm

QVIII. Subtract:

1. 405 kl 20 l from 500 kl 3. 432 Kg 164 g from 900 Kg 59 g
2. 3 m 24 m from 30 km 125 m 4. 19 l 928 ml from 27 l 225 ml

QIX. Convert

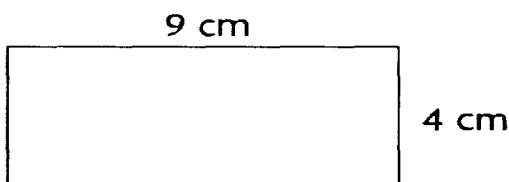
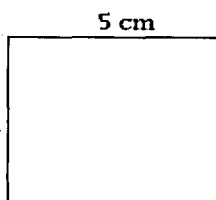
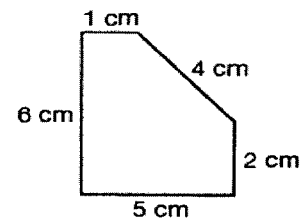
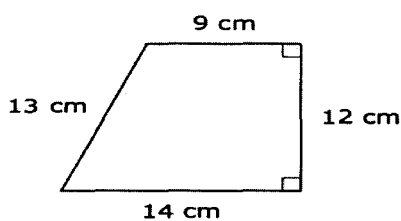
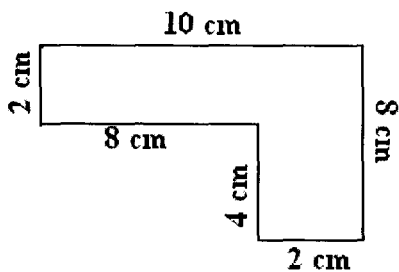
1. 6750 g into Kg and g 3. 809254 m into km and m
2. 1900 ml into l and ml 4. 9338 mm into Cm and mm

Unit – 13 Perimeter and Area

QI Fill in the blanks :

1. The length around a figure or shape is called the _____ of the figure.
2. Area of a rectangle = _____
3. Perimeter of a square = _____
4. Perimeter of an equilateral triangle whose side is 5cm each is _____
5. The measure of the enclosed surface is called _____
6. _____ m × _____ m = 36 sq.m
7. Two sides of a triangle are 4cm and 6cm. Its perimeter is 15 cm. The third side is _____
8. The side of a square whose perimeter 8cm is _____
9. The area of square having side 3 cm is _____
10. The longer side of a rectangle is called the _____.

QII. Find the perimeter of the following figures:



QIII. Find the perimeter of the following rectangles whose dimensions are:

(a) length = 17 m breadth = 13 m

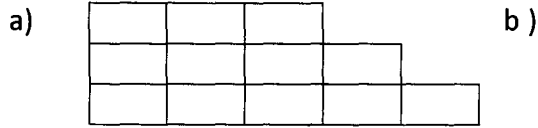
(b) length = 6 cm breadth = 5 cm

QIV. Find the perimeter of an equilateral triangle whose side is:

a) 9cm b) 50 cm c) 26 cm

QV. Solve :

1. By counting the unit squares, find the area of:



b)



2. Find the area of a square park whose side is 45 m?

3. All sides of a triangular painting are 45cm long. It has to be framed. What is the length of the frame required?

4. A rectangular field has a length of 100 m and a breadth of 75 m. Raj runs 10 times around the field. How much distance does he cover?

5. The area of a rectangle is 96 cm^2 . If the breadth of the rectangle is 8 cm, find its length and perimeter.



PRACTISE WELL FROM NOTEBOOK, TEXTBOOK AND MENTAL MATHS BOOK

ALL THE BEST