

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, DAMMAM
UPPER PRIMARY SECTIONS
MATHEMATICS WORKSHEET FOR MID TERM EXAM 2018-2019
CLASS V
LESSON - 2 PROFIT AND LOSS

I. Fill in the blanks:

- 1) _____ = selling price – cost price
- 2) Loss = _____ – selling price
- 3) _____ is another word for profit.
- 4) C.P- S.P = _____
- 5) S.P – C.P = _____
- 6) The seller makes a profit when the _____ is more than the _____.
- 7) The seller incurs a loss when the _____ is more than the _____
- 8) Overhead charges are always added to the _____.
- 9) If C.P is Rs.250 and S.P is Rs.280, the profit is _____
- 10) C.P is Rs1000. S.P is Rs.250 less than C.P, the loss is _____ and the S.P. is _____
- 11) S.P = C.P + _____
- 12) S.P = C.P - _____
- 13) C.P = S.P + _____
- 14) C.P = S.P - _____

II. Find the profit or loss:

Cost Price(C.P)	Selling Price(S.P)	Overhead charges	Profit	Loss
Rs.288	Rs.336	----		
Rs.1400	Rs.1750	Rs.112		
Rs.625	Rs.500	Rs.15		
Rs.285	Rs.250	Rs.10		
Rs.370	Rs.400	---		
Rs.675	Rs.625	Rs.5		
Rs.12870	Rs.12687	---		

III. Complete the table:

Cost Price(C.P)	Profit	Loss	Selling Price (S.P)
Rs.2880	Rs.630	----	
Rs.2495	----	Rs.355	
Rs.12450	----	Rs.2880	
Rs.3215	Rs. 720	----	

IV. Complete the table:

Selling Price(S.P)	Profit	Loss	Cost Price (C.P)
Rs.89071	Rs.10295	----	
Rs. 6833	----	Rs. 383	
Rs. 4501	Rs. 499	----	
Rs. 98765	----	Rs.4321	

V. Choose the correct answer:

1. If $C.P < S.P$, there is a _____ (loss, gain)
2. Sam bought a clock for RS 600. He sold it to Rachael at a loss of Rs.85. He sold it for ____
(Rs.685, Rs.515, Rs.85)
3. If $C.P > S.P$, there is a _____ (profit, loss)
4. When the S.P of an article is more than its C.P, the seller makes a _____.
(gain, loss)
5. A dozen books is sold at Rs.648 .If the C.P of the books is Rs. 548 . There is a _____
(Loss of Rs.100, Profit of Rs.1196, Profit of Rs.100 Loss of Rs. 1196)
6. Rahul sold a sofa set for Rs. 8750 at a profit of Rs. 1080. Therefore the C.P of the sofa is _____.
(Rs.9830 Rs. 9780 Rs. 7670)

VI. Statement problems: (Do in Revision notebook)

- 1) Tom bought a used table for Rs.5,985. He spent Rs.870 in repairing it .Then he sold it for Rs.7,775. What is her profit?
- 2) A merchant bought a sofa set for Rs.1450.he spent Rs120 on labour charges. He sold it for Rs.1358. Find his loss or gain.
- 3) A fruit vendor bought 50 apples for Rs.750. He sold them at a profit of Rs. 235. What was the selling price?
- 4) Raju bought a plot of land for Rs.63,000. He spent Rs.3,500 for fencing and Rs.2,750 for levelling the plot. He sold it for Rs.99,000. Find his loss or gain.
- 5) Anand sold an old cupboard for Rs. 5,840 at a loss of Rs.1025. What was the cost price of the cupboard?

LESSON -3 MULTIPLICATION, DIVISION AND THEIR APPLICATIONS

I. Fill in the blanks:

- 1) In multiplication the numbers that are multiplied are called the _____.
- 2) _____ is the inverse of multiplication.
- 3) (_____ x Divisor) + _____ = Dividend
- 4) An array is an arrangement in rows and _____.
- 5) The product of a 2-digit number multiplied by another 2-digit number 000cannot have more than _____ digits.
- 6) 3-digit number X 2-digit number cannot give a product of more than 5 digits._____.
(Write True or False)
- 7) $324 \times 10000 =$ _____
- 8) _____ x 100 = 204000
- 9) $1052 \times$ _____ = 105200
- 10) _____ x 6709 = 6709
- 11) $205 \times 118 \times 0 \times 5 =$ _____
- 12) $4809 \times$ _____ = 0
- 13) $(398 \times \text{_____}) \times 432 = 398 \times (652 \times \text{_____})$
- 14) $(98 \times 5) + (2 \times 5) = (98 + \text{_____}) \times 5$
- 15) $0 \div 4987 =$ _____
- 16) When a number is divided by itself, the quotient will be _____.
- 17) When 1 divides a number, the quotient will be _____.
- 18) $888 \div 0 =$ _____.
- 19) $27508 \div 100 = Q - \text{_____}, R - \text{_____}$.
- 20) _____ $\div 1000 = Q - 634, R - 259$

II. Multiply: (Do in Revision Notebook)

- a) 60008×807 b) 2439×516 c) 4274×643 d) 803×409 e) 3085×700

III. Divide and check your answer: (Do in Revision Notebook)

- a) $72713 \div 53$ b) $56290 \div 89$ c) $83879 \div 34$ d) $40007 \div 40$ e) $98765 \div 75$

IV. Solve the following problems. (Write statements wherever necessary):

- 1) 16 students went on an educational trip and it cost them Rs.16384 altogether. Find the amount paid by each student.
- 2) A factory produced 99400 balloons a month and put them into packets of 50 balloons each. How many packets were used to put the balloons?
- 3) Seema practised piano for 2 hours daily. How many hours did she practice in the months of August and September together?
- 4) Ashish earns Rs. 550 by doing carpentry. How much he would have earned for 54 days?
- 5) There are 40 students in the school play. If there are 3 times as many girls as boys in the play, how many girls are there in the play and how many students were together in the play?
- 6) The product of 2 numbers is 54999. If one number is 567 find the other number.
- 7) Divide the largest 7-digit number by the smallest 4 digit number.
- 8) A rice godown owner purchased 1680 kilograms of rice at the rate of Rs.57 per kilogram. What was the total amount he paid for the rice?

LESSON - 4 FACTORS

I. Fill in the blanks:

- 1) _____ is the factor of every number.
- 2) The smallest factor a number is _____.
- 3) Every number is a factor of _____.
- 4) The greatest factor of a number is _____.
- 5) The factors of a number are _____.
- 6) The factor of a number is _____ than or equal to the number.
- 7) All numbers have at least _____ factors except number 1.
- 8) _____ has only one factor.
- 9) The Rules of Divisibility help us to find the _____ of a number easily.

- 10) All numbers that are divisible by 10 are also divisible by 5. _____
(Write true or false)
- 11) All numbers that are divisible by 3 are also divisible by 9. _____
(Write true or false)
- 12) If a number is divisible by 9, then it is divisible by 3 also _____
(Write true or false)

II. Complete the following table by putting a tick or a cross. One has been done for you.

Number	Divisible by						
	2	3	4	5	6	9	10
18	✓	✓	x	x	✓	✓	x
84							
48							
900							
240							
252							
195							
63							

III. Do the following Revision Notebook:

- 1) Find all the factors of: a) 36 b) 48 c) 60 d) 64 e) 72 f) 100 g) 55
 2) Find the common factors of: a) 15 and 45 b) 25 and 20 c) 18 and 25

PRIME AND COMPOSITE NUMBERS

I. Fill in the blanks:

- 1) Numbers which have only two factors, 1 and the number itself are called _____ numbers.
- 2) Numbers which have more than 2 factors are called _____ numbers.
- 3) _____ is neither prime nor composite.
- 4) _____ is the least prime number.
- 5) _____ is the only even prime number.
- 6) All prime numbers are odd numbers except _____.
- 7) There are _____ prime numbers between 1 and 100.
- 8) The greatest prime number between 1 and 100 is _____.

- 9) There are _____ one digit prime numbers and they are _____.
- 10) Write the prime numbers between 30 and 50. _____.

II. Find the prime factors (Prime factorise) the following under division method:

- a) 36 b) 48 c) 65 d) 64 e) 75

HIGHEST COMMON FACTOR (HCF)

I. Fill in the blanks:

- 1) The HCF of two numbers is the _____ number that _____ them both without any remainder.
- 2) The _____ of given numbers cannot be greater than any of the given numbers.
- 3) Greatest Common Divisor is another name for _____.

II. Do the following in Revision Notebook:

III. Find the HCF of the following in long division method (Continued division method):

- a) 16 and 24 b) 14 and 56 c) 36 and 28 d) 45 and 64 e) 27 and 43

LESSON - 5 MULTIPLES

Fill in the blanks:

- 1) Every number is multiple of _____ and _____.
- 2) Every multiple of a number is _____ than or equal to the number itself.
- 3) The multiples of a number are _____.
- 4) Write the first 4 multiples of 13 _____.
- 5) Write the first 6 multiples of 9 _____.

LOWEST COMMON MULTIPLE (LCM)

- 1) The LCM of two or more numbers is the _____ number that can be divided by those numbers without leaving a remainder.
- 2) The LCM of 4 and 8 is _____.
- 3) Find the LCM of the following in Division method:
a) 16, 12, 28 b) 20, 25, 50 c) 8, 12, 48 d) 18, 27, 54 e) 42, 14, 28

LESSON - 10 GEOMETRY BASICS

I. Fill in the blanks:

- 1) A _____ is an exact location.
- 2) A line segment extended endlessly on both sides is called a _____.
- 3) A _____ extends endlessly in one direction.
- 4) A _____ has definite length.
- 5) A dot represents a _____.
- 6) When two rays meet at a common end point, an _____ is formed.
- 7) The unit of measurement of an angle is _____.
- 8) The common end point where the two rays of an angle meet is called _____.
- 9) The instrument used for measuring an angle is called _____.
- 10) An angle has _____ arms.
- 11) An obtuse angle measures greater than _____ but less than _____.
- 12) A _____ is a part of a line that has a beginning and an end.
- 13) While naming an angle, the _____ is always kept in the middle.
- 14) In $\angle ROP$, vertex is _____.
- 15) In $\angle PQR$, the two arms are _____ and _____.
- 16) At 3'O clock, the type of angle formed between the two hands of a clock is _____.
- 17) A straight angle is equal to the sum of two _____.
- 18) The basic unit of geometry is _____.
- 19) One vertex, many _____.
- 20) The type of 89° angle is _____.
- 21) An angle of 90° is called _____ and an angle of 180° is called _____.

II. Write true or false:

1. A line has two end points. _____
2. A line segment has a fixed length. _____
3. A ray has only one end point. _____
4. Two rays with a common end point form a triangle. _____
5. \sphericalangle This symbol stands for angle. _____
6. An obtuse angle measures between 90° and 180° . _____

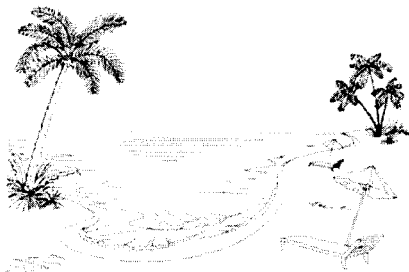
III. Complete the following table.

Measure of the angle	Kind of angle
90°	
42°	
180°	
0°	
93°	
1°	
179°	

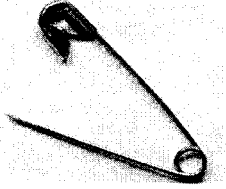
IV. Write the following as examples for Line or Ray or Line Segment:

a) Horizon seen from seashore is an example for _____

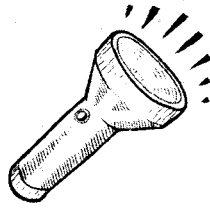
b) The end or beginning of a road that cannot be seen is an example for _____



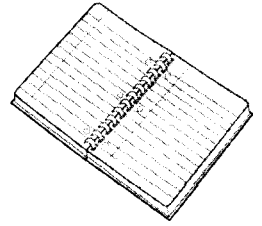
c) The tip of a safety pin is an example for _____



d) The light from torch is example for _____

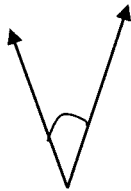


e) Notebook edges are example for _____

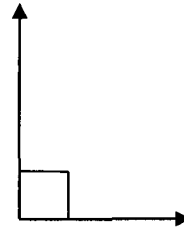


V. Name the type of angle in the following:

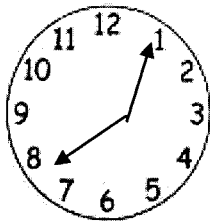
a)



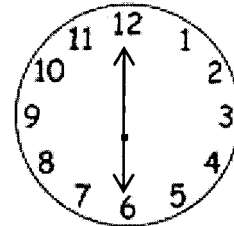
b)



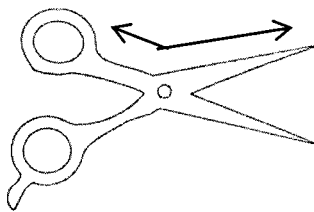
c)



d)



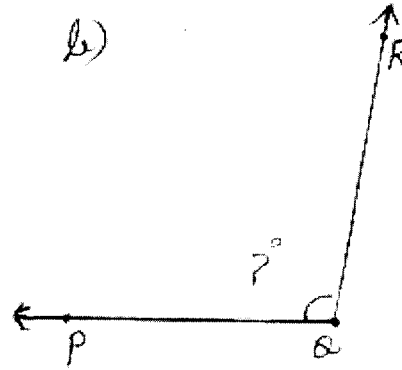
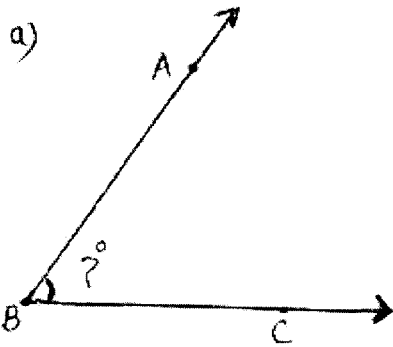
e)



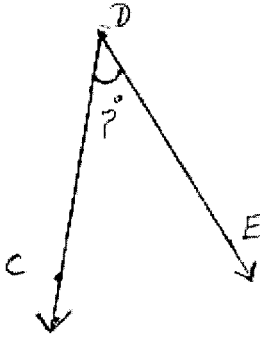
f)



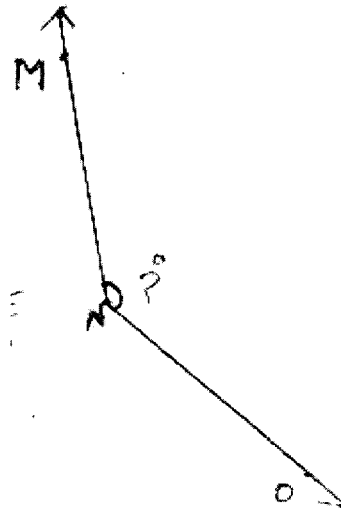
VI. Measure the following angles and classify them:



c)



d)



VII. Construct the following angles using protractor and name them. Also classify them:

- a) 75° b) 135° c) 95° d) 35°