



SCHOOL ACADEMIC RESOURCE

Academic Year & Term	2026-2027 TERM-I
Class	FIVE
Subject	MATH
Topic/Chapter	MID-TERM REVISION WORKSHEET (L-2, L-3, L-4, L-5, L-9)
Prepared by	MS.AMBILI, MS.NINU, MS.SHERIN, MS.TANVEER, MS.PRIYA, MS.SUDHA, MS.NAZIA
Section [KG/Middle/Secondary etc.]	UPPER PRIMARY SECTION
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NAME: _____ **SEC:** _____ **ROLL NO:** _____

L-2 TOPIC: PROFIT AND LOSS

I. Fill in the blanks

- _____ = selling price – cost price
- Loss = _____ - selling price
- The price at which the things are sold is called the _____ price
- The price at which the things are bought is called the _____ price
- _____ is another term of profit.
- When CP is greater than SP, there is a _____
- Cost price + _____ = Final cost price.

II. Solve

- Find the profit or loss.
 - CP = Rs.8439; SP = Rs. 8654
 - CP = Rs.9479; SP = Rs.9126
- Find the final cost price and then calculate profit or loss.
 - CP = Rs. 1900 ; Over head = Rs.385; SP = Rs.2400

III. Word problem

1. A bicycle is bought for Rs.8100 and sold for Rs.7200. Find the profit or loss?
2. A shopkeeper buys a table for Rs.1800 and spends Rs.300 on repairs and sold it for Rs.2000. Find the profit or loss?

L-3 MULTIPLICATION, DIVISION AND THEIR APPLICATIONS

I. Fill in the blanks

1. Multiplication is the inverse operation of _____.
2. The number by which we divide the dividend is called _____.
3. The remainder is always _____ than the divisor.
4. _____ $\div$ 10 = 2010
5. 3, 50,000 $\div$ _____ = 350
6. 5090 x _____ = 5, 09,000
7. When 6, 91,332 is divided by the place value of the underlined digit; Q= _____ and R= _____.
8. If $20 \times 50 = 1000$, then $1000 \div 20 =$ _____
9. If the quotient is 2010, the divisor is 15 and the remainder is 10; the dividend will be _____
10. If $3 \times 20 = 60$, then $6 \times 20 =$ _____.

II. Match the following

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|---------|
| a) 5,60,000 $\div$ _____ = 560 | 100 | () |
| b) _____ x 200 = 1,00,000 | 8,568 | () |
| c) 470 x 1 x _____ = 47000 | 1,000 | () |
| d) _____ $\div$ 14 = 612 | 500 | () |

III. Find the product using strategy

- a) $2 \times 12 \times 50$ b) $7 \times 25 \times 4$ c) $4 \times 9 \times 25$

IV. Find the products:

- a) 520×400 b) 9008×69 c) 408×806

v. Divide and check

- a) $9654 \div 29$ b) $3507 \div 34$ c) $5209 \div 25$

VI. Solve

- 1) 2008 flowers are to be packed equally into 8 packets. How many flowers should be packed in each packet?
- 2) A factory there has 75 workers, If each worker receives a salary of Rs 2,500 per month. How much does the factory spend on salaries each month?

L-4 FACTORS

I. Fill in the blanks:

1. _____ is neither prime nor composite.
2. Numbers which have only 2 factors are called _____ numbers.
3. _____ is the greatest number that divides both the numbers without any remainder.
4. The greatest prime number between 50 and 100 is _____.
5. The factor of a number is _____ than or equal to the number.
6. _____ is the lowest odd prime number.
7. The factors of a number are _____.
8. All the numbers that are divisible by 2 are also divisible by _____.
9. _____ is the greatest factor of every number.
10. _____ is the greatest even composite number between 1 and 50.

II. Do the following:

1. Find all the factors of: a) 45 b) 36
2. Write the factor pairs of: a) 30 b) 108
3. Find the common factors of 36 and 72 and mark the HCF
4. Prime factorise by factor tree method: a) 45 b) 81
5. Prime factorise by division method: a) 48 b) 63
6. Find the HCF by long division method a) 32 and 48 b) 20 and 75
7. Encircle the numbers which are divisible by
 - a) 2 :- 15, 402, 83, 74, 66
 - b) 5 :- 60, 285, 113, 49, 35
 - c) 4 :- 44, 98, 128, 600, 91

L-5 MULTIPLES

I. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The multiples of a number are _____.
2. $7 \times 9 = 63$, so 63 is a _____ of 7 and 9.
3. The seventh multiple of eight is _____.
4. The first common multiple of 5 and 10 is _____.
5. A number that is a multiple of two or more number is called a _____.
6. The next two multiples of 12 are _____ and _____.
7. Write the first five multiples of 9: _____.
8. Write the first four common multiples of 4 and 8: _____.
9. The multiples of _____ always end in zero.
10. The first multiple of every number is the _____.

II. SOLVE THE FOLLOWING

1. By listing the multiples, find the first 3 common multiples of:

a) 2 and 5

b) 8 and 12
2. Find the LCM of the following:

a) 12 and 18

b) 16 and 24
3. Three school bells ring at regular intervals. The first bell rings every 8 minutes, the second every 12 minutes, and the third every 20 minutes. If all three bells ring together at 9:00 a.m., after how many minutes will they ring together again?
4. Riya waters one plant every 6 days and another plant every 9 days. If she waters both plants today, after how many days will she water them on the same day again?

L-9 GEOMETRY BASICS

I. Fill in the blanks.

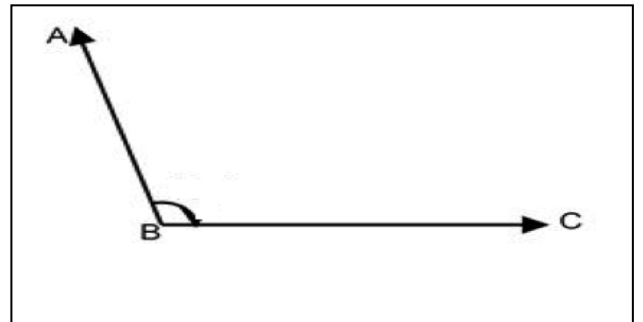
1. A _____ is the basic unit of geometry.
2. A line segment has a _____ length.
3. The common initial point of the two rays forming an angle is called its _____.
4. The two rays forming an angle are called its _____.
5. The unit used for measuring an angle is the _____.
6. An instrument used to measure an angle is a _____.
7. An angle measuring 90° is called a _____ angle.
8. An angle measuring more than 90° but less than 180° is called an _____ angle.
9. An angle measuring exactly 180° is called a _____ angle.
10. A torch beam is an example of a _____.
11. A _____ is a closed shape made up of line segments.
12. A _____ has four line segments.

II. Classify the following angles into their types.

1. 35° _____
2. 90° _____
3. 118° _____
4. 180° _____
5. 0° _____

III. Observe the figure and answer the questions.

1. Name the vertex, arms and angle.
 2. Measure the angle and write its type.



IV. Draw the following angles and write its name the vertex, arms and type.

1. $\angle ABC = 50^\circ$

2. $\angle LMN = 145^\circ$

v. Identify the following figures and write their names.



1. The first figure is _____.

2. The second figure is _____.

VI. Reasoning and HOTS – Think and answer.

1. A clock shows 3 o'clock. Without using a protractor, write the measure and the type of angle between the hands. _____

2. Rohan says, "A 180° angle is an obtuse angle because it is greater than 90° ." Do you agree? Give a reason.

3. Two angles have the same measure. One angle has short arms and the other has long arms. Will their measures be different? Explain.

VII. Case Study – Geometry Around Us

A school gate opens to form a 120° angle with the wall. The classroom door opens to form a 90° angle. A torch beam makes a 40° angle with the floor.

1. Which opening is an obtuse angle?
2. Which opening is a right angle?
3. Which beam forms an acute angle?
4. Arrange the three angles in ascending order.