

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT – THIRD TERM

MATHEMATICS

Max. Marks: 60

Std - IV

Time: 2Hrs

Name of the School: <hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black; margin: 5px 0;"/>	Name of the Student: <hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black; margin: 5px 0;"/>
Place: <hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black; margin: 5px 0;"/>	Roll No.: <hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black; margin: 5px 0;"/>

I. Choose the correct answer:

5 × 1 = 5

1. _____ of the number is finding an approximate or nearest value of a number.
 (a) Whole number (b) Natural (c) Estimation
2. _____ is the amount of space the liquid takes in a container.
 (a) Capacity (b) Volume (c) Litre
3. $\frac{3}{4}$, is called _____.
 (a) half (b) one fourth (c) three fourth
4. A _____ is a squence or series which repeats based on a particular rule.
 (a) symmetry (b) pattern (c) line of symmetry
5. _____ is usually used for small numbers.
 (a) Division (b) Short Division (c) Long Division

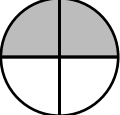
II. Fill in the blanks:

5 × 1 = 5

6. _____ is the amount of liquid a container can hold.
7. Fractions with the same denominator are called _____
8. _____ is mostly used for bigger numbers.
9. 63 rounded to the nearest 10 is _____.
10. $\frac{5}{9} + \frac{1}{9} =$ _____.

III. Match the following:

$5 \times 1 = 5$

- | | | |
|---|---|---------------|
| 11. 1000 ml | – | 220 |
| 12. $660 \div 3$ | – | 7500 ml |
| 13. one fourth | – | $\frac{2}{4}$ |
| 14. 7.50 l | – | 1 l |
| 15.  | – | $\frac{1}{4}$ |

IV. Write true or false:

$5 \times 1 = 5$

16. The groups into which sharing is done is called the divisor.
17. The whole amount to be divided is called the quotient.
18. 58 is rounded to 60.
19. 6000 ml = 6l.
20. The standard units of capacity is litre and millilitre.

V. Do as directed:

$10 \times 3 = 30$

21. Divide the following using short division.

(a) $232 \div 2$

(b) $644 \div 4$

22. Round off to the nearest 100.

157, 305, 183, 960, 549, 637

23. Convert the following l into ml.

(a) 3l into ml

(b) 9.5l into ml

24. Convert the following ₹ into 'p'.

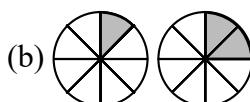
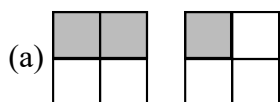
(a) ₹50

(b) ₹3

(c) ₹12

25. Find the sum $3l + 750ml$.

26. Write the fractions of the shaded portion and add the same.



27. Subtract:

(a) $\frac{4}{13} - \frac{2}{13}$

(b) $\frac{5}{9} - \frac{2}{9}$

28. Add:

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(a)} \quad \begin{array}{cc} \text{₹} & \text{P} \\ 104 & 75 \\ + & 45 \ 20 \\ \hline \end{array} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(b)} \quad \begin{array}{cc} \text{₹} & \text{P} \\ 45 & 75 \\ + & 36 \ 50 \\ \hline \end{array} \end{array}$$

29. There is 100 ml of milk in a cup. I will pour 100 ml more to make it full. what is the capacity of the cup?

30. Add these like fractions:

$$\text{a) } \frac{5}{9} + \frac{1}{9}$$

$$\text{b) } \frac{9}{19} + \frac{4}{19}$$

$$\text{c) } \frac{5}{12} + \frac{3}{12}$$

VI. Answer the following questions (any 2):

$$2 \times 5 = 10$$

31. Helen swam four - fourteens of a lap in the morning and nine - fourteens of a lap in the evening. How much further did she swim in the evening than in the morning.

32. Divide the following using long division and write the quotient and remainder.

$$\text{a) } 4267 \div 6$$

$$\text{b) } 660 \div 3$$

33. A shopkeeper has a stock of 30l 500ml of kerosene oil. He sold 20l 250ml of kerosene oil. How much oil now remains in stock.