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MATHS

For Class Three

Project Director
Ghulam Shabeer Attari
Project Manager
Muhammad Saleem Qadri
Writer
S.M Akram Naqvi
Translator
Muhammad Ali Veesar
Composer
Imran Ali Mirani
Designer
Asif Ali Lakhvi

ZZ SCIENCE PUBLICATIONS
KARACHI 0332 6118855
SUKKUR 0334 8881071
LAHORE 0300 8070436
mehran_series@yahoo.com
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Chapter-1

NUMBER SYSTEM

Arabic Number:

The numbers which we use in our daily life are known as Arabic numbers.

For example

0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 .....

But before Arabic numbers there was a system of Roman numbers but now Arabic numbers are in force. Some times we use Roman numbers also.

Arabic Number	Roman Number	Arabic Number	Roman Number	Arabic Number	Roman Number
1	I	18	XVIII	35	XXXV
2	II	19	XIX	36	XXXVI
3	III	20	XX	37	XXXVII
4	IV	21	XXI	38	XXXVIII
5	V	22	XXII	39	XXXIX
6	VI	23	XXIII	40	XL
7	VII	24	XXIV	41	XLI
8	VIII	25	XXV	42	XLII
9	IX	26	XXVI	43	XLIII
10	X	27	XXVII	44	XLIV
11	XI	28	XXVIII	45	XLV
12	XII	29	XXIX	46	XLVI
13	XIII	30	XXX	47	XLVII
14	XIV	31	XXXI	48	XLVIII
15	XV	32	XXXII	49	XLIX
16	XVI	33	XXXIII	50	L
17	XVII	34	XXXIV		

EXERCISE 1.1

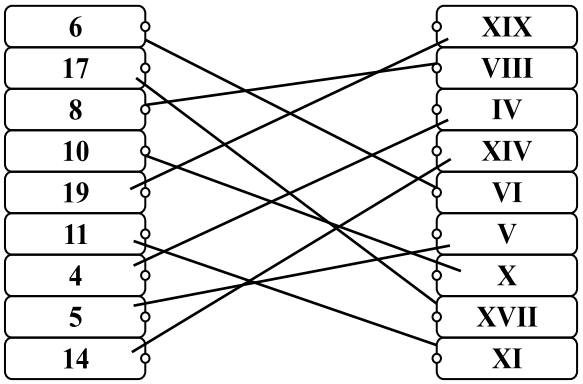
Convert the Arabic Numbers into Roman Numbers.

Arabic Number	Roman Number	Arabic Number	Roman Number	Arabic Number	Roman Number	Arabic Number	Roman Number
3	iii	9	viii	40	Xl	49	xlix
15	xv	37	xxxvii	25	xxv	31	xxxi
7	vii	22	xxii	6	vi	26	Xxvi
14	xiv	13	xxiii	33	xxxiii	10	x
20	xx	16	xvi	45	xlv	50	l

Convert the Roman numbers into Arabic Number in given boxes.

Arabic Number	Roman Number	Arabic Number	Roman Number	Arabic Number	Roman Number	Arabic Number	Roman Number
17	XVIII	8	VIII	25	XXV	40	XL
2	II	22	XXII	13	XIII	26	XXVI
5	V	3	III	45	XLV	20	XX
46	XLVI	16	XVI	6	VI	11	XI
21	XXI	42	XLII	19	XIX	30	XXX

Match the Roman Number with the Arabic Numbers.



NATURAL NUMBERS EVEN NUMBERS UPTO 100

Counting is called natural number. There are two Parts of natural numbers, Even numbers and odd numbers.

Even Numbers: Such numbers which contaion 0, 2, 4, 6 and 8 etc are called even number Examples 8,16, 22, 34, etc.

Odd Numbers: Such numbers which contain 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9 are called odd numbers. Example 11,25,43,57,79 etc.

EXERCISE 1.2

Write Even or Odd against the given numbers.

1	888 even	2	965 odd	3	966 odd
4	999 odd	5	562 odd	6	722 odd
7	346 odd	8	442 even	9	869 even
10	656 even	11	879 even	12	410 even

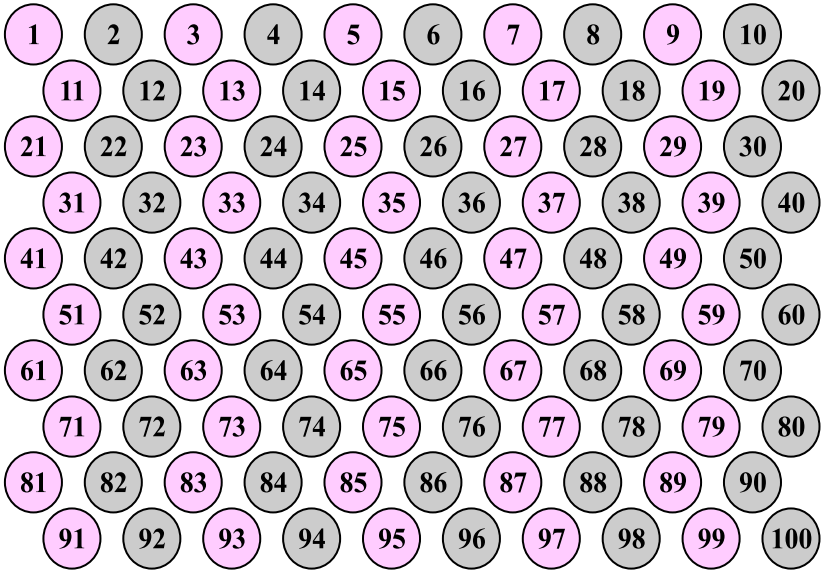
Identify the even number from the following.

1	10 ✓ , 20 ✓ 33 , 45	2	23 , 33 43 , 46 ✓	3	26 ✓ , 28 ✓ 29 , 21
4	24 ✓ , 10 ✓ 19 , 13	5	32 ✓ , 11 14 ✓ , 19	6	11 , 18 ✓ 20 ✓ , 12 ✓

Encircle the odd numbers.

1. 606, (533), 556, (547), 522, (255)
2. (757), 480, (260), 484, 666, (499)
3. 222, (957), (297), 824, 646, (945)

Activity: Separate Odd and Even numbers and write in the following boxes.



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

COUNTER BALANCE AND ORDER OF NUMBER

We use two symbol for counter balance. The symbol "<" is used for less than and the symbol ">" used for greater than

Ascending order: From least to greatest number order is called the Ascending order.

For Example: **3579 , 4526 , 3576 , 3570**

Ascending order: **3570 , 3576 , 3579 , 4526**

Descending order: From greatest to least number order is called the descending order.

For Example: **3570 , 3576 , 3579 , 4526**

Descending order: **4526, 3579 , 3576 , 3570**

EXERCISE 1.3

Fill in the blanks with ">", "=" or "<".

1	7575 > 7521	2	7219 > 7219	3	6230 < 6245
4	4445 > 5451	5	7777 > 7777	6	6238 < 4595
7	1459 > 1444	8	6249 < 6395	9	5202 < 6263
10	5634 > 5202	11	3465 < 3468	12	4295 < 3021
13	6630 > 6657	14	3502 < 5398	15	8883 < 5200
16	7219 > 7263	17	4295 > 3021	18	4828 < 4828

Write the following numbers in descending order.

1	23410	48956	23409	35476	48956	35476	23410	23409
2	7564	4654	4505	6490	4654	6490	7564	4505
3	32190	78032	32189	32188	78032	32188	32190	32189
4	7766	7665	5498	9480	7665	9480	7766	5498

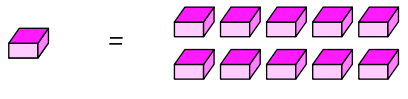
5	6748	4896	9765	6845	4896	6845	6748	9765
6	75321	45489	27941	98099	45489	98099	75321	27941
7	2961	9647	4895	2266	9647	2266	2961	4875
8	2202	9967	2200	9998	9967	9998	2202	2200
9	4590	4499	5856	9291	4499	9291	4590	5856
10	3366	2410	2618	1033	2410	1033	3360	2618
11	56399	75891	53697	25369	75891	25369	56399	23697
12	5698	3364	9435	7568	3364	7568	5698	9435

Write the following numbers in Ascending order.

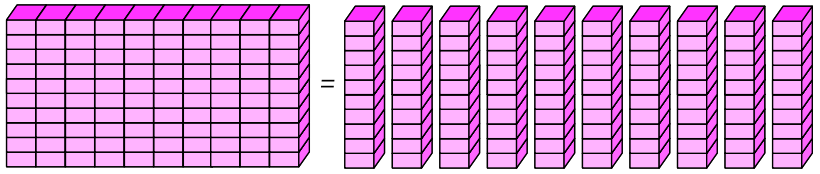
1	46780	69282	76555	42003	42003	46780	69282	76555
2	6956	4230	7988	6654	6654	6956	4230	7988
3	25673	78221	45332	79221	79221	25673	78221	45332
4	9278	41357	8989	9896	9896	9278	41357	8989
5	3421	2954	5672	2844	2844	3421	2954	5672
6	75001	65221	75505	47642	47642	75001	65221	75505
7	23410	25267	28906	24027	24027	23410	25267	28906
8	50020	75999	34544	26927	26927	50020	75999	34544
9	44720	45835	44936	43825	43825	44720	45835	44936
10	5897	3465	7645	2619	2619	5897	3465	7645
11	8882	9998	7212	5396	5396	8882	9998	7212
12	46780	35410	77896	56980	56980	46780	35410	77896
13	430026	532061	153920	687422	687422	430026	532061	153920
14	98746	89476	45987	94866	94866	98746	89476	45987

THE PLACE VALUE OF SIX DIGITS NUMBER

A tens is equal to ten units so ten units make a tens.



1 tens = 10 units



1 Hundred = 10 tens

As we have read that a single number is called unit Ten item are called tens and Hundred things are known as hundred. As 10 hundreds are equal to one Thousand we write the thousand in symbol as 1000.

Thousand	Hundred	Tens	Units
1	0	0	0

Thousand is four digit number. In four digit number the greatest number is 9999, in which the adding only one it makes 10000, which is called the five digit number. In the place value of 10000, we write like this.

Ten Thousands	Thousand	Hundred	Tens	Units
1	0	0	0	0

The greatest number of five digits number is 99999, the adding of only one, it will becomes one Lac, which is six digits number and can be written in place value as 100000.

One Lac	Ten Thousands	Thousand	Hundred	Tens	Units
1	0	0	0	0	0

EXERCISE 1.4

According to the example. Write coming five numbers.

4005	4006	4007	4008	4009	4010
3022	3023	3024	3025	3026	3027
4247	4248	4249	5000	501	502
4030	4031	4032	4033	4034	4035
2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
3224	3225	3226	3227	3228	3229

Fill in the blanks according to example.

29856	29857	29858	29859	29860	29861
44337	44338	44339	50000	5551	5552
55534	55535	55536	5537	5538	5539
99994	9995	9996	9997	9998	9999
77894	77895	77896	77897	77898	77899
66472	66473	66474	66475	66476	66477

According to the example write five numbers coming before each numbers.

1009	1008	1007	1006	1005	1004
3148	3137	3146	3145	3144	3143
2229	2228	2227	2226	2225	2224
5464	5463	5462	5461	5000	5060
4249	4248	4247	4246	4245	4244
3520	3519	3518	3517	3516	3515
1135	1134	1133	1132	1131	1130

CONCEPT OF FORTH COMMING NUMBER:

As we have read that

- 10 comes after of 9
- 100 comes after of 99
- 1000 comes after of 999
- 10000 comes after of 9999
- 100000 comes after of 99999 which is called one Lac.

Activity: According to the example read and write the numbers.

Statement	Ten Thousands	Thousand	Hundred	Tens	Units
Seventy two thousand two hundred two	7	2	2	0	2
Ninety one thousand six hundred seventy nine	9	1	6	7	9
Fifty two thousand Nine hundred sixty one	5	2	9	6	1
Ninety four thousand eight hundred sixty eight	9	4	8	6	8
Seventy thousand nine hundred eighty one	6	0	9	8	1
Eighty two thousand six hundred	8	2	6	0	0
Twenty eight thousand seven hundred eighty five	2	8	7	8	5
Seventy four thousand five hundred eighty two	7	4	5	8	2

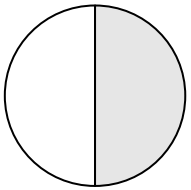
Activity: According to the example, write in words and fill in the blanks.

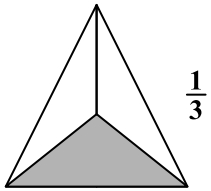
Number	In words	Ten Thousands	Thousand	Hundred	Tens	Unit
9877	Nine thousand eight hundred seventy seven.	0	9	8	7	7
69069	Sixty nine thousand and sixty nine	6	9	0	6	9
94764	Ninety four thousand seven hundred sixty four	9	4	7	6	4
16891	Sixty one thousand eight hundred ninety one	1	6	8	9	1
11588	Eleven thousand five hundred eighty eight	1	1	5	8	8
77877	Seventy seven thousand eight hundred seventy seven	7	7	8	7	7
85061	Eighty five thousand five hundred and eighty four	8	5	0	6	1
37584	Threety seven thousand five hundred eighty four	3	7	5	8	4

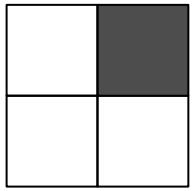
Chapter-2

FRACTION

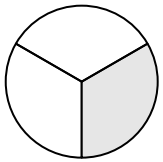
We have studied in previous classes about the concept of half, quarter, third part. Let's revise again.

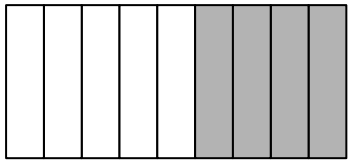

$\frac{1}{2}$

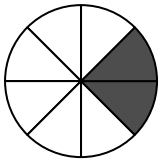

$\frac{1}{3}$

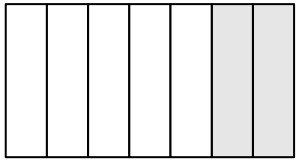

$\frac{1}{4}$

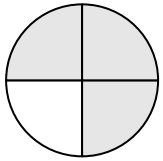
Observe more about fractions in following examples.


$\frac{1}{3}$


$\frac{4}{9}$


$\frac{2}{8}$

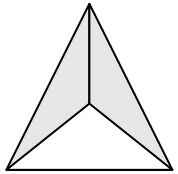

$\frac{2}{7}$

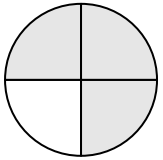

$\frac{3}{4}$

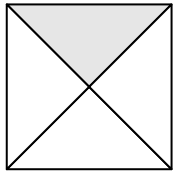

$\frac{1}{4}$

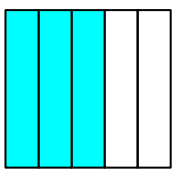
EXERCISE 2.1

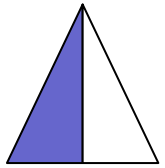
Colour the fractions of the given pictures.

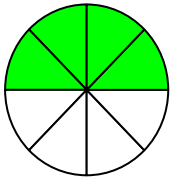

$\frac{2}{3}$

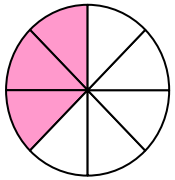

$\frac{3}{4}$

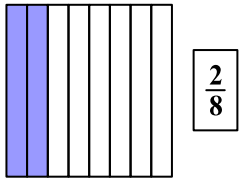

$\frac{1}{4}$

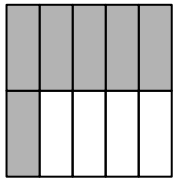

$\frac{3}{5}$


$\frac{1}{2}$

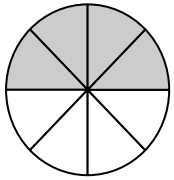

$\frac{4}{8}$

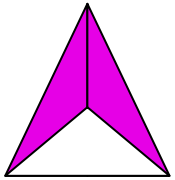

$\frac{3}{8}$

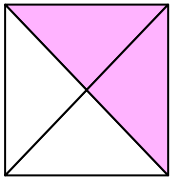

$\frac{2}{8}$


$\frac{6}{10}$

Write the fraction of the coloured part.


$\frac{4}{8}$


$\frac{2}{3}$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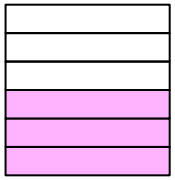
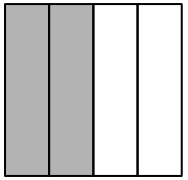
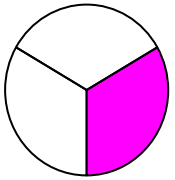

$\frac{3}{6}$


$\frac{2}{4}$


$\frac{1}{3}$

Dividend and Divisor of Fraction

Dividend: It is the above number on the line also called Nominator.
Divisor: It is the below number under the line also called denominator.
In fraction $\frac{3}{6}$, 3 in dividend and 6 in divisor.
Same as in fraction $\frac{5}{10}$, 5 in dividend and 6 in is divisor.

$\frac{4}{8}$ ——— Nominator
Denominator ———

KINDS OF FRACTION:

Direct fraction: Such fraction whose dividend number is less than divisor is called director fraction.

$$\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{5}, \frac{7}{9}, \frac{25}{36} \text{ etc}$$

Inverse fraction: Such fraction whose dividend number is greater than divisor number in called inverse fraction.

$$\frac{5}{3}, \frac{9}{5}, \frac{16}{5}, \frac{16}{15} \text{ etc}$$

Congruent fraction: Such fraction whose simplified forms are equal in values are called congruent fraction.

$$\text{i.e } \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ OR } \frac{12}{24} = \frac{6}{12} = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Congruent divisor: If divisor of any two or more fractions are same then these fraction divisors are called same divisors.

$$\text{i.e } \frac{3}{5}, \frac{2}{5}$$

EXERCISE 2.2

Write the Denominators and Nominators of the following fraction.

Fraction	Nominator	Denominator	Fraction	Nominator	Denominator
$\frac{2}{5}$	2	5	$\frac{6}{11}$	6	11
$\frac{5}{9}$	5	9	$\frac{2}{3}$	2	3
$\frac{15}{23}$	15	23	$\frac{11}{19}$	11	19
$\frac{7}{15}$	7	15	$\frac{14}{15}$	14	15

Find the Dividend number of given fractions and write in blanks.

$\frac{4}{11}$	4	$\frac{7}{9}$	7	$\frac{15}{21}$	15
$\frac{24}{31}$	24	$\frac{55}{65}$	55	$\frac{61}{95}$	61
$\frac{11}{23}$	11	$\frac{23}{24}$	23	$\frac{31}{32}$	31

ADDITION OF SAME DIVISOR FRACTION

In same divisor fractions only dividend values are added.

$$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4} = \frac{1+3}{4} = \frac{4}{4} = 1$$

$$\frac{7}{11} + \frac{3}{11} = \frac{7+3}{11} = \frac{10}{11}$$

EXERCISE 2.3

Solve the following.

1. $\frac{5}{6} + \frac{6}{6}$

Sol: $= \frac{5}{6} + \frac{6}{6}$

$= \frac{5+6}{6}$

$= \frac{11}{6}$ Ans

2. $\frac{8}{11} + \frac{7}{11}$

$= \frac{8}{11} + \frac{7}{11}$

$= \frac{8+7}{11}$

$= \frac{15}{11}$ Ans

3. $\frac{8}{12} + \frac{7}{12}$

$= \frac{8}{12} + \frac{7}{12}$

$= \frac{8+7}{12}$

$= \frac{15}{12}$ Ans

4 $\frac{5}{4} + \frac{3}{4}$

Sol: $= \frac{5}{4} + \frac{3}{4}$

$= \frac{5 + 3}{4}$

$= \frac{8}{4}$

$= \frac{\cancel{4}}{\cancel{2}}$ or 2 Ans

5 $\frac{7}{9} + \frac{3}{9}$

$= \frac{7}{9} + \frac{3}{9}$

$= \frac{7 + 3}{9}$

$= \frac{10}{9}$ Ans

6 $\frac{9}{14} + \frac{10}{14}$

$= \frac{9}{14} + \frac{10}{14}$

$= \frac{9 + 10}{14}$

$= \frac{19}{14}$ Ans

7 $\frac{2}{5} + \frac{7}{5}$

Sol: $= \frac{2}{5} + \frac{7}{5}$

$= \frac{2 + 7}{5}$

$= \frac{9}{5}$ Ans

8 $\frac{11}{10} + \frac{3}{10}$

$= \frac{11}{10} + \frac{3}{10}$

$= \frac{11 + 3}{10}$

$= \frac{\cancel{14}}{\cancel{10}}$

$= \frac{7}{5}$ Ans

9 $\frac{13}{15} + \frac{11}{15}$

$= \frac{13}{15} + \frac{11}{15}$

$= \frac{13 + 11}{15}$

$= \frac{\cancel{24}}{\cancel{15}}$

$= \frac{8}{5}$ Ans

10 $\frac{6}{3} + \frac{2}{3}$

Sol: $= \frac{6}{3} + \frac{2}{3}$

$= \frac{6 + 2}{3}$

$= \frac{8}{3}$ Ans

11 $\frac{5}{8} + \frac{6}{8}$

$= \frac{5}{8} + \frac{6}{8}$

$= \frac{5 + 6}{8}$

$= \frac{11}{8}$ Ans

12 $\frac{7}{13} + \frac{8}{13}$

$= \frac{7}{13} + \frac{8}{13}$

$= \frac{7 + 8}{13}$

$= \frac{15}{13}$ Ans

13 $\frac{3}{2} + \frac{5}{2}$

Sol: $= \frac{3}{2} + \frac{5}{2}$

$= \frac{3 + 5}{2}$

$= \frac{\cancel{8}^{4}}{\cancel{2}_{1}}$ 4 Ans

14 $\frac{7}{7} + \frac{3}{7}$

$= \frac{7}{7} + \frac{3}{7}$

$= \frac{7 + 3}{7}$

$= \frac{10}{7}$ Ans

15 $\frac{4}{12} + \frac{6}{12}$

Sol: $= \frac{4}{12} + \frac{6}{12}$

$= \frac{4 + 6}{12}$

$= \frac{\cancel{10}^{5}}{\cancel{12}_{6}}$

$= \frac{5}{6}$ Ans

Q.2: Add the following.

(1) $\frac{1}{4}, \frac{5}{4}$

Sol: $= \frac{1}{4} + \frac{5}{4}$

$= \frac{1 + 5}{4}$

$= \frac{\cancel{6}^{3}}{\cancel{4}_{2}}$

$= \frac{3}{2}$ Ans

(2) $\frac{21}{23}, \frac{22}{23}$

$= \frac{21}{23} + \frac{22}{23}$

$= \frac{21 + 22}{23}$

$= \frac{43}{23}$ Ans

(3) $\frac{13}{19}, \frac{18}{19}$

$= \frac{13}{19} + \frac{18}{19}$

$= \frac{13 + 18}{19}$

$= \frac{31}{19}$ Ans

(4) $\frac{7}{8}, \frac{5}{8}$

Sol: $= \frac{7}{8} + \frac{5}{8}$

$= \frac{7 + 5}{8}$

$= \frac{\cancel{12}^{3}}{\cancel{8}_{2}}$

$= \frac{3}{2}$ Ans

(5) $\frac{19}{21}, \frac{15}{21}$

$= \frac{19}{21} + \frac{15}{21}$

$= \frac{19 + 15}{21}$

$= \frac{34}{21}$ Ans

(6) $\frac{3}{5}, \frac{11}{5}$

$= \frac{3}{5} + \frac{11}{5}$

$= \frac{3 + 11}{5}$

$= \frac{14}{5}$ Ans

(7) $\frac{2}{5}, \frac{4}{5}$

Sol: $= \frac{2}{5} + \frac{4}{5}$

$= \frac{2 + 4}{5}$

$= \frac{6}{5}$ Ans

(8) $\frac{3}{7}, \frac{1}{7}$

$= \frac{3}{7} + \frac{1}{7}$

$= \frac{3 + 1}{7}$

$= \frac{4}{7}$ Ans

SUBTRACTION OF SAME DIVISOR FRACTIONS

Let's learn the subtraction of same divisor fraction.

$\frac{4}{5} - \frac{3}{5} = \frac{4 - 3}{5} = \frac{1}{5}$

$\frac{6}{10} - \frac{4}{10} = \frac{6 - 4}{10} = \frac{\cancel{2}}{\cancel{10}} = \frac{1}{5}$

EXERCISE 2.4

Solve:

(1) $\frac{7}{3} - \frac{5}{3}$

Sol: $= \frac{7}{3} - \frac{5}{3}$

$= \frac{7 - 5}{3}$

$= \frac{2}{3}$ Ans

(2) $\frac{7}{9} - \frac{1}{9}$

$= \frac{7}{9} - \frac{1}{9}$

$= \frac{7 - 1}{9}$

$= \frac{8}{9}$ Ans

(3) $\frac{10}{19} - \frac{6}{19}$

$= \frac{10}{19} - \frac{6}{19}$

$= \frac{10 - 6}{19}$

$= \frac{4}{19}$ Ans

(4) $\frac{9}{9} - \frac{6}{9}$

Sol: $= \frac{9}{9} - \frac{6}{9}$

$= \frac{9 - 6}{9}$

$= \frac{3}{9}$

$= \frac{1}{3}$ Ans

(5) $\frac{7}{4} - \frac{2}{4}$

$= \frac{7}{4} - \frac{2}{4}$

$= \frac{7 - 2}{4}$

$\frac{5}{4}$ Ans

(6) $\frac{11}{17} - \frac{7}{17}$

$= \frac{11}{17} - \frac{7}{17}$

$= \frac{11 - 7}{17}$

$= \frac{4}{17}$ Ans

7. $\frac{10}{5} - \frac{7}{5}$

Sol: $= \frac{10}{5} - \frac{7}{5}$

$= \frac{10 - 7}{5}$

$= \frac{3}{5}$ Ans

8. $\frac{12}{4} - \frac{9}{4}$

$= \frac{12}{4} - \frac{9}{4}$

$= \frac{12 - 9}{4}$

$= \frac{3}{4}$ Ans

9. $\frac{21}{20} - \frac{19}{20}$

$= \frac{21}{20} - \frac{19}{20}$

$= \frac{21 - 19}{20}$

$= \frac{\cancel{2}^{1}}{\cancel{20}_{10}}$

$= \frac{1}{10}$ Ans

10. $\frac{11}{9} - \frac{3}{9}$

Sol: $= \frac{11}{9} - \frac{3}{9}$

$= \frac{11 - 3}{9}$

$= \frac{8}{9}$ Ans

11. $\frac{9}{10} - \frac{7}{10}$

$= \frac{9}{10} - \frac{7}{10}$

$= \frac{9 - 7}{10}$

$= \frac{\cancel{2}^{1}}{\cancel{10}_{5}}$

$= \frac{1}{5}$ Ans

12. $\frac{14}{15} - \frac{10}{15}$

$= \frac{14}{15} - \frac{10}{15}$

$= \frac{14 - 10}{15}$

$= \frac{4}{15}$ Ans

13. $\frac{7}{10} - \frac{5}{10}$

Sol: $= \frac{7}{10} - \frac{5}{10}$

$= \frac{7 - 5}{10}$

$= \frac{\cancel{2}^{1}}{\cancel{10}_{5}}$

$= \frac{1}{5}$ Ans

14. $\frac{8}{9} - \frac{3}{9}$

$= \frac{8}{9} - \frac{3}{9}$

$= \frac{8 - 3}{9}$

$= \frac{5}{9}$ Ans

15. $\frac{14}{14} - \frac{8}{14}$

$= \frac{14}{14} - \frac{8}{14}$

$= \frac{14 - 8}{14}$

$= \frac{6}{14}$

$= \frac{3}{7}$ Ans

16. $\frac{9}{6} - \frac{6}{6}$

Sol: $= \frac{9}{6} - \frac{6}{6}$

$= \frac{9 - 6}{6}$

$= \frac{\cancel{3}^{1}}{\cancel{6}_{2}}$

$= \frac{1}{2}$ Ans

17. $\frac{5}{4} - \frac{1}{4}$

$= \frac{5}{4} - \frac{1}{4}$

$= \frac{5 - 1}{4}$

$= \frac{\cancel{4}}{\cancel{4}}$

$= 1$ Ans

18. $\frac{8}{10} - \frac{5}{10}$

Sol: $= \frac{8}{10} - \frac{5}{10}$

$= \frac{8 - 5}{10}$

$= \frac{3}{10}$ Ans

Chapter-3

ALGEBRAIC FUNCTIONS

Algebraic functions on natural numbers mean addition, subtraction, multiplication and division of numbers. By using these functions there appeared one digit, two digit, three digit and more digit numbers. The symbols of algebraic functions are as under:

Division (÷), Multiplication (×), Subtraction (–) , Addition (+)

The function of adding two or more than two things is called addition. This done by two ways.

Addition of three or four digit numbers:

The method of three and four digit numbers adding is that units in units, tens in tens, hundreds in hundreds and thousands in thousands are added.

Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Units
6 3	7 2	5 1	3 2
9	9	6	5

EXERCISE 3.1

Solve:

1. 315 + 483 = 798
2. 535 + 453 = 988
3. 237 + 452 = 689
4. 457 + 311 = 768
5. 765 + 132 = 897
6. 5315 + 4273 = 9588
7. 4612 + 2062 = 6674
8. 5219 + 2640 = 7859
9. 6192 + 3406 = 9598
10. 5896 + 3002 = 8898

11. 1678 + 7210 = 8888
12. 6421 + 1642 = 8063
13. 1234 + 5432 = 6666
14. 4609 + 3280 = 7889
15. 6721 + 3164 = 9885
16. 2142 + 3121 + 4736 = 9999
17. 1806 + 2161 + 4022 = 7989
18. 2146 + 4321 + 3232 = 9699
19. 4230 + 3511 + 1235 = 8976
20. 4312 + 2331 + 1324 = 7967
21. 5035 + 2302 + 1641 + 1020 = 9998
22. 5272 + 312 + 110 + 204 = 5898
23. 4104 + 2401 + 1282 + 2112 = 9899
24. 2201 + 1021 + 4353 + 2324 = 9899
25. 1809 + 1030 + 3040 + 120 = 5999

Addition of three, four and five numbers by one crossing method

Thousand	Hundred	Tens	Unit
(1) 6 5	4 9	(1) 5 2	7 9
12	3	8	6

EXERCISE 3.2

Solve:

1) 4956 + 7518 = 12474	2) 5979 + 6579 = 12558	3) 6775 + 3335 = 10110	4) 7510 + 3695 = 11205	5) 6996 + 7975 = 14971
6) 8979 + 3451 = 12430	7) 3421 + 5219 = 8640	8) 6834 + 7245 = 14079	9) 3685 + 9539 = 13224	10) 2457 + 6834 = 9291
11) 3629 + 4976 = 8605	12) 5327 + 7235 = 12562	13) 2435 + 3547 = 5982	14) 7245 + 2429 = 9674	15) 2356 + 5439 = 7795
16) 1635 + 8348 = 9983	17) 5735 + 3236 = 8971	18) 2457 + 6439 = 8896	19) 7846 + 2139 = 9985	20) 4623 + 2238 = 6861
21) 7286 + 2539 = 9825	22) 8348 + 1597 = 9945	23) 3478 + 3446 = 6924	24) 3275 + 5648 = 8923	25) 8548 + 1264 = 9812
26) 7613 + 3589 + 1521 = 12723	27) 1391 + 7544 + 6675 = 15610	28) 3475 + 8591 + 1256 = 13322	29) 1234 + 5678 + 9210 = 16122	30) 4375 + 2438 + 4282 = 10095

Add by using horizental method.

1) 7654 + 6475 = 14149	2) 3939 + 4281 = 8220
3) 3291 + 2496 = 6787	4) 7532 + 9556 = 17088
5) 3495 + 2752 = 6147	6) 3291 + 2496 = 5787
7) 8765 + 4327 = 13092	8) 9643 + 3469 = 13112
9) 8975 + 5798 = 14773	10) 7567 + 7754 = 15321
11) 3657 + 4382 = 8040	12) 6361 + 5789 = 12150

EXERCISE 3.3

Solve:

1) For the construction of a mosque Imtiaz paid Rs. 9475. Shahid paid Rs. 8785 and Imran paid Rs. 7459 rupees as donation. Find the total amount devoted by them.

Ans: Total amount of donation is 25719

```
 ①②①
 9475
 8785
+7459
-----
25719
```

2) Prices of three vehicles are 65575, 84589 and 92769 respectively. Find the total price of three vehicles.

Ans: Total price of three vehicles is 242933

```
 ①①②②
 65575
 84589
+92769
------
242933
```

3) The cost of a mangoes orchard is Rs. 64759, an olive orchard is Rs. 42478 and cost of a banana orchard is Rs. 57479. Find the total cost of three orchards.

Ans: the cost of three orchard is 164717

```
 ①①②②
 64759
 42479
+57479
------
164717
```

4) For watching a cricket match, 42539 people came on first day 64469 on the second day, 29534 people on third day 85469 people on forth day. How much total people came on four days?

Ans: 301258 people came on four days.

```
 ②②②①②
 164716
 42539
 64469
+29534
------
301258
```

Sol:

5 Find the sum of 42569, 64679 and 59572.

```
  ①①②②
  42569
  64679
+ 59572
 166820
```

Ans: the sum of 42569, 64679 and 59572 is 166820

6 Shahzad paid Rs. 69475 for Iron, Rs. 39585 for bricks and Rs.25395 for the construction of a house. How much amount did he spend?

```
  ②①②①
  69475
  39585
+ 25395
 134455
```

Ans: The amount of construction is 134455

7 A school head master spent Rs.4795 for library furniture and Rs. 64592 for books. How much total amount did he spend?

```
  ①①①
  4795
+ 64592
 112542
```

Ans: The head master spent 11254 rupees.

8 Monthly income of four brothers is 4985, 5464, 7570 and 8445 respectively. Find the total income of four brothers.

```
  ②②①
  4985
  5464
  7570
+ 8445
 26464
```

Ans: The income of four brothers is Rs. 26464

Subtraction of numbers:

Subtraction means to decrease. In the process of subtraction, units from units, tens from units, hundred from hundreds, thousands from thousands and ten thousands from ten thousands are subtracted. The symbol of subtraction "—" is used

Thousand	Hundred	Tens	Units
9	7	6	5
− 8	1	5	4
1	6	1	1

EXERCISE 3.4

Solve:

1. 6574 − 5232 = 1342
2. 8756 − 3542 = 5214
3. 9897 − 2666 = 7231
4. 7877 − 5506 = 2301
5. 3985 − 2632 = 1353
6. 4891 − 1520 = 3371
7. 7624 − 2301 = 5303
8. 5604 − 3203 = 2401
9. 6574 − 1342 = 5232
10. 4356 − 2143 = 2213
11. 5671 − 3200 = 2471
12. 8888 − 5324 = 3564
13. 7543 − 3421 = 4122
14. 9785 − 5674 = 4111
15. 5749 − 2438 = 3311
16. 8564 − 4340 = 4224
17. 7516 − 4214 = 3302
18. 2242 − 1230 = 1010
19. 9013 − 7594 = 0510
20. 7703 − 6595 = 1108

Subtraction of numbers by one-crossing to method:

If subtraction is greater than subtraction number then one tens is crossed to units and is added with unit as 10 units and then it is solved. Such that all digits like tens, hundreds and thousands are subtracted.

Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Units
⑧ 9 8	⑭ 5 7	⑬ 4 4	⑫ 2 7
	7	9	5

EXERCISE 3.5

Solve:

1) 8596 − 4369 = 4227	2) 9224 − 7109 = 2115	3) 5865 − 2437 = 3428	4) 6572 − 3235 = 3337	5) 6475 − 4327 = 2148
6) 8545 − 6326 = 2219	7) 9546 − 7237 = 2309	8) 5742 − 2325 = 3417	9) 7124 − 3016 = 4108	10) 8210 − 1059 = 7151
11) 4740 − 2533 = 2207	12) 6283 − 3524 = 2759	13) 3524 − 1759 = 1865	14) 7480 − 3254 = 4226	15) 3945 − 2168 = 1777

16) 5678 − 4329 = 1349	17) 8334 − 2117 = 6217	18) 6782 − 4264 = 2518	19) 5856 − 2747 = 3109	20) 7642 − 2539 = 5103
21) 7060 − 3859 = 3201	22) 9479 − 4789 = 4690	23) 7705 − 5929 = 1776	24) 5132 − 3344 = 1788	25) 6352 − 2564 = 3788
26) 8423 − 2867 = 5556	27) 5968 − 4289 = 1679	28) 5756 − 3849 = 1907	29) 4273 − 1888 = 2385	30) 8509 − 3698 = 4811
31) 8132 − 4384 = 3748	32) 4262 − 1275 = 2987	33) 8003 − 3024 = 4979	34) 5745 − 2896 = 2849	35) 5438 − 2659 = 2779
36) 8005 − 5327 = 2678	37) 7426 − 4548 = 2878	38) 7543 − 6465 = 1078	39) 4536 − 2658 = 1878	40) 6538 − 3869 = 2669

Subtract by using horizental Method.

1) 6542 − 2594 = 3948	2) 5257 − 4130 = 1127
3) 4839 − 2075 = 2704	4) 9009 − 8275 = 734
5) 8456 − 4237 = 4219	6) 5629 − 3235 = 2394
7) 9374 − 2139 = 7235	8) 7007 − 4327 = 2680
9) 5747 − 2359 = 3388	10) 8545 − 6326 = 2219

EXERCISE 3.6

Solve the following.

1. There are 9675 books in a book store. Out of these 6351 are of English. How much remaining books at shop of others.

```
  9675
- 6351
  3324
```

2. Areeba has 6532 rupees, she gave 3213 in charity. How much rupees does she have.

```
  6532
- 3213
  3319
```

3. On the weekend 7535 people gathered on beach. From them 2435 people were enjoying into water and some were getting rest. How much people were in the rest?

```
  7535
- 2435
  5100
```

4. The monthly salary of Imran is Rs. 6564 and his expenses is Rs. 4542. Tell the monthly saving of Imran.

```
  6564
- 4542
  2022
```

5. For the donation of flood refuges. The school (A) collected Rs. 9432 rupees and the school (B) collected 6764 rupees. Which school collected more fund and how much?

```
  9432
- 6764
  2668
```

6. Zahid had Rs. 96574 He bought jewelry for Rs. 59765 and he deposited the remaining amount in bank . How much rupees did he deposite in bank.

```
  96574
- 59795
  36779
```

7. Mother has 1500 rupees. He gave 685 rupees as charity to baggars. How much rupees does she have?

```
  1500
- 685
  815
```

8. A factory prepared 8505 packets of coloured pencils. 7636 pocket were sold. How much pockets were remaining?

```
  8505
- 7636
  0809
```


9. A shopkeeper has goods of Rs. 68545. He sold goods of Rs. 59778. How much amount of goods. he has now.

```
  68545
- 59778
  08767
```

10. There are 4338 kg of Rice in a shop. The shop keeper sold 2365 kg in a Now how much amount of rice he has?

```
  4338
- 2365
  1973
```

11. In a government school there are 5925 students. Out of them 3211 are girls and remaining are boys. Find the total numbers of boys.

```
  5925
- 3211
  2714
```

12. Differentiate between 42464 and 34897?

```
  42464
- 32897
  09567
```

13. Anwar has two books, there are 575 pages in one book and 780 pages are in second book. How much pages are more is second book.

```
  780
- 575
  205
```

MULTIPLICATION:

You know that the process of adding again and again on any number is called multiplication. Its symbol is "x" if any number is multiplied with zero the result becomes zero. Changing of number place the result will become same.

5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 = 25 , 5 , 5 x 5 = 25
7 + 7 + 7 + 7 + 7 + 7 + 7 + 7 = 56 , 8 , 7 x 8 = 56

TWO OR THREE DIGIT NUMBERS MULTIPLICATION BY ONE DIGIT NUMBER

Two or three digit numbers multiplication is started from right side (unit) numbers.

Hundreds	Tens	Units
(2) 1 ×	(3) 4	7 5
7	3	5

EXERCISE 3.7

Solve:

(1) 909 × 1 = 909	(2) 139 × 3 = 417	(3) 541 × 5 = 2705	(4) 178 × 2 = 356	(5) 678 × 6 = 4068	(6) 909 × 1 = 909
(7) 798 × 9 = 7182	(8) 100 × 0 = 000	(9) 345 × 5 = 1725	(10) 678 × 4 = 2712	(11) 545 × 7 = 3815	(12) 596 × 8 = 4768
(13) 630 × 7 = 4410	(14) 838 × 9 = 7542	(15) 888 × 2 = 1776	(16) 999 × 1 = 999	(17) 777 × 9 = 6993	(18) 256 × 9 = 2304

(19) 246 × 6 = 1476	(20) 325 × 7 = 2275	(21) 120 × 3 = 360	(22) 167 × 5 = 835	(23) 786 × 7 = 5502	(24) 529 × 6 = 3174
(25) 317 × 7 = 2219	(26) 653 × 9 = 5877	(27) 561 × 4 = 2244	(28) 600 × 6 = 3600	(29) 412 × 8 = 3296	(30) 210 × 2 = 420
(31) 333 × 3 = 999	(32) 444 × 1 = 444	(33) 131 × 6 = 786	(34) 202 × 5 = 1010	(35) 181 × 3 = 543	(36) 434 × 3 = 1302
(37) 681 × 2 = 1362	(38) 451 × 6 = 2706	(39) 345 × 7 = 2415	(40) 333 × 7 = 2331	(41) 555 × 5 = 2775	(42) 444 × 2 = 888
(43) 373 × 4 = 1492	(44) 773 × 7 = 5411	(45) 199 × 1 = 199	(46) 412 × 3 = 1236	(47) 525 × 5 = 2625	(48) 229 × 8 = 1832

Fill in the blanks one number should be shown.

925 → × 6 = 5550, × 1 = 925, × 4 = 3700, × 7 = 6475, × 9 = 8325, × 3 = 2775

812 → × 7 = 5684, × 5 = 4060, × 2 = 1624, × 8 = 6496, × 9 = 7308, × 3 = 2436

140 → × 1 = 140, × 3 = 420, × 0 = 0, × 2 = 280, × 9 = 1260, × 4 = 560

NUMBER TABLE

11 Table	12 Table	13 Table
11 × 1 = 11	12 × 1 = 12	13 × 1 = 13
11 × 2 = 22	12 × 2 = 24	13 × 2 = 26
11 × 3 = 33	12 × 3 = 36	13 × 3 = 39
11 × 4 = 44	12 × 4 = 48	13 × 4 = 52
11 × 5 = 55	12 × 5 = 60	13 × 5 = 65
11 × 6 = 66	12 × 6 = 72	13 × 6 = 78
11 × 7 = 77	12 × 7 = 84	13 × 7 = 91
11 × 8 = 88	12 × 8 = 96	13 × 8 = 104
11 × 9 = 99	12 × 9 = 108	13 × 9 = 117
11 × 10 = 110	12 × 10 = 120	13 × 10 = 130

14 Table	15 Table	16 Table
14 × 1 = 14	15 × 1 = 15	16 × 1 = 16
14 × 2 = 28	15 × 2 = 30	16 × 2 = 32
14 × 3 = 42	15 × 3 = 45	16 × 3 = 48
14 × 4 = 56	15 × 4 = 60	16 × 4 = 64
14 × 5 = 70	15 × 5 = 75	16 × 5 = 80
14 × 6 = 84	15 × 6 = 90	16 × 6 = 96
14 × 7 = 98	15 × 7 = 105	16 × 7 = 112
14 × 8 = 112	15 × 8 = 120	16 × 8 = 128
14 × 9 = 126	15 × 9 = 135	16 × 9 = 144
14 × 10 = 140	15 × 10 = 150	16 × 10 = 160

Multiplication of two or three number by two numbers

Any number is multiplied by the two digit number, first it is multiplied by unit and then tens. When it is multiplied by tens, the "o" is placed in the place of unit.

Hundreds	Tens	Units
×	4 1	2 4
1 4	6 2	8 0
5	8	8

EXERCISE 3.8

Solve:

1. 13 × 12 = 26 + 130 = 156
2. 27 × 14 = 108 + 270 = 378
3. 32 × 19 = 288 + 320 = 608
4. 45 × 21 = 45 + 900 = 945
5. 54 × 26 = 324 + 1080 = 1404
6. 70 × 19 = 630 + 700 = 1330
7. 83 × 28 = 664 + 1660 = 2324
8. 44 × 20 = 00 + 880 = 880
9. 25 × 20 = 00 + 500 = 500
10. 67 × 30 = 00 + 2010 = 2010
11. 46 × 30 = 00 + 1380 = 1380
12. 74 × 30 = 00 + 2220 = 2220
13. 48 × 40 = 00 + 1920 = 1920
14. 28 × 12 = 56 + 280 = 336
15. 22 × 18 = 176 + 220 = 396

16. 99 × 22 = 198 + 198× = 2178

17. 58 × 24 = 232 + 116× = 1392

18. 78 × 28 = 624 + 156× = 2184

19. 54 × 32 = 108 + 162× = 1728

20. 69 × 18 = 552 + 69× = 1242

21. 33 × 14 = 132 + 33× = 462

22. 64 × 25 = 320 + 128× = 1600

Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Units
	3 ×	6 1	3 5
1 3	8 6	1 3	5 0
5	4	4	5

EXERCISE 3.9

Solve:

1. 376 × 22 = 752 + 752× = 8272

2. 415 × 23 = 1245 + 830× = 9545

3. 610 × 34 = 2440 + 1830× = 20740

4. 450 × 35 = 2250 + 1350× = 15750

5. 612 × 12 = 1224 + 612× = 7344

6. 299 × 17 = 2293 + 299× = 5283

7. 614 × 18 = 4912 + 614× = 11052

8. 314 × 13 = 942 + 314× = 4082

9. 294 × 17 = 2058 + 294× = 4998

10. 904 × 12 = 1808 + 904× = 10848

11. 231 × 13 = 693 + 231× = 3003

12. 445 × 19 = 4005 + 445× = 8455

13. 176 × 13 = 528 + 176× = 2288

14. 884 × 10 = 000 + 884× = 8840

15. 261 × 20 = 000 + 522× = 5220

16. 666 × 11 = 666 + 666× = 7326

17. 305 × 18 = 2440 + 305× = 5490

18. 705 × 17 = 4935 + 705× = 11985

19	20	21	22	23	24
101 × 18	206 × 16	424 × 29	333 × 33	224 × 18	742 × 42
808	1236	3816	999	1792	1484
+ 101×	+206×	+ 848×	+ 999×	+ 224×	+2968×
1818	3296	12296	10989	4032	31164

25	26	27	28	29	30
100 × 10	999 × 11	625 × 32	420 × 30	882 × 22	141 × 41
000	999	1250	000	1764	141
+ 100×	+999×	+ 1875×	+ 1260×	+ 1764×	+ 564×
1000	10989	20000	12600	19404	5781

Multiplication of three digit number by three digit numbers

The multiple three digit number by three digit number, firstly multiples with units, secondly multiples with tens and the place of unit "o" has been written. Same as when we multiple by hundred than "o" has been written in the places of units and tens.

EXERCISE 3.10

Multiplying the following.

1	2	3	4	5	6
876 × 678	870 × 276	625 × 108	369 × 246	569 × 789	765 × 369
7008	5220	5000	2214	5121	6885
6132×	6090×	000×	1476×	4552×	4590×
+5256××	+1740××	+ 625××	+ 738××	+3983××	+2295××
593928	240120	67500	90774	448941	282285

7	8	9	10	11	12
679 × 249	900 × 437	976 × 345	786 × 616	829 × 462	906 × 321
6111	6300	4880	4716	1658	906
2716×	2700×	3904×	786×	4974×	1812×
+1358××	+3600××	+2928××	+4716××	+3316××	+2718××
169071	393300	336720	484176	382998	290826

13	14	15	16	17	18
869 × 458	555 × 334	809 × 406	824 × 692	896 × 306	872 × 727
6952	2220	4854	1648	5376	6104
4345×	1665×	000×	7416×	000×	1744×
+3476××	+1665××	+3236××	+4944××	+2688××	+6104××
398002	185370	328454	570208	274176	633944

19
672 × 150
000
3360×
+ 672××
100800

20
517 × 375
2585
3619×
+1551××
193875

21
325 × 233
975
975 ×
+ 650 ××
75725

22
834 × 145
4170
3336×
+ 834××
120930

23
465 × 340
000
1860×
+1395××
158100

24
555 × 366
3330
3330×
+1665××
203130

25
820 × 335
4100
2460×
+2460××
274700

26
231 × 182
462
1848×
+ 231××
42042

27
757 × 105
3785
000×
+ 757××
79485

28
625 × 203
1875
000×
+1250××
126875

29
980 × 100
000
000×
+ 980××
98000

30
872 × 557
6104
4360×
+4360××
485704

EXERCISE 3.11

Solve the following.

1 There are 365 days are in a year. How many days are there in 8 years?

⑤④
365
×8
2920

Ans: There are 2920 days in 8 years.

2 There are 63 students in a classroom. If 435 rupees are distributed among each student. How many rupees will be given to all students?

435
×63
1305
+2610×
27405

Ans: 27405 rupees will by given to all students.

3 Ahmed has four friends. Each of his friend has 325 rupees. Find that how many rupees they have?

325
×4
1300

Ans: They have 1300 rupees.

4 There are 30 days are in a month. How many days will be in four month?

30
×4
120

Ans: There are 120 days in 4 months.

5 The cost of a sack of wheat is Rs. 970. How much cost will be 385 such sacks?

970
× 385
4850
6860×
+2910××
364450

Ans: The cost of 385 sacks is 364450

6 One kilogram apples price is 50 rupees. Find how price will be the 45 kg apples.

50
× 45
250
+ 200×
2250

Ans: The price of 45kg of apples 2250

7 There are 271 sticks in a big match box. How many sticks will be in 72 such match boxes.

271
×72
542
+1897×
19512

Ans: There are 19512 sticks in 72 match boxes.

8 There are 200 birds in a cage. How many birds are in 25 such cages?

200
×25
1000
+400×
5000

Ans: There are 5000 birds in 25 cages.

9 The price of a book is Rs. 275. Find the price of 990 such books.

```
  275
 ×990
 ----
  000
 2475×
+2475××
 ----
272250
```

Ans:The price of 990 books is 272250.

10 The price of a book is 130 rupees. How many cost will be of 12 books.

```
  130
  ×12
 ----
  260
+ 130×
 ----
 1560
```

Ans: The price of 12 books is 1560.

11 There are 232 pages in a book. How many pages will in 342 such books?

```
  232
 ×342
 ----
  464
 928×
+696××
 ----
79344
```

Ans: There are 79344 pages in 342 books.

12 There are 20 students in a row. How many students will be in 10 rows.

```
  20
 ×10
 ---
  00
+ 20×
 ---
 200
```

Ans: There are 200 students in 10 rows.

13 Ali has 50 packets of pencils. There are 6 pencils in each pocket. How many pencils are in all pockets.

```
 50
 ×6
 ---
300
```

Ans: There are 300 pencils in all packets.

14 The expenditure of a shop is 233 rupees per day. Find the expenditure of 355 days.

```
  233
 ×355
 ----
 1165
1165×
+699××
 ----
82715
```

Ans: The expenditure of a shop for 355 days is 82715.

15 There are eight trees in an orchard, 36 apple in each tree. Find the total number of apples in orchard.

```
 36
 ×8
 ---
288
```

Ans: There are 288 apples in an orchard.

16 There are 500 mango trees in an orchard. How many mango trees are there in 25 orchards?

```
  500
  ×25
 ----
 2500
+000×
 ----
12500
```

Ans: There are 12500 mango trees in 25 orchard.

17 There are 40 rows of plants in an orchard. If 37 plants are in each row then find the total of plants in all rows.

```
  40
 ×37
 ----
 280
+120×
 ----
1480
```

Ans: There are 12500 mango trees in 25 orchards

18 The price of a mobile is Rs. 4640. How much price will be 35 such mobiles.

```
 4640
  ×35
 ----
 23200
+13920×
 ------
162400
```

Ans: The cost of 35 mobiles is 162400

19 There are 68 pockets of Biscuits in a bag. 15 biscuits are in each packet How many biscuits are there in a bag.

```
  68
 ×15
 ----
 340
+68×
 ----
1020
```

Ans: There are 1020 biscuits in a bag.

20 Usama brings 281 litres milk in a day. Find that how much milk will be brought in 15 days?

```
  281
  ×15
 ----
 1405
+281×
 ----
4215
```

Ans: There will be 4215 litres of milk in 15 days.

DIVISION:

Division means distribution : Again and again of subtraction of a number is called Division. (÷) is the symbol of **d**ivision. It is started from left side of number. The number that divides the given number is called divider the total value is called dividend and parts are called result.

Example:

$$\begin{array}{r} 17 \\ 2\overline{)\,34} \\ -\,2 \\ \hline 14 \\ -\,14 \\ \hline 00 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 2\overline{)\,10} \\ -\,10 \\ \hline 00 \end{array}$$

Dividend: Division an in-verse of multiplication divider and result are multiplied that dividend becomes the original number.

EXERCISE 3.12

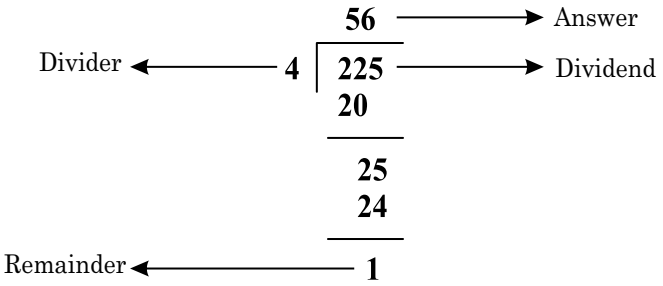
Perform the division of the following.

1. $5\overline{)75}\ 15$ — -5; 25; -25; 00
2. $12\overline{)144}\ 12$ — -12; 24; -24; 00
3. $10\overline{)70}\ 7$ — -70; 00
4. $2\overline{)26}\ 13$ — -2; 6; 6; 0
5. $3\overline{)33}\ 11$ — -3; 3; -3; 0
6. $6\overline{)42}\ 7$ — -42; 0
7. $5\overline{)80}\ 16$ — -5; 30; -30; 00
8. $12\overline{)72}\ 6$ — -72; 00
9. $4\overline{)88}\ 22$ — -8; 8; -8; 0
10. $7\overline{)35}\ 5$ — -35; 00
11. $5\overline{)55}\ 11$ — -5; 5; -5; 0
12. $15\overline{)25}\ 1.61$ — -15; 100; -90; 10
13. $12\overline{)108}\ 9$ — -108; 000
14. $9\overline{)81}\ 9$ — -81; 00
15. $8\overline{)40}\ 5$ — -40; 00
16. $11\overline{)110}\ 10$ — -110; 000

Divisor of there digit number by one or two digit numbers

In three digit number, division is started from left side if one digit is divided then second is place at remainder the least table is zero which is used for least number when remainder is least then third digits placed at unity remainder. After that process is started the remaining number of division is called remainder.

For Example:



Remember that: Answer and divider are multiplied and remainder is added the result becomes equal to dividend.

EXERCISE 3.13

Find a remainder by using division method.

1. $35\overline{)686}\ 19$ — -35; 336; 315; 021
   Ans: Remainder is 21.
2. $50\overline{)600}\ 12$ — -50; 100; 100; 000
   Ans: Remainder is 0.
3. $2\overline{)468}\ 234$ — -4; 6; -6; 8; -8; 0
   Ans: Remainder is 0.
4. $5\overline{)898}\ 179$ — -5; 39; -35; 48; -45; 03
   Ans: Remainder is 3.

5) 17)778(45
-68
98
-85
13
Ans: Remainder is13.

6) 11)239(21
-22
19
-11
08
Ans: Remainder is 08.

7) 25)450(18
-25
200
-200
xxx
Ans: Remainder is 0.

8) 7)963(137
-7
26
-21
53
-49
04
Ans: Remainder is 04.

9) 23)260(11
-23
30
-23
07
Ans: Remainder is 07.

10) 32)826(25
-64
186
-160
16
Ans: Remainder is 16.

11) 42)966(23
-84
126
-126
000
Ans: Remainder is 0.

12) 5)540(108
-50
40
-40
00
Ans: Remainder is 0.

13) 7)389(55
-35
39
-35
04
Ans: Remainder is 04.

14) 12)287(23
-24
47
-36
11
Ans: Remainder is 11.

15) 15)663(44
-60
63
-60
03
Ans: Remainder is 03.

16) 15)229(15
-15
79
-75
04
Ans: Remainder is 04.

17) 35)777(22
-70
77
-70
07
Ans: Remainder is 07.

18) 5)875(175
-5
37
-35
25
-25
00
Ans: Remainder is 00.

19) 9)605(67
-54
65
-63
02
Ans: Remainder is 02.

20) 5)538(107
-50
38
-35
03
Ans: Remainder is 03

Solve the following.

1) 4425 ÷ 20 = 221.25
2) 3559 ÷ 25 = 142.36
3) 7596 ÷ 26 = 292.15384
4) 9696 ÷ 15 = 646.4
5) 7486 ÷ 18 = 415.88888
6) 4223 ÷ 14 = 301.64285
7) 8695 ÷ 16 = 543.4375
8) 8392 ÷ 22 = 38.145454
9) 7295 ÷ 27 = 270.18518
10) 6919 ÷ 19 = 304.15789
11) 6285 ÷ 28 = 224.46428
12) 9968 ÷ 17 = 586.35294
13) 9189 ÷ 13 = 706.84615
14) 9562 ÷ 26 = 367.76923
15) 2435 ÷ 13 = 187.30769

EXERCISE 3.14

Solve the following.

1) Aslam has 70 pictures, if he pastes 5 pictures on one page of an album then how many pages will require?

5) 70)14
-5
20
-20
xx
Ans: 14 pages will require.

2) There are 1928 chairs in a hall. If 8 chairs are in a row then how many rows will form?

8)1928(242
-16
32
-32
008
-8
0
Ans: 242 rows will form.

3 One kilogram of rice cost is Rs. 68. How many kilogram of rice can be purchased in Rs. 1568.

```
68 | 1568 | 23.0588233
   -136
    208
   -204
     400
    -340
      600
     -544
       560
      -544
        160
       -136
         240
        -204
          36
```

4 There are 960 pages in a book. If 16 pages are read daily. How many days will require to read the book.

```
16 | 960 | 60
   -960
    xx
```

Ans: 16 days will require to read 960 pages.

5 Divide 570 rupees among whole persons.

➡ Suppose there 10 persons.

➡ Then divide 570 by 10.

```
10 | 570 | 57
   -50
    70
   -70
    xx
```

Ans: Each person will get 57 rupees.

6 There are 969 students in a school. They want to go for a picnic. If 19 vans are available then. How many student will sit in per vans.

```
19 | 969 | 51
   -95
    19
   -19
    xx
```

Ans: 51 students will sit in per van.

7 A work man gets Rs. 994 rupees in a week. Find his daily wage.

➡ We know that:
There are 7 days in a week.

```
7 | 994 | 142
  -7
   29
  -28
    14
   -14
    xx
```

Ans: The daily wage of work man is 142 rupees.

8 If a car covers a distance of 225 is 3 hours. Find the average distance per hour.

```
3 | 225 | 75
  -21
   15
  -15
   xx
```

Ans: The distance of per hour is 75.

9 Aisha gave Rs. 5957 rupees to Nadia for buying books. Nadia bought 23 books. Find the price of one book.

```
23 | 5957 | 259
   -46
    135
   -115
     207
    -207
     xxx
```

Ans: The price of one book is 259 rupees.

10 The cost of 5 watches is Rs. 1725. Find the cost of one watch.

```
5 | 1725 | 345
  -15
   22
  -20
    25
   -25
    00
```

Ans: The cost of one watch is 345.

11 There are 6 apples in a bag. How many bags are required for 84 apples?

```
6 | 84 | 14
  -6
   24
  -24
   xx
```

Ans: 14 bags are required for 84 apples.

12 There are 72 passengers in a bus. They paid Rs. 2520 for hire. Find out how much hire each passengers gave?

```
72 | 2520 | 35
   -216
    360
   -360
    xxx
```

Ans: Each passenger will hire 35 rupees.

13 There are 672 pages in four same books. Find the pages in each book?

```
5 | 672 | 134.4
  -5
   17
  -15
    22
   -20
     20
    -20
     xx
```

Ans: There are 134.4 pages in each book.

14 On the birth day of Fatima, there are 4939 biscuits were prepared and there were 28 guests. How many biscuits are eaten by each guest and how many biscuits were remained.

```
28)4939(176
  -28
   213
  -196
    179
   -168
     11
```

Ans: Each guest ate 176 biscuits and 11 were remained.

15 The price of 28 pens is 1036. Find the price of each pen.

```
28)1036(37
  -84
   196
  -196
   000
```

Ans: The price of each pen is 37 rupees.

16 925 bananas are packed in 5 boxes. How many bananas are in a box?

```
5)925(185
  -5
   42
  -40
    25
   -25
    xx
```

Ans: There are 185 bananas in each box.

17 9999 musk melons are distributed in 33 groups. How many musk melon are given to each group?

```
33)9999(303
  -990
    99
   -99
    xx
```

Ans: There are 303 musk melons in each group.

Multiplication and Division:

EXERCISE 3.15

Solve:

1	4 × 6 = 24	24 ÷ 4 = 6	24 ÷ 6 = 4
2	5 × 7 = 35	30 5 = 6	28 ÷ 7 = 4
3	8 × 6 = 48	48 8 = 6	24 ÷ 6 = 4
4	14 × 4 = 56	24 4 = 6	84 ÷ 14 = 4
5	9 × 7 = 63	54 9 = 6	28 ÷ 7 = 4
6	16 × 6 = 96	36 6 = 6	64 ÷ 16 = 4
7	8 × 9 = 72	48 ÷ 8 = 6	36 ÷ 9 = 4
8	14 × 5 = 70	30 ÷ 5 = 6	56 ÷ 14 = 4
9	7 × 6 = 42	42 ÷ 7 = 6	24 ÷ 6 = 4
10	12 × 7 = 84	72 ÷ 12 = 6	28 ÷ 7 = 4
11	15 × 8 = 120	90 ÷ 15 = 6	32 ÷ 8 = 4
12	16 × 5 = 80	96 ÷ 16 = 6	20 ÷ 5 = 4
13	9 × 10 = 90	54 ÷ 9 = 6	40 ÷ 10 = 4

MEASUREMENT

We need of different things in our life.When we go to bazar to purchase our needs, the shopkeeper measures the thing according to need and gives us. For example; Clothes is measured in meter vegetable and other agricultural things are measured with grams. Liquid objects are measured in litres like (oil, milk, petrol).

Measurement of Length: Meter is the basic unit of length, least unit is centimeter and biggest unit **i**s kilometer (km) is used for centimeter (m) for meter and (k.m) for kilometer.

Conversion of substance according to their length:
Length units could be changed into each other easily: Meter is converted into 100 centimeter such as kilometer is converted into 1000 meters. Same as centimeters are multiplied with meter and we can find centimeters of kilometer. For example.

100 centimeter = 1 meter and 1000 meters = 1 kilometer

Addition of length units

In it same units are added. Centimeter is added with centimeter and meter is added with meter..

For example

Meter	Centimeter
3	45
+ 1	21
4	66

Meter	Centimeter
7	36
+ 2	52
9	88

Example: Convert the 5 meter and 35 centimeters into centimeter.

$$5m = 5 \times 100cm$$
$$= 500cm$$
$$5m + 35cm = 500cm + 35cm$$

$$= 535cm$$

EXERCISE 4.1

Add the following.

1.

Meter	Centi meter
6	81
+ 3	15
9	96

2.

Meter	Centi meter
8	48
+ 3	25
11	73

3.

Meter	Centi meter
2	43
+ 3	23
5	66

4.

Meter	Centi meter
9	65
+ 6	26
15	91

5.

Meter	Centi meter
5	30
+ 4	12
9	40

6.

Meter	Centi meter
9	99
+ 3	25
12	124

7.

Meter	Centi meter
7	55
+ 3	33
10	88

8.

Meter	Centi meter
8	81
+ 6	51
15	32

9.

Meter	Centi meter
5	76
+ 6	25
12	01

10.

Meter	Centi meter
7	51
+ 5	15
12	66

11.

Meter	Centi meter
9	28
+ 4	59
13	87

12.

Meter	Centi meter
5	55
+ 8	19
13	74

Subtraction of Length of objects:

During the process of subtraction of length of Objects, centimeters are subtracted from centimeters, meters from meters and kilometers from kilometers.

Example: meter - centimeter

Meter	Centi meter
9	85
– 7	44
2	41

Meter	Centi meter
72	15
– 63	49
8	66

EXERCISE 4.2

Solve:

1

Meter	Centi meter
7	55
– 3	33
4	22

2

Meter	Centi meter
8	81
– 6	51
2	30

3

Meter	Centi meter
9	99
– 3	25
6	74

4

Meter	Centi meter
5	76
– 3	25
2	51

5

Meter	Centi meter
8	95
– 4	77
4	18

6

Meter	Centi meter
5	45
– 3	12
2	33

7

Meter	Centi meter
8	85
– 4	97
3	88

8

Meter	Centi meter
9	57
– 6	64
2	93

9

Meter	Centi meter
8	48
– 3	25
5	23

10

Meter	Centi meter
8	85
– 4	76
4	09

11

Meter	Centi meter
9	65
– 6	26
3	39

12

Meter	Centi meter
9	89
– 8	70
1	10

STANDARDS OF MEASUREMENTS:

The basic unit of mass is kilogram, we use (kg) for kilogram and (gm) for grams. One kilogram is equal to (1000) gram. We use following standards for weighing.

Conversion of kilogram into grams: We know that one kilogram is equal to 1000 gram so that we multiply with gram then are added with grams.

Example: 2 kilogram and 465 grams into gram.

1 kg = 1000 gm

2kg = 2 × 1000 gm

= 2000 gm

Conversion of gram in to kilograms:

In kilogram, 1000 gram are present so that total gram are divided by 1000 gram that result becomes kilograms and remaining grams are added in decimal fraction.

Activity:

Fill in the blanks.

1 kg = [1000] gm **5075 gm = [$\frac{203}{40}$] kg** **1240 gm = [$\frac{31}{25}$] kg**

3000 gm = [3] kg **8000 gm = [8] kg** **5kg = [5000] gm**

Addition and subtraction of kilograms and grams.The process of subtractions and addition of kilograms and grams is same as in meters and centimeters it means grams are added with kilograms are added with kilograms. If sum of grams is more then 1000 then it is added with kilogram and it is counted as one kilograms.

Example:

Gram	Kilogram
72	563
+ 6	411
78	974

Gram	Kilogram
28	450
+ 11	395
39	845

EXERCISE 4.3

Solve:

1.

Kilogram	Gram
44	378
+ 29	235
73	613

2.

Kilogram	Gram
90	171
+ 47	375
137	546

3.

Kilogram	Gram
15	275
+ 19	134
34	409

4.

Kilogram	Gram
6	475
+ 11	526
18	001

5.

Kilogram	Gram
29	451
+ 23	679
53	130

6.

Kilogram	Gram
10	591
+ 41	538
52	129

7.

Kilogram	Gram
52	725
+ 42	255
94	980

8.

Kilogram	Gram
82	456
+ 17	267
99	723

9.

Kilogram	Gram
38	320
+ 16	615
54	935

10.

Kilogram	Gram
28	450
+ 12	472
40	922

11.

Kilogram	Gram
45	985
+ 91	319
137	304

12.

Kilogram	Gram
71	591
+ 16	538
88	129

At the time of subtraction gram are subtracted from grams and kilogram are subtracted from kilogram, if subtracted value of grams is more than that of upper volume then one kilogram or 1000 gram are added with upper volume of grams.

Example:

Kilogram	Gram
57	395
– 41	314
16	081

Kilogram	Gram
53	401
– 29	395
24	006

EXERCISE 4.4

Subtract the following.

1.

Kilogram	Gram
35	375
– 18	900
16	475

2.

Kilogram	Gram
75	265
– 74	750
00	515

3.

Kilogram	Gram
14	151
– 7	271
6	880

4.

Kilogram	Gram
25	105
– 21	745
03	360

5.

Kilogram	Gram
20	700
– 14	667
06	167

6.

Kilogram	Gram
20	300
– 10	200
10	100

7.

Kilogram	Gram
6	309
– 4	249
2	060

8.

Kilogram	Gram
15	454
– 7	395
8	59

9.

Kilogram	Gram
53	021
– 11	451
41	570

Instruments for measurement of liquid:

All flowing objects are known as liquids. For example Milk, Petrol and Oil etc. Liter is used to measure the liquids. The least unit of liter is milk milliliters. One liter is equal to 1000 milliliters.

Conversion of objects according to their capacity:

We use the method of conversion of capacity as the method of grams and kilograms. We convert the liters into milliliter as, so that 1000 milliliters are multiplied with liter.

Addition and subtraction of value:

In the addition of value milliliters subtracted with milliliters and liters are subtracted with liters. As both units one added same way.

EXERCISE 4.5

Add the following:

1	Liter	Milliliter
	64	426
+	32	165
	96	591

2	Liter	Milliliter
	62	290
+	37	429
	99	719

3	Liter	Milliliter
	67	170
+	29	290
	96	460

4	Liter	Milliliter
	74	550
+	25	490
	100	40

5	Liter	Milliliter
	62	345
+	37	475
	99	820

6	Liter	Milliliter
	47	290
+	26	365
	73	655

7	Liter	Milliliter
	63	263
+	45	954
	109	217

8	Liter	Milliliter
	25	638
+	45	292
	70	930

9	Liter	Milliliter
	56	575
+	26	125
	82	700

EXERCISE 4.6

Subtract the following:

1	Liter	Milliliter
	15	676
–	7	435
	8	241

2	Liter	Milliliter
	99	105
–	95	125
	03	980

3	Liter	Milliliter
	54	585
–	50	471
	04	114

4	Liter	Milliliter
	83	545
–	49	239
	34	306

5	Liter	Milliliter
	21	570
–	11	548
	10	22

6	Liter	Milliliter
	76	214
–	66	209
	10	005

7	Liter	Milliliter
	15	770
–	12	250
	03	520

8	Liter	Milliliter
	78	690
–	54	870
	23	820

9	Liter	Milliliter
	92	247
–	78	475
	13	772

10	Liter	Milliliter
	54	640
–	39	870
	14	770

11	Liter	Milliliter
	85	900
–	69	875
	16	25

12	Liter	Milliliter
	81	280
–	67	590
	13	690

13	Liter	Milliliter
	42	350
–	29	675
	12	675

14	Liter	Milliliter
	29	240
–	15	170
	14	170

15	Liter	Milliliter
	71	680
–	58	970
	12	710

EXERCISE 4.7

Solve the following:

1. Aslam went to his friend's home at distance of 9 km, 80 m, then he went to school at a distance of 5 km 725m. How much distance he covered?

	9 km	**80** m
+	**5** km	**725** m
	14 km	**805** m

Ans: Aslam covered 14 km and 805 m distance.

2. Two friends participate in a race, one friend covered a distance of 98 m which other covered a distance 69 m and 85 centimeter. How much more distance did cover the first.

	98 km	**00** m
−	**69** km	**85** m
	28 km	**15** m

Ans: First friend covered 28 km and 15 cm more distance than second friend.

3. Aamir bought 5.800 kilogram of potatoes. 12.600 kg of onions and 9.750 kg of pulse. How many kilograms did he buy?

	5.800	kilograms
	9.750	kilograms
+	**12.600**	kilograms
	28.150	kilograms

Ans: Amir bought 28.150 kilograms.

4. How much sugar is added with 3.250 kg to make 9 kg of sugar.

	9.000	kilograms
−	**3.250**	kilograms
	5.750	kilograms

Ans: 5.750kg sugar is added in 3.250 kg to make 9 kg of sugar.

5. Imran filled 5.675 liter petrol in his motorcycle and went to office and on the return he had 2.325 liter petrol. How much petrol has consumed.

	5.675	litres
−	**2.325**	litres
	3.35	litres

Ans: 3.35 litres of petrol is consumed.

6. Asif bought 20 kg sack of flour. At the end of a week 17.800 kg of flour ware used. How much flour he had.

	20.000	litres
+	**17.800**	litres
	2.200	litres

Ans: Asif had 2.200 kg of flour.

7. Akhtar filled 4.250 liter of petrol in his motorcycle, his brother filled 2.750 liter of petrol in his motorcycle and his father filled 19.400 liters petrol in his motorcycle. How many liters of petrol were filled by all?

	4.250	litres
	2.750	litres
+	**19.400**	litres
	26.400	litres

Ans: 26.400 litres petrol were filled by all.

8. The tank is filled with 500 liter of water. 29.750 liters of water is used to wash the van. How much water remained in Tank.

	500.000	litres
−	**29.750**	litres
	470.250	litres

Ans: 470.250 litres of water is remained in a tank.

9. The volume of a pail is 9.250 liters and the volume of other pail is 7.900 liters. Find the total volume of both pails?

	9.250	litres
+	**7.900**	litres
	17.150	litres

Ans: The volume of both pails is 17.150 litres.

10. The weight of Naveed's father is 75.300 kg and weight of his sister is 34.350 kg. Find the total weight of all.

	75.300	litres
+	**34.350**	litres
	109.650	litres

Ans: The total of weight of all is 109.650kg

11. Majid's weight is 83.400 kg, his brother's weight is 57.650 kg and his sister's weight is 46.925 kg. Find the total weight of all.

	83.400	kg
	57.650	kg
+	**46.925**	kg
	187.975	kg

Ans: Total of weight of all is 187.975 kg.

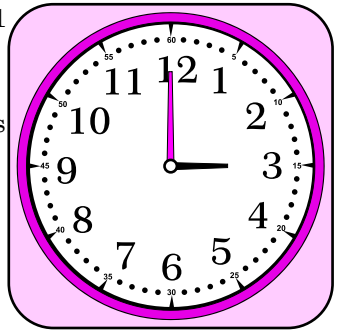
12. Noman covered a distance of 117.215 kilometer by car and 395.400 kilometer distance covered by train. Find how much distance is more covered by train?

	395.400	km
−	**117.215**	km
	278.185	km

Ans: The train covered 278.185km more distance than car.

TIME:

The instrument which is used to measure the time is called clock. On the dial of clock the number from 1 to 12 are shown, commonly two needles are fixed, one is larger and other is shorter,the larger needle shows minutes and shorter needle shows hours. Some clock consists of three hands, the third hand is thinner and larger that shows seconds. Time can be measured by following ways.



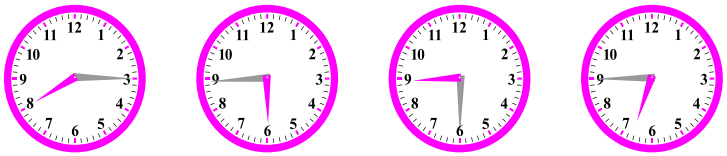
60 sec = 1 minute

60 minutes = 1 hour or 1 degree

24 hours = One day

The distance of two digits is of 5 minutes. The needles of clock move from right to left, the larger needle moves two digits the time is 5 minutes, but shorter needle two digits and shows one hours, when larger hand complete one cycle then shorter needle shows one hour, while one cycle of shorter needle shows 12 hours. In day and night shorter hand completes two ycles that is equal to day and night or 24 hours.

Watch and tell the time



The rules of conversion of seconds, minutes, hours and days.

The rules of conversion of all units in each other are under:

1. If second are converted into minutes then second is divided by 60
2. If minutes is converted into seconds then minutes are multiplied by 60.

3. If minutes are converted into hours then minutes are divided by 60.
4. If hours is converted into minutes then hours are multiplied by 60.
5. If days are converted into hours then days are multiplied by 24.
6. If hours are converted into days then hours are divided by 24.

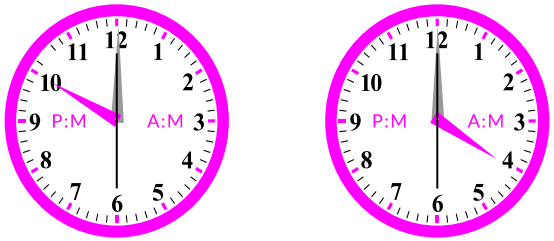
Usage of A.M and P.M

There are 24 hours are in days and night. Which are divided into two equal parts. First half of day is and second half of night is shown as (A.M) means after morning and second half night is shown as (P.M) past morning.

Example:

4: O clock of morning is called as 4:00 a.m

10: O'clock of might is called as 10:00 p.m



Addition and subtraction of seconds, minutes and hours:

In the addition of seconds, minutes and hours, seconds are added with seconds, minutes are added with minutes and hours are added with hours. Same as in subtraction, seconds are subtracted from seconds, minutes are subtracted from minutes and hours are subtracted from hours. If the seconds to be subtracted are greater than doer than 1 minute means 60 seconds are taken. Same as if the minutes to be subtracted greater than doer, so the one hour means 60 minutes are taken and the function of subtraction is being done.

EXERCISE 5.1

Add the following:

1.

Hours	Minutes	Seconds
12	40	45
+ 8	30	29
21	11	14

2.

Hours	Minutes	Seconds
16	45	55
+ 24	55	22
41	41	17

3.

Hours	Minutes	Seconds
9	24	15
+ 3	29	40
12	53	55

4.

Hours	Minutes	Seconds
35	44	50
+ 18	24	55
54	9	05

5.

Hours	Minutes	Seconds
9	16	18
+ 4	24	32
13	40	50

6.

Hours	Minutes	Seconds
24	36	49
+ 29	38	42
54	15	31

7.

Hours	Minutes	Seconds
32	18	35
+ 15	25	49
47	44	14

8.

Hours	Minutes	Seconds
55	64	37
+ 20	12	23
76	17	00

9.

Hours	Minutes	Seconds
92	54	59
+ 8	35	45
101	30	44

10.

Hours	Minutes	Seconds
37	65	40
+ 30	23	56
68	17	36

11.

Hours	Minutes	Seconds
38	73	84
+ 33	23	12
72	37	36

12.

Hours	Minutes	Seconds
12	35	25
+ 15	27	40
28	03	05

13.

Hours	Minutes	Seconds
12	9	48
+ 10	29	35
22	39	23

14.

Hours	Minutes	Seconds
40	28	51
+ 84	49	52
125	18	43

15.

Hours	Minutes	Seconds
24	45	49
+ 72	48	54
97	34	43

EXERCISE 5.2

Subtract the following:

1.

Hours	Minutes	Seconds
54	49	40
– 15	55	52
38	53	48

2.

Hours	Minutes	Seconds
72	54	12
– 48	59	34
23	54	38

3.

Hours	Minutes	Seconds
88	42	55
– 76	58	27
11	44	28

4.

Hours	Minutes	Seconds
55	48	21
– 27	59	40
27	48	41

5.

Hours	Minutes	Seconds
92	42	29
– 84	54	52
7	47	37

6.

Hours	Minutes	Seconds
59	22	28
– 54	29	48
04	52	40

7.

Hours	Minutes	Seconds
56	27	42
– 51	39	54
04	87	48

8.

Hours	Minutes	Seconds
24	45	54
– 12	24	32
12	21	22

9.

Hours	Minutes	Seconds
42	54	59
– 12	32	29
30	22	30

10.

Hours	Minutes	Seconds
33	14	25
– 29	18	37
03	55	48

11.

Hours	Minutes	Seconds
45	19	23
– 14	27	45
30	51	38

12.

Hours	Minutes	Seconds
13	25	43
– 9	33	48
3	51	55

13.

Hours	Minutes	Seconds
30	33	60
– 10	11	20
20	22	40

14.

Hours	Minutes	Seconds
23	24	55
– 12	20	36
11	04	19

15.

Hours	Minutes	Seconds
36	47	32
– 10	23	20
26	24	12

EXERCISE 5.3

Solve the following:

1. Nadia reads a Urdu book in 25 hours and a story book in 10 hours. In how much time, does she read both books.

25 hours
+ 10 hours
35 hours

Ans: she reads both books is 35 hours.

2. If 3 days are required to travel from Lahore to Karachi. Then. how many hours will be needed for travel?

We know that there are 24 hours in one day.

the.
24 hours
24 hours
+ 24 hours
72 hours

Second method.
24
x3
72

Ans: 72 hours will be needed for travel.

3. Athar complete a work in 3 hours and 35 minutes, but he had given 8 hours for that work. How much time he has saved.

8 hours : 00 min
-3 hours : 35 min
4 hours : 25 min

Ans: Athar saved 4 hours and 25 min.

4. Rizwan watches T.V 3 hours and 27 minutes on Thursday and Friday he watches T.V for 8 hours. How much time does watches T.V on both days.

3 hours : 27 min
+ 8 hours : 00 min
11 hours : 27 min

Ans: He watcher Tv 11 hours and 27 minutes on both days.

5. Aslam spends his 4:35 hours time in college daily. Find his total hours in college if he goes 8 days.

FIRST METHOD

For 1st day = 4 hours 35 minutes
For 2nd day = 4 hours 35 minutes
For 3rd day = 4 hours 35 minutes
For 4th day = 4 hours 35 minutes
For 5th day = 4 hours 35 minutes
For 6th day = 4 hours 35 minutes
For 7th day = 4 hours 35 minutes
For 8th day = 4 hours 35 minutes
Total 34 80 minutes

SECOND METHOD

4 . 35
x 8
34. 80

Ans: He does to school for 34.90 hours in 80 days.
Or He goes to school for school for 35 hours and 20 minutes.

6. Noman and Imran go to watch a match. Match starts at 8 O'clock in the morning and finished at 2:35. Afternoon. How much time the match was played.

8 : 00
-2 : 35
5 : 25

The match was played 5 hours and 25 minutes.

7. Waseem makes a wall in 68 hours while Hyder makes same wall in 59 hours. How much time do they take to make both work.

68 hours
+ 59 hours
127 hours

Ans: They both make walls in 127 hours.

8. Train spends the time of 6:43:18 hours from Lahore to reach Rawal Pindi then it reach Peshawar after 4:08:49 hours. How much time does the train take to reach Peshawar comparatirely Lahore.

6 hours : 43 minutes : 18 Seconds
– 4 hours : 08 minutes : 49 Seconds
2 hours : 34 minutes : 29 Seconds

Ans: The train takes 2 hours, 34 minutes and 29 Seconds to teach Peshawar comparatively Lahore.

9. Amjad reads Bag -e- Dara in 18 hours 20 minutes and 11 seconds while he reads reads Bal -e- Jibreel in 13:31:36 hours what is the total time is required to read both books.

18 hours : 20 minutes : 11 Seconds
– 13 hours : 31 minutes : 36 Seconds
31 hours : 51 minutes : 47 Seconds

Ans: 31 hours :51 minutes and 47 seconds time is required to read both books.

10. A bus reaches in 06:45:35 hours from Lahore to Multan. Which takes 03:53:41 hours from Multan to Sahiwal. Tell how much more time does it take to Multan?

6 hours : 45 minutes : 35 Seconds
– 3 hours : 53 minutes : 41 Seconds
2 hours : 51 minutes : 54 Seconds

Ans: The train takes 2 hours, 51 minutes and 54 second, more time to Multan.

11. The total time is required to reach the Lahore by train is 48 hours and by Bus is 24 hours. How many Hours are required to reach the Lahore in both bus and train.

48 hours
+ 24 hours
72 hours

Ans: 72 hours are required to reach the Lahore in both bus and train.

12. Aisha works on computer for 01:25:40 hours on Sunday 02:15:11 hours on Monday. Tell how much time does she work on computer on both days.

1 hours : 25 minutes : 40 Seconds
+ 2 hours : 25 minutes : 11 Seconds
3 hours : 50 minutes : 51 Seconds

Ans: She works 3 hours, 50 minutes and 51 seconds on both days.

CURRENCY

Every country has its own currency, which is used by people to exchange the things. The country is responsible to save the currency. Pakistan has own currency. The name of Pakistan currency is Rupee.

Addition and substraction of currency: The addition and substraction of currency is as natural number.

For example: Rs 60 is added with Rs. 30 the addition is Rs. 90 same as substraction of Rs. 80 and Rs. 40 is Rs. 40.

EXERCISE 6.1

Add the following:

1 Rs: 523 + Rs: 132 Rs: 655	2 Rs: 250 + Rs: 224 Rs: 474	3 Rs: 211 + Rs: 142 Rs: 353	4 Rs: 420 + Rs: 235 Rs: 655
5 Rs: 461 + Rs: 301 Rs: 762	6 Rs: 312 + Rs: 451 Rs: 763	7 Rs: 262 + Rs: 152 Rs: 414	8 Rs: 114 + Rs: 210 Rs: 324
9 Rs: 449 + Rs: 520 Rs: 969	10 Rs: 378 + Rs: 121 Rs: 499	11 Rs: 651 + Rs: 246 Rs: 897	12 Rs: 568 + Rs: 301 Rs: 869
13 Rs: 443 + Rs: 211 Rs: 654	14 Rs: 215 + Rs: 283 Rs: 498	15 Rs: 249 + Rs: 210 Rs: 459	16 Rs: 108 + Rs: 670 Rs: 778

EXERCISE 6.2

Subtract the following:

1 Rs: 781 – Rs: 480 Rs: 301	2 Rs: 625 – Rs: 220 Rs: 405	3 Rs: 845 – Rs: 632 Rs: 213	4 Rs: 724 – Rs: 512 Rs: 212
5 Rs: 981 – Rs: 251 Rs: 730	6 Rs: 978 – Rs: 731 Rs: 247	7 Rs: 989 – Rs: 767 Rs: 222	8 Rs: 894 – Rs: 261 Rs: 633
9 Rs: 675 – Rs: 164 Rs: 111	10 Rs: 564 – Rs: 431 Rs: 133	11 Rs: 659 – Rs: 421 Rs: 238	12 Rs: 477 – Rs: 256 Rs: 221
13 Rs: 861 – Rs: 201 Rs: 600	14 Rs: 769 – Rs: 342 Rs: 427	15 Rs: 526 – Rs: 315 Rs: 211	16 Rs: 576 – Rs: 224 Rs: 352
17 Rs: 350 – Rs: 234 Rs: 116	18 Rs: 795 – Rs: 216 Rs: 559	19 Rs: 515 – Rs: 321 Rs: 194	20 Rs: 568 – Rs: 312 Rs: 256
21 Rs: 464 – Rs: 150 Rs: 314	22 Rs: 627 – Rs: 353 Rs: 274	23 Rs: 491 – Rs: 251 Rs: 240	24 Rs: 389 – Rs: 241 Rs: 148

EXERCISE 6.3

Solve the following:

1. Imtiaz has 85805 rupees, from these, he gave 17297 in Zakat. How many rupees he has remained?

Rs: 85805
– Rs: 17297
Rs: 68508

Ans: He has remained Rs. 68508.

2. Mariam had Rs. 55000. She purchased jewelry of Rs 39580. How many rupees she has remained?

Rs: 55000
– Rs: 39580
Rs: 15420

Ans: She has remained Rs. 15420.

3. Usman had Rs. 39000. He gave Rs. 15200 to Rizwan and Rs. 12680 to Aamir. How many rupees he has remained?
First add the Rs.15200 and Rs.12680.

Rs: 15200
– Rs: 12680
Rs: 27880

New subtract 27880 from 39000.

Rs: 39000
– Rs: 27880
Rs: 11120

Ans: He has remained Rs. 11120.

4. The monthly income of Aslam, Akbar and Ali is 4900, 5680 and 7890 respectively. Tell the total income three of them..

Rs: 4900
Rs: 5680
Rs: +7890
Rs: 18470

Ans: The total income three of them is Rs.18470.

5. Aslam had 8510, his father gave him Rs.4560.Find the total amount of Aslam.

Rs: 8510
Rs: +4560
Rs: 13070

Ans: His total amount is 13070.

6. Find the total sum of Rs. 12890, Rs: 485 and Rs. 35.

Rs: 12890
Rs: 485
Rs: + 35
Rs: 13410

Ans: The total sum of Rs. 12890, Rs.485 and Rs. 35 is Rs. 13410.

7. Anwar has Rs.23500, he gave Rs.7000 to his friend Akhtar as loan. Find the remaining amount of Anwar?

Rs: 23500
Rs: –7000
Rs: 16500

Ans: The remained amount of Answer is 16500.

8. Find the total of Akbar, Majid and Waqas, if they have Rs. 875, Rs 385 and Rs. 490 respectively.

Rs: 875
Rs: 385
Rs: +490
Rs: 1750

Ans: The total amount of Akbar, Majid, and Waqas is Rs. 1750.

9. Find the total of Akram, Tanveer, Asif and Abdul Ali. If they have Rs. 300, Rs 250, Rs. 200 and Rs. 150 respectively.

Rs: 300
Rs: 250
Rs: 200
Rs: +150
Rs: 900

Ans: The total amount of Akram, Tanveer, Asif and Abdul Ali is Rs. 900.

10. The rate of rain was 1100 ml on Monday, 1500 ml on Tuesday 1300ml on Wednesday and 1400 ml on Thursday. Find the total milliliters of rain.

Rs: 1100ml
Rs: 1500ml
Rs: 1300ml
Rs: + 1400ml
Rs: 5300ml

Ans: The total rate of rain is 5300ml

11. There are 96 trees in an orchard. From these 56 trees are of apples and remaining are of olive trees. Find the number of olive trees.

Rs: 96
Rs: –56
Rs: 40

Ans: There are 40 olive trees in an orchard.

12. Shahzad has R. 25900, he gave Rs. 12885 to Shakeel. How many rupees Shahzad has remained?

Rs: 25900
Rs: – 12885
Rs: 13015

Ans: Shahzad has remained Rs.13015.

13 Shazia has Rs. 8000 for house expensives, from these, she bought some item of Rs. 1500, clothes of Rs. 3000 and other items of Rs. 1000. How many rupees he has remained.

First add the Rs.1500, Rs.3000 and Rs.1000.

Rs: 1500
Rs: 3000
+Rs: 1000
Rs: 5500

New subtract 5500 from 8000.

Rs: 8000
– Rs: 5500
Rs: 2500

Ans: He has remained Rs. 2500.

14 Jahangir has Rs. 4500. He distributed 3440 in the poor people. Teel about his remaining amount.

Rs: 4500
Rs: –3440
Rs: 1060

Ans: The remaining amount of Jahangir is Rs.1060.

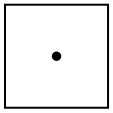
15 Ali purchased the ice cream for Rs:30, Chocolate for Rs:25 and cold drink for Rs:45. Tell that how much amount did he spend?

Rs: 30
Rs: 25
+ Rs: 45
Rs: 100

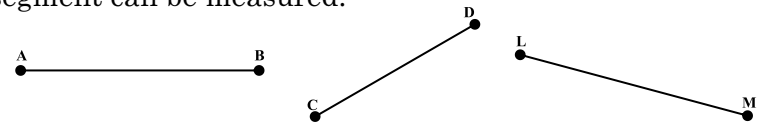
Ans: Ali spend Rs. 100.

GEOMETRY

Point: Such shorter sign having no length and width is called Point (.). Line starts a point.

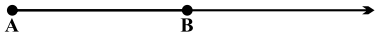


Line segment: The group of points having no face but have two tail from both ends is called line segment, line segment can be measured.



The way of drawing of line segment: Draw a point on a white paper and draw an other point on some distance. Now join both points the total group of points is line segment.

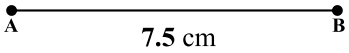
Ray: The group of points having a face and a tail is called ray. It is denoted by arrow as $\overrightarrow{AB}$.



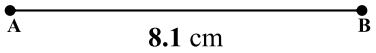
EXERCISE 7.1

Activity: Draw the line segments in the help of foot scale.

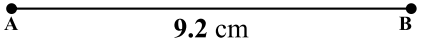
1 **7.5** cm



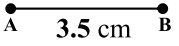
2 **8.1** cm



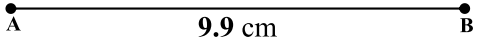
3 **9.2** cm



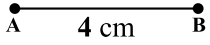
4 **3.5** cm



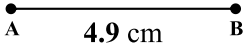
5 **9.9** cm



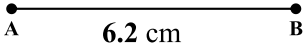
6 **4** cm



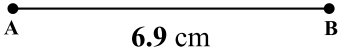
7 **4.9** cm



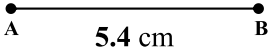
8 **6.2** cm



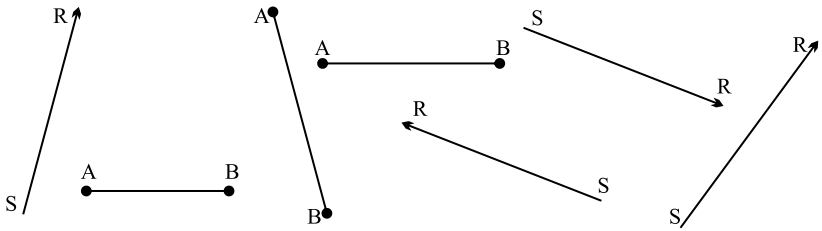
9 **6.9** cm



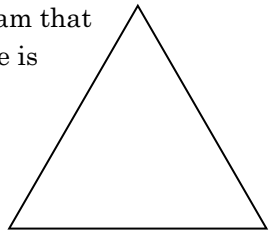
10 **5.4** cm



Activity: Recognize the line segment and ray.

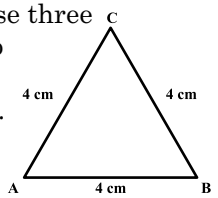


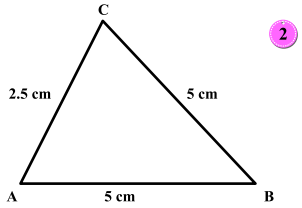
Triangle: Such three point that are not in same path the joining line segments of three points make a diagram that is named triangle the three sides of triangle is called side**.** Triangle is denoted by "Δ" and is known as Δ ABC.



Kinds of triangle: There are 6 kinds of a triangle with respect to sides.

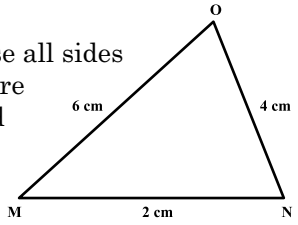
1 **Equilateral triangle:** Such triangle whose three sides are congruent and all angles are also congruent is called equilateral triangle. This is the diagram of equilateral triangle.





2 **Isosceles triangle:** Such triangle whose a pair of sides is congruent and one side is different in length but two angles are also congruent is called Isosceles triangle. This is diagram is of Isosceles triangle.

3 **Scalene triangle:** Such triangle whose all sides are different in length and all angles are also different in measurement is called scalene triangle. This is diagram is of scalene triangle.



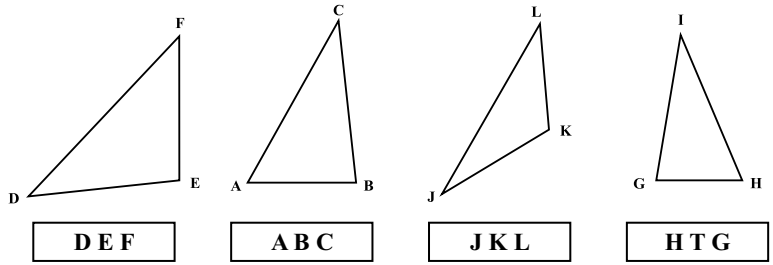
4 Right angled Triangle.

5 Acute Triangle.

6 Obtuse Triangle.

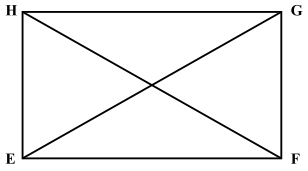
Activity:

Measure the length of sides of all triangle and write in centimeter and name it.



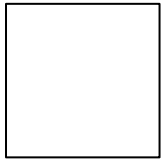
D E F	A B C	J K L	H T G

Quadrilateral: Any diagram having four sides is called Quadrilateral. The all sides and angles of quadrilateral is called ross and the line segment that joins opposite angles of quadrilateral is called diagonal. All angles of quadrilateral of 90^{o}.



Way to make the quadrilateral: Draw any four point on a white paper. Such as no one point is on same line. Now join all the points the diagram is quadrilateral.

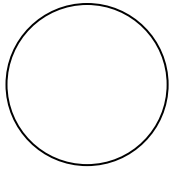
Rectangle: The quadrilateral whose opposite sides are congruent and all angle are right angles is called rectangle. This is the diagram of rectangle.



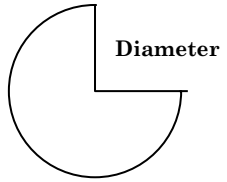
Square: Such quadrilateral whose all sides are congruent and all angles are right angles is called square. This is diagram of square.

Circle: A geometrical shape having no side but is round shape is called circle

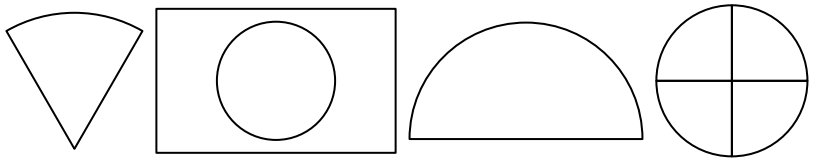
Circle: Place a glass on white paper. Now draw a line around the glass, this diagram is of circle.



Diameter: Cut the circle into two equal parts the central line segment is called diameter. It is also called half circle.

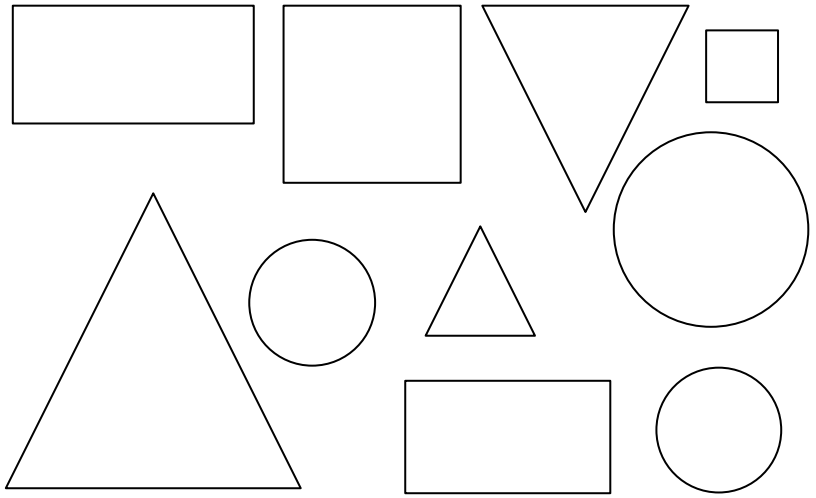


Center of circle: Wrap up the circle paper into four layers. When you open it a point shows in center and two line intersect each other on that point. This point is center of circle.



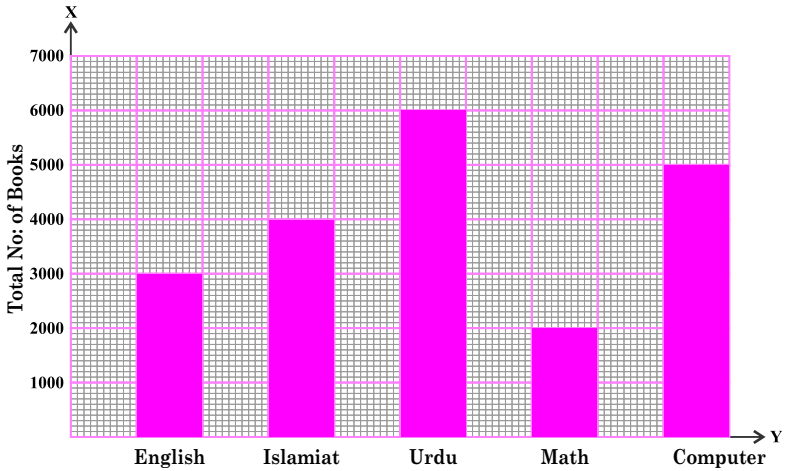
Radius of circle: The distance between center of circle and any point of circumference is called radius or half diameter and devoted by c = 2 xpr.

Activity: Identify the diagrams and give the name.



GRAPH

We have learnt in class two that the information of any value or thing by line or diagram is called graph. Now in class three we read about its an other type which is called bar graph. There are two types of line graph the verticle lines are called line graph and horizontal lines are called bar graph the distance of all lines is same and their width is also equal. For example: On the book shop we show all books in line graph.



A block of graph shows 100 little boxes. Answer the questions by watching graph given above:

1. How many books of computer arethere in shop?

Ans: There are 5000 computer in shop.

2. Which subject is the more in number?

Ans: Urdu subject is the more in numbers.

3. Which subject is less in numbers.

Ans: English subject is less in numbers.

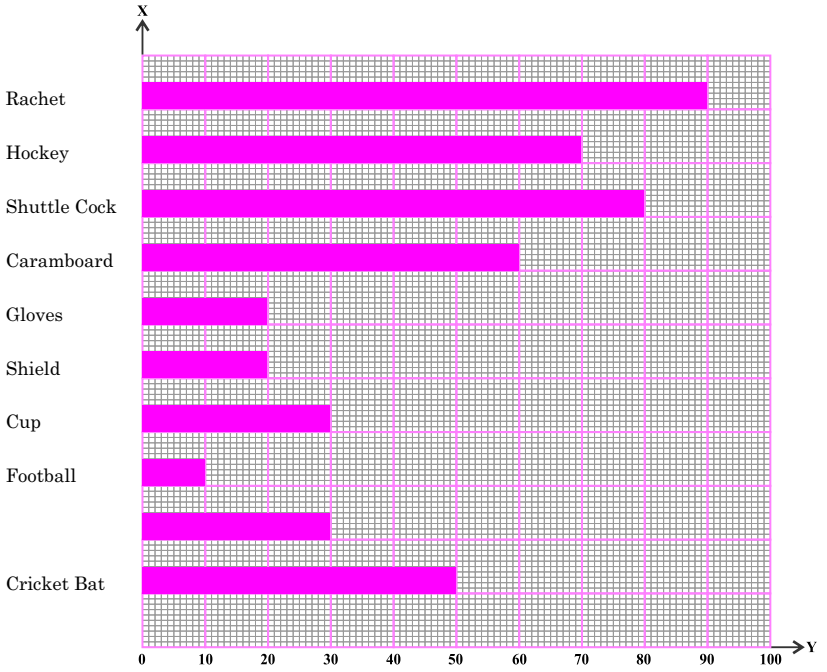
4. How many books are there in shop of all subjects?

Ans: There are 20000 book of all subject in shop.

5. What is the numbers of Islamiat books?

Ans: There are 4000 Islamiat books.

The sport articles of a sport shop shown on a horizontal bar graph. Answer the question by watching bar graph.



1. How many article are there in shop?

Ans: There are 460 articles in shop.

2. Which thing is more in number?

Ans: The racket is more in numbers.

3. Which thing is in less number?

Ans: The football is less in number.

4. What is the total number of cricket bat?

Ans: There are 50 cricket bat.

5. Which articles are equal in numbers.

Ans: The gloves and shields are queal in numbers.

6. Tell the number of recket and shuttle cock in the shop?

Ans: There are 90 rackets and 80 shuttle cock in the shop.