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Syallabus

Month - 1

Week - 1

Subject Orientation

Introduction and Reading of Unit 1

> Week - 3 Revision of Unit 1

Week - 2

Activities and Exercise of Unit 1

Week - 4 Monthly

Test

Month - 2

Week - 1

Introduction and Reading of Unit 2

Activities and Exercise of Unit 2

Week - 2

Week - 3 Revision of

Unit 2

Week - 4 Monthly Test

Month - 3

Week - 1

Introduction and Reading of Unit 3

Week - 2 Activities and Exercise of Unit 3

Week - 3

Revision of Units 1 to 3

Week - 4 First Term Exams

Month - 4

Week - 1

Introduction and Reading of Unit 4

Activities and

Week - 2

Exercise of Unit 4

Week - 3

Revision of Unit 4

Week - 4

Monthly Test

Month - 5

Week - 1

Introduction and Reading of Unit 5

Week - 3

Revision

of

Unit 5

Week - 2

Activities and Exercise of Unit 5

Week - 4

Monthly

Test

Week - 3

Introduction

and

Reading

of

Unit 6

Revision of Units 4 to 6

Month - 6 Week - 1

Week - 2 Activities

and Exercise of Unit 6

Week - 4 Second Term Exams



Month - 7

双足足足足足足足足足足

Week - 1 Introduction and Reading of

Unit 7

Week - 3

Revision

of

Unit 7

Week - 2 Activities and

Exercise of Unit 7

Week - 4

Monthly Test

Month - 8

Week - 1 Reading of Unit 8 + Exercise With all

Activities

Week - 3

Revision

of

Units 8 to 9 Week - 2

Reading of Unit 9 + Exercise With all

Activities Week - 4

Monthly Test

Month - 9

Week - 1 Revision of Unit

1 to 4

Week - 2 Revision of

Unit 5 to 9

Week - 3

Revision of Units 1 to 9

Week - 4 Final Exams



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Unit

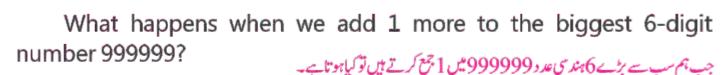
Bigger Numbers

براے اعب داد

Student's Learning Outcomes:

After studying this unit, students will be able to:

- read and write big numbers in international and Pakistani style.
- convert a number in expanded form and vice versa.



	Lakhs	Thousa	nds	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
	H.TH	T.TH	T.TH TH		Т	0
	1	1	1	1	1	3
	9	9	9	9	9	9
+						1
1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Now it has become 7-digit number. So, we make another house (period) for it. and put '1' in the house of ten lakhs or one million.

Lakhs		khs	Thousa	nds	Hundreds	Tens	Ones	
ĺ	М	H-Th	T.TH	TH	Н	T	0	
I	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	

9,99,999 + 1 = 10,00,000

One Million or Ten Lakh

Example 1

Place these 7-digit numbers in periods and write in words both in Pakistani and International way.

a. 1461089 = 14,61,089

Pakistani = Fourteen lakh, sixty one thousand and eighty nine

1461089 = 1,461,089

International = One million, four hundred and sixty one thousand

and eighty nine

b. 2202020 = 22,02,020

Pakistani = Twenty two lakh, two thousand and twenty.

2202020 = 2,202,020

International = Two million, two hundred and two thousand and

twenty

Example 2 Write these numbers placing your commas correctly:

ان اعداد کو درست کو ہے لگا کر کھیں۔

a. Thirty nine lakh, forty thousand and twenty = 39,40,020

b. Ninety nine lakh, ninety nine thousand = 99,99,999
 nine hundred and ninety nine

Seven million, one hundred and twenty = 7,123,456
 three thousand, four hundred and fifty six

One Crore or Ten Millions

ایک کروڑ یا دس ملین

Here is a number 21345678. We can write it in two different ways: مرابع دومختف طرح سے لکھ سکتے ہیں۔

Pakistani place value chart.

پاکستانی مقامی قیمت کاچارٹ Opes

Crore	Lak	khs	Thousa	inds	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
C	T.L	L	T.TH	TH	Н	T	0
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

International place value chart.

انثر نيشتل مقامي قيمت كاجارث

Millions		Th	ousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones	
T.M	M	H.TH	T.TH	TH	Н	T	0
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

T.M stands for "ten million".

T.M سے مراددس ملین ہے۔

Remember:

In International style comma ", " is placed after every 3rd digit from right to left.

انٹر نیشنل طریقے میں کوما'، ' دائیں ہے بائیں ہرتیسرے ہندے کے بعد لگا یاجا تاہے۔

P

Place these 8-digit numbers in periods

ان8 ہندی اعداد کو وقفول میں لکھیں۔

Pakistani Styl
District Completion (B. 1977)

- a. 24637932
- b. 84378811
- c. 20202020
- d. 32400865

Pakistani Style

- 2,46,37,932
- 8,43,78,811
- 2,02,02,020
- 3,24,00,865

- 24,637,932
- 84,378,811
- 20,202,020
- 32,400,865

Example

Write down the number names according to international style:

- a. 23,234,234 Twenty three million, two hundred and thirty four thousand, two hundred and thirty four
- b. 11,100,001 Eleven million, one hundred thousand and one
- c. 20,303,404 Twenty million, three hundred and three thousand, four hundred and four

Expanded Form



We can split a number into sum of place values. For example

$$3456 = 3000 + 400 + 50 + 6$$

Example

Write the given numbers in expanded form:

- a. 346278 = 300,000 + 40,000 + 6,000 + 200 + 70 + 8
- **b.** 1450868 = 1000000 + 400,000 + 50,000 + 800 + 60 + 8
- c. 324666 = 3,00,000 + 20,000 + 4,000 + 600 + 60 + 6

- 😰 Write down these numbers in expanded from. ان اعداد کو توسیعی شکل میں کھیں۔
- a. 346278 = 300000 + 40000 + 6000 + 200 + 70 + 8
- b. 467999 = 400000 + 60000 + 7000 + 900 + 90 + 9
- c. 2400778 = 2000000 + 400000 + 0000 + 000 + 700 + 70 + 8
- d. 31580980 = 30000000 + 10000000 + 5000000 + 800000 + 00000 + 9000 + 80 + 0

Predecessor

Predecessor of a number is a number which comes just before the given number. For example, predecessor of 893,621 is 893,620 and predecessor of 380,900 is 380,899

کسی عدد کا پچھلاعد دوہ ہوتاہے جودیے گئے عددہ ہے پہلے آتاہے۔ مثال کے طور پر 893،621 ہے پچھلاعد د 893،620 ہے اور 890،900 کا پچھلاعد د 893،899 ہے۔ کا پچھلاعد د 380،899 ہے۔

Successor

Successor of a number is a number which comes just after the given number. For example, successor of 354,289 is 354,290 and successor of 530,999 is 531,000

کسی عدد سے اگلاعد دوہ ہوتاہے جودیے گئے عدد کے بعد آتا ہے۔ مثال کے طور پر 354,289 کا اگلاعد د 354,300 ہے اور 530,999 کا اگلاعد د 531،000 ہے۔

اعداد کو ترتیب دینا Ordering Numbers

ترتیب صعودی Ascending Order

In ascending order, we first write the smallest number. Then we write the number which is bigger than the number already written and so on.

ترتیب صعودی میں ہم سب سے چھوٹاعدد پہلے لکھتے ہیں۔ پھراس لکھے ہوئے عدد سے بڑاعدد لکھتے ہیں اور آ گے بڑھتے جاتے ہیں۔

Example Write down the given numbers in ascending order:

دیے گئے اعداد کو ترتیب صعودی میں لکھیں۔

a. 346,587 , 285,569 , 887,766 , 285,667 , 345,598 In ascending Order:

285,569 , 285,667 , 345,598 , 346,587 , 887,766

Write down these numbers in ascending order:

ان اعداد کو ترتیب صعودی میں لکھیں۔

a.	214,779 , 124,567	124,567 , 214,667	368,298 , 214,779 , 214,667 214,779	
b.	437,268 , 436,289	436,289, 437,268	437,826 , 437,888 , 437,286 437,286 437,826 437,888	3
C.	423,213 , 172,361	572,133, 423,213	172,361 , 736,982 , 637,298 572,133 637,298 736,982	2

ترتیب نزولی Descending Order

In descending order we first write the biggest number, then we write the number which is smaller than the number already written and so on.

ترتیب نزولی میں ہم سب سے بڑاعد دیہلے لکھتے ہیں۔ پھراس لکھے ہوئے عدد سے چھوٹاعد دلکھتے ہیں اور ای طرح آگے بڑھتے جاتے ہیں۔

Example Write down the given numbers in descending order:

دیے گئے امداد کو ترتیب نزولی میں تکسیں۔ a. 463,728 , 863,799 , 568,733 , 257,608 , 300,809 In descending Order: ترتیب نزولی میں: 863,799 , 568,733 , 463,728 , 300,809 , 257,608

Write down these numbers in descending order:

a. 356,738 , 462,589 , 637,398 , 463,289 , 354,328 637,398 , 463,289 , 462,589 , 356,738 , 354,328 b. 285,320 , 285,326 , 283,562 , 286,627 , 285,567 286,627 , 285,567 , 285,326 , 285,320 , 283,562 c. 625,424 , 328,756 , 483,868 , 826,667 , 576,992 826667 , 625424 , 576992 , 483868 , 328756

ASSESSMENT

	A	SESSMENT						
1	Write down	the numbers placing the commas correctly:						
a. b. c. d.	Ten thousand, one hundred and one Forty nine thousand one hundred and ninety four Three million, two hundred and nine Twenty million, six hundred and fifty thousand 20,650,000							
2	Write down t	the number names in Pakistani way.						
•		اعداد كوياكسّاني طريق يلفظول مين لكصين-						
a. b	93,46,200 16,00,000	Ninety three lakh, forty six thousand and two hundred Sixteen lakh Two graze, twenty three lakh, three thousand and thirty						
c.	2,23,03,030	Two crore, twenty three lakh, three thousand and thirty						
(3)	Write down t	the numbers in words in International way.						
a. b. c.	4,444,444 67,500,600 15,806,789	اعداد کوانٹر بیشنل طریقے سے لفظوں میں تکھیں۔ Four million, four hundred fourty four thousand, four hundred and forty four Sxity seven million, five hundred thousand, six hundred Fifteen million, eight hundred six thousand, seven hundred and eighty nine						
4	Write down	numbers placing commas correctly.						
a.	Sixty four lakh and forty <u>من کوم لگاتے ہوئے اعداد کھیں۔</u> 64,00,040							
b	Two crore , forty three lakh and thirty 2,43,00,030							
C.		lakh three thousand and fifty						
d.	One crore on	e lakh and one.						

1,01,00,001

属			7 (1	MANAGE TO THE STATE OF THE STAT	(Kry)			
5 Write down the given numbers placing commas correctly.								
	(i) Pakistan	i Way إكتتاني طريقه	(ii)	Internation	nal Way انٹرنیٹل طریقہ			
a. c. e. g.	2567400 _ 2 4404404 _ 4 12300000 _ 1 40404067 _ 4 Write down	4,04,404 ,23,00,000	b d. f. h.	1300030 6837209 90000915 50950942	1,300,030 6,837,209 90,000,915 50,950,942			
a. b c. d.	536829 1308090 2250076 18360899	50 <u>00000 + 3000</u> 10 <u>000000 + 3000</u> 20 <u>000000 + 2000</u> 10 <u>0000000+8000</u>	0 + 60 000 + 000 +	00000 + 80 50000 + 00 300000+600				

Write down predecessor and successor of the given numbers:

			سے چھلااور اکلاعد دھیں۔
	Predecessor	Number	Successor
a.	1,248,096	1,248,097	1,248,098
b.	46,368,098	46,368,099	46,368,100
C.	8,400,099	8,400,000	8,400,001
d.	1,398,998	1,398,999	1,399,000
e.	22,800,899	22,8,00,900	22,800,901

Write down the given numbers in:

دیے گئے اعداد کولکھیں۔

i. ascending order ترتیب صعودی ین ii. descending order

- 365,253 289,376 466,479 586,374 a. 289,376 365,253 466,479 586,374 586,374 466,479 365,253 289,376
- 257,830 257,998 257,488 596,673 b. 257,488 257,830 257,998 596,673 596,673 257,998 257,830 257,488
- 869,543 869,537 869,570 868,504 C. 868,504 869,537 869,543 869,570 869,570 869,543 869,537 868,504

Unit

Multiplication and Division



Student's Learning Outcomes:

After studying this unit, students will be able to:

- attempt the multiplication of 3-digit numbers.
- attempt the division of 2 and 3 digit numbers.



Multiplication of Three Digits Numbers

تین ہندسی اعداد کی ضرب

Multiply the following.

ورج ذیل کو ضرب دیں۔

350 by 22 a.

b.

353 by 19 d.

g.

h.

735 by 42

338 by 37

j. 852 by 37

K.		L4)/	by	/ 6	J
			1 4	10	7	
			X	6	3	
		4	2	2	1	_
	8	4	4	2	0	

8 8 6 4 1

l. 1123 by 38

	1123					
	x 38					
_	8	9	8	4		
3	3	6	9	0		
4	2	6	7	4		

x 37 5 9 6 4 2 5 5 6 0 3 1 5 2 4

a.

② Find the product.

852

321	b. 231		
x 111	x 123		
321	321		
3210	3210		
<u>32100 </u>	32100		
35631	35631		

حاصل ضرب معلوم کریں۔

Word Problems



If the cost of one book is 60 rupees then find the 1. cost of 180 books?

- 358 x 48 2864 48 boys can sit in a room. How many boys will 2. sit in 358 such rooms? 14320
- 3. The price of one dog is 237 rupees. Find the price of 58 dogs?

386

x 135 1930 The weight of a cow is 386 kg. Find the weight of 4. 11580 135 such cows? 38600 52110

Division تقسيم



Find the quotient and remainder. Check your answer.

عاصل قسمت اور باقی معلوم کریں۔اینے جواب کی پڑتال کریں۔

	_
5	
x 5	
25	
+ 1	
26	

d.
$$3)18$$
 18
 0

تقسیم کریں اور پڑتال کریں۔

Divide and check.

a.
$$2)614$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
307 \\
\times 2 \\
\hline
6 \\
\hline
14 \\
14 \\
\hline
0
\end{array}$$

e.
$$5)342$$
 30
 42
 40
 675

f.
$$7)300$$
 28
 20
 14
 6
 300

Solve the following.

f.
$$5)2410$$

$$20$$

$$41$$

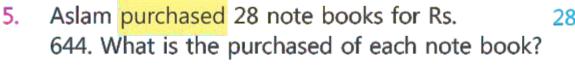
$$40$$

$$10$$

$$10$$

$$0$$

Word Problems



Unit

Simplification



Student's Learning Outcomes:

After studying this unit, students will be able to:

- apply DMAS rule to solve questions.
- solve problems using different brackets.



We know that how to add, subtract, multiply and divide, but we used only one mathematical operation at a time. Now we will learn how to solve the questions in which more than one mathematical operations are involved.

ہم جانتے ہیں کہ کیسے جع، تفریق، ضرب اور تقسیم کیا جاتا ہے۔ مگر ہم ایک وقت میں صرف ایک حسابی عمل استعال کرتے ہیں۔اب ہم سیکھیں گے کہ ایسے سوال کو کیسے حل کرتے ہیں جس میں ایک سے زیادہ حسانی عوامل ہوں۔

Example

c.
$$7 - 9 + 8$$

Solution:

7 میں سے 9 تفریق Re arrange these because 9 نہیں ہو سکتا۔ cannot be subtracted from 7. إست دوباره ترتيب دي-

It becomes

$$= 7 + 8 - 9$$

$$= 15 - 9 = 6$$

d. 3 - 12 + 15

Solution:

Rearrange these. الن كودوياره

$$3 + 15 - 12$$

$$= 18 - 12$$

Solve these:

$$5 - 11 + 7$$

e.

9 + 6 - 12

23

b.
$$6 + 7 - 5$$

$$6 + 7 - 5$$

$$8 - 15 + 20$$

6 + 7 - 5

8

ان کوحل کریں۔

f.

There may be situations when multiplication is also involved with addition and subtraction, مجمى اليي صورت احوال ہو سكتى ہے جب جمع اور تفریق کے ساتھ ضرب بھی شامل ہو۔ Like $3 + 4 \times 2$, $8 - 2 \times 6$ etc.

In such situations:

- First do multiplication
- Secondly do addition.
- Thirdly do subtraction.

اس طرح کی صورت احوال میں: پہلے ضرب دیے ہیں۔ دوسراجح كرتے ہيں۔ تيسرا تفريق كرتے ہيں۔

Examples Solve these:

a.
$$5+6 \times 2$$

b.
$$8 - 3 \times 2$$

Solution:

Solution:

First multiply

First multiply

 $so, 8-3 \times 2 = 8-6$

so,
$$5 + 6 \times 2 = 5 + 12$$

Now add

Now subtract اب جمع کریں

پہلے ضرب دیں اب تفریق کریں

$$5 + 12 = 17$$

$$8 - 6 = 2$$

پس جواب 2 ہے۔ Hence, 2 is the answer. پس جواب 12 ہے۔

$$12 + 50 = 62$$

$$= 30 - 24 = 6$$

BODMAS Rule کا تانون BODMAS

There may be situations when all four mathematical operations are involved in a problem. In such situations, we use BODMAS rule.

مجھی ایسی صورت احوال بھی ہوسکتی ہے جب تمام عوامل کسی ایک سوال میں موجود ہوں۔اس طرح کی صورت احوال میں ہم BODMAS کا قانون استعال کرتے ہیں۔

BODMAS stands for:

BODMAS

= Brackets

= Of

= Division

 Multiplication М

= Addition

Subtraction

It means first solve 'Brackets', secondly solve the 'Division', thirdly solve 'Multiplication' then 'Addition' and lastly 'Subtraction'.

اس کامطلب ہے پہلے بر کیٹس حل کریں پھرتقسیم کریں، پھرضرب دیں، پھر جمع کریں اور آخر میں تفریق کریں۔

Example 1 Solve these: $3 + 9 - 2 \times 8 \div 4$

ان کوحل کریں۔

Solution:

$$3 + 9 - 2 \times 8 \div 4$$
 [Divide first 8 \div 4]
= $3 + 9 - 2 \times 2$ [Multiply 2 x 2]
= $3 + 9 - 4$ [Add 3 + 9]
= $12 - 4$ [Subtract 12 - 4]
= 8

Example 2 Simplify: $32 \div 8 + 4 - 2 \times 3$

ان کو مختصر کریں۔

Solution:

$$32 \div 8 + 4 - 2 \times 3$$
 [Step 1: Divide]
= $4 + 4 - 2 \times 3$ [Step 2: Multiply]
= $4 + 4 - 6$ [Step 3: Add]
= $8 - 6$ [Step 4: Subtract]
= 2

Simplify these:

a.
$$18 \times 6 \div 2 - 24 + 10$$

= $18 \times 3 - 24 + 10$
= $54 - 24 + 10$
= $64 - 24$
= 40

ان کو مختصر کر س۔

b.
$$45 \div 5 + 7 \times 11 - 20$$

= 9 + 7 x 11 - 20
= 9 + 77 - 20
= 86 - 20
= 66

Brackets

Brackets are also used in mathematical problems to change the حسانی سوالات میں ترجیجات کی تبدیلی کے لیے بریکش بھی استعال ہوتی ہیں۔ priority.

There are three types of Brackets,

() These brackets are called Parentheses.

بریکش تین طرح کی ہوتی ہیں۔ په چيوني يا گول پريکش کېلاتي ہيں۔

{ } These are called Braces ii.

- بەدرميانى بريكش كهلاتى بين بە برى برىكش كېلاتى بىر-
- [] These are called Square Brackets.

Mostly () are the inner most brackets and are solved first, { } are solved at second place and [] are solved in last place. If we have a problem with mathematical operations and brackets, then according to BODMAS rule we first solve the brackets.

زیادہ ترسب سے اندر () ہوتی ہیں اور پہلے حل کی جاتی ہیں۔ دوسرے نمبر پر { } حل کی جاتی ہیں اور []سب سے آخر میں حل کی جاتی ہیں۔ ا گر کسی سوال میں حسابی عوامل اور بریکٹس دونوں ہوں تو ہم BODMAS قانون کے تحت پہلے بڑیکٹس حل کرتے ہیں۔

Simplify the following.

درج ذیل کو مخضر کریں۔

a.
$$24 - [5 + \{8 - (9 - 6)\}]$$

= $24 - [5 + \{8 - 3\}]$
= $24 - [5 + 5]$
= $24 - 10$
= 14

b.
$$10 \div [3 + \{5 - (12 \div 4)\}]$$

= $10 \div [3 + \{5 - 3\}]$
= $10 \div [3 + 2]$
= $10 \div 5$
= 2

c.
$$4 + [15 - \{7 + (6 \div 2)\}]$$

= $4 + [15 - \{7 + 3\}]$
= $4 + [15 - 10]$
= $4 + 5$
= 9

d.
$$100 - \{80 \div (20 \times 2)\} + 3$$

= $100 - \{80 \div 40\} + 3$
= $100 - 2 + 3$
= $103 - 2$
= 101

SSESSMENT

Solve the following questions:

درج ذیل سوالات کوحل کرس۔

a.
$$3 + 5 + 7$$

= 15

b.
$$2 + 9 + 6$$

= 17

c.
$$3 + 9 - 2$$

= $12 - 2$
= 10

e.
$$5-6+7$$

= $12-6$

$$g. 11-6-2$$

$$= 5-2$$

i.
$$5-7+10$$

f.
$$8-9+11$$

$$= 19 - 9$$

h.
$$14-9+6$$

$$= 20 - 9$$

$$11-13+10$$

$$= 21 - 13$$

2 Solve these:

a.
$$3 + 8 \times 5$$

$$= 3 + 40$$

c.
$$2 + 6 - 5$$

$$= 8 - 5$$

e.
$$6 \div 3 - 2 + 2$$

$$= 2 - 2 + 2$$

$$= 4-2$$

g.
$$4-4 \div 4$$

$$= 4-1$$

i.
$$12 \times 6 \div 2$$

$$= 12 \times 3$$

b.
$$6x6+9$$

$$= 36 + 9$$

d.
$$2 + 2 \times 2$$

$$= 2 + 4$$

f.
$$2 \times 2 + 2$$

$$= 4 + 2$$

h.
$$16 \div 4 \times 4$$

$$= 4 \times 4$$

j.
$$15 \times 3 + 6 \div 2$$

$$= 15 \times 3 + 3$$

$$= 45 + 3$$

$$k. 2 + 2 \times 2 \div 2 - 2$$

$$= 2 + 2 \times 1 - 2$$

$$= 2 + 2 - 2$$

$$= 4-2$$

= 2

I.
$$8 + 12 \div 3 - 6$$

$$= 8 + 4 - 6$$

$$= 12 - 6$$

= 6

3 Simplify the following:

درج ذیل کومخضر کریں۔

a.
$$4 + [5 - (6 \div 3 \times 2)]$$
 b. $24 - 4 + (6 - (9 - 6))$

$$=4+[5-\{5-(2\times2)\}]$$

$$=4+[5-\{5-4\}]$$

$$=4+[5-1]$$

$$=4 + 4$$

= 8

c.
$$100 - \{80 \div (20 \times 2)\}$$

$$= 100 - \{80 \div 40\}$$

$$=100-2$$

= 98

e.
$$73 - \{14 + (92 - 52) \div 8\}$$
 f. $60 - [48 - \{16 + (8 - 4)\}]$

$$= 73 - \{14 + 40 \div 8\}$$

$$= 73 - \{14 + 5\}$$

$$= 73 - 19$$

= 54

g.
$$39 - [6 + \{5 - (6 - 3)\}]$$

$$= 39 - [6 + \{5 - 3\}]$$

$$= 39 - [6 + 2]$$

$$= 39 - 8$$

= 31

b.
$$24-4+\{6-(9-6)\}$$

$$=24-4+\{6-(9-6)\}$$

$$= 24 - 4 + \{6 - 3\}$$

$$= 24 - 4 + 3$$

$$= 27 - 4$$

= 23

d.
$$\{45 + (42 \div 6) - 9\} + 4$$

$$= \{45 + 7 - 9\} + 4$$

$$=43 + 4$$

f.
$$60 - [48 - \{16 + (8 - 4)\}]$$

$$= 60 - [48 - \{16 + 4\}]$$

$$= 60 - [48 - 20]$$

$$= 60 - 28$$

h.
$$100 \times [12 - \{42 - (13 + 26)\}]$$

$$= 100 \times [12 - \{42 - 39\}]$$

$$= 100 \times [12 - 3]$$

$$= 100 \times 9$$

i.
$$40 \div [35 \times 2 - \{6 + 4 + (4 \times 5)\}]$$

$$= 40 \div [35 \times 2 - \{6 + 4 + 20\}]$$

$$= 40 \div [35 \times 2 - 30]$$

$$= 40 \div [70 - 30]$$

$$= 40 \div 40$$

= 1

j.
$$6 + [12 - \{5 + 16 \div 4 - (1 + 2)\}]$$

$$= 6 + [12 - \{5 + 16 \div 4 - 3\}]$$

$$= 6 + [12 - \{5 + 4 - 3\}]$$

$$= 6 + [12 - 6]$$

$$= 6 + 6$$

Unit

Fractions and Decimals

لسراوراعثاربيه

Student's Learning Outcomes:

After studying this unit, students will be able to:

- find the place value of digits in a decimal number.
- add and subtract simple decimal numbers.



We already know that when we divide a whole number in 10 equal parts then each of these parts is called a tenth and is written as: $\frac{1}{10}$

ہم پہلے ہی جائے ہیں کہ جب ایک مکمل عدد کو 10 برابر حصوں میں تقسیم کرتے ہیں توان میں سے ہر حصد و سوال کہلا تاہے اور $\frac{1}{10}$ کھاجا تاہے۔

We can write the fraction $\frac{1}{10}$ in an other way, which is called decimal fraction. $\frac{1}{10} = 0.1$ (It is read as 0 point 1)

ہم کسر
$$\frac{1}{10}$$
 کودوسرے طریقے سے لکھ سکتے ہیں جواعشاری کسر کہلاتی ہے۔ (اس کو 0 اعشاریہ 1 رِ ہے ہیں۔

In 0.1, "" is called a decimal point. It separates a whole number from a fractional number. The whole number is to the left of the decimal point.

point. "تقطه اعشارید کہلاتا ہے۔ بیکمل عدد کو کسرسے علیحدہ کرتا ہے کممل عدد نقطہ اعشارید کے بائیں طرف ہوتا ہے۔ 0.1

The coloured part of fig (i) shows the fraction $\frac{4}{10}$ or 0.4 and fig (ii) shows the fraction $\frac{7}{10}$ or 0.7.

شكل(1) كارنگ دار حصد 4 يا 0.4 كى كسر كواورشكل (١١) مارنگ دار حصد 10 كى كسركو ظاهر كرتاب،

 $\frac{4}{10}$ or 0.4

Part is shaded

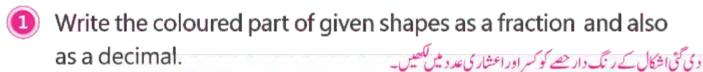


 $\frac{7}{10}$ or 0.7

Part is shaded

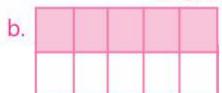
0.4 is read as 0 point 4 and 0.7 is read as 0 point 7.

0.4 كو 0 اعشاريه 4 اور 0.7 كو 0 اعشاريه 7 يراعظ بي-





$$\frac{3}{10} = 0.3$$



$$\frac{5}{10} = 0.5$$



ان کسور کو اعشار په اعداد میں کھیں۔

C.

a.
$$\frac{2}{10} = 0.2$$

b.
$$\frac{6}{10} = 0.6$$

c.
$$\frac{8}{10} = 0.8$$

d.
$$\frac{9}{10} = 0.9$$

e.
$$\frac{5}{10} = 0.5$$

f.
$$\frac{3}{10} = 0.3$$

اعشاری عدد کی مقامی قیمت Place Value of a Decimal Number

So far we have learnt the place value of whole numbers. Now we will learn, what is the place value of decimal numbers?

اب تک ہم مکمل اعداد کی مقامی قیمت کے بارے میں سیکھ چکے ہیں۔اب ہم سیکھیں گے کہ اعشار کی اعداد کی مقامی قیمت کیا ہوتی ہے؟

Hundred	Tens	Ones	Tenths
1	2	3	4

Place value of 3 is 3 Ones or 3.

Place value of 2 is 2 Tens or 20.

Place value of 1 is 1 Hundred or 100.

(.) is called a decimal point.

3 کی مقامی قیمت 3 اکائیاں یا 3 ہے۔

2 کی مقامی قیمت 2 دہائیاں یا 20 ہے۔

1 كى مقامى قيت 1 سينكرا يا 100 ہے۔

(.) نقطه اعشار بديكهلا تاب-

4 کل مقامی قیمت 4 وسوال یا 1.4 ہے۔ .0.4 or 0.4 or 0.4 کا مقامی قیمت 4 وسوال یا 10 Place value of 4 is 4 tenths or

eind the place values of circled digits. دائره کے ہند سوں کی مقامی قیمتیں معلوم کریں۔

$$371.8 = 30$$
 d. $807.1 = 7$

e.
$$3 \textcircled{6} 7.3 = 10$$
 f. $\textcircled{7} 8 5.4 = 700$

g.
$$4\ 0\ 5.(5) = 0.5$$
 h. $8\ 8\ 1.(1) = .1$

j.
$$850.9 = 800$$

How to write Mixed Numbers as Decimal Numbers

مخلوط اعداد كوكسے اعشاري اعداد ميں لکھتے ہيں؟

Consider a mixed number $3\frac{8}{10}$. In this number 3 is a whole number and $\frac{8}{10}$ is a fraction, it is written as 0.8 So $3\frac{8}{10}$ can be written as 3.8.

$$3\frac{8}{10}$$
 فرض کریں $\frac{8}{10}$ ایک مخلوط عدد ہے۔ اس عدد میں 8 ایک کمل عدد اور $\frac{8}{10}$ ایک کسر ہے۔ اس کو 8 . 8 کو 8 . 8 کو 8 . 8 کو 8 . 8 کا کھا جا سکتا ہے۔

Write given mixed numbers as decimal numbers.

دیے گئے مخلوط اعداد کواعشار یاعداد کے طور پر کھیں۔

a.
$$3 \times 10 + 5 = 35$$

$$3 \frac{5}{10} = \frac{35}{10} = 3.5$$

b.
$$15 \times 10 + 1 = 151$$
 $15 \frac{1}{10} = \frac{151}{10} = 15.1$

C.
$$23 \times 10 + 4 = 234$$

 $23\frac{4}{10} = \frac{234}{10} = 23.4$

d.
$$31 \times 10 + 7 = 317$$

 $31\frac{7}{10} = \frac{317}{10} = 31.7$

e.
$$34 \times 10 + 8 = 348$$

 $34 \frac{8}{10} = \frac{348}{10} = 34.8$

f.
$$55 \times 10 + 9 = 559$$

 $55 \frac{9}{10} = \frac{559}{10} = 55.9$

Addition of Decimal Numbers

اعشاري اعداد كي جمع

Addition of decimal numbers is same as the addition of whole numbers. Look at the given examples.

Example 1 Add 13.4 and 26.3

اعشاری اعداد کی جمع مکمل اعداد کی جمع جیسی ہی ہوتی ہے۔ دی گئی مثالوں پر غور کریں۔ 26.3 أور 26.3 كو جيم كري-

Tens Ones Tenths

Write the numbers in such a way that decimal sign of a numbers must be exactly above or below each other.

یہلا قدم:اعداد کواس طرح سے لکھیں کہ ایک عدد کی اعشار یہ کی علامت دوسرے عدد کی اعشار یہ کی علامت کے بالکل اُوپریا پیچے آئے۔

Step 2: Firstly, add tenths in tenths

4 + 3 = 7 and write the answer.

Step 3: Place (.) below the points.

Step 4: Add 3 and 6 i.e. 3 + 6 = 9

Step 5: Add 1 and 2 i.e, 1 + 2 = 3So, the answer is 39.7

دوسراقدم: <u>بهل</u>ے دسویں میں دسواں جمع کریں 7=3+4 اورجواب لکھیں۔

تيسراقدم:(,) كونقاط كے نيچے لگائيں۔

چو تفاقدم: 3اور6 کو جمع کریں۔

يانچوان قدم: 1 اور 2 كوجع كرير-يسجواب

Example 2 Add 38.7 and 44.6

38.7 دو 44.6 كو جمع كريں۔

Tens Ones Tenths

7 + 6 = 13, 3 is a tenth place number. Carry 1 to Step 1: the top of 8 (the ones place number).

Place a decimal sign below the decimal sign. Step 2:

دوسر اقدم: اعشاریه کی علامت اعشاریه کے نیچے لگائیں۔

Add 1 + 8 + 4 = 13, here 3 is a ones place number. Step 3: Carry 1 to the top of 3 (tens place number).

Add (1)+ 3 + 4 = 8 write it below the tens place number. So, the answer is 83.3 (read as 83 point 3)

Add the following decimal numbers.

Tens Ones Tenths a.

b. Tens Ones Tenths

C. Tens Ones Tenths

0

3 5 . 6 + 2 7 . 6

d. Tens Ones Tenths e. Tens Ones Tenths f. Tens Ones Tenths

Subtraction of Decimal Numbers

اعشارى اعدادكى تفريق

Subtraction of decimal numbers is same as of whole numbers. Look at the given example.

Example 1 Subtract 23.2 from 86.7

86.7 میں ہے23.2 کو تفریق کریں۔

Tens Ones Tenths

- 2 3 . 2

Write given numbers such that decimal sign of smaller Step 1: number is exactly below the decimal sign of larger one.

يبلا قدم: ديے گئے اعداد کواس طرح لکھيں کہ چھوٹے عدد کی اعشاريد کی علامت بڑے عدد کی اعشاريد کی علامت کے نيجے آئے۔

Step 2: 7 - 2 = 5. (Tenths is subtracted from tenths)

$$(2 - 2 - 7) - 2 = 5 - 7$$

Step 3: Place a decimal sign below the decimal sign.

تيسر اقدم: اعشاريه كى علامت كواعشاريه كى علامت كے ينچے لكھيں۔

Step 4: Subtract 6-3=3(ones from ones)

6 - 3 = 3 يوتفاقدم: تفريق كرين (اکائیوں میں ہے اکائیاں)

Step 5: Subtract 8 – 2 = 6 (tens from tens) = 8 - 2 = 8 تغریق کریں۔ So, answer is 63.5.

(دہائیوں میں سے دہائیاں) پی جواب 5. 63 ہے۔

Example 2 Subtract 46.8 from 93.6

93.6 سے 46.8 کو تفریق کریں۔

Tens Ones Tenths 8 2
9 13 - 16

8 cannot be subtracted from 6, so borrow 1 from ones Step 1: place digit 3. Now 6 becomes 16 and subtract 16 - 8 = 8. (Tenths from Tenths)

> یبلا قدم: 6 میں ہے 8 تفریق نہیں ہو سکتا۔ لہذہ اکائی کے ہند ہے 3 ہے 1 حاصل لیں۔اب6 کا 16 بن جاتا ہے اور تفر اق كرس8 = 8 – 16 (دسوس ميس سيے دسوال)

Step 2: Place a decimal sign below decimal sign.

دوسراقدم: اعشار بدكي علامت كے بنيج اعشار بدكي علامت لكاعيں۔

6 cannot be subtracted from 2, so borrow 1 from tens Step 3: place number 9. (2 becomes 12) So, 12-6=6. (Ones from Ones)

> تیسراقدم: 2 میں ہے 6 تفریق نہیں ہو سکتا۔ لہذاد ہائی کے عدد 9 ہے 1 حاصل لیں۔ (2 ہے 12 بن جاتا ہے) تو6 = 6 - 12(آكائيون مين يهاكائيان)

Subtract 8-4=4. (Tens from Tens) 8-4=4. = 4. Step 4: (دمائيون مين سته دمائيان) Hence the answer is 46.8. پس جواب46.8 ہے۔ Subtract the following.



- a. Tens Ones Tenths
- b. Tens Ones Tenths
- C. Tens Ones Tenths

- 6 7 . 8
- 5 8 . 9
- 6 3 . 4

- 4 4 . 4
- 3 4 . 6
- 3 7 . 8

- d. Tens Ones Tenths
- e. Tens Ones Tenths
- f. Tens Ones Tenths

- 9 2 . 3 - 2 7 . 7
- 6 3 . 8 2 3 . 6
- 7 7 . 7 - 4 5 . 9

6 4 . 6

- 40.2
- 3 1 . 8

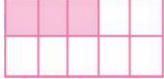
- g. Tens Ones Tenths
 - 8 6 . 5 - 5 7 . 8
 - 2 8 . 7
- h. Tens Ones Tenths
 - 4 8 . 6 3 2 . 4
 - 1 6 . 2

ASSESSMENT

1 Write the shaded part as fraction.



- a.
- 10
- b.



3 10

c.



- 5 10
- d.



- 7 10
- (نگ دار صے کو اعشاری طریق سے سیسے ۔ Write the shaded part as a decimal fraction.

a.



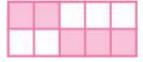
0.3





0.4

C.



- 0.5
- d.



0.6

write the place value of circled digits. دائرے میں موجود ہندسے کی مقامی قیمت تکھیں۔ 3

b.
$$2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4.5 = 30$$

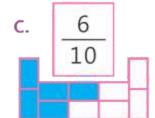
d.
$$(2) 0 9.1 = 200$$

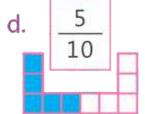
f.
$$(7)$$
 8 5.4 = (700)

Shade according to the given fraction.

دی گئی کسر کے مطابق رنگ بھریں۔







Add the following decimal numbers.

درج ذیل اعشاری اعداد کی جمع کریں۔

Subtract the following decimal numbers. 6

ورج ذیل اعشاری اعداد کی تفریق کریں۔

Unit 5

Factors and Multiples

عساداوراضعسانس

Student's Learning Outcomes:

After studying this unit, students will be able to:

- define factors and multiples.
- find H.C.F and L.C.M of the given numbers.



Consider the following example. We have 12 balls, and we want to divide them equally in various ways.

یجے دی گئی مثال پر غور کریں۔ ہمارے پاس 12 گیند ہیں اور ہم ان کو مختلف طریقوں سے برابر برا برتقسیم کرناچاہتے ہیں۔

1. ••••••••••••••••

Out of 12 balls, one ball is given to 12 boys.

 $1 \times 12 = 12$

12 گیندوں میں سے ایک ایک گیند 12 لڑ کوں کو دیتے ہیں۔

2.

Out of 12 balls, 2 balls are given to 6 boys.

 $2 \times 6 = 12$

12 گیندوں میں ہے دورو گیندیں 6 لڑکوں کوریتے ہیں۔

3.

Out of 12 balls, 3 balls are given to 4 boys.

 $3 \times 4 = 12$

12 گیندوں میں سے تین تین گیندیں 4 لڑ کوں کو دیتے ہیں۔

4.

Out of 12 balls, 4 balls are given to 3 boys.

 $4 \times 3 = 12$

12 گيندول ميں سے چار چار گيندين 3لؤ كوں كوديتے ہيں۔

5.

Out of 12 balls, 6 balls are given to 2 boys.

 $6 \times 2 = 12$

12 گیندوں میں سے چھے چھے گیندیں 2 ملز کوں کودیتے ہیں۔

6.

Out of 12 balls, 12 balls are given to 1 boy.

 $12 \times 1 = 12$

12 کی 12 گیندیں 1 لڑے کودیتے ہیں۔

We can write it as: $12 = 1 \times 12$, $12 = 2 \times 6$ $12 = 3 \times 4$, $12 = 4 \times 3$ $12 = 6 \times 2$, $12 = 12 \times 1$

We see that product (multiplication) of all these pair of numbers is equal to 12. So these all are factors of 12.

ہم دیکھ سکتے ہیں کہ ان تمام اعداد کا حاصل ضرب 12 ہے۔ لہذا سے تمام 12 کے عادیاں۔

If a number divides the other number completely then it is called the factor of that number.

اگرایک مدودوسرے عدد کوپوراپوراتقسیم کرتاہے توبیائی عددکاعاد کہلاتاہے۔

Examples Write down the factors of:

a.
$$20$$

 $20 = 1 \times 20$
 $20 = 2 \times 10$
 $20 = 4 \times 5$

b.
$$30$$

 $30 = 1 \times 30$
 $30 = 2 \times 15$
 $30 = 3 \times 10$
 $30 = 5 \times 6$

So, factors of 20 are پر20 کے ماریں۔ 1,2,4,5,10 and 20

So, factors of 30 are پر 30 <u>30 کی مادییں۔</u> 1,2,3,5,6,10,15 and 30

Write down the factors of given numbers:

دیے گئے اعداد کے عاد کھیں۔

Mow many factors does each number have?

Common Factors

مشترك عاد

Consider the following example carefully.

نیچ دی گئی مثال پر غور کریں۔ 12 کے عادیوں 16 کے عادیوں 20کےعادیاں

Factors of 20 are

1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 20

We see that 1, 2 and 4 are present in factors of all three given ہم دیکھتے ہیں کہ 2،1 اور 4 دیے گئے تینوں اعداد کے عادوں میں مشترک ہیں۔ numbers.

Hence 1,2 and 4 are common factors of 12, 16 and 20

یادرکس:: Remember:

When a number is divided by one of its factors, there is no جب سی عدد کواس کے عاد وں میں ہے سی ایک پر تقسیم کیا جائے تو ہاقی کچھ نہیں بچتا۔ remainder.

$$24 \div 1 = 24$$

$$24 \div 2 = 12$$

$$24 \div 3 = 8$$

$$24 \div 4 = 6$$

$$24 \div 6 = 4$$

$$24 \div 8 = 3$$

$$24 \div 12 = 2$$

$$24 \div 24 = 1$$

Example: Find the common factors of 20 and 30

Solution.

Factors of 20 = 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 20 - 20 20 20 Factors of 30 = 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 15, 30مشترك عاو Common factors = 1, 2, 5

Note: 1 is the factor of every number. Every number is the factor آ بر عدد كاعاد موتائے۔ بر عدد خودا پناعاد بھى موتائے۔ of itself.

عادِ اعظم Highest Common Factor

We have seen that different numbers can have some same factors. ہم نے دیکھاکہ مختلف اعداد کے ایک جیسے عاد ہو سکتے ہیں۔

For example:

Factors of 12 are 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 12 Factors of 16 are 1, 2, 4, 8 and 16 Hence common factors are 1, 2 and 4

12 ك عاديل 1،2،3،4،6اور 12 16 كے عادياں 1،2،4،8اور 16 يس مشترك عادين 1،2اور4

Among these three common factors, 4 is the greatest factor. It is called highest common factor. It is denoted by H.C.F.

> ان مشترک عادوں میں 4سب سے بڑاعاد ہے۔ بید عاداعظم کہلاتاہے۔اسے H.C.F سے ظاہر کرتے ہیں۔ 18 اور 24 كاعاداعظم معلوم كريي-

Example 1

Find the H.C.F of 18 and 24

Solution. Factors of 18 are 1, 2, 3, 6, 9 and 18

Factors of 24 are 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12 and 24

Common factors of 18 and 24 are 1, 2, 3 and 6

Hence H.C.F = 6

Example 2 Find the H.C.F of 30 and 50

30اور 50 كاعاد اعظم معلوم كريي

Solution.

Factors of 30 are 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 15 and 30 Factors of 50 are 1, 2, 5, 10, 25 and 50

Common factors of 30 and 50 are 1, 2, 5 and 10

Hence H.C.F = 10

مفرداعداد Prime Numbers

The numbers which have only two factors are called prime numbers. These factors are 1 and the number itself. 1 is not a prime number because it has only one factor. Consider the following numbers:

ا پیے اعداد جن کے صرف دوعاد ہوں مفر داعداد کہلاتے ہیں۔ یہ عاد 1 اور خود عد دہیں۔ 1 مفر دعد د نہیں کیونکہ اس کاصرف ایک عاد ہے۔ درج ذیل اعداد پر غور کریں۔

$$7 = 1 \times 7$$

 $7 = 7 \times 1$

In all these examples, you can see that all of these numbers have only two factors, i.e, 1 and the number itself.

Some prime numbers are

کچھ مفرداعداد ہیں۔

2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, 43 etc.

مرکب اعداد Composite Numbers

The numbers which have more than two factors are called composite numbers. Consider the following examples.

All of these numbers 4, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 12 have more than two factors so they are called composite numbers.

10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20

Composite Numbers

10 12 14 15 16 18 20

Prime Numbers

11 13 17 19

ہم مفرداعداد Co-Prime Numbers

Look at the pair of numbers 2 and 3. What are the factors of this pair?

Factors of 2: 1, 2

Factors of 3: 1, 3

There is only one common factor here, and that common factor is 1. Two prime numbers which only have number 1 as their common factor are called co-prime numbers.

يهال صرف ايك مشترك عادب اوروه مشترك عاد 1 ہے۔ ايسے اعداد جن كامشترك عاد صرف 1 ہو، ہم مفر داعداد كہلاتے ہيں۔

Out of the given pairs of numbers, which are co-prime numbers?

دیے گئے اعداد کے جوڑوں میں سے کون سے ہم مفر داعداد ہیں؟

a. 6 and 9

b. 7 and 9 <u>Co-Prime Numbers</u>

c. 9 and 16 Co-Prime Numbers

d. 8 and 13 <u>Co-Prime Numbers</u>

اضعاف Multiples

A multiple of a number is the product of that number and any other whole number. For example multiples of 3 are 3,6,9,12,15,18 etc.

سی عدد کااضعاف اُس عدداور مکمل عدد کاحاصل ضرب ہوتا ہے۔ مثال کے طور پر 3 کے اضعاف ہیں 18،12،15،18 وغیرہ

Examples

Find first six multiples of:

پہلے چھے اضعاف معلوم کریں۔

i. 5

ii. 9

First six multiples of 5 are

First six multiples of 9 are وكريبل اضعاف بين 9

5 کے پہلے اضعاف ہیں 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30

9, 18, 27, 36, 45, 54

Find first five multiples of:

پہلے پانچ اضعاف معلوم کریں۔

- a. 6 6, 12, 18, 24, 30
- b. 7 **7, 14, 21, 28, 35**
- c. 8 8, 16, 24, 32, 40
- d. 13 **13, 26, 39, 52, 65**

مفرد تجزی Prime Factorization

The process of representing a number as a product of prime numbers is called prime factorization. For example, prime factors of 12 are found by division method.

ذواضعاف اقل Least Common Multiple

Least common multiple of two numbers is the smallest number, that is a multiple of both. It is represented by L.C.M. Consider the following example.

دواعداد كاذواضعاف! قل وه چيوڻاترين عدد ہوتاہ جود ونوں اعداد كااضعاف ہوتاہے۔ دى گئى مثال پر غور كريں،

Example 1:

Find L.C.M of 6 and 8:

6اور 8 كاذ واضعاف اقل معلوم كرين:

Solution:

We first find the prime factors of 6 and 8.

ہم پہلے 6 اور 8 کے مفرد عاد معلوم کرتے ہیں۔

Prime factors of
$$0.6 = 2.6$$
So, $6 = 2 \times 3$
 $2 6$
 $3 3$
 1

Prime factors of
$$8 = 2 8$$

$$2 4$$

$$2 2$$
So, $8 = 2 \times 2 \times 2$

For finding L.C.M, we write the prime factors of 6 and 8 as:

$$6 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \times 3$$
 وواضعاف اقل معلوم كرنے كے ليے جم 6 اور 8 كے مفرد عاد يوں كھتے ہيں۔ $2 \times 2 \times 2$

L.C.M= Product of common factors x Product of non-common factors

Solution: First, find the prime factors of 16 and 24

مشترک عاد 2, 2, 2 فيرمشترك عاد 2,3 = Non-common factors L.C.M= Product of common factors x Product of non-common factors غير مشتر ك عاد كا حاصل ضرب X مشتر ك عاد كاحاصل ضرب = ذواضعاف اقل $= (2 \times 2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 3)$ $= 8 \times 6 = L.C.M$ ISSESSMENT Encircle the numbers which are factors of 20. ایسے اعداد کے گرد دائرہ لگائیں جو 20کے عاد ہیں۔ 6 3 Encircle the numbers which are factors of 36. ایسے اعداد کے گردوائرہ لگائیں جو 36 کے عادییں۔ 6) (12)8 11 5 16 (18)14 مرکب اعداد کے گرد دائرہ لگائیں۔ 3 Encircle the composite numbers. 8) 3 5 9 (10)11 (16) (18) (20)(14) 17 15 19 13 مفرداعداد کے گرددائرہ لگائیں۔ 4) Encircle the prime numbers. 8 9 (11)12 6 14 (29) 17 20 21 24 26 30 (31)Write all prime numbers between 30 and 50. 30اور 50 کے در میان تمام مفر داعد الکھیں۔ 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 Write all composite numbers between 15 and 30. 15 اور 30 کے در میان تمام مرکب اعداد لکھیں۔

17, 19, 23, 29

7 Encircle all the multiples of 3 out of the given numbers.

دیے گئے اعداد میں سے تمام 3 کے اضعاف کے گرددائرہ لگائیں۔

3 4 6 8 12 14 16 18 21 24 26 27 28 30 32 34 36

8 Encircle all the multiples of 4 out of the given numbers.

دیے گئے اعداد میں ہے 4 کے تمام اضعاف کے گرد دائرہ لگائیں۔

2 3 6 7 8 11 12 14 16 18 21 23 26 30 32 34 36 40

9 Write first 6 multiples of the given numbers. دیے گئے اعداد کے پہلے 6 اضعاف کی تعمیل کے اللہ اللہ کا معمال کی اللہ اللہ کا اللہ کے اللہ کا اللہ کا

Multiples 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30 6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36 7, 14, 21, 28, 35, 42 9, 18, 27, 36, 45, 54 13, 26, 39, 52, 65, 78

10 Find common factors of:

5

7

13

مشترك عاد معلوم كرين-

a. 12 and 20

Factors of 12 = 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12 Factors of 20 = 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 20 Common Factors = 1, 2, 4

c. 15 and 25

Factors of 15 = 1, 3, 5, 15 Factors of 25 = 1, 5, 25 Common Factors = 1, 5

e. 21 and 28

Factors of 21 = 1, 3, 7, 21 Factors of 28 = 1, 2, 4, 7, 14, 28 Common Factors = 1, 7

b. 16 and 20

Factors of 16 = 1, 2, 4, 8, 16 Factors of 20 = 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 20 Common Factors = 1, 2, 4

d. 18 and 28

Factors of 18 = 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 18 Factors of 28 = 1, 2, 4, 7, 14, 28 Common Factors = 1, 2

f. 24 and 36

Factors of 24 = 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24 Factors of 36 = 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 12, 18, 36 Common Factors = 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12

20 and 30 q.

Factors of 20 = 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 20Common Factors = 1, 2, 5, 10

30 and 48 h.

Factors of 30 = 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 15, 30Factors of 30 = 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 15, 30 Factors of 48 = 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16, 24, 48 Common Factors = 1, 2, 3, 6

11) Find H.C.F of:

12 and 16

Factors of 12 = 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12Factors of 16 = 1, 2, 4, 8, 16Common Factors = 1, 2, 4= 4 H.C.F is

b. 16 and 24

Factors of 16 = 1, 2, 4, 8, 16Factors of 24 = 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24 Common Factors = 1, 2, 4, 8 = 8 H.C.F is

20 and 27 C

Factors of 20 = 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 20Factors of 27 = 1, 3, 9, 27Common Factors = 1 H.C.F is = 1

d. 30 and 50

Factors of 30 = 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 15, 30Factors of 50 = 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50 Common Factors = 1, 2, 5, 10= 10H.C.F is

24 and 40

Factors of 24 = 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24Factors of 40 = 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 10, 20, 40Common Factors =1, 2, 4, 8 H.C.F is = 8

f. 30 and 45

Factors of 30 = 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 15, 30Factors of 45 = 1, 3, 5, 9, 15, 45Common Factors = 1, 3, 5, 15H.C.F is = 15

q. 26 and 42

Factors of 26 = 1, 2, 13, 26Factors of 42 = 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 14, 21, 42Common Factors = 1, 2H.C.F is = 2

h. 28 and 35

Factors of 28 = 1, 2, 4, 7, 14, 28Factors of 35 = 1, 5, 7, 35Common Factors = 1, 7H.C.F is = 7

Find L.C.M of:

ذ واضعاف! قلمعلوم كريں۔

6 and 9 a.

Prime factors of $6 = 2 \times (3)$ Prime factors of $9 = 3 \times |3|$ Common Factors = 3Non-common factors = 2×3

2	6	3	9
3	3	3	3
	1		1

L.C.M = Product of common factors x Product of non-common factors

$$= (3) \times (2 \times 3)$$

= 3 x 2 x 3

$$L.C.M = 18$$

b. 12 and 18

Prime factors of
$$12 = 2 \times 2 \times 3$$

Prime factors of $18 = 2 \times 3 \times 3$
Common Factors = 2×3

Non-common factors =
$$2 \times 3$$

$$= (2 \times 3) \times (2 \times 3)$$

$$= 2 \times 3 \times 2 \times 3$$

$$L.C.M = 36$$

c. 10 and 22

Prime factors of
$$10 = 2 \times 5$$

Prime factors of $22 = 2 \times 11$
Common Factors = 2×11

$$= (2) \times (5 \times 11)$$

 $= 2 \times 5 \times 11$

$$L.C.M = 110$$

d. 14 and 42

Prime factors of
$$14 = 2 \times 7$$
Prime factors of $42 = 2 \times 3 \times 7$
Common Factors = 2×7

Non-common factors
$$= 3$$

L.C.M = Product of common factors x Product of non-common factors

$$= (2 \times 7) \times (3)$$

$$= 2 \times 7 \times 3$$

$$L.C.M = 42$$

e. 15 and 42

Prime factors of 15 =
$$3 \times 5$$

Prime factors of 42 = $2 \times 3 \times 7$
Common Factors = 3

Non-common factors =
$$2 \times 5 \times 7$$

L.C.M = Product of common factors
$$x$$
 Product of non-common factors
= (3) x (5 x 2 x 7)
= 3 x 5 x 2 x 7
L.C.M = 210

Prime factors of
$$18 = 2 \times 3 \times 3$$

Prime factors of $20 = 2 \times 2 \times 5$
Common Factors = $2 \times 3 \times 2 \times 5$
Non-common factors = $3 \times 3 \times 2 \times 5$

$= (2) \times (3 \times 3 \times 2 \times 5)$ $= 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 2 \times 5$

L.C.M = Product of common factors x Product of non-common factors

$$L.C.M = 180$$

g. 16 and 30

Prime factors of
$$16 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2$$

Prime factors of $30 = 2 \times 3 \times 5$
Common Factors = $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5$

L.C.M = Product of common factors x Product of non-common factors

$$=$$
 (2) x (2 x 2 x 2 x 2 x 3 x 5)

$$= 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5$$

$$L.C.M = 240$$

20 and 35 h.

Prime factors of
$$20 = 2 \times 2 \times 5$$

Prime factors of $35 = 5 \times 7$
Common Factors = 5

L.C.M = Product of common factors
$$x$$
 Product of non-common factors
= (5) x (2 x 2 x 7)
= 5 x 2 x 2 x 7

$$L.C.M = 140$$

Prime factors of
$$18 = 2 \times 3 \times 3$$

Prime factors of $27 = 3 \times 3 \times 3$
Common Factors = 3×3
Non-common factors = 2×3

$$= (3 \times 3) \times (2 \times 3)$$

$$= 3 \times 3 \times 2 \times 3$$

$$L.C.M = 54$$

Unit

Percentage



Student's Learning Outcomes:

After studying this unit, students will be able to:

- understand some basic concepts of percentage.
- find profit, loss and percentage of the given values.



a.
$$\frac{220}{250} = \frac{220 \div 10}{250 \div 10}$$

$$= \frac{22}{25} = \frac{22 \times 4}{25 \times 4} = \frac{88}{100} = 88\%$$

$$\frac{220}{250} = \frac{220 \div 10}{250 \div 10}$$
b.
$$\frac{300}{400} = \frac{300 \div 100}{400 \div 100}$$

$$= \frac{22}{25} = \frac{22 \times 4}{25 \times 4} = \frac{88}{100} = 88 \%$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3 \times 25}{4 \times 25} = \frac{75}{100} = 75 \%$$

ASSESSMENT

1) Write down each percentage as a fraction.

ہر فی صد کو کسر کی شکل میں لکھیں۔

$$\frac{15}{100} = 15 \%$$
 $\frac{25}{100} = 25 \%$ $\frac{35}{100} = 35 \%$ $\frac{17}{100} = 17 \%$

$$\frac{20}{100}$$
 = 20 %

$$\frac{55}{100} = 55 \%$$

$$\frac{20}{100} = 20 \%$$
 $\frac{45}{100} = 45 \%$ $\frac{35}{100} = 35 \%$

$$\frac{75}{100} = 75 \%$$

$$\frac{50}{100}$$
 = 50 %

$$\frac{90}{100} = 90 \%$$

Write these fractions as percentage.

a.
$$\frac{4}{20}$$

$$\frac{4}{20} = \frac{4 \times 5}{20 \times 5}$$
$$= \frac{20}{100} = 20\%$$

b.
$$\frac{3}{25}$$
 c. $\frac{8}{25}$

$$\frac{4}{20} = \frac{4 \times 5}{20 \times 5} \qquad \frac{3}{25} = \frac{3 \times 4}{25 \times 4} \qquad \frac{8}{25} = \frac{8 \times 4}{25 \times 4} \qquad \frac{9}{20} = \frac{9 \times 5}{20 \times 5}$$
$$= \frac{20}{100} = 20\% \qquad = \frac{12}{100} = 12\% \qquad = \frac{32}{100} = 32\% \qquad = \frac{45}{100} = 45\%$$

$$\frac{8}{25} = \frac{8 \times 4}{25 \times 4}$$
$$= \frac{32}{100} = 32\%$$

d.
$$\frac{9}{20}$$

$$\frac{4}{20} = \frac{4 \times 5}{20 \times 5} \qquad \frac{3}{25} = \frac{3 \times 4}{25 \times 4} \qquad \frac{8}{25} = \frac{8 \times 4}{25 \times 4} \qquad \frac{9}{20} = \frac{9 \times 5}{20 \times 5}$$
$$= \frac{20}{100} = 20\% \qquad = \frac{12}{100} = 12\% \qquad = \frac{32}{100} = 32\% \qquad = \frac{45}{100} = 45\%$$

ان کسور کوفی صدیبیں لکھیں۔

e.
$$\frac{11}{20}$$

$$\frac{11}{20} = \frac{11 \times 5}{20 \times 5} \qquad \frac{4}{5} = \frac{4 \times 20}{5 \times 20}$$
$$= \frac{55}{100} = 55\% \qquad = \frac{80}{100} = 80\%$$

i.
$$\frac{33}{50}$$

$$\frac{33}{50} = \frac{33 \times 2}{50 \times 2}$$

$$=\frac{66}{100} = 66\%$$

$$\frac{4}{5} = \frac{4 \times 20}{5 \times 20}$$

$$\frac{33}{50} = \frac{33 \times 2}{50 \times 2} \qquad \frac{10}{40} = \frac{10 \div 10}{40 \div 10} \qquad \frac{20}{40} = \frac{20 \div 10}{40 \div 10} \qquad \frac{25}{40} = \frac{25 \div 5}{40 \div 5}$$
$$= \frac{66}{60} = \frac{66}{60} = \frac{1}{60} = \frac{1}{6$$

$$=\frac{25}{100}=25\%$$

$$\frac{2}{5} = \frac{2 \times 20}{5 \times 20}$$

$$=\frac{40}{100} = 40\%$$
 $=\frac{6}{100} = 6\%$

j.
$$\frac{10}{40}$$
 k. $\frac{20}{40}$ l. $\frac{25}{40}$

$$\frac{20}{40} = \frac{20 \div 10}{40 \div 10}$$

$$= \frac{66}{100} = 66\% \qquad = \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1 \times 25}{4 \times 25} \qquad = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{2 \times 25}{4 \times 25} \qquad = \frac{5}{8} = 0.625$$

$$=\frac{25}{100} = 25\%$$
 $=\frac{50}{100} = 50\%$ $= 0.625 \times 100$

h.
$$\frac{3}{50}$$

$$\frac{4}{5} = \frac{4 \times 20}{5 \times 20} \qquad \frac{2}{5} = \frac{2 \times 20}{5 \times 20} \qquad \frac{3}{50} = \frac{3 \times 2}{50 \times 2}$$

$$\frac{25}{40} = \frac{25 \div 5}{40 \div 5}$$

$$=\frac{5}{8}=0.625$$

Write down these percentage as decimal numbers:

a. 25%

$$\frac{25}{100} = 0.25$$

$$\frac{36}{100} = 0.36$$

$$\frac{33}{100} = 0.33$$
 $\frac{9}{100} = 0.09$

$$\frac{67}{100} = 0.67$$
 $\frac{120}{100} = 1.2$

$$\frac{9}{100} = 0.09$$

$$\frac{120}{100} = 1.2$$

ان في صد كواعشاري اعداد مين تكفين:

$$\frac{19}{100} = 0.19$$

$$\frac{39}{100} = 0.39$$

ویے گئے اعداد کی فی صد معلوم کریں: Find the percentage of the given numbers:

a. 15 % of 20

$$\frac{15}{100}$$
 x 20

$$= \frac{{}^{3}\cancel{00}}{100} \times \cancel{00} = 3$$

$$\frac{33}{100}$$
 x 100

$$=\frac{33}{100} \times .00 = 33$$

$$\frac{15}{100} \times 75$$

$$= \frac{15}{100} \times 75 = \frac{45}{4}$$

d. 20 % of 100

$$\frac{20}{100}$$
 x 100

$$=\frac{20}{100} \times 100 = 20$$

q. 20 % of 130

$$\frac{20}{100}$$
 x 130

$$=\frac{20}{100} \times 130 = 26$$

e. 25 % of 125

$$\frac{25}{100}$$
 x 125

$$= \frac{25}{100} \times 125 = \frac{125}{4}$$

h. 40 % of 200

$$\frac{40}{100}$$
 x 200

$$=\frac{40}{100}$$
 x 200 = 80

f. 40 % of 160

$$=\frac{40}{100} \times 160 = 64$$

i. 40 % of 450

$$\frac{40}{100}$$
 x 450

$$=\frac{40}{100} \times 450 = 180$$

ورج ذیل سوالات میں نفع یا نقصان معلوم کریں: : Find profit or loss in following questions

a. C.P = Rs. 150

$$S.P = Rs. 225$$

We know that:

Profit = S.P - C.P

So, profit = Rs.225 - Rs.150

Profit = Rs. 75

b. C.P = Rs. 4,450S.P = Rs. 3,450

We know that:

Loss = C.P - S.P

So, loss = Rs.4450 - Rs.3450

Loss = Rs. 1,000

c. C.P = Rs. 275

$$S.P = Rs. 305$$

We know that:

Profit = S.P - C.P

So, profit = Rs.305 - Rs.275

Profit = Rs. 30

d. C.P = Rs. 6,000

$$S.P = Rs. 6,250$$

We know that:

Profit = S.P - C.P

So, profit = Rs.6250 - Rs.6000

Profit = Rs. 250

$$S.P = Rs. 410$$

We know that:

Profit = S.P - C.P

So, profit = Rs.410 - Rs.310

Profit = Rs. 100

q. C.P = Rs. 290

S.P = Rs. 400

We know that:

Profit = S.P - C.P

So, profit = Rs.400 - Rs.290

Profit = Rs. 110

i. C.P = Rs. 460

S.P = Rs. 590

We know that:

Profit = S.P - C.P

So, profit = Rs.590 - Rs. 460

Profit = Rs. 130

f. C.P = Rs. 10,000

S.P = Rs. 8,000

We know that:

Loss = C.P - S.P

So, loss = Rs. 10000 - Rs. 8000

Loss = Rs. 2,000

h. C.P = Rs. 12,000

S.P = Rs. 9,500

We know that:

Loss = C.P - S.P

So, loss = Rs. 12000 - Rs. 9500

Loss = Rs. 2,500

j. C.P = Rs. 42,000

S.P = Rs. 45,000

We know that:

Profit = S.P - C.P

So, profit =Rs. 45000 - Rs. 42000

درج ذیل سوالات سے % نفع یا % نقصان معلوم کریں۔

Profit = Rs. 3,000

6 Find profit % or loss % from the following questions:

a.
$$C.P = Rs. 2,500$$

$$S.P = Rs. 2,000$$

We know that Loss = C.P - S.P

Loss = Rs. 2500 - Rs. 2000

Loss = Rs. 500

Loss percentage = $\frac{\text{Loss}}{\text{C.P.}} \times 100$

 $= \frac{500^{20}}{1.2500} \times 100$

Loss percentage = 20 %

b.
$$C.P = Rs. 7,250$$

$$S.P = Rs. 6,000$$

We know that Loss =
$$C.P - S.P$$

Loss =
$$Rs. 1,250$$

Loss percentage =
$$\frac{\text{Loss}}{\text{C.P}} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{1250}{1250} \times 100 = \frac{500}{29}$$

Loss percentage = 17.24 %

c.
$$C.P = Rs. 565$$

Profit percentage =
$$\frac{\text{Profit}}{\text{C.P}} \times 100$$

= $\frac{\frac{10}{500}}{\frac{565}{113}} \times 100 = \frac{1000}{113}$

Hence Profit percentage = 8.85%

d.
$$C.P = Rs. 8,900$$

$$S.P = Rs. 12,450$$

We know that Profit
$$= S.P - C.P$$

Profit = Rs.
$$3,550$$

Profit percentage =
$$\frac{\text{Profit}}{\text{C.P}}$$
 x 100

$$= \frac{3550}{8900} \times 100 = \frac{3550}{89}$$

$$C.P = Rs. 10,000$$

We know that Loss =
$$C.P - S.P$$

Loss percentage =
$$\frac{2775}{10000}$$
 x 100

Loss percentage =
$$\frac{2775}{10000}$$
 x $100 = \frac{2775}{100}$

f.
$$C.P = Rs. 18,000$$

$$Loss = Rs. 600$$

Loss percentage =
$$\frac{\text{Loss}}{\text{C.P}} \times 100$$

= $\frac{\frac{10}{600}}{\frac{18000}{3}} \times 100 = \frac{10}{3}$

g.
$$S.P = Rs. 10,250$$

$$C.P = Rs. 14,250$$

We know that Loss =
$$C.P - S.P$$

Loss = $Rs.14250 - Rs. 10250$

Loss percentage =
$$\frac{4000}{14250} \times 100$$

Loss percentage =
$$\frac{\frac{800}{4000}}{\frac{14250}{285}} \times \frac{2}{100} = \frac{1600}{57}$$

Loss = Rs.
$$1,200$$

Loss percentage =
$$\frac{\text{Loss}}{\text{C.P}} \times 100$$

= $\frac{\frac{20}{1200}}{\frac{18000}{3}} \times 100 = \frac{20}{3}$

Loss percentage = 6.66 %

Loss = Rs.
$$4,000$$

Loss percentage =
$$\frac{\text{Loss}}{\text{C.P}} \times 100$$

= $\frac{\frac{100}{4000}}{\frac{16000}{4}} \times 100 = \frac{100}{4}$

Loss percentage = 25 %

j.
$$C.P = Rs. 2100$$

$$Loss = Rs. 900$$

Loss percentage =
$$\frac{\text{Loss}}{\text{C.P}} \times 100$$

= $\frac{\frac{300}{900}}{2100} \times 100 = \frac{300}{7}$

Loss percentage = 42.86 %

Loss = Rs.
$$3,000$$

Loss percentage =
$$\frac{Loss}{C.P} \times 100$$
$$= \frac{3000}{15000} \times 100$$

Loss percentage = 20 %

I.
$$C.P = Rs. 700$$

$$S.P = Rs. 900$$

We know that Profit =
$$S.P - C.P$$

Profit = $Rs.900 - Rs.700$
Profit = $Rs.200$

Profit =
$$Rs. 200$$

Profit percentage =
$$\frac{\text{Profit}}{\text{C.P.}}$$
 x 100

$$= \frac{200}{700} \times 100^{\circ} = \frac{200}{7}$$

Hence Profit percentage = 28.57 %

m.
$$C.P = Rs. 670$$

$$Profit = Rs. 75$$

$$\frac{\text{Profit}}{\text{C.P}}$$

$$= \frac{75}{67\%} \times 10\% = \frac{750}{67}$$

Hence Profit percentage = 11.19 %

$$S.P = Rs. 678$$

We know that Profit =
$$S.P - C.P$$

Profit = $Rs.678 - Rs.485$

Profit percentage =
$$\frac{193}{485}$$
 x 100

$$= \frac{193}{485} \times 100^{20} = \frac{3,860}{97}$$

Hence Profit percentage = 39.79 %

$$S.P = Rs. 10,980$$

We know that Profit =
$$S.P - C.P$$

Profit percentage =
$$\frac{2309}{8671}$$
 x 100

$$= \frac{2309}{8671} \times 100 = \frac{230900}{8671}$$

Hence Profit percentage = 26.63 %

$$Loss = Rs. 800$$

Loss percentage =
$$\frac{\text{Loss}}{\text{C.P}} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{800}}{\cancel{2250}} \times \cancel{100} = \frac{320}{9}$$

Loss percentage = 35.55 %

Unit

Angles and Triangles

زاویےاور ثلثیں

Student's Learning Outcomes:

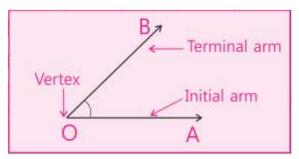
After studying this unit, students will be able to:

- define basic concept of angles and triangles.
- find and draw different angles.



When two rays start from a common point, they form an angle.

In given figure, O is a common point of rays OA and OB, so it is vertex.



OA is called initial arm and OB is called Terminal arm. We read this angle in two ways.

دی گئی شکل میں شعاعOAاورOBکامشتر ک نقطہ Oہے۔اس لیے یہ راس ہے۔OH بتدائی باز واور OB آخری باز و کہلاتا ہے۔ اس زاویه کوجم دوطرح سے پڑھتے ہیں۔

Angles are always measured from initial arm to terminal arm. The degree of an angle is represented by 'o' sign. Consider the given

زاویے کی پیائش ہمیشہ ابتدائی بازوسے آخری بازوکی طرف کی جاتی ہے۔ زاویے کی ڈگری کو 'دہ ''کی علامت سے ظاہر کیا جاتا ہے۔ دى گئىشكل پرغور كرس_



A protractor is used to measure the degree of an angle.

The given angle is 45°.

It is written as

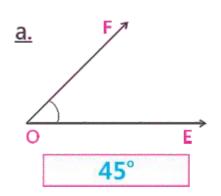
$$m\angle AOB = 45^{\circ}$$

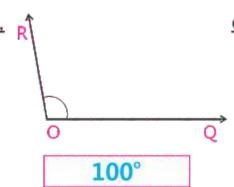
$$M \angle AOB = 45^{\circ}$$

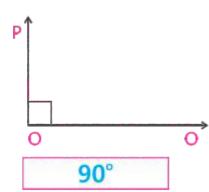
دیا گیازاویه °45کاہے۔ اس کو لکھتے ہیں۔

Measure the given angles using protractor and write them below the figures.

دیے گئے زاویوں کی پروٹریکٹر استعال کرتے ہوئے ماپیں اور انھیں اشکال کے پنجے لکھیں۔







زاويول كى اقسام Types of Angles

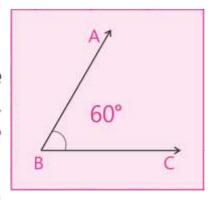
زاویوں کی بہت ی اقسام ہیں: . There are many types of angles

Acute Angle:

An angle less than 90° is called an acute angle. For example,

$$\angle$$
 ABC = 60°

So it is an acute angle.

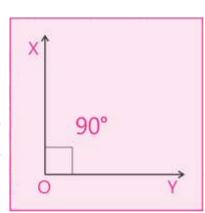


Right Angle:

The angle of 90° is called a right angle.

$$\angle XOY = 90^{\circ}$$

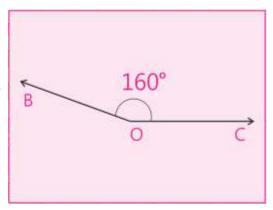
so it is a right angle.



Obtuse Angle:

An angle which is less than 180° but greater than 90° is called obtuse angle. For example,

پن بیرایک منفر جه زاویه ہے۔ so it is an obtuse angle.



180°

Straight Angle:

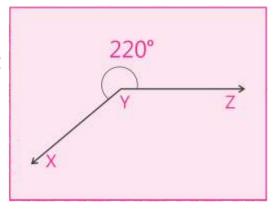
The angle of 180° is called straight angle.



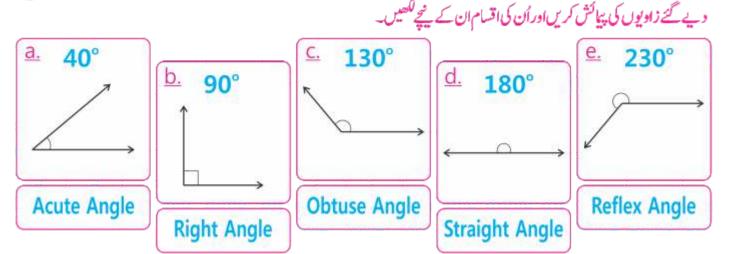
Reflex Angle:

A reflex angle is greater than 180° but less than 360°. For example,

پن بدایک میکن داویه ہے۔ so it is a reflex angle.



Measure the given angles and write their types below them.



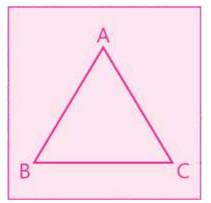
مثلثیں Triangles

A three sided closed figure is called a triangle.

In the given figure AB, BC and CA are three sides while A, B and C are its three vertices.

 \triangle ABC, \triangle BCA and \triangle CAB are different names of triangle.

دی گئی شکل میں BC، AB اور CA تین اصلاع اور B،Aاور تین راس ہیں۔ BCA، △ABC مراور CBA مثلث کے مختلف نام ہیں۔



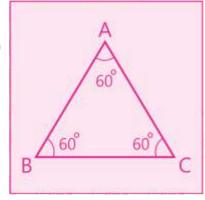
Types of Triangle (with respect to angles)

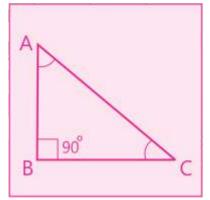
شلث کی اقسام (بلحاظ زاویے)

(i) Acute angled triangle:

A triangle whose all three angles are acute (Less than 90°) is called an acute angled triangle.

حادید زاوید مثلث: ایسی مثلث جس کے تمام تینوں زاویے حادہ (°90سے کم) ہوں حادہ زاوید مثلت کہلاتی ہے۔





(ii) Right angled triangle:

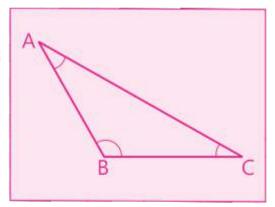
A triangle in which one angle is of 90°, is called right angled triangle.

قائمة الزاويد مثلث: اليي مثلث جس كاايك زاويه °90 كامو، قائمة الزاويد مثلث كهلاتي ب_

(iii) Obtuse angled triangle:

A triangle in which one angle is greater than 90° but less than 180° is called obtuse angled triangle.

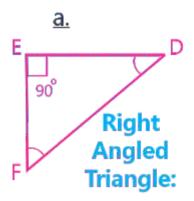
سربہ وادید منت. الی مثلث جس کاایک زاوید °90سے زیادہ ہو مگر °180سے کم ہو، منفر جہ زاوید مثلث کہلاتی ہے۔

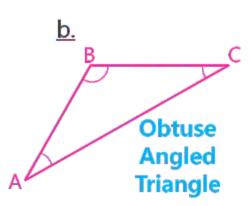


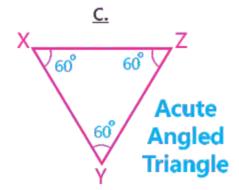
Note: Sum of three angles of a triangle is always 180°. نوٹ: کی مجل مثلث کے تینوں زاویوں کا مجموعہ بمیشہ 180° ہوتا ہے۔

Measure the angles and then write down the name of triangles:

زایوں کی پیائش کریں اور مثلوں کے نام کھیں۔







Types of Triangles (with respect to sides)

مثلثوں کی اقسام (بلحاظ اضلاع)

(i) Equilateral Triangle:

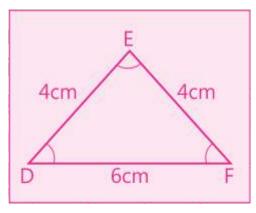
A triangle whose all sides are equal, is called an Equilateral Triangle.

ABC is an Equilateral Triangle because all of its three sides are equal.

4cm 4cm C

ایک مثلث جس کے تمام اصلاع برابر ہوں، متماثل الاصلاع مثلث کہلاتی ہے۔

ABC ایک متماثل الاصلاع مثلث ہے کیونکہ اس کے تمام اصلاع برابر ہیں۔



(ii) Isosceles Triangle:

A triangle whose any two sides are equal, is called an Isosceles Triangle.

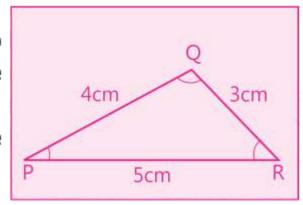
△DEF is an Isosceles Triangle because two of its sides are equal.

ایک شان جس کے دواصلاع برابر ہوں، متماثل الثاقین شان کہلاتی ہے۔ △ABC ایک مساوی الثاقین شانٹ ہے کیونکہ اس کے دواصلاع برابر ہیں۔

(iii) Scalene Triangle:

A triangle whose no side is equal to any other side, is called a Scalene Triangle.

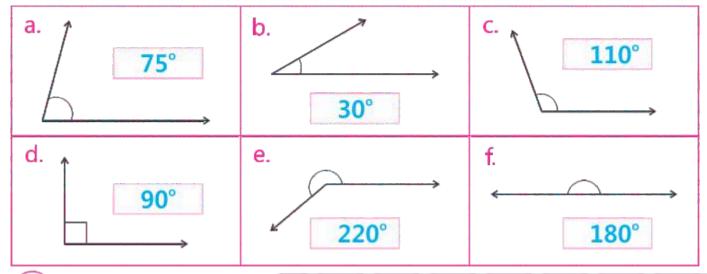
△PQR is a scalene triangle because all of its three sides are different.



مختلف الاصلاع مثلث ایبی مثلث جس کوئی ضلع دوسر ہے ضلع کے برابر ناہو مختلف الاصلع مثلث کہلاتی ہے۔ PQR کے ایک مختلف الاصلاع مثلث ہے کیونکہ اس کے تمام اصلاع مختلف ہیں۔

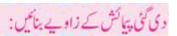
ASSESSMENT

1 Measure the following angles and write their measurement below each figure: من المريم المر

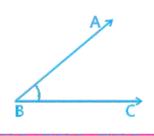




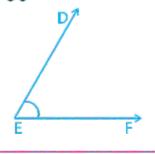
Draw the angles of the given measurement:



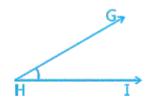
a. 40°



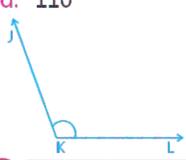
b. 60°



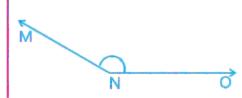
c. 90°



d. 110°



e. 150°



f. 180°

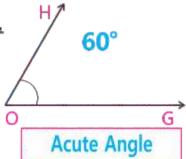


Write down the names of angles after measuring them.
زاویول کی پیائش کر کے ان کے نام تکھیں۔

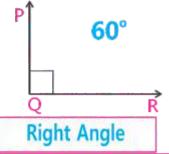
a. 75°

Acute Angle

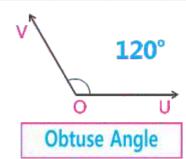
<u>b.</u>



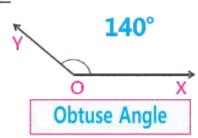
<u>C.</u>



d.

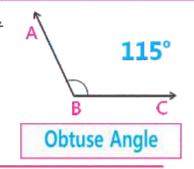


<u>e.</u>

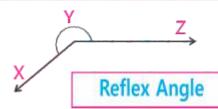


<u>h.</u>

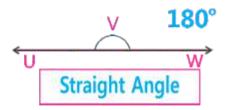
f.

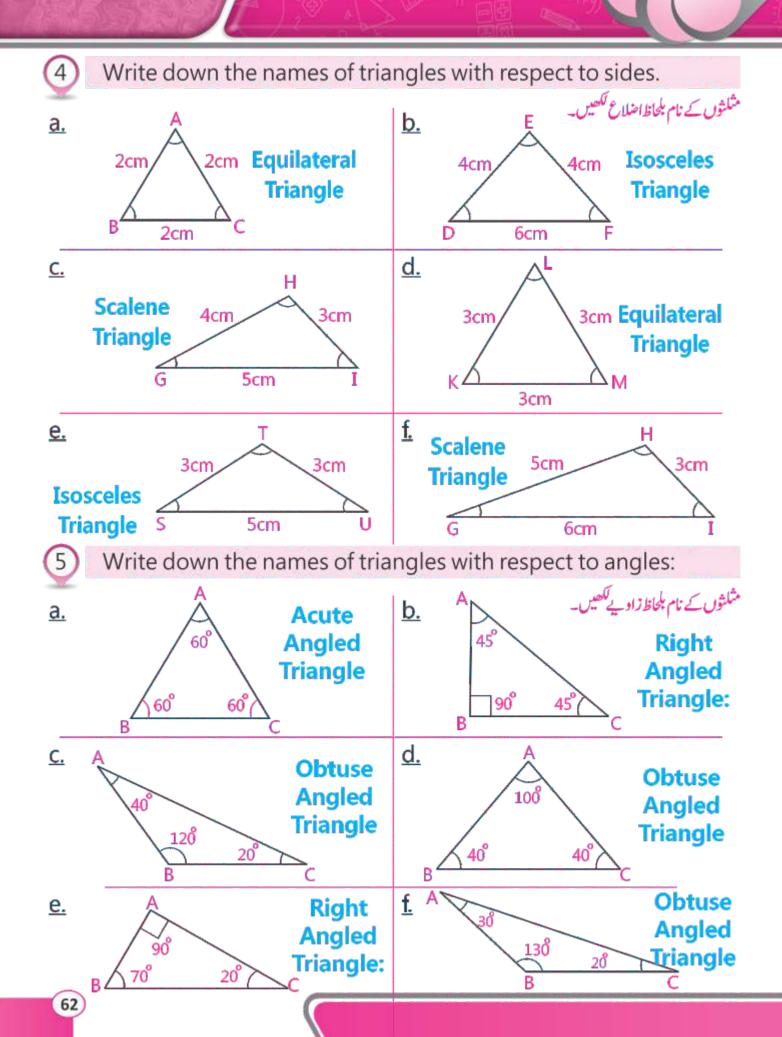


g.



220°





Unit

Area and Perimeter



Student's Learning Outcomes:

After studying this unit, students will be able to:

- understand the concept of area and perimeter.
- find area and perimeter of different geometrical figures.

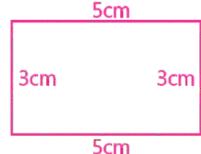


The sum of length of all sides of a closed figure is called its

perimeter. کسی بند شکل کے تمام اصلاع کی المبائی کا مجموعہ اس کا محیط کہلاتا ہے۔
The perimeter of the given figure is

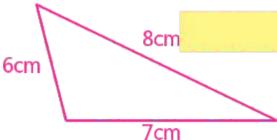
دی گئی شکل کامحیطہ۔

5cm + 3cm + 5cm + 3cm = 16cm



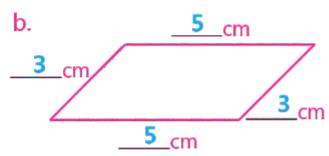
The perimeter of a trianglular region can be found in the same way.

وی گی شکل کامچیا = Perimeter of given figure = = 6cm + 7cm + 8cm = 21cm



Measure sides to find the perimeter.

محط معلوم کرنے کے لیے اصلاع کی پیائش کریں۔



Perimeter 💆

Perimeter 14

دى گئ شكل پر غور كرين: Look at the given figure:



The side AB has length 6cm. So we

can write it as



$$\overline{AB} = 6cm$$

$$\overline{BC} = 3$$
cm, $\overline{CD} = 6$ cm and $\overline{DA} = 3$ cm

ای طرح – عدام کرے عدام کر سکتے ہیں: – عدام کا کامچیط معلوم کر سکتے ہیں: – We can find the perimeter of this figure as:

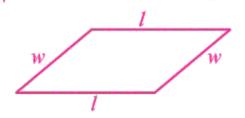
Perimeter =
$$\overline{AB} + \overline{BC} + \overline{CD} + \overline{DA}$$

$$=$$
 6cm + 3cm + 6cm + 3cm

$$=$$
 18 cm

Perimeter of a rectangle or parallelogram can be found in term كسى مستطيل بإمتوازى الاصلاع كالمحيط فامولي سي معلوم كياجاسكا بيد of formula.





Here 'I' stands for length and 'w' stands for width.

یماں سے ال مرادلمیائی اور 'س' سے مراد چوڑائی ہے۔

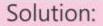
$$= l + w + l + w$$

$$= 2l + 2w$$

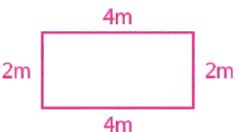
$$=2(l+w)$$

Example 1 Find the perimeter of the given figures using formula.

a.







Perimeter =
$$2(l + w)$$

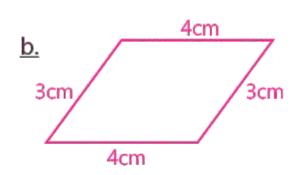
l = 4 cmHere

and
$$w = 2 \text{cm}$$

Hence, perimeter = 2(4 + 2)

$$= 2(6) = 12 \text{ cm}$$

Solution:



Perimeter =
$$2(l + w)$$

Here $l = 4 \text{ cm}$
and $w = 3 \text{ cm}$
Hence perimeter = $2(4 + 3)$
= $2(7) = 14 \text{ cm}$

Example 2: A triangle has sides measuring 9cm, 10cm and 8cm. What is its perimeter?

کی مثلث کے اصلاع کی پیائش 10cm, 9cm اور 8cm ہے۔اس کامحیط کیا مثلہ ؟ or - Sum of all sides

Solution: Perimeter = Sum of all sides

1 st side = 9 cm 2 nd side = 10 cm3 rd side = 8 cm

Hence, perimeter = 9cm + 10cm + 8cm = 27cm

Example 3: The length and width of a white board in our classroom is 180 cm and 150 cm. Find its perimeter.

جارى كاس روم ك وائك بورد كى لمبائى اور چور الى 180 cm اور 150 مياس كاميط معلوم كرير-

Solution: Perimeter = 2(l+w)

length(l) = 180 cm

width (w) = 150 cm

perimeter = 2(180 + 150)

= 2 (330 cm) = 660 cm

Example 4: Find the perimeter of square with one side = 4 cm

مر لع کے ایک ضلع cm کی مددسے اس کامعطوم کریں۔

Solution: We know that square is a figure in which all four sides are equal. So if one side is 4cm then other three sides will also be of 4 cm length. جم جانے ہیں کہ یہ مربع کی شکل ہے جس کے تمام اضلاع برابر ہوتے ہیں۔ توا گراس کا ایک ضلع مصطلع ہے۔ اواس Hence the perimeter of square

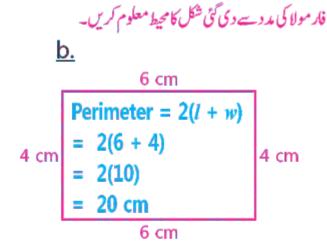
= 4cm + 4cm + 4cm + 4cm = 16cm

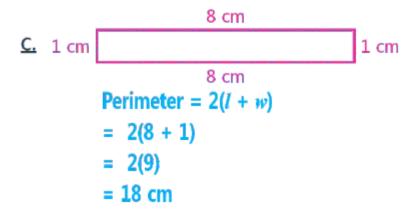
Find the perimeter of the given figure using formula:

a. 7 cm

Perimeter = 2(l + w)= 2(7 + 5)= 2(12)= 24 cm

7 cm







15 cm

15 cm

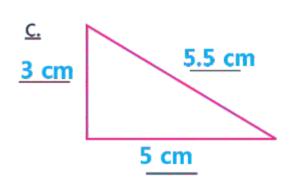
Perimeter = 2(l + w)= 2(15 + 2)= 2(30)= 60 cm

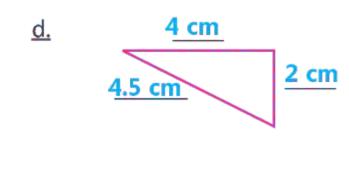
ASSESSMENT

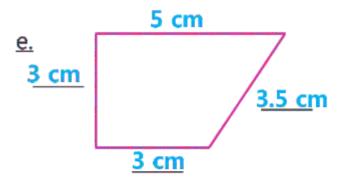
1 Measure the sides of the given figures and write them at proper places.

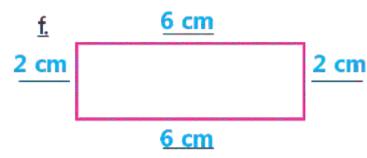


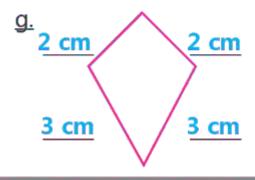


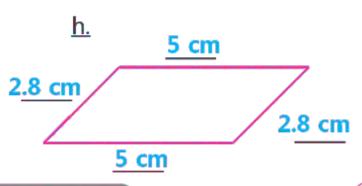






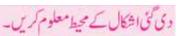




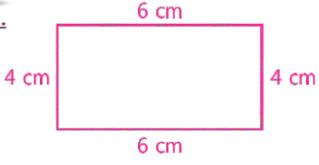




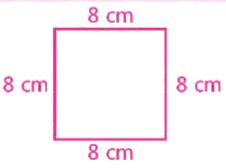
Find perimeters of the given figures.



<u>a.</u>



<u>b.</u>



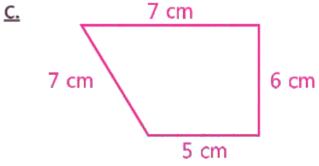
Perimeter

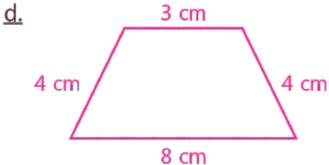
$$4 + 6 + 4 + 6 = 20$$

Perimeter

$$8 + 8 + 8 + 8 = 32$$

3 + 4 + 8 + 4 = 19

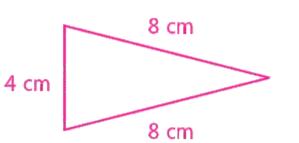




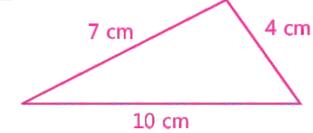
Perimeter

$$7 + 7 + 5 + 6 = 25$$

<u>f.</u>



<u>e.</u>



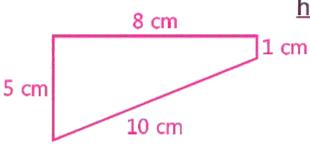
Perimeter

$$7 + 10 + 4 = 21$$

Perimeter

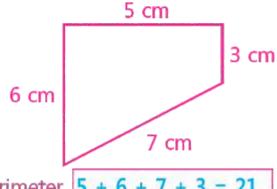
Perimeter

<u>g.</u>



Perimeter
$$8 + 5 + 10 + 1 = 24$$

<u>h.</u>



Perimeter
$$5 + 6 + 7 + 3 = 21$$

3) Find perimeters of rectangles using the formula:

a.
$$l = 5 \text{ cm}$$

 $w = 4 \text{ cm}$

Perimeter =
$$2(l + w)$$

Here $l = 5 \text{ cm}$
and $w = 4 \text{ cm}$
perimeter = $2(5 + 4)$
= $2(9) = 18 \text{ cm}$

c.
$$l = 10 \text{ cm}$$

 $w = 3 \text{ cm}$

Perimeter =
$$2(l + w)$$

Here $l = 10 \text{ cm}$
and $w = 3 \text{ cm}$
perimeter = $2(10 + 3)$
= $2(13) = 26 \text{ cm}$

e.
$$l = 9 \text{ cm}$$

 $w = 11 \text{ cm}$

Perimeter =
$$2(l + w)$$

Here $l = 9 \text{ cm}$
and $w = 11 \text{ cm}$
perimeter = $2(9 + 11)$
= $2(20) = 40 \text{ cm}$

g.
$$l = 7.5 \text{ cm}$$

 $w = 4 \text{ cm}$

Perimeter =
$$2(l + w)$$

Here $l = 7.5$ cm
and $w = 4$ cm
perimeter = $2(7.5 + 4)$
= $2(11.5) = 23$ cm

b.
$$l = 8 \text{ cm}$$

 $w = 4 \text{ cm}$

Perimeter =
$$2(l + w)$$

Here $l = 8 \text{ cm}$
and $w = 4 \text{ cm}$
perimeter = $2(8 + 4)$
= $2(12) = 24 \text{ cm}$

d.
$$l = 9 \text{ cm}$$

 $w = 13 \text{ cm}$

Perimeter =
$$2(l + w)$$

Here $l = 9 \text{ cm}$
and $w = 13 \text{ cm}$
perimeter = $2(9 + 13)$
= $2(22) = 44 \text{ cm}$

f.
$$l = 6 \text{ cm}$$

 $w = 6.5 \text{ cm}$

Perimeter =
$$2(l + w)$$

Here $l = 6 \text{ cm}$
and $w = 6.5 \text{ cm}$
perimeter = $2(6 + 6.5)$
= $2(12.5) = 25 \text{ cm}$

h.
$$l = 8.5 \text{ cm}$$

 $w = 3 \text{ cm}$

Perimeter =
$$2(l + w)$$

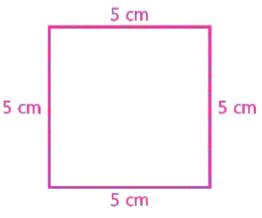
Here $l = 8.5 \text{ cm}$
and $w = 3 \text{ cm}$
perimeter = $2(8.5 + 3)$
= $2(11.5) = 23 \text{ cm}$

4

Find area of the given figures:

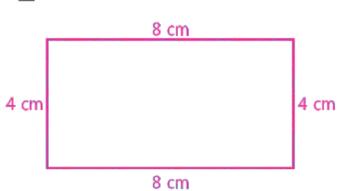
وی گئیاشکال کار قبه معلوم کریں۔

<u>a.</u>

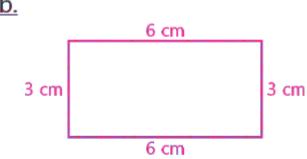


Area of square = $l \times l = l^2$ = $5 \times 5 = 25 \text{ cm}^2$

<u>C.</u>

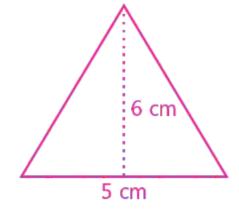


Area of rectangle = $l \times w = l^2$ = $8 \times 4 = 32 \text{ cm}^2$ b.



Area of rectangle = $l \times w = l^2$ = $6 \times 3 = 18 \text{ cm}^2$

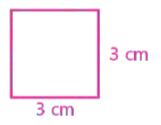
<u>d.</u>



Area of triangle =
$$\frac{1}{2} \times (b \times h)$$

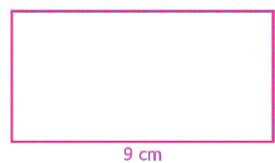
= $\frac{1}{2} \times (5 \times 6)$
= $\frac{1}{2} \times 30 = 15 \text{ cm}^2$

<u>e.</u>



<u>f.</u>

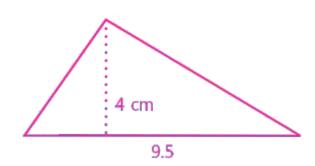
4.5 cm



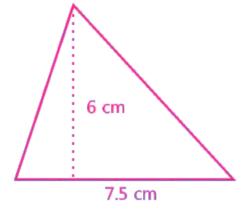
Area of square = $l \times l = l^2$ = $3 \times 3 = 9 \text{ cm}^2$

> Area of rectangle = $l \times w = l^2$ = $9 \times 4.5 = 40.5 \text{ cm}^2$

<u>g.</u>



<u>h.</u>



Area of triangle = $\frac{1}{2}$ x (b x h)

$$=\frac{1}{2} \times (9.5 \times 4)$$

$$=\frac{1}{2} \times 38 = 19 \text{ cm}^2$$

Area of triangle = $\frac{1}{2}$ x (b x h)

$$=\frac{1}{2} \times (7.5 \times 6)$$

$$=\frac{1}{2} \times 45 = 22.5 \text{ cm}^2$$

5 A rectangular room is 21m long and 15m wide. Find the area of the room.

ایک متطیل شکل کا کمرہ 21m لمبااور 15m چوڑا ہے۔ کمرے کار قبہ علوم کریں۔

Area of room =
$$l \times w = l^2$$

= 21 x 15 = 315 m²

6 A plot is 18 m long and 8 m wide. What is the area of this plot?

Area of plot =
$$l \times w = l^2$$

= 18 x 8 = 144 m²

A triangle has height of 6.5cm and its base is 7cm. Find its area. 7

Area of triangle =
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
 x (b x h)
= $\frac{1}{2}$ x (7 x 6.5)
= $\frac{1}{2}$ x 45.5 = 22.75 cm²

A rectangle has length 8cm and width 5cm, A square has one of 8 its sides 6 cm long. Which shape has the greater area? What is the difference between their area?

Area of rectangle =
$$l \times w = l^2$$

$$= 8 \times 5 = 40 \text{ cm}^2$$
Area of square = $l \times l = l^2$

$$= 6 \times 6 = 36 \text{ cm}^2$$

Area of square =
$$l \times l = l^2$$

= $6 \times 6 = 36 \text{ cm}^2$

Rectangle has the greater area.

Difference between their area: $40 - 36 = 4 \text{ cm}^2$

Unit

Information Handling

معسلوما<u>ت</u> داری

Student's Learning Outcomes:

After studying this unit, students will be able to:

- represent the given data into useful information.
- draw different types of graphs.



Information handling is a branch of statistics which deals with the collection, analysis, explanation and presentation of data.

مواد Data

A data is a set of informations and facts represented in the form of figures.

مواد کا اظہار Presentation of Data

A data is collected in raw form and it provides us information about individuals. Data in such form is called ungrouped data. After arranging the data for described information, it is called grouped data. For example a teacher collected the marks of 20 students in mathematics test.

مواد کوخام حالت میں اکٹھا کیا جاتا ہے جو افر د کے بارے میں معلومات فراہم کرتا ہے۔ ایسامواد غیر گروہی کہلاتا ہے۔ دی گئی معلومات کے مطابق اس کو ترتیب دینے کے بعد یہ گروہی مواد کہلاتا ہے۔ مثال کے طور پر ایک ٹیچر نے ریاضی کے ٹیسٹ میں 20 طلبہ کے حاصل کر دہ نمبر اکھٹے کیے۔

30, 35, 10, 25, 46, 75, 95, 80, 70, 65, 55, 95, 74, 66, 30, 21, 26, 45, 50, 61 This is ungroup data. Now if we arrange it to represent information in groups, then it is called grouped data.

بد غیرگروہی موادہے۔اگرہم معلومات ظاہر کرنے کے لیے اس کو گروہوں میں ترتیب دیں گے توبیگروہی مواد کہلاتاہے۔

Number of students obtained marks from 10 to 40 = 7

طلبه كى تعداد جنبون نے نمبر حاصل كي 10 سے 40 = 7

Number of students obtained marks from 71 to 100 = 5

It can be seen that it is easier to visualize the given information, if given data is presented in grouped form. Now we arrange this data using a table:

Groups	Marks Tally Ma		No. of Students
11 - 40	30, 35, 10, 25, 30, 21, 26	וו זאגן	7
41 - 70	46, 70, 65, 55, 66, 45, 50, 61	ווו זאע	8
71 - 100	75, 95, 80, 95, 74	JUN	5

The method used in this table is called tally method. We draw a single line 'I' for displaying marks (value), 'II' lines means 2 values, 'III' means 3 values and so on. If we want to represent 5 values, we shall use 4 straight lines and a cross line, like 'IXI' means five values.

اس ٹیبل میں جو طریقہ استعال ہواہے اس کوٹیلی کرنے کا طریقہ کہتے ہیں۔ایک رقم کوظاہر کرنے کے لیے ہم ایک لائن:"ا" لگاتے ہیں۔"ا"
لا ئین لگانے کا مطلب 2رقمیں ظاہر کرناہ"اا" کا مطلب تین رقمیں اور اس طرح بڑھاتے جاتے ہیں۔اگر ہم 5رقمیں ظاہر کرناچاہتے ہیں تو
ہم 44 کنس کا استعال کریں گے اور ایک لائن جو ان کو مقطع کرے گی جیسے "اللا" جس کا مطلب 5رقمیں ہے۔

Oraw a tally table for the favourite fruits of students of class 4.

mango, mango, apple, melon, water-melon, grapes, mango, mango, grapes, melon, apple, apple, banana, banana, banana, mango, mango, apple, water-melon, melon, apple banana, apple melon mango, mango.

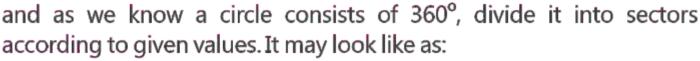
Solution:

پيس Fruits	شیلی کانشان Tally Marks	اطلبه کی تعداد No. of Students
Mango	WI III	8
Apple	M I	6
Melon		4
Banana		4
Watermelon	II	2

یائی گراف Pie Graph

A graph in which data is represented by sector of a circle is called a pie graph.

We normally use a graph for comparison of data. In this graph we draw a circle of suitable radius



Let us starts with example:

ہم عموماً یہ گراف مواد کے باہم مواز نے کے لیے استعمال کرتے ہیں۔اس گراف میں ہم مناسب رداس کا ایک وائر اور ناتے ہی اور جیسا کہ ہم جانتے ہیں کہ دائرے میں °360 ہوتے ہیں۔ دی گئی رقموں کے مطابق اس کو قطعات میں تقشیم کرتے ہیں۔ یہ کچھ یول نظر آتا ہے۔ آئیں ہم ایک مثال سے اسے شروع کرتے ہیں۔

Example

Read the following pie graph which is showing the favourite fruit of 900 boys.

How many boys' favourite fruit is mango? i.



کتنے لڑ کوں کا پسندیدہ کھل کیلاہے؟

60° Banana

210°

120

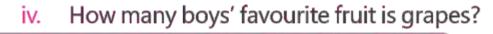
70°

60°

How many boys' favourite fruit is apple?

کتنے لڑکوں کا پہندیدہ پھل سیب ہے؟ كتنے لژ كوں كالسنديدہ كھل انگور ہيں؟

iii.



50°

Solution: We can find a quantity by the given angles. For this purpose, we use the following formula.

Required quantity =
$$\frac{\text{given angle}}{360}$$
 x total quantity

i. Mango =
$$\frac{35}{210}$$
 $\times 900$ = 35 x 15 = 525 boys

ii. Banana =
$$\frac{1}{360}$$
 x 900 = 150 boys

iii. Apple =
$$\frac{25}{50}$$
 x 900 = 25 x 5 = 125 boys

iv. Grapes =
$$\frac{1}{\cancel{40}} \times \cancel{900} = 100 \text{ boys}$$

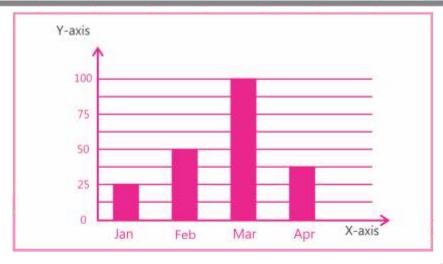
بارگراف Bar Graph

A graph in which data is represented by a number of rectangular bars is called a bar graph.

ایا گراف جس میں مواد کومستطیلی بارز کی مددسے ظاہر کیاجاتاہے بار گراف کہلاتاہے۔

A bar has specific width and equal distance from the other bars. We use two rays to draw a bar graph which are called axis and marking on axis is called its scale as shown in the given figure:

بار کی چوڑائی اوراس کادوسری بارزے فاصلہ مخصوص ہوتاہے۔ ہم بار گراف بنانے کے لیے دوشعاعوں کااستعال کرتے ہیں۔جوایکسز کہلاتی ہیں اور ایکسز پر لگے نمبر سکیل کہلاتے ہیں۔ جیساکہ دی گئی شکل میں ظاہرہے:



بارگراف پڑھنا Reading the Bar Graph

The above bar graph represents the marks obtained by Ahmad in four tests.

In first test he scored 25 marks and it is his lowest score.

بہلے ٹیسٹ میں اُس کے 25 نمبر تضاور ہدائس کے کم ترین نمبر ہیں۔

In test 2 he scored 50 marks.

دوسرے ٹیسٹ میں 50 نمبر تھے۔

In test 3 he scored 100 marks.

تيسرے ٹيسٹ ميں 100 نمبر تھے۔

iv. In last test he scored marks between 25 and 50. Use your scale to measure value on a graph paper or simply add the two values and divide them by 2. i.e,

آخری ٹیسٹ میں اُس نے 20 سے 50 کے در میان نمبر حاصل کے۔رقم جاننے کے لیے گراف پیپر پر سکیل استعال کریں یادور قول کو جمع کر کے 2 سے تقسیم کردیں بعنی

$$\frac{25 + 50}{2} = \frac{75}{2} = 37.5$$

بارگراف بنانا Drawing of a Bar Graph

Drawing of a bar graph is not very difficult. Here are the steps how to construct a bar graph.

بارگراف بنانازیادہ مشکل نہیں ہوتا۔ کیے بارگراف بناتے ہیں اُن کے مراحل بیرہیں۔

i. Carefully read given values and note the maximum and minimum values. دی گئی رقموں کودھیان سے دیکھیں اور سب سے زیادہ اور سب سے کم رقموں کونوٹ کریں۔

ii. According to these values draw a suitable scale.

ان رقوں کے مطابق ایک مناسب ساسکیل بنائیں۔

Now draw/plot value according to your scale.

اب اپنے سکیل کے مطابق رقم بنالیں۔

Example Farooq spent rupees on different days of week which are given in the form of a table.

Days	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri
Rs.	600	450	500	400	250

By using above table, draw a bar graph.

اور ٹیبل کی مدوست بار گراف بنائیں۔

Solution: Here minimum and maximum values are 250 and 600, so we have to choose a scale which represents both these values and values between them.

یہاں کم سے کم اور زیادہ سے زیادہ رقوم 250اور 600ہیں۔اب ہمیں ایک سکیل چنناہے جوان دونوں رقوم اوران کے در میان کی رقوم کو ظاہر کرے۔

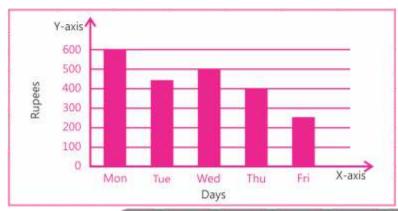
i. First draw two lines at right angle for X-axis and Y- axis.

قائمه زاويد پردولا ئنينx-axisاورy-axis کيوني-

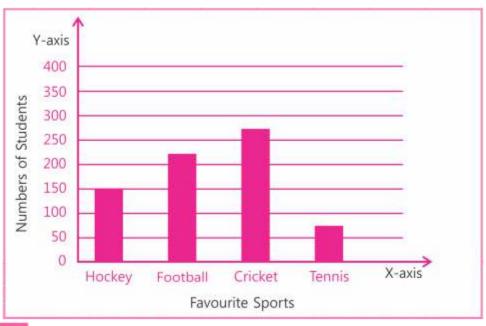
- ii. On X-axis draw points of equal intervals for representing days in bars. پربارزمیں دونوں کو ظاہر کرنے کے لیے برابرو تفول پر نشان لگائیں۔ x-axis
- iii. On Y-axix every gap between lines is equal to Rs.100

y-axis پر مردولا سُول کادر میانی فاصلہ 100 کے برابرہ۔

iv. Now, draw bars according to the given values. اب دی گئی رقوم کے مطابق بار بنائیں۔



Read the given bar graph and answer the following questions:



Questions:

ii. How many students like cricket? <u>275</u> % يندكرتے ہيں؟

iii. How many students like hockey and football? 150 + 225 = 375

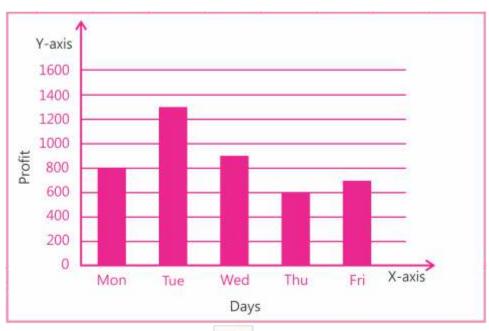
- v. Calculate the difference between the students who like cricket and tennis. 275 75 = 200
- Aslam earned profit on different days of week, which is given below in the form of a table.

اسلم نے ہفتے کے مختلف دنوں میں جو منافع کمایا نیچے ٹیبل کی شکل میں دیا گیاہے۔

Days	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri
Rs.	800	1300	900	600	700

By using data draw a bar graph.

مواد کی مدوسے بار گراف بنائیں۔



ASSESSMENT

1 Represent the given data into table form using Tally method. These are the marks of 20students in a maths test.

ٹیلی کے طریقے سے دیے گئے مواد کو ٹیبل کی شکل میں ظاہر کریں۔ یہ20طلبہ کے ریاضی کے ٹیسٹ میں حاصل کردہ نمبر ہیں۔ 38, 40, 56, 70, 75, 94, 99, 20, 79, 67, 55, 81, 30, 16, 100, 10, 50, 60, 73, 67

Take first group 10 - 40, second group 41 - 70 and third group 71 - 100.

Groups	Marks	Tally Marks	No. of Students
10 - 40	10, 16, 20, 30, 38, 40	IM I	6
41 - 70	10, 16, 20, 30, 38, 40 50, 55, 56, 60, 67, 67, 70	II KUL	7
	73, 75, 79, 81,94, 99, 100	DA II	7

2 Use Tally marks to represent amount of rain in mm in a rainy season.

90, 60, 110, 90, 120, 60, 30, 15, 44, 45, 80, 37, 46, 67, 77, 79 40, 40, 80, 45, 88, 130, 110, 125, 90, 95, 70, 65, 60, 49 Make four groups of 1-35, 36-70, 71-105 and 106-140.

Groups	Marks	Tally Marks	No. of Students
1 – 35 36 –70 71– 105	15, 30, 30 37, 40, 40, 44, 45, 45, 46, 49, 60, 60, 60, 65, 67, 70 77, 79, 80, 80, 88, 90, 90, 95		3 14 8
		M M	8 5

Heights of a class of 40 students are given in inches.

Represent these values using Tally Method.

ایک جماعت کے 40 طلبہ کی او نیجائی انچوں میں دی گئے ہے۔ ٹیلی کے طریقے سے ان رقوم کو ظاہر کریں۔ 75, 71, 67, 64, 53, 48, 50, 54, 66, 63, 60, 49, 51, 53, 66, 70, 65, 65, 61, 54, 54, 56, 50, 53, 61, 61, 56, 71, 75, 75, 74, 53, 46, 57, 58, 62, 61, 54, 53, 49.

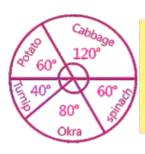
Make five groups as 40-47, 48-55, 56-63, 64-71 and 72-79

Groups	Marks	Tally Marks	No. of Students
40 – 47	46	I	1
48 –55	48, 49, 49, 50, 50, 51, 53, 53, 53, 53, 53, 54, 54, 54, 54	mm m	1 5
56- 63	56, 56, 57, 58, 60, 61, 61, 61, 61, 62, 63	imum i	11
64 – 71	64, 65, 65, 66, 66, 67, 70, 71, 71		9
72 – 79	74, 75, 75, 75	IIII	4

Read the following pie chart which is showing the favourite نىچەد يا گيا يائى چارٹ پڑھيں جو 600 لڑ كوں كى پىندىدە سېزياں ظاہر كرر ہاہے۔

i. How many boys 'favourite vegetable is cabbage?

$$\frac{10}{120}$$
 = $\frac{10}{360}$ x $\frac{20}{600}$ = $\frac{10}{3600}$ x $\frac{20}{3600}$ x



ii. How many boys ' favourite vegetable is okra?

$$\frac{27}{81}$$
 = $\frac{81}{360}$ x $\frac{5}{600}$ = $\frac{27}{360}$ x $\frac{5}{600}$ = $\frac{27}{360}$ x $\frac{5}{600}$ = $\frac{27}{360}$ x $\frac{5}{600}$ = $\frac{27}{360}$ x $\frac{5}{600}$ = $\frac{27}{3600}$ x $\frac{5}{600}$ = $\frac{27}{3600}$ x $\frac{5}{6000}$ x $\frac{5}{60000}$ x $\frac{5}{6000}$ x $\frac{5}{60000}$ x $\frac{5}{6000}$ x $\frac{5}{6000}$ x $\frac{5}{6000}$ x $\frac{5}{6000}$ x $\frac{5}{6000}$ x $\frac{5}$

iii. How many boys 'favourite vegetable is spinach?

$$= \frac{\frac{20}{800}}{\frac{360}{3}} \times \frac{5}{800} = 20 \times 5 = 100 \text{ boys}$$

iv. How many boys 'favourite vegetable is potato? ؟ کتنے اور کوں کی پندیدہ سبزی آلوہے؟

$$= \frac{\frac{20}{80}}{\frac{360}{3}} \times \frac{5}{800} = 20 \times 5 = 100 \text{ boys}$$

v. How many boys 'favourite vegetable is turnip? ؟ کتنے لاکوں کی پندیدہ سبزی شکیم ہے؟

$$= \frac{\frac{13}{39}}{360} \times \frac{5}{800} = 13 \times 5 = 65 \text{ boys}$$

This pie chart shows the liking of 720 students in school for different games. Answer the following questions.

i. In how many sectors pie graph is divided?

80° 88)

The pie graph is divided into 4 sectors.

ii. Which game is most popular and which is least?



Cricket is the most popular and hockey is less popular game.

iii. How many students like to play football? کتنے طلبہ فٹ بال کھیلٹا پہند کرتے ہیں۔

$$=\frac{60}{360} \times 720 = 60 \times 2 = 120 \text{ boys}$$

iv. How many students like to play hockey? کتنے طلبہ ہاکی کھیلنا پیند کرتے ہیں۔

$$= \frac{40}{360} \times 720 = 40 \times 2 = 80 \text{ boys}$$

v. How many students like to play cricket? کتنے طلبہ کرکٹ کھیلٹالپند کرتے ہیں۔

$$= \frac{180}{36\%} \times \frac{2\%}{72\%} = 180 \times 2 = 360 \text{ boys}$$

This bar graph shows the amount earned by Zahid in six days of week. Read the graph and answer the following questions.



- i. What total amount Zahid earned in 6 days?
 - = Rs. 2,200
- ii. In which day, did he earn maximum amount?
- = Saturday
- iii. In which day, did he earn minimum amount?
- = Wednesday
- iv. How much he earned in first 3 days of week?
- = Rs. 900
- v. How much he earned in last 3 days of week?
- = Rs. 1,300

7 This bar graph shows the number of toys sold on Sunday at a toy shop. Read the graph and answer the following questions.

یہ بار گراف کسی تھلونوں کی دکان پر اتوار کو بکنے والے تھلونوں کی تعداد کو ظاہر کرتاہے۔ گراف پڑھیں اور درج ذیل سوالات کے جواب دیں۔



- i. How many cars were sold?
- ii. How many more buses were sold than bears?
- iii. Which toy was sold the most?
- iv. How many yo-yo were sold in all?
- v. Which toy did the shop-keeper sell the least?
 - Draw a bar graph using the following data:

ینچے دیے گئے مواد کی مدوست بارگراف بنائیں۔

34

= 2 Busses

Balls

Bear

9 yo-yo

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May
Profit(Rs.)	9,000	6,500	4,000	10,000	8,000





Temperature (in centigrade) of some cities are given. Represent this information in bar graph:

کچھ شہر وں کادر جہ حرارت (سینٹی گریڈ میں) دیا گیاہے۔معلومات کو ہارگراف کی شکل میں ظاہر کریں۔

Cities					
Temperature	4°C	10 °C	12 °C	18 °C	20 °C

