

# LaPIS Diagnostic Test Workbook - Mathematics

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Name : Dharshana A

Class : 7

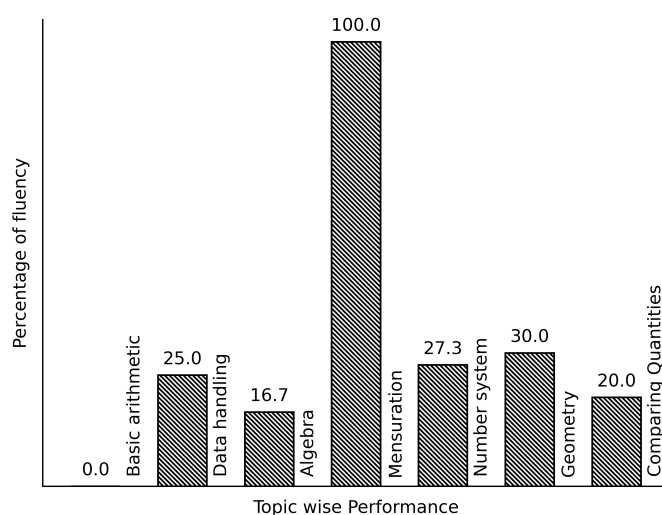
Section : A

School : AKV Public School

Login ID : AKV123

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## Dharshana A's Performance Report



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Score: 11/40

Percentage: 27.5%

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## Dharshana A's Study Planner

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Date	Topics Planned	Q. Numbers	Teacher Remark	Teacher Sign	Parent Sign

Teacher's Feedback to Student

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Class Teacher Signature

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Principal Signature

# Basic arithmetic

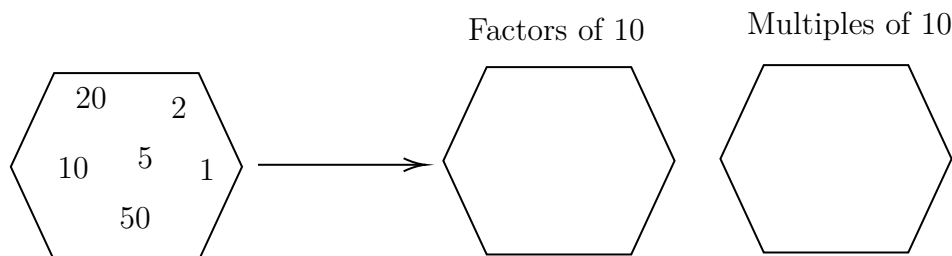
Topics to be Improved	
LCM	Finding LCM
Types of angles	Identification of types of angles

Hi, here in this video you will learn **LCM**



**Question: 1** .....

Fill the hexagon with factors and multiples of 10.



**Answer:**

A \_\_\_\_\_ (factor/multiple) of a number is an exact divisor of that number.

The factors of 10 are

$10 \times 1 = \underline{\quad}$	$\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = 10$
$2 \times \underline{\quad} = 10$	$\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = 10$

Let's find the multiple of 10

$10 \times 1 = \underline{\quad}$	$10 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$
$10 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$	$10 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$
$10 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$	$10 \times 6 = \underline{\quad}$

Therefore, factors of 10 are \_\_\_\_\_ and multiples of 10 are \_\_\_\_\_.

**Question: 2** .....

Find the LCM of 50, 100.

**Answer:**

Complete the division using least common multiple.

50 , 100

The LCM of 50, 100 is  $2 \times 2 \times \_\_\_ \times \_\_\_$ .

**Question: 3** .....

Every number is the multiple of \_\_\_\_\_

**Answer:**

Let's find the first ten multiple of random numbers,

Multiple of 1 = \_\_\_\_\_  
 Multiple of 2 = \_\_\_\_\_  
 Multiple of 13 = \_\_\_\_\_  
 Multiple of 20 = \_\_\_\_\_

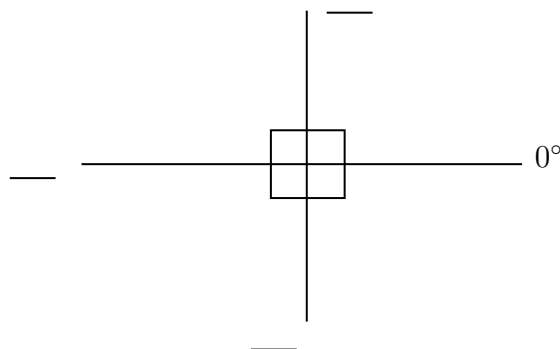
Here, \_\_\_\_\_ is the common factor of every number.

Hi, here in this video you will learn **Types of Angles**



**Question: 4** .....

Find the angles.



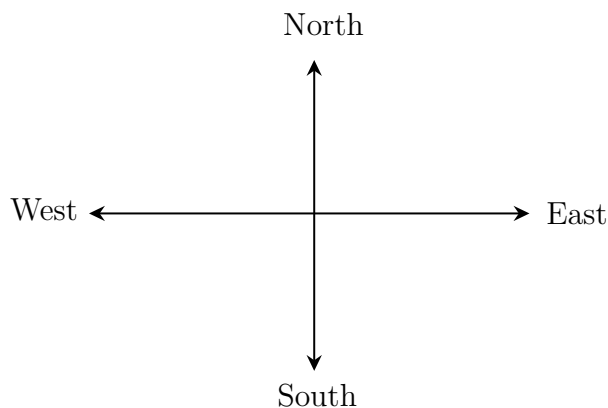
**Answer:**

The angle ranges from  $\_\_\_^\circ$  to  $\_\_\_^\circ$ .

The angle perpendicular to  $0^\circ$  is  $\_\_\_^\circ$ .

The straight line measures  $\_\_\_^\circ$ .

**Question: 5** .....



The angle formed between the directions

- (i) West and East is \_\_\_\_\_ angle.
- (ii) North and East is \_\_\_\_\_ angle.
- (iii) East and South is \_\_\_\_\_ angle.

**Answer:**

The angle formed between West and East is \_\_\_\_° and it is called \_\_\_\_\_ angle.  
 The angle formed between North and East is \_\_\_\_° and it is called \_\_\_\_\_ angle.  
 The angle formed between East and South is \_\_\_\_° and it is called \_\_\_\_\_ angle.

**Question: 6** .....

The addition of straight angle and right angle is \_\_\_\_\_ angle.

**Answer:**

The measurement of straight angle is \_\_\_\_\_°  
 The measurement of right angle is \_\_\_\_\_°.  
 Straight angle + Right angle = \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_  
 It is called as \_\_\_\_\_ angle.

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## Data handling

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Topics to be Improved	
Chance of probability	Basis of probability, Sample space in probability
Arithmetic mean, mode and median	Mean, Median and Mode

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Hi, here in this video you will learn **Basics of probability**

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**Question: 7** .....

Identify the sure events and impossible events

- (i) The sun rises in the west.
- (ii) Water is colourless.
- (iii) Clock rotates in clock wise direction.
- (iv) Ball is square in shape.

**Answer:**

Events that always occur are called \_\_\_\_\_ (sure/ impossible) events.

Events that cannot occur are called \_\_\_\_\_ (sure/ impossible) events.

Here, The sun rises in the west is \_\_\_\_\_ event. Water is colourless is \_\_\_\_\_ event.

Clock rotates in clock wise direction is \_\_\_\_\_ event. Ball is square in shape is \_\_\_\_\_ event.

**Question: 8** .....

Probability of sure events is \_\_\_\_\_ (greater / smaller) than probability of impossible events.

**Answer:**

Probability of sure event = \_\_\_\_\_ (0/ 1/ any number).

Probability of impossible event = \_\_\_\_\_ (0/ 1/ any number).

Therefore, Probability of sure event \_\_\_\_\_ Probability of impossible event.

**Question: 9** .....

Raju has pencil, an eraser, a scale, sharpener, colour pencil and protractor in his box. What is the probability of getting a pen from his box.

**Answer:**

Things Raju have \_\_\_\_\_  
 Does Raju have pen in his box, \_\_\_\_\_ (Yes/ No).  
 Then probability of getting pen from his box is \_\_\_\_\_ (0/1)



Hi, here in this video you will learn **Mean, Median, Mode**

**Question: 10** .....

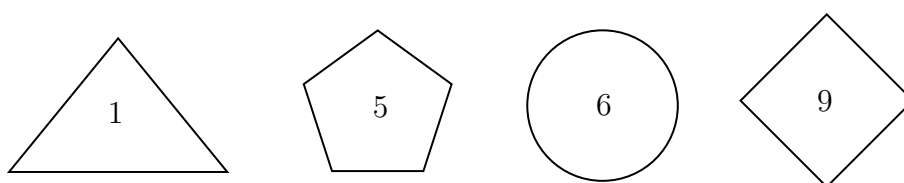
Find the mode of the following data: 5, 15, 23, 5, 32, 44, 72, 55, 6, 3, 5, 65, 45, 67, 24, 19 and 98.

**Answer:**

Mode is the number that occurs \_\_\_\_\_ (frequently / rarely) in a given list of observations.  
 Arranging the data in ascending order: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ occurs most number of times. Then, mode of the given data is \_\_\_\_\_

**Question: 11** .....

Which shape contains median of the given data 3, 5, 6, 2, 7, 9, 6, 4 and 1



**Answer:**

Median is the \_\_\_\_\_ (first/central/last) value of a data when the data is arranged in ascending or descending order.

Arrange the given data in ascending order : \_\_\_\_\_

Central value of the given data is \_\_\_\_\_ and it is the \_\_\_\_\_ of a data.

**Question: 12** .....

Marks scored	100	90	80	70
Number of students	4	5	2	1

Mean = \_\_\_\_\_, Median = \_\_\_\_\_ and Mode = \_\_\_\_\_.

**Answer:**

Mean =  $\frac{\text{sum of all observation}}{\text{number of observation}}$ .

Here s sum of all observation = \_\_\_\_\_, number of observation = \_\_\_\_\_

Therefore, mean = \_\_\_\_\_

Arrange the data in ascending order : \_\_\_\_\_

Here, median = \_\_\_\_\_ , mode = \_\_\_\_\_.

Hi, here in this video you will learn **Basics of probability**



**Question: 13** .....

Which of the following contains list of all possible outcomes.

Probability

Sample space

Sure events

Impossible events

**Answer:**

Probability is the measure of \_\_\_\_\_ ( chance /number) of an events happenings.

Sample space consists of \_\_\_\_\_ ( possible/ impossible) outcomes.

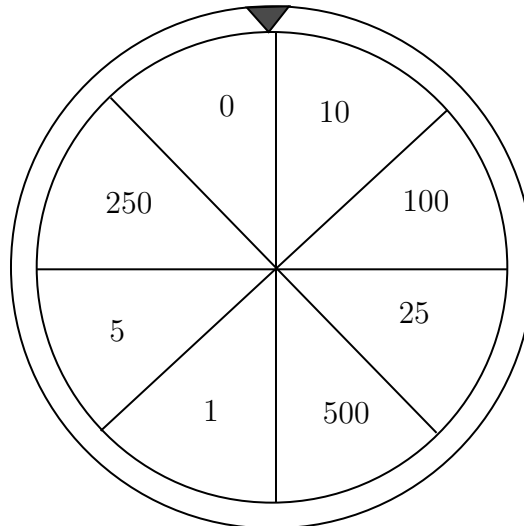
Sure events always \_\_\_\_\_ (occurs/don't occurs).

Impossible events \_\_\_\_\_ (occurs/ don't occurs).

Therefore, \_\_\_\_\_ contains list of possible outcomes.

**Question: 14** .....

Write the possible outcomes while spinning the given wheel.



**Answer:**

Outcomes are \_\_\_\_\_ (possible/impossible) results of an experiment.

The possible outcomes while spinning wheel are ₹0, ₹10, \_\_\_\_\_

**Question: 15** .....

A bag contains three balls of colour blue, green and red. Write the possible outcomes if two balls are taken out.



**Answer:**

A bag contains \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ balls.

If one of the ball is blue in colour, then other ball can be \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_

If one of the ball is green in colour, then other ball can be \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.

If one of the ball is red in colour, then other ball can be \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.

Therefore, if two balls are taken out then possible outcomes are blue + \_\_\_\_\_ ,  
\_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_,

# Geometry

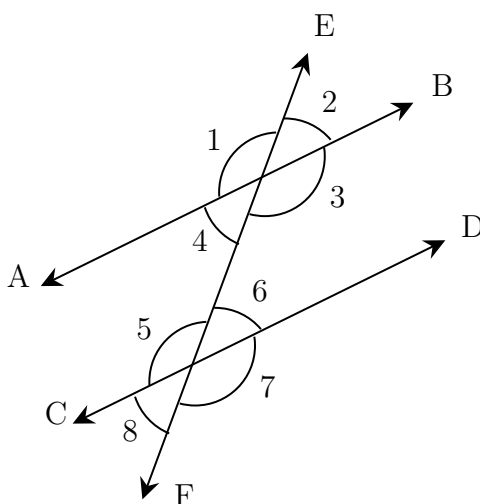
Topics to be Improved	
Transversal angle made by transversal	Basics of Transversal angle
Criteria for congruence of triangle	Identification of criteria of congruence of triangles
Related angles	Basic of angles
Sum of lengths of two sides of a triangle	Sum of two sides of a triangle
Angle sum property of triangle	Angle sum property of triangle
Faces vertex and edges	Identification of faces, edges and vertices
Right angle triangle and pythagoras property	Basics of Pythagoras property

Hi, here in this video you will learn **Basics of Transversal angle**



**Question: 16** .....

In given diagram,  $\angle 1$  and  $\angle 7$  are \_\_\_\_\_ (alternate / corresponding) angles.



**Answer:**

A line that intersects two or more lines at distinct points is called a \_\_\_\_\_ (transversal/ Intersecting line).

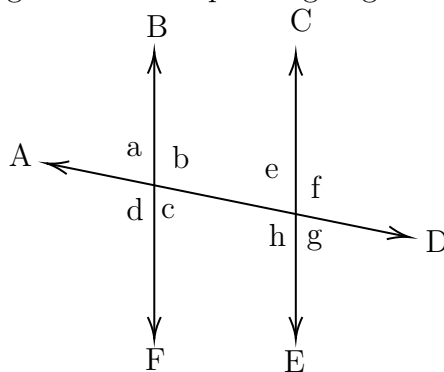
Angle that lies on different vertices and on the opposite sides of transversal is \_\_\_\_\_ angles.

Angle that lies on different vertices and on the same sides of transversal is \_\_\_\_\_ angles.

Therefore,  $\angle 1$  and  $\angle 7$  are \_\_\_\_\_

**Question: 17** .....

Find the transversal, alternate angles and corresponding angles in a given diagram.



**Answer:**

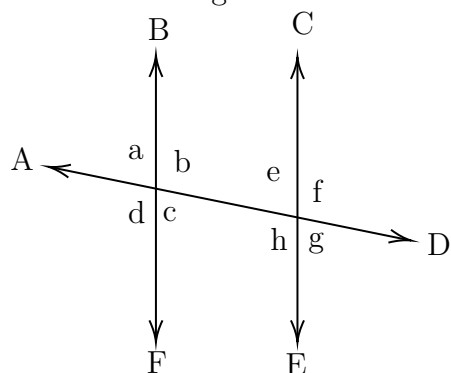
A line that intersects two or more lines at distinct points is called a \_\_\_\_\_ (transversal/Intersecting line).

In a given diagram, \_\_\_\_\_ is a transversal line. (BF/AD/CE)

Alternate angles	Corresponding angles
$\angle a$ and $\angle g$ , $\angle b$ and $\angle h$ ,	$\angle a$ and $\angle e$ , $\angle b$ and $\angle f$ ,

**Question: 18** .....

Find  $\angle e$  and  $\angle g$  if  $\angle a = 30^\circ$ .



**Answer:**

When parallel lines cut by a transversal,

(i) Alternate angles are \_\_\_\_\_ (equal / not equal).

(ii) Corresponding angles are \_\_\_\_\_ (equal / not equal).

Here, alternate angle of  $\angle a$  is \_\_\_\_\_ and its value is \_\_\_\_\_.

Corresponding angle of  $\angle a$  is \_\_\_\_\_ and its value is \_\_\_\_\_.

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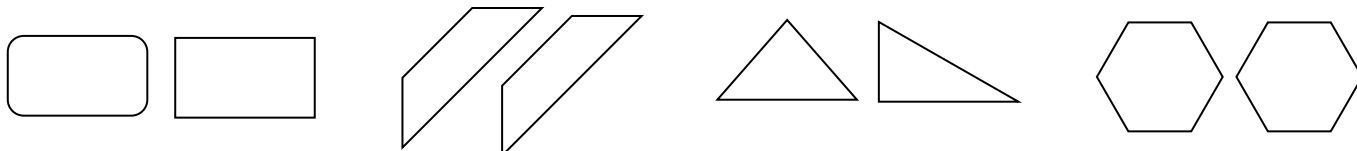
Hi, here in this video you will learn **Criteria of congruence**

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**Question: 19** .....

Circle the groups that contain congruent images.



**Answer:**

Two geometrical shapes are said to be congruent if they are \_\_\_\_\_  
(identical/non-identical) in shapes and size.

Example: Square and Rectangle are \_\_\_\_\_ (congruent/not congruent).

**Question: 20** .....

If the three sides of the triangle are equal to the corresponding sides of the other triangle, then two triangles are congruent under \_\_\_\_\_ (SSS/ASA/SAS) criteria .

**Answer:**

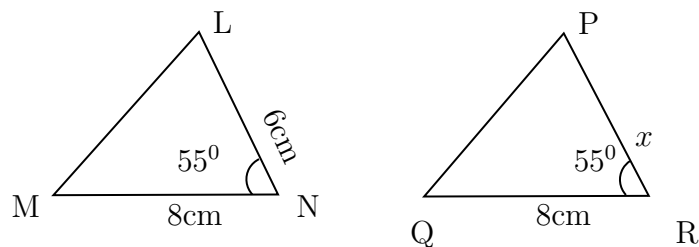
Two triangle are \_\_\_\_\_ (congruent/not congruent) if they are identical in shapes and size.  
Criteria for congruence of triangles are SSS, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

1. In SSS Congruence criteria - \_\_\_\_ (2/ 3/ 5) sides of the triangle are \_\_\_\_\_ (equal/ not equal) to the three corresponding sides of the other triangle.
2. In SAS Congruence criteria - \_\_\_\_ (2/ 3/ 5) sides and \_\_\_\_\_ (one/two) angle between them are equal to the corresponding sides and the included angle of the other triangle.
3. In ASA Congruence criteria - \_\_\_\_ (2/ 3/ 5) angles and \_\_\_\_\_ (one/two) side between them are equal to the corresponding angles and the included side of the other triangle.

SSS	_____ sides and _____ angles are equal
SAS	_____ sides and _____ angles are equal
ASA	_____ sides and _____ angles are equal

**Question: 21** .....

The triangles LNM and PRQ are congruent by SAS criteria. Then find the side PR



**Answer:**

The given two triangles satisfy \_\_\_\_\_ criteria of congruence.  
 By SAS congruence criteria,  $MN = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ ,  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  and  $\angle N = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$   
 The side  $MN = 8\text{ cm}$  in  $\triangle LMN$  is equal to the side \_\_\_\_\_ in  $\triangle PRQ$   
 The common included angle in  $\triangle LMN$  and  $\triangle PRQ$  are \_\_\_\_\_  
 The side  $PR$  is equal to the side in \_\_\_\_\_  $\triangle LMN$ .  
 Therefore, length of side  $PR = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

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Hi, here in this video you will learn **Related Angles**

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**Question: 22** .....

- (i) When two rays of an angle are perpendicular, then the angle formed between them is a \_\_\_\_\_ angle .
- (ii) When two rays of an angle are in opposite sides, then the angle formed between them is a \_\_\_\_\_ angle .

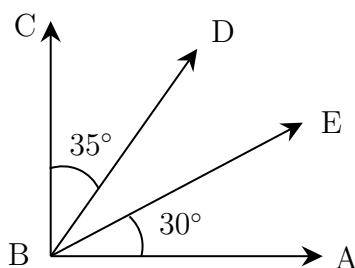
**Answer:**

A \_\_\_\_\_ ( line segment /ray ) begins from one point and travels endlessly in a direction.

- (i) The angle formed between two perpendicular rays is  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}^\circ$  and it is called \_\_\_\_\_ angle.
- (ii) If two rays starting at same point moves in opposite direction, they form a \_\_\_\_\_ (straight / perpendicular) line. The measure of the angle formed is  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}^\circ$  and it is called \_\_\_\_\_ angles.

**Question: 23** .....

Find the angle of  $\angle DBE$



**Answer:**

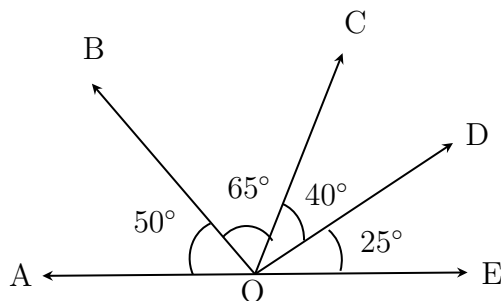
BA and BC are \_\_\_\_\_ ( parallel / perpendicular) rays.  
The angle formed between this rays is \_\_\_\_,  $\angle ABC =$  \_\_\_\_.

$$\begin{aligned}\angle ABC &= \angle ABE + \text{_____} + \text{_____} \\ &= 30^\circ + \text{_____} + \text{_____} \\ &= \text{_____}\end{aligned}$$

Therefore,  $\angle DBE =$  \_\_\_\_\_

**Question: 24** .....

Find the complementary angles in the given diagram.



**Answer:**

Two angles are said be complementary if sum of their angles is equal to \_\_\_\_\_.

$\angle AOB =$  \_\_\_\_\_, and its complement angle is \_\_\_\_\_.

$\angle BOC =$  \_\_\_\_\_, and its complement angle is \_\_\_\_\_.

$\angle COD =$  \_\_\_\_\_, and its complement angle is \_\_\_\_\_.

$\angle DOE =$  \_\_\_\_\_, and its complement angle is \_\_\_\_\_.

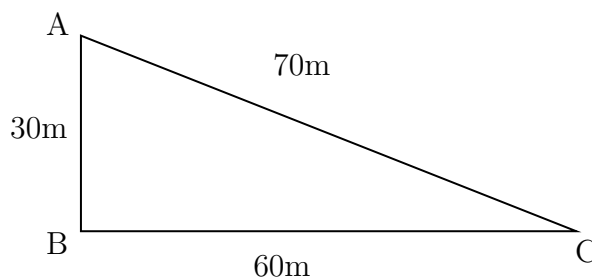
Therefore, in the given figure the complementary angles are  $\angle AOB$ , \_\_\_\_\_ and  $\angle BOC$ , \_\_\_\_\_

Hi, here in this video you will learn **Sum of the length of sides of the triangle**



**Question: 25** .....

Find the greatest distance to reach C from A in the given diagram.



**Answer:**

The sides of the given triangle are \_\_\_\_\_.

The possible way to reach point C from point A are \_\_\_\_\_ and AB then to \_\_\_\_\_

Side AC = \_\_\_\_\_

Side AB + BC = \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_

Therefore, the greatest distance to reach C from A in the given diagram is \_\_\_\_\_.

**Question: 26** .....

\_\_\_\_\_ (Sum of / Difference between) the length of any two sides of a triangle is smaller than the length of the third side.

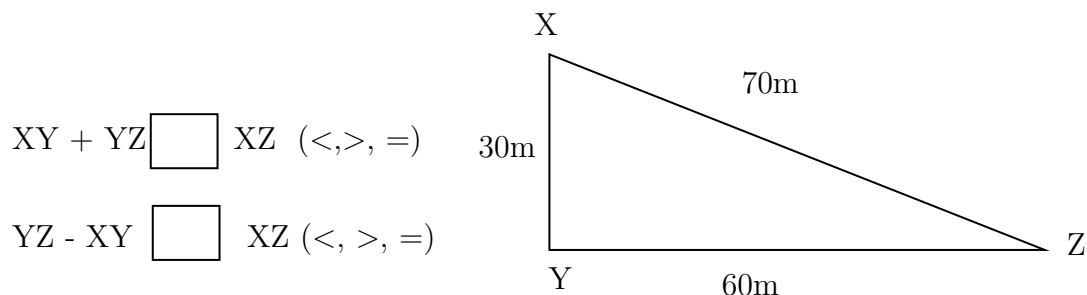
**Answer:**

There are \_\_\_\_\_ sides in a triangle.

The sum of the two sides of a triangle is \_\_\_\_\_ than the other side of the triangle.

The difference of the two sides of a triangle is \_\_\_\_\_ than the other side of the triangle.

Example: In triangle XYZ,



**Question: 27** .....

The lengths of two sides of a triangle are 7 cm and 10 cm. Between which two numbers can length of the third side fall?

**Answer:**

1. The sum of the two sides of a triangle is \_\_\_\_\_ than the third side of the triangle.  
Therefore, the third side should be \_\_\_\_\_ (less/ greater) than sum of other two sides.  
Here, sum of the two sides = \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_  
Therefore, the length of the third side is less than \_\_\_\_\_
2. The difference of the two sides of a triangle is \_\_\_\_\_ than the third side of the triangle.  
Therefore, the third side should be \_\_\_\_\_ (less/ greater) than sum of other two sides.  
Here, difference of the two sides = \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_  
Therefore, the length of the third side is greater than \_\_\_\_\_

Therefore, length of the third side is greater than \_\_\_\_\_ but less than \_\_\_\_\_.

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Hi, here in this video you will learn **Angle sum property**

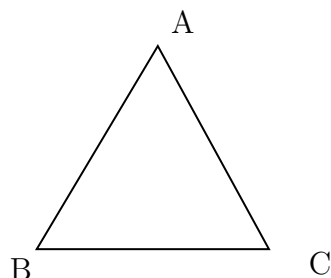
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**Question: 28** .....

Sum of the angles of triangle is \_\_\_\_\_.

**Answer:**



$$\angle A + \angle B + \angle C = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

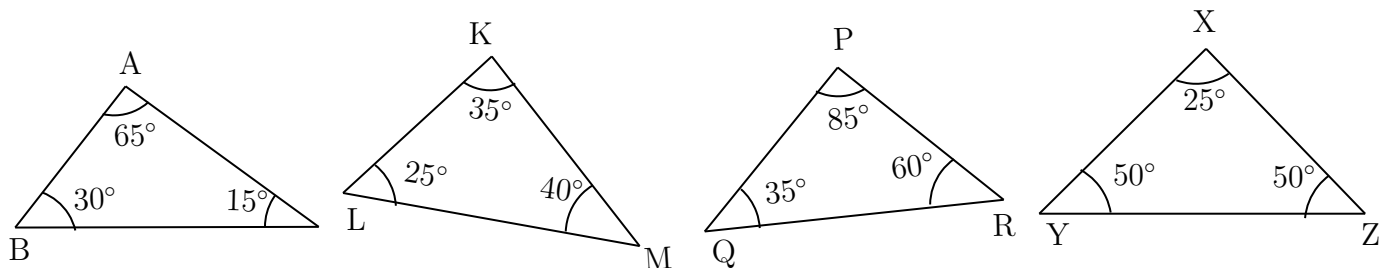
Angle sum formula =  $(n - 2) \times 180^\circ$ ,  $n$  = number of sides

Triangle has \_\_\_\_\_ sides.

Sum of the angles of triangle =  $(\underline{\hspace{2cm}} - 2) \times 180^\circ = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

**Question: 29** .....

Which of the following triangle satisfy the angle sum property.



**Answer:**

Angle sum property of triangle: sum of the angles of a triangle is \_\_\_\_\_

In  $\triangle ABC$ , Sum of the angles =  $\angle A + \angle B + \angle C = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

In  $\triangle PQR$ , Sum of the angles =  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

In  $\triangle KLM$ , Sum of the angles =  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

In  $\triangle XYZ$ , Sum of the angles =  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Therefore, the triangles that satisfy the angle sum property are = \_\_\_\_\_

**Question: 30** .....

Find the angles of triangle, if their angles are in the ratio 8:6:4.

**Answer:**

Ratio of angles in the triangle is \_\_\_\_\_



Let's consider the angles of triangle be  $8x$ , \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_  
 We know sum of the angles of a triangle is \_\_\_\_  
 Therefore,  $8x + \text{____} + \text{____} = 180^\circ$ . The value of  $x = \text{_____}$   
 The angles of the triangle are \_\_\_\_\_

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Hi, here in this video you will learn **Basics of 3D model**

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**Question: 31** .....

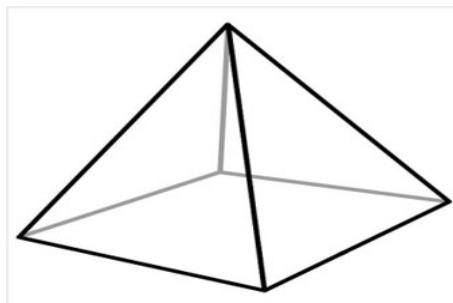
A point at which two or more lines segments meet is called \_\_\_\_\_(Vertex/ edges/ faces).

**Answer:**

\_\_\_\_\_ has two end point (line/line segment/ray).

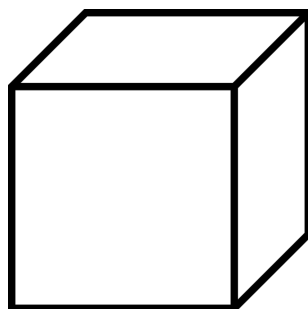
A \_\_\_\_\_ is a point where two or more line segments meet(Vertex/ edges/ faces).

Mark the vertices in the diagram,



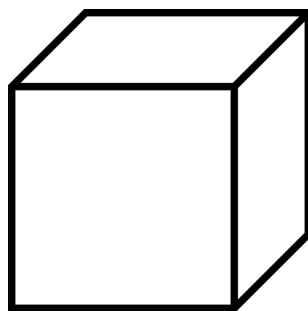
**Question: 32** .....

Mark and find the number of vertices, edges and faces in a cube.



**Answer:**

Mark the vertex, edges and faces in a cube.



Count the number of vertex, edges and faces in a cube.

Cube have \_\_\_\_\_ vertices, \_\_\_\_\_ edges and \_\_\_\_\_ faces.

**Question: 33** .....

How many vertices, edges and faces does dices have?



**Answer:**

The shape of dice is \_\_\_\_\_.

Dices have \_\_\_\_\_ vertices, \_\_\_\_\_ edges and \_\_\_\_\_ faces.

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Hi, here in this video you will learn **Pythagoras property**

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**Question: 34** .....

In a right angled triangle, square of the \_\_\_\_\_ = sum of the squares of the legs.

**Answer:**

Pythagoras theorem is only applicable for \_\_\_\_\_ triangle.

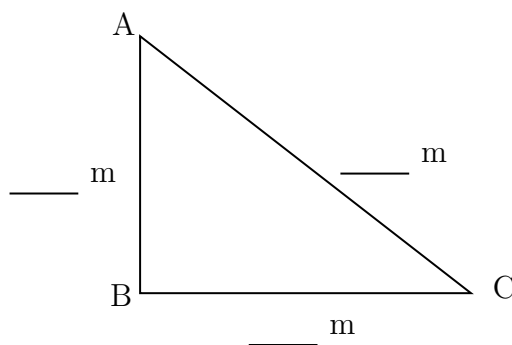
Longest side of the triangle is \_\_\_\_\_ (hypotenuse/ legs) and other two sides are called \_\_\_\_\_(hypotenuse/ legs).

Pythagoras theorem states that \_\_\_\_\_.

**Question: 35** .....

Find the hypotenuse of the triangle ABC if base is 12 m and altitude is 5 m.

**Answer:**



Pythagoras theorem states that square of the \_\_\_\_\_ = sum of the squares of its \_\_\_\_\_.

*Given:* Base = \_\_\_\_\_, Altitude = \_\_\_\_\_,

Base and altitude are \_\_\_\_\_ (hypotenuse/ legs) of the triangle.

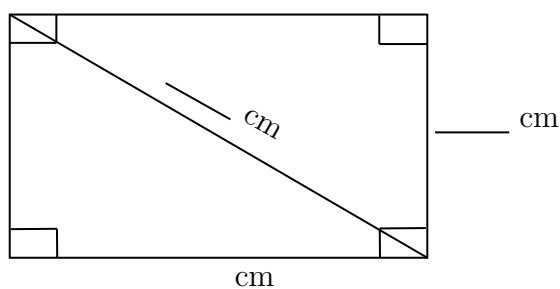
By Pythagoras theorem,  $(\text{_____})^2 = (\text{_____})^2 + (\text{_____})^2$   
 $\text{_____} = \text{_____} + \text{_____}$

Therefore, hypotenuse of the triangle is \_\_\_\_\_.

**Question: 36** .....

Find the length of the rectangle, if breadth is 3 cm and diagonal is 5 cm.

**Answer:**



Pythagoras theorem states that square on the \_\_\_\_\_ = sum of the squares on \_\_\_\_\_.

Is Pythagoras theorem applicable in rectangle? \_\_\_\_ ( yes/ no).

*Given:* breadth = \_\_\_\_\_, length of diagonal = \_\_\_\_\_

By Pythagoras theorem,  $(\text{_____})^2 = (\text{_____})^2 + (\text{_____})^2$   
 $\text{_____} = \text{_____} + \text{_____}$

Therefore, diagonal of the rectangle is \_\_\_\_\_

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## Number system

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Topics to be Improved	
Operations on rational numbers	Division of rational numbers
Properties of integers	Associative property
Fractions	Division of fraction, Multiplication of fractions
Introduction to rational numbers	Basics of rational numbers
Law of Exponents	Law of Exponents
Integers	Basics of integers
Decimals	Multiplication and division of decimals

Hi, here in this video you will learn **Operation on rational numbers**



**Question: 37** .....

Fill in the boxes to make the given expression correct.

$$\frac{1}{5} \div \frac{14}{15} = \frac{1}{\boxed{\phantom{00}}} \times \frac{\boxed{\phantom{00}}}{\boxed{\phantom{00}}}$$

**Answer:**

When any fraction is divided by a fraction, we multiply the dividend by the \_\_\_\_\_ (same/reciprocal) of the divisor.

Here, dividend = \_\_\_\_\_ and divisor = \_\_\_\_\_

$$\frac{1}{5} \div \frac{14}{15} = \frac{1}{\boxed{\phantom{00}}} \times \frac{\boxed{\phantom{00}}}{\boxed{\phantom{00}}} = \frac{\boxed{\phantom{00}}}{\boxed{\phantom{00}}}$$

**Question: 38** .....

Solve:  $\frac{18}{7} \div 0.6$

**Answer:**

Fraction form of 0.6 = \_\_\_\_\_,

when any fraction is divided by a fraction, we multiply the dividend by the \_\_\_\_\_ (same/reciprocal) of the divisor. Here, dividend = \_\_\_\_\_ and divisor = \_\_\_\_\_.

$$\frac{18}{7} \div \frac{\square}{\square} = \frac{18}{7} \times \frac{\square}{\square} = \frac{\square}{\square}$$

**Question: 39** .....

Find the missing number in the expression  $\frac{8}{3} \div \frac{16}{\square} = 2$

**Answer:**

$$\frac{8}{3} \div \frac{16}{\square} = 2$$

$$\frac{8}{3} \times \frac{\square}{16} = 2$$

Transposing  $8/3$  to RHS,

$$\frac{\square}{16} = 2 \times \frac{8}{3}$$

$$\frac{\square}{16} = 2 \times \frac{\square}{\square}$$

$$\frac{\square}{16} = \frac{\square}{\square}$$

Transposing 16 to other side, the result is \_\_\_\_\_.

Hi, here in this video you will learn **Properties of integers**



**Question: 40** .....

Match the following based on the properties of integers

i	Closure
ii	Associative
iii	Commutative
iv	Identity

a	$(5 + 7) + 3 = 3 + (7 + 5)$
b	$21 + 0 = 21$
c	$15 + 17 = 32$
d	$1 + 99 = 99 + 1$

**Answer:**

(i) Closure property :

The sum of integers is always \_\_\_\_\_( integer / not a integer).

Therefore, \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_

From the given option \_\_\_\_\_ satisfies the closure property.

- (ii) Associative property :  
 Rearranging the parentheses ( brackets) \_\_\_\_\_ (does not/ does) change the sum.  
 Therefore,  $(a + b) + c =$  \_\_\_\_\_.  
 From the given option \_\_\_\_\_ satisfies the Associative property.
- (iii) Commutative property :  
 Changing the order of the addends \_\_\_\_\_ (does not/ does) change the sum.  
 Therefore,  $a + b =$  \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_  
 From the given option \_\_\_\_\_ satisfies the Commutative property.
- (iv) Identity property : The sum of \_\_\_\_\_ and any number always returns same number.  
 Therefore,  $a +$  \_\_\_\_\_  $= a$   
 From the given option \_\_\_\_\_ satisfies the Identity property.

**Question: 41** .....

Mark the operations in which commutative property holds true for any two integers.

Addition	Subtraction	Multiplication	Division
----------	-------------	----------------	----------

**Answer:**

In commutative property, changing the \_\_\_\_\_ (order/ brackets) of the operands \_\_\_\_\_ (does not/ does) change the result.  
 For any two integers, commutative property holds true for \_\_\_\_\_.  
 The commutative property for addition is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 The commutative property for multiplication is \_\_\_\_\_.

**Question: 42** .....

Are additive identity and multiplicative identity the same? (Yes or No)

**Answer:**

Identity property holds only for \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Identity property for addition is \_\_\_\_\_ and additive identity is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 The Identity property for multiplication is \_\_\_\_\_ and multiplicative identity is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 Therefore, additive identity is \_\_\_\_\_ ( equal / not equal) to multiplicative identity.

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Hi, here in this video you will learn **Division on fractions**

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**Question: 43** .....

Find the shape which contains the improper fraction of  $5\frac{2}{7}$ .

$\frac{10}{35}$

$\frac{10}{7}$

$\frac{37}{7}$

$\frac{32}{7}$

**Answer:**

$5\frac{2}{7}$  is a \_\_\_\_\_ (proper/mixed) fraction.

Here, 5 is \_\_\_\_\_, 2 is \_\_\_\_\_ and 7 is \_\_\_\_\_.

To convert mixed fraction into improper fraction,  $\frac{(\text{Whole} \times \text{Denominator}) + \text{Numerator}}{\text{Denominator}}$

$$5\frac{2}{7} = \frac{(\text{ } \times \text{ }) + \text{ }}{7} = \frac{\boxed{\phantom{00}}}{\boxed{\phantom{00}}}$$

**Question: 44** .....

Solve:  $\frac{1}{3} \div \frac{14}{3}$

**Answer:**

To divide a fraction by another fraction, multiply the dividend by \_\_\_\_\_ ( same / reciprocal) of the divisor. Here, dividend = \_\_\_\_\_ and divisor = \_\_\_\_\_.

$$\frac{1}{3} \div \frac{14}{3} = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\boxed{\phantom{00}}}{\boxed{\phantom{00}}} = \frac{\boxed{\phantom{00}}}{\boxed{\phantom{00}}}$$

**Question: 45** .....

Find the half of the fraction  $\frac{12}{40}$ .

**Answer:**

To find half of a number, divide the number by \_\_\_\_\_

$$\frac{12}{40} \div \text{ } = \frac{12}{40} \times \frac{\boxed{\phantom{00}}}{\boxed{\phantom{00}}} = \frac{\boxed{\phantom{00}}}{\boxed{\phantom{00}}}$$

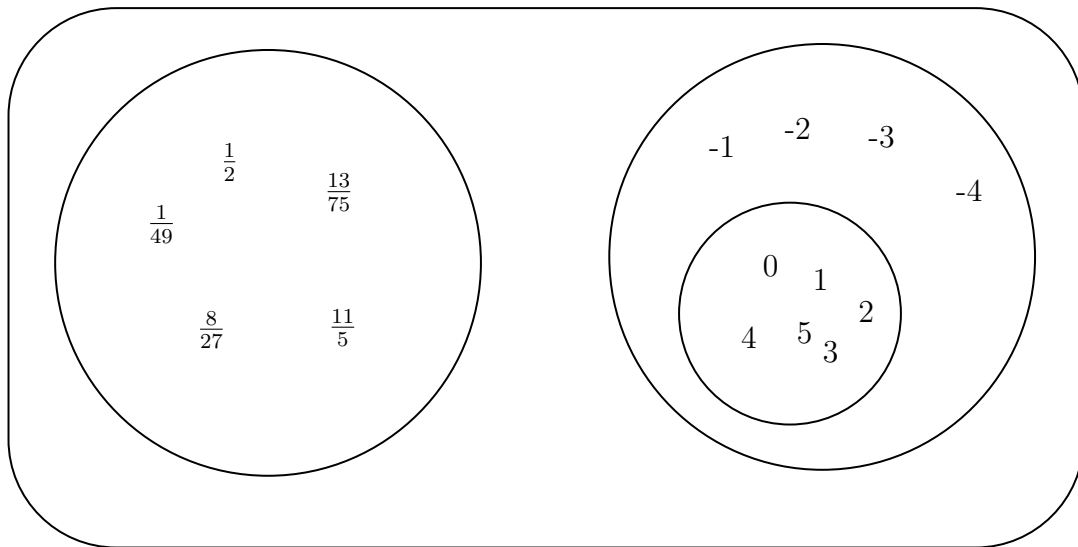
Then the answer is \_\_\_\_\_

Hi, here in this video you will learn **Basics of rational numbers**



**Question: 46** .....

The numbers in the diagram represents \_\_\_\_\_.



**Answer:**

0, 4, 5, 2, 3, 1 are \_\_\_\_\_ numbers.

-1, -2, -3, -4 are \_\_\_\_\_ numbers.

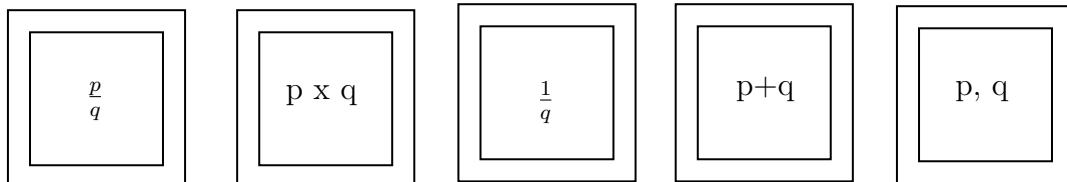
The combination of these circles are called \_\_\_\_\_.

$\frac{1}{49}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{8}{27}$ ,  $\frac{11}{5}$ ,  $\frac{13}{75}$  are \_\_\_\_\_.

Combination of all three circles are called as \_\_\_\_\_ numbers.

**Question: 47** .....

Shade the correct form of rational numbers.



**Answer:**

Rational number can be expressed as \_\_\_\_\_, where both numerator and denominator are \_\_\_\_\_ (integer/ not a integer),

denominator is equal to \_\_\_\_\_ ( zero/ one/ any integer other than zero).

**Question: 48** .....

Circle the number which is not a rational number.

$\frac{-5}{-8}$     $\frac{-3}{2}$     $\frac{12}{-6}$     $\frac{0}{-9}$    256    $\frac{4}{0}$

**Answer:**

Rational number can be expressed as \_\_\_\_\_, where both numerator and denominator are \_\_\_\_\_ (integer/ not a integer), denominator is equal to \_\_\_\_\_ ( zero/ one/ any integer other than zero).

Here, \_\_\_\_\_ is/are rational number and \_\_\_\_\_ is/are not a rational number.



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Hi, here in this video you will learn **Multiplication on fractions**

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**Question: 49** .....

Fill the boxes

$$2 + 4 + \frac{6}{2} = \frac{2}{\square} + \frac{4}{\square} + \frac{3}{\square} = \frac{\square}{\square} = 9$$

**Answer:**

The whole number can be expressed in fraction with denominator equal to \_\_\_\_\_ (zero/one).  
Therefore, 2 can be written as \_\_\_\_\_ in fraction.  
4 can be written as \_\_\_\_\_ in fraction.

$$2 + 4 + \frac{6}{2} = \frac{2}{1} + \frac{4}{\square} + \frac{3}{\square} = \frac{2}{1} + \frac{4}{\square} + \frac{3}{\square} = \frac{\square}{\square} = 9$$

**Question: 50** .....

There are 400 students in a school. Find the number of girls, if three sixteenth of the students are girls.

**Answer:**

Total number of students = \_\_\_\_\_

Fraction of students who are girls = \_\_\_\_\_

Number of girls =  $\frac{\square}{\square} \times \frac{\square}{\square} = \frac{\square}{\square}$

**Question: 51** .....

Solve :  $2\frac{7}{4} \times \frac{2}{3}$

**Answer:**

$2\frac{7}{4}$  is a \_\_\_\_\_ (proper / mixed) fraction.

Here, 2 is \_\_\_\_\_, 7 is \_\_\_\_\_ and 4 is \_\_\_\_\_.

To convert mixed fraction into improper fraction,  $\frac{(\text{Whole} \times \text{Denominator}) + \text{Numerator}}{\text{Denominator}}$

Improper fraction of  $2\frac{7}{4} = \frac{\square}{\square}$

$$2\frac{7}{4} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{\square}{\square} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{\square}{\square}$$

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Hi, here in this video you will learn **Law of exponents**

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**Question: 52** .....

$(x)^0$  is equal to \_\_\_\_\_.

**Answer:**

\_\_\_\_\_ (Exponents/Base) tells us how many times a number should be multiplied by itself to get the desired result.

In  $(x)^0$  base = \_\_\_\_\_

Power = \_\_\_\_\_

Any number or variable with power zero is equal to \_\_\_\_\_.  
Therefore,  $(x)^0$  equal to \_\_\_\_\_.

**Question: 53** .....

i.  $a^m \times a^n =$  \_\_\_\_\_

ii.  $a^m \div a^n =$  \_\_\_\_\_

**Answer:**

Multiplication of two numbers with same base with different power, their exponents are \_\_\_\_\_ (added/ subtracted)

Division of two numbers with same base with different power, their exponents are \_\_\_\_\_ (added/ subtracted).

**Question: 54** .....

Circle the result of the expression  $(a^0 \times b^1) + (m^1 \times n^0) + (x^0 \times y^1)$

$a + n + x$      $bmy$      $1$      $ab + mn + xy$      $0$      $anx$      $b + m + y$

**Answer:**

Any number with power zero is equal to \_\_\_\_\_ (One/ Zero).

Any number with power one is equal to \_\_\_\_\_ (same/ different) number.

$$\begin{aligned}(a^0 \times b^1) + (m^1 \times n^0) + (x^0 \times y^1) &= (\text{_____}) + (\text{_____}) + (\text{_____}) \\ &= \text{_____} + \text{_____} + \text{_____} \\ &= \text{_____}\end{aligned}$$

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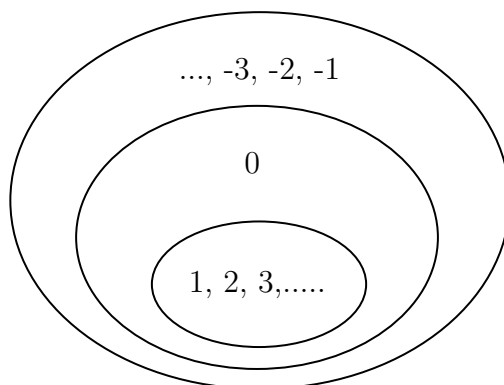
Hi, here in this video you will learn **Basics of integers**

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**Question: 55** .....

Highlight the ring that contains whole numbers.



**Answer:**

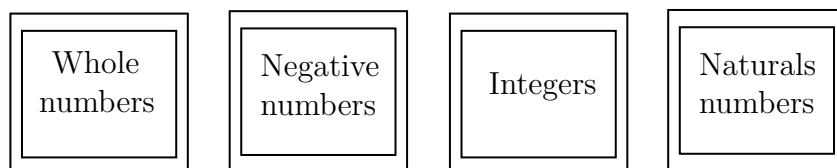
The numbers inside the inner ring (1, 2, 3,...) are \_\_\_\_\_ numbers.

The numbers inside the middle ring are \_\_\_\_\_ numbers.

The numbers inside the outer ring are negative numbers, positive numbers and zero and they are called as \_\_\_\_\_.

**Question: 56** .....

Colour the frame of the box which contains the number 1, 4 and -10



**Answer:**

Whole number consists of 0,1,2,3,4,..... Negative number consists of \_\_\_\_\_.

Natural numbers consists of \_\_\_\_\_. Integers consists of \_\_\_\_\_.

Now, 1, 4, -10 are in \_\_\_\_\_.

**Question: 57** .....

State whether the statement is true or false.

Every positive number is an integer.

**Answer:**

Positive numbers are \_\_\_\_\_. Integers consists of \_\_\_\_\_.

Therefore, positive numbers are \_\_\_\_\_ (in/not in) integers.

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Hi, here in this video you will learn **Basics of decimals**

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**Question: 58** .....

Shade 0.4 part of the given shape.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

**Answer:**

There are \_\_\_\_\_ boxes.

0.4 can be expressed as \_\_\_\_\_ in fraction

This fraction represents \_\_\_\_\_ parts out of \_\_\_\_\_ equal parts.

So, we need to shade \_\_\_\_\_ boxes out of \_\_\_\_\_ boxes.

**Question: 59** .....

Solve the following.

(i)  $0.4 \times 1.2$

(ii)  $0.48 \times 1.2$

**Answer:**

(i)  $0.4 \times 1.2$  :

Multiplication of  $0.4 \times 1.2$  assuming there is no decimal point is \_\_\_\_\_.

The number of digits after decimal point in 0.4 is \_\_\_\_\_ and 1.2 is \_\_\_\_\_.

Total digits after decimal point in the product of two numbers is \_\_\_\_\_.

Count that digits from the right towards left and place the decimal point, the result is \_\_\_\_\_.

(ii)  $0.48 \times 1.2$ :

Multiplication of  $0.48 \times 1.2$  assuming there is no decimal point is \_\_\_\_\_.

The number of digits after decimal point in 0.48 is \_\_\_\_\_ and 1.2 is \_\_\_\_\_.

Total digits after decimal point in the product of two numbers is \_\_\_\_\_.

Count that digits from the right towards left and place the decimal point, the result is \_\_\_\_\_.

**Question: 60** .....

One box of chocolate costs Rs.20.10. What is the cost of 15 chocolates, if a box contains 10 chocolates?

**Answer:**

One box contains \_\_\_\_\_ chocolates. The cost of one box is \_\_\_\_\_

Then cost of one chocolate = \_\_\_\_\_  $\div$  \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_

(i) Total digits after decimal point in decimal number = \_\_\_\_\_

(ii) Divide the two numbers assuming there is no decimal point.

$$\frac{2010}{15} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

(iii) Place the decimal point after \_\_\_\_\_ digits counting from the right in the quotient after division.

Then the cost of one chocolate is \_\_\_\_\_ .

The cost of 15 chocolates = cost of one chocolate  $\times$  \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_  $\times$  \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_

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## Comparing Quantities

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Topics to be Improved	
Simple interest	Calculation of simple interest
Equivalent ratios	Basic of proportion
Profit and loss	Prediction of loss and profit
Percentage	Basic of percentage

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Hi, here in this video you will learn **Simple Interest**

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**Question: 61** .....

Match the following.

Column A	
i	Principle(P)
ii	Amount (A)
iii	Rate (R)
iv	Time period (T)

Column B	
a	Interest calculated based on this
b	Total sum you borrow
c	Number of years
d	Total sum with interest

**Answer:**

Formula for calculating simple interest = \_\_\_\_\_.

Interest calculated based on \_\_\_\_\_.

Total sum you borrow is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

Number of years is \_\_\_\_\_. Total sum with interest is \_\_\_\_\_.

**Question: 62** .....

Sara deposited Rs.1200 in a bank. After three years, she received Rs.1320. Find the interest she earned.

**Answer:**

Given:

Amount = \_\_\_\_\_, Principle = \_\_\_\_\_, Time period = \_\_\_\_\_.

If Amount and principle is given, then formula for calculating interest is \_\_\_\_\_.

Interest = \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_

**Question: 63** .....

The simple interest on Rs.5000 for 3 years is Rs.1350. Find the rate of interest.

**Answer:**

Interest = \_\_\_\_\_ , Time period = \_\_\_\_\_ , Principal = \_\_\_\_\_.

$$\text{Rate of interest} = \frac{\text{_____} \times 100}{\text{Principal} \times \text{_____}}$$

Substituting values in the formula,

$$\text{Rate of interest} = \frac{\text{_____} \times 100}{\text{Principal} \times \text{_____}}$$

Rate of interest = \_\_\_\_\_

Therefore, the rate of interest is \_\_\_\_\_ %

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Hi, here in this video you will learn **Basics of proportion**

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**Question: 64** .....

If a:b and c:d are equivalent ratio, then it can be expressed as \_\_\_\_\_

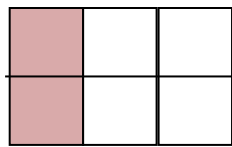
**Answer:**

A \_\_\_\_\_ (proportion / ratio) is used to express \_\_\_\_\_ ( one/two) equivalent ratios.

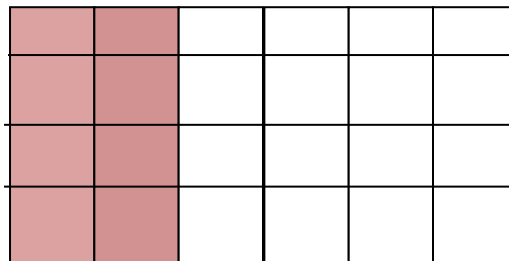
Standard form to express proportion is \_\_\_\_\_.

**Question: 65** .....

Find the ratio of shaded part to unshaded part of A and B. Are the two ratios equivalent ?



A



B

**Answer:**

Shaded part of A = \_\_\_\_\_, Unshaded part of A = \_\_\_\_\_.

Ratio of shaded to unshaded parts of A is \_\_\_\_\_. Fractional form = \_\_\_\_\_.

Shaded part of B = \_\_\_\_\_ ,

Unshaded part of B = \_\_\_\_\_.

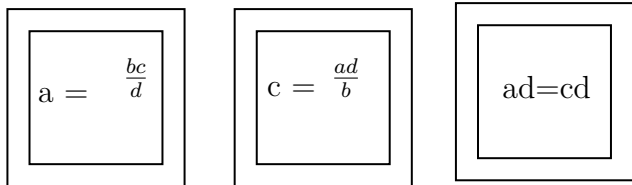
Ratio of shaded to unshaded parts of B is \_\_\_\_\_.

Fractional form = \_\_\_\_\_.

Fraction form of A \_\_\_\_\_ ( equal/ not equal) to Fraction form of B.

**Question: 66** .....

If a : b :: c : d is proportion, shade the correct expression



**Answer:**

Two equivalent ratio which are proportion, it can be written as  $a : b :: c : d$

or \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_ (in fraction) .

First and fourth term are called \_\_\_\_\_ and second and third term are called \_\_\_\_\_.

In proportion, product of extreme terms is \_\_\_\_\_ ( equal to/ not equal to) product of middle terms.

Therefore,  $a \times d =$  \_\_\_\_\_,

then  $a =$  \_\_\_\_\_ and  $c =$  \_\_\_\_\_

Hi, here in this video you will learn **Profit and Loss**



**Question: 67** .....

Anu bought a book for ₹100 and sold it for ₹150 . Here, cost price of a book is \_\_\_\_\_ and selling price of a book is \_\_\_\_\_

**Answer:**

The price that is paid to buy or purchase a goods is \_\_\_\_\_ price and the price at which goods are sold is called \_\_\_\_\_ price.

Therefore, cost price of a book = \_\_\_\_\_, selling price of a book = \_\_\_\_\_.

**Question: 68** .....

You bought a bat for ₹50 to play cricket. After one week, you sold that bat for ₹150. Is that a profit or loss for you?

**Answer:**

In profit, selling price \_\_\_\_\_ cost price. ( <, >, = )

In loss, selling price \_\_\_\_\_ cost price. ( <, >, = )

Cost price of a bat = \_\_\_\_\_, selling price of a bat = \_\_\_\_\_.

Cost price is \_\_\_\_\_( greater / smaller) than selling price. Then it is \_\_\_\_\_.

**Question: 69** .....

Janu bought a smart phone for Rs.19,499 and after one week she sold her phone at a loss of Rs.2500 . Find the selling price of the phone.

**Answer:**

Cost price of a smart phone = \_\_\_\_\_ , loss = \_\_\_\_\_

Loss = \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_

Therefore, selling price = \_\_\_\_\_



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Hi, here in this video you will learn **Basics of percentage**

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**Question: 70** .....

2% can be written as

**Answer:**

Percentages are numerators of fractions with denominator\_\_\_\_\_

$$2\% = \frac{\boxed{\phantom{00}}}{\boxed{\phantom{00}}}$$

**Question: 71** .....

Arun attended the LaPIS test for 100 marks and got 75% marks. What is the mark scored by Arun?

**Answer:**

Arun attended LaPIS test for \_\_\_\_\_ marks. He got \_\_\_\_\_ marks.

75 % can be written in fraction form  $\frac{\boxed{\phantom{00}}}{\boxed{\phantom{00}}}$

Then the mark scored by Arun = Total mark  $\times$  75% = \_\_\_\_\_  $\times \frac{\boxed{\phantom{00}}}{\boxed{\phantom{00}}} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

**Question: 72** .....

There are 25 apples in a basket in which 10 of them are rotten. Find the percentage of rotten apples.

**Answer:**

There are \_\_\_\_\_ apples in a basket.

Number of rotten apples are \_\_\_\_\_ .

Fraction form of rotten apples in a basket =  $\frac{\boxed{\phantom{00}}}{\boxed{\phantom{00}}}$

Convert it into a percent= \_\_\_\_\_  $\times$  \_\_\_\_\_% = \_\_\_\_\_

# Algebra

Topics to be Improved	
Basics of simple equation	Solving of simple equation, Formating of simple equation
Terms of an expression	Identification of terms in an expression
Monomials, binomials, trinomials and polynomials	Types of algebraic expression
Addition and subtraction of algebraic expressions	Like terms and Unlike terms

Hi, here in this video you will learn **Solving an equation**



**Question: 73** .....

If  $\odot = 5$ , then  $5 \odot + 5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

**Answer:**

The value of the given smiley  $\odot$  is  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

Substituting the value in the expression  $= 5(\underline{\hspace{1cm}}) + 5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

**Question: 74** .....

Which of the following number can be placed in the box to make the equation correct (-2, -1, 0, 1, 2)

$$7 \square + 3 = -4$$

**Answer:**

The given equation is  $7\underline{\hspace{1cm}} + 3 = -4$  Substitute the values (-2, -1, 0, 1, 2) in the circle,

$$7 \times \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$7 \times \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$7 \times \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$7 \times \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$7 \times \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Therefore,  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  is the number that can be placed in a box to make the equation correct.

**Question: 75** .....

Arrange the terms in the descending order when the value of x is 2.

$$2x \quad 5x \times 1 \quad x + 3 \quad 2x - 4 \quad \frac{1}{2}x$$

**Answer:**

The given expression are  $\underline{\hspace{4cm}}$ .

The value of  $x$  is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 substituting value of  $x$

$$2x = 2 \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$2x - 4 = 2 \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}} - 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$x + 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}x = \frac{1}{2} \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$5x \times 1 = 5 \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \times 1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

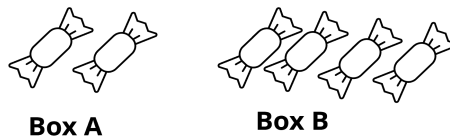
Arranging in descending order: \_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_.

Their respective algebraic terms are \_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_.

Hi, here in this video you will learn **Solving an equation using application**



**Question: 76** .....



Box B contains \_\_\_\_\_ times the number of chocolates in Box A

**Answer:**

Box A contains \_\_\_\_\_ chocolates.

Box B contains \_\_\_\_\_ chocolates.

No. of chocolates in Box B = \_\_\_\_\_  $\times$  (No. of chocolates in Box A)

**Question: 77** .....

Write the equation for the following statement.

Subtracting four times of  $m$  from 4 is  $n$

**Answer:**

Four times of  $m$  = \_\_\_\_\_

Subtracting four times of  $m$  from 4 = \_\_\_\_\_

The equation is \_\_\_\_\_

**Question: 78** .....

Compare the given two statements ( $<$ ,  $>$ ,  $=$ )

Sum of  $2a$  and 9  Add 9 to the product of  $a$  and 2

**Answer:**

Sum of  $2a$  and  $9 =$  \_\_\_\_\_  
 Product of  $a$  and  $2 =$  \_\_\_\_\_  
 Add  $9$  to the product of  $a$  and  $2 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

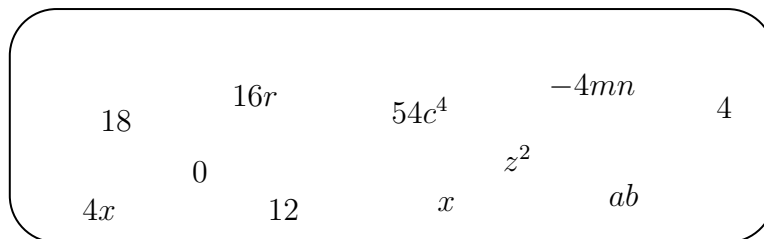
Therefore, sum of  $2a$  and  $9$  ☐ Add  $9$  to the product of  $a$  and  $2$

Hi, here in this video you will learn **Terms of an expression**



**Question: 79** .....

Separate the variables and constants for all the terms given in the box



**Answer:**

In algebraic expression, variables are represented by \_\_\_\_\_ and Constant is a \_\_\_\_\_.

Terms	Constants	Variables

**Question: 80** .....

Mark the expression that contains two terms.

$3x + 5$     $12a$     $4xy$     $12a + b + 1$     $7m + 0$

**Answer:**

The terms in the expression  $3x + 5$  is/are \_\_\_\_\_.

The terms in the expression  $12a$  is/are \_\_\_\_\_.

The terms in the expression  $4xy$  is/are \_\_\_\_\_.

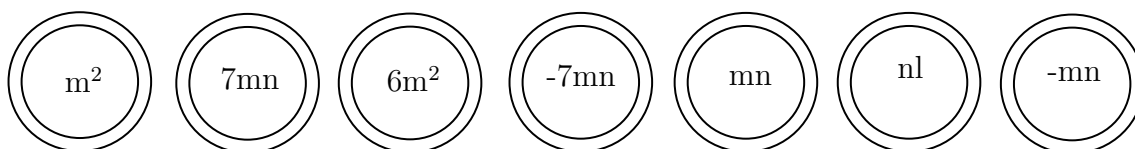
The terms in the expression  $12a + b + 1$  is/are \_\_\_\_\_.

The terms in the expression  $7m + 0$  is/are \_\_\_\_\_.

**Question: 81** .....

Shade the outline of circle that contains the term of the given expression.

$$6m^2 - 7mn + nl$$



**Answer:**

In algebraic expression, \_\_\_\_\_ (variables/ terms) are connected together with operations of addition.

Here, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ are the terms of the given expression.

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Hi, here in this video you will learn **Types of expression**

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**Question: 82** .....

There are \_\_\_\_\_ terms in the expression  $7x + 3y + m + 5$ .

**Answer:**

In algebraic expression, \_\_\_\_\_ (variables/ terms) are connected together with operations of addition.

The terms in the expression are \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.

Therefore, there are \_\_\_\_\_ terms in the expression.

**Question: 83** .....

Classify the following expression into monomial, binomial and polynomial.

1.  $7m + n + 2$
2.  $8x^2 + 0$
3.  $7xy + 4m$

**Answer:**

1. The terms in expression  $8x^2 + 0$  are \_\_\_\_\_.  
Here, expression has \_\_\_\_\_ term and it is a \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The terms in expression  $7xy + 4m$  are \_\_\_\_\_.  
Here, expression has \_\_\_\_\_ term and it is a \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The terms in expression  $7m + n + 2$  are \_\_\_\_\_.  
Here, expression has \_\_\_\_\_ term and it is a \_\_\_\_\_.

**Question: 84** .....

$5m^2 + m + 0$  is a \_\_\_\_\_ expression. (Monomial/ Binomial/ Trinomial)

Answer:

The terms in expression  $5m^2 + m + 0$  are \_\_\_\_\_.

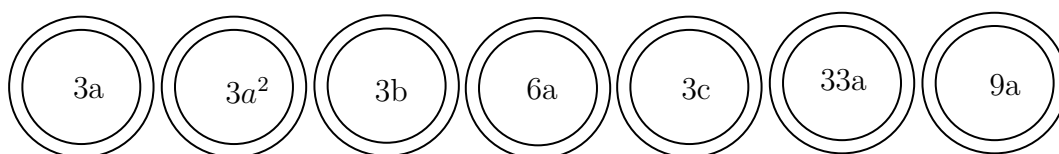
Here, the expression has \_\_\_\_\_ terms and it is called a \_\_\_\_\_ expression.

Hi, here in this video you will learn **Addition** on expression



*Question: 85*

Shade the like terms.



*Answer:*

Given terms are \_\_\_\_\_.

Two or more term have \_\_\_\_\_ ( same/ different) variables is called like terms.

Here, like terms are \_\_\_\_\_.

*Question: 86*

Complete the expression  $7r^2 + \boxed{\phantom{00}} - 2\boxed{\phantom{00}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} r^2$

*Answer:*

\_\_\_\_\_ (Like / Unlike) terms can be added or subtracted.

$$7r^2 + \boxed{\phantom{00}} - 2\boxed{\phantom{00}} = (7 + \underline{\phantom{00}} - 2)r^2 = \underline{\phantom{00}}$$

*Question: 87*

Sam have 3a chocolates and 9y icecream. Ram have 7a chocolates and 5y icecream.

- (i) Total chocolates Ram and Sam have : \_\_\_\_\_.
- (ii) How many icecreams Sam have more than Ram : \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer:

	Chocolates	Icecream
Sam		
Ram		

(i) Total chocolates Ram and Sam have :

$$\text{Ram's chocolate} + \text{Sam's chocolates} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

(ii) How many icecreams Sam have more than Ram :

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ icecream} - \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ icecream} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} - \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$