

# LaPIS Diagnostic Test Workbook - Mathematics

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Name : Cithick S A

Class : 7

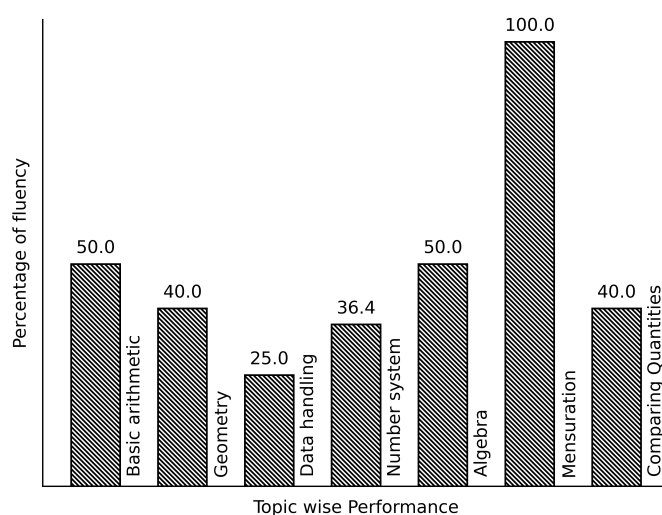
Section : C

School : AKV Public School

Login ID : AKV168

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## Cithick S A's Performance Report



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Score: 17/40

Percentage: 42.5%

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## Cithick S 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

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## Basic arithmetic

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

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

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

Find the angles.



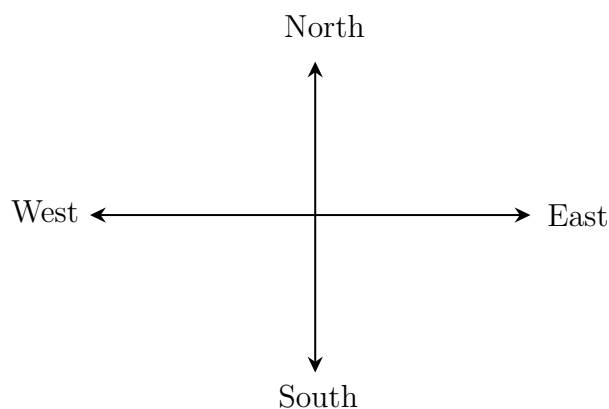
**Answer:**

The angle ranges from \_\_\_\_° to \_\_\_\_°.

The angle perpendicular to 0° is \_\_\_\_°.

The straight line measures \_\_\_\_°.

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



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: 3** .....

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

Range	Finding the range
Chance of probability	Sample space in probability, Basis of probability

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

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

Range of the data = \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_

**Answer:**

The difference between highest value and lowest value is \_\_\_\_\_.

Example: Find the range of 10, 5, 30, 23, 54, 39 and 16

Highest value = \_\_\_\_\_, Lowest value = \_\_\_\_\_.

Range = \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_.

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

Circle the correct range for the following data 31, -20, 35, -38, 29, 0, 43, -25, 51, 14, 9

$$-20 + 51$$

$$\frac{-38-51}{2}$$

$$51 + 38$$

$$\frac{51+20}{2}$$

**Answer:**

Range = \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_.

Arranging the data in ascending order, \_\_\_\_\_

In the given data,

Highest value = \_\_\_\_\_, Lowest value = \_\_\_\_\_, Range = \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_

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

Find the range of first 10 multiple of 5.

**Answer:**

First 10 multiple of 5 = \_\_\_\_\_

Therefore,

Highest value = \_\_\_\_\_, Lowest value = \_\_\_\_\_, Range = \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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.

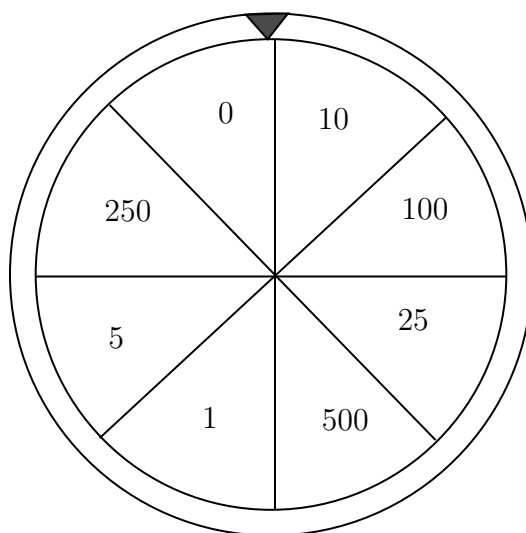
Sure events always \_\_\_\_\_ (occurs/don't occurs).

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

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

**Question: 8**

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: 9**

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 + \_\_\_\_\_ ,  
\_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_,

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

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

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: 11** .....

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: 12** .....

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)

# Geometry

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

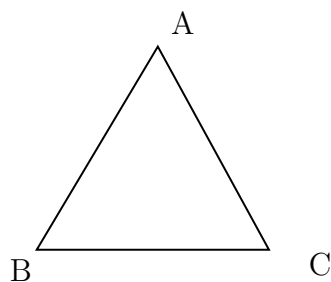
Hi, here in this video you will learn **Angle sum property**



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

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

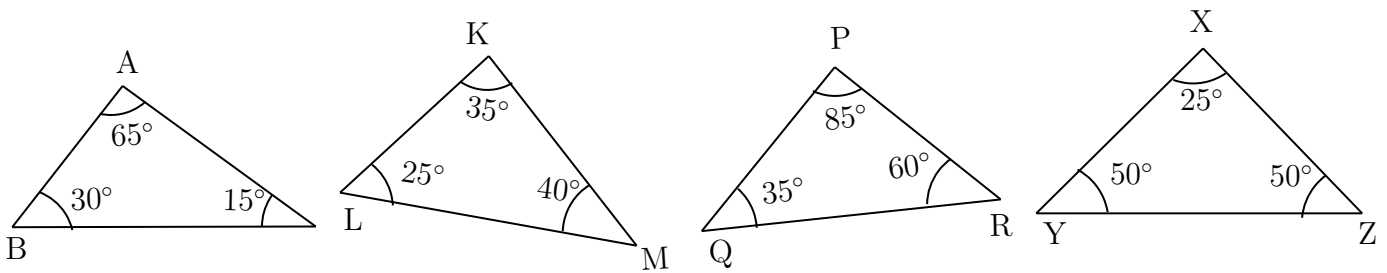
Triangle has \_\_\_\_\_ sides.

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

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

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

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

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

**Answer:**

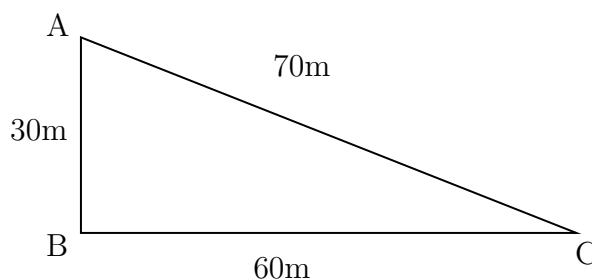
Ratio of angles in the triangle is \_\_\_\_\_  
 Let's consider the angles of triangle be  $8x$ , \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_  
 We know sum of the angles of a triangle is \_\_\_\_\_  
 Therefore,  $8x + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = 180^\circ$ . The value of  $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$   
 The angles of the triangle are \_\_\_\_\_

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



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

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: 17** .....

\_\_\_\_\_ (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.

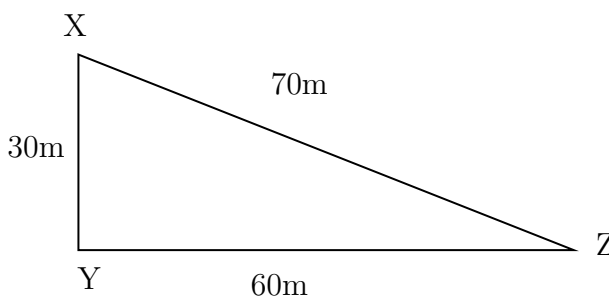
The sum of the two sides of a triangle is \_\_\_\_\_ than the other side of the triangle.

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

Example: In triangle XYZ,

$$XY + YZ \boxed{\phantom{00}} XZ (<, >, =)$$

$$YZ - XY \boxed{\phantom{00}} XZ (<, >, =)$$



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

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 \_\_\_\_\_

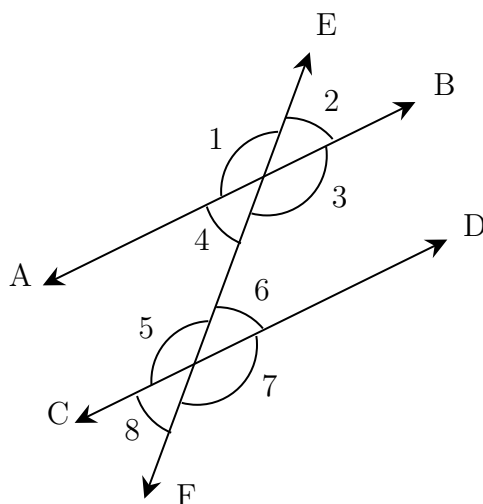
Therefore, length of the third side is greater than \_\_\_\_\_ but less than \_\_\_\_\_.

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



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

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



**Answer:**

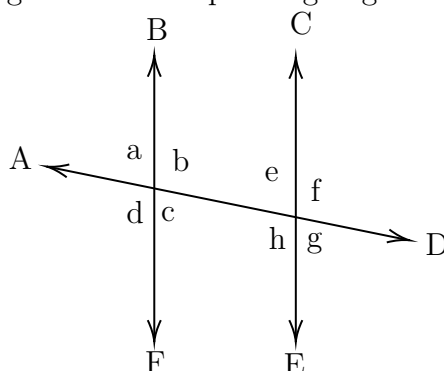
A line that intersects two or more lines at distinct points is called a \_\_\_\_\_ (transversal/Intersecting line).

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: 20** .....

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



**Answer:**

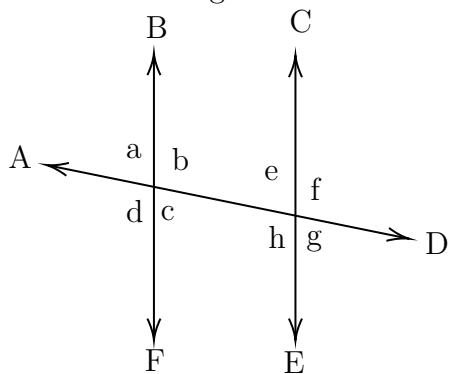
A line that intersects two or more lines at distinct points is called a \_\_\_\_\_ (transversal/Intersecting line).

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: 21** .....

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 **Basics of 3D model**

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

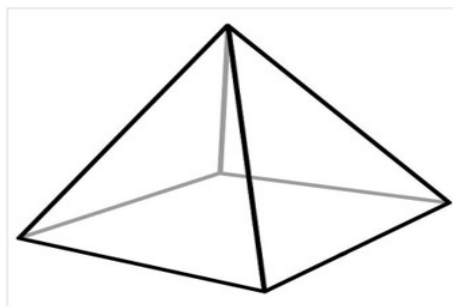
A point at which two or more lines segments meet is called \_\_\_\_\_ (Vertex/ edges/ faces).

**Answer:**

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

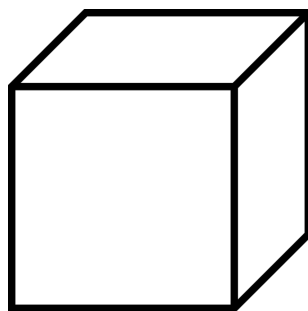
A \_\_\_\_\_ is a point where two or more line segments meet (Vertex/ edges/ faces).

Mark the vertices in the diagram,



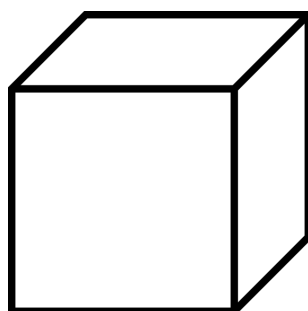
**Question: 23** .....

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: 24** .....

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: 25** .....

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

**Answer:**

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

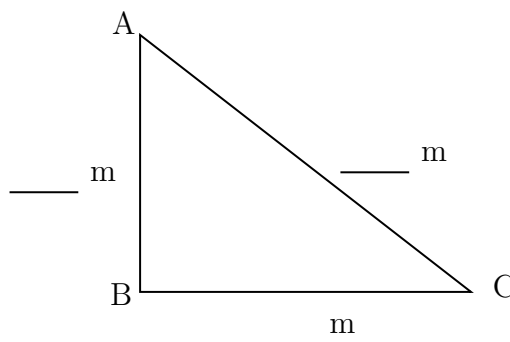
Longest side of the triangle is \_\_\_\_\_ (hypotenuse/ legs) and other two sides are called \_\_\_\_\_(hypotenuse/ legs).

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

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

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.

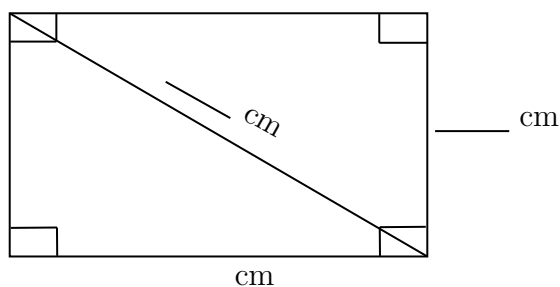
By Pythagoras theorem,  $(\text{_____})^2 = (\text{_____})^2 + (\text{_____})^2$   
 $\text{_____} = \text{_____} + \text{_____}$

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

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

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 = \_\_\_\_\_

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

$$\text{_____} = \text{_____} + \text{_____}$$

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

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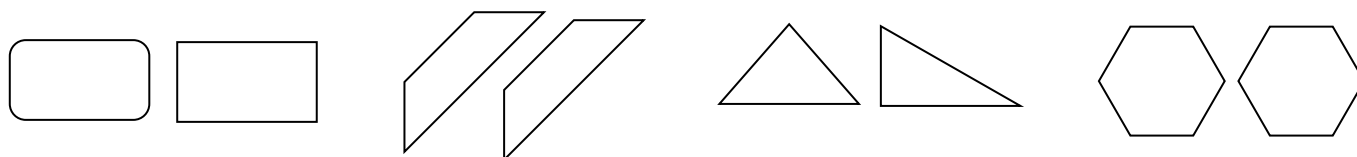
Hi, here in this video you will learn **Criteria of congruence**

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

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: 29** .....

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:**

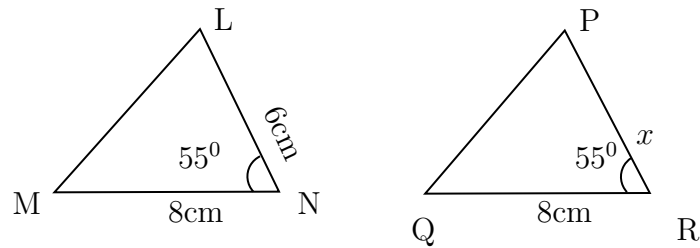
Two triangle are \_\_\_\_\_ (congruent/not congruent) if they are identical in shapes and size. Criteria for congruence of triangles are SSS, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

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: 30** .....

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,  $MN =$  \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and  $\angle N =$  \_\_\_\_\_

The side  $MN = 8$  cm in  $\triangle LNM$  is equal to the side \_\_\_\_\_ in  $\triangle PRQ$

The common included angle in  $\triangle LNM$  and  $\triangle PRQ$  are \_\_\_\_\_

The side  $PR$  is equal to the side in \_\_\_\_\_  $\triangle LNM$ .

Therefore, length of side  $PR =$  \_\_\_\_\_



# Number system

Topics to be Improved	
Operations on rational numbers	Subtraction of rational numbers
Decimals	Multiplication and division of decimals
Positive and negative rational numbers	Identification of positive rational numbers
Fractions	Multiplication of fractions, Division of fraction
Integers	Basics of integers
Introduction to rational numbers	Basics of rational numbers

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



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

Solve:  $\frac{-3}{3} + \frac{1}{3}$

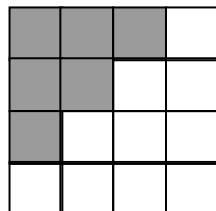
**Answer:**

Fractions with same denominators are called \_\_\_\_\_ (like/ unlike) fractions.  
 Fraction can be added only if they are \_\_\_\_\_ (like/ unlike) fractions.

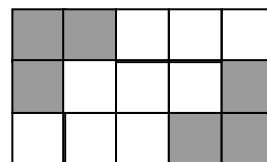
$$\frac{-3}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{\quad}{3} =$$

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

Find the addition of shaded part of box A and shaded part of box B.



A



B

**Answer:**

Total number of square in box A = \_\_\_\_\_.

Number of shaded square in box A = \_\_\_\_\_

Shaded part of box A in fraction = \_\_\_\_\_

Total number of square in box B = \_\_\_\_\_.

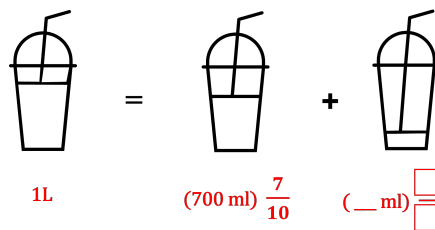
Number of shaded square in box B = \_\_\_\_\_.

Shaded part of box B in fraction = \_\_\_\_\_.

Shaded part of box A + Shaded part of box B = \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_

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

Find the missing values in the given figure.



**Answer:**

One litre = \_\_\_\_\_ ml

$\frac{7}{10}$  of one liter =  $\frac{7}{10}$  x \_\_\_\_\_ ml = \_\_\_\_\_ ml

Given:  $1 = \frac{7}{10} + \text{_____}$

Transposing  $\frac{7}{10}$  to other sides,  $1 - \frac{7}{10} = \text{_____}$

Therefore, result is \_\_\_\_\_.

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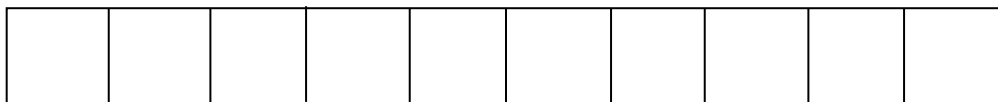
Hi, here in this video you will learn **Basics of decimals**

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

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: 35** .....

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: 36** .....

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 \_\_\_\_\_ .

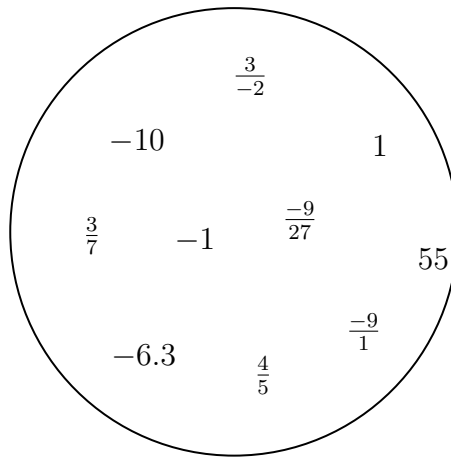
The cost of 15 chocolates = cost of one chocolate  $\times$  \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_  $\times$  \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_

Hi, here in this video you will learn **Positive and Negative rational numbers**



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

Segregate positive and negative rational number.



**Answer:**

- If both the numerator and the denominator of a rational number are \_\_\_\_\_ (positive/negative), then it is positive rational number.
- If either the numerator and the denominator of a rational number are negative, then it is \_\_\_\_\_ (positive/negative) rational number.

In the given circle, positive rational numbers are \_\_\_\_\_ and negative rational numbers are \_\_\_\_\_.

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

$\frac{-3}{-4}$  is a \_\_\_\_\_ (positive /negative / neither positive nor negative) rational number.

**Answer:**

-3 is a \_\_\_\_\_ number, -4 is a \_\_\_\_\_ number.

Division of  $\frac{-3}{-4} = \frac{\boxed{\phantom{00}}}{\boxed{\phantom{00}}}$  and this \_\_\_\_\_ rational number.

(Positive / Negative / Neither positive nor negative rational number)

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

The product of a positive rational number and a negative rational number is \_\_\_\_\_ rational number. (Positive/ Negative/ neither positive nor negative)

**Answer:**

Examples for positive rational numbers: \_\_\_\_\_

Examples for negative rational numbers: \_\_\_\_\_

Positive rational number  $\times$  Negative rational number = \_\_\_\_\_  $\times$  \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_ and this is \_\_\_\_\_ rational number

\_\_\_\_\_

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

\_\_\_\_\_



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

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: 41** .....

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: 42** .....

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,  $\frac{(\text{Whole} \times \frac{\square}{\square}) + \text{Numerator}}{\text{Denominator}}$

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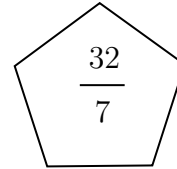
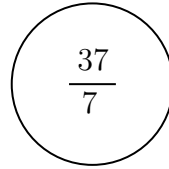
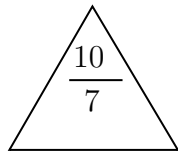
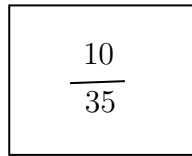
Hi, here in this video you will learn **Division on fractions**

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

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



**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 \_\_\_\_\_

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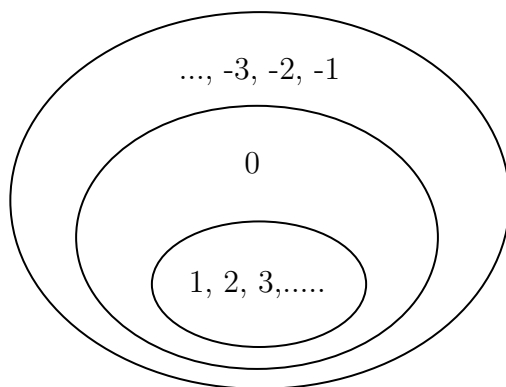
Hi, here in this video you will learn **Basics of integers**

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

Highlight the ring that contains whole numbers.



**Answer:**

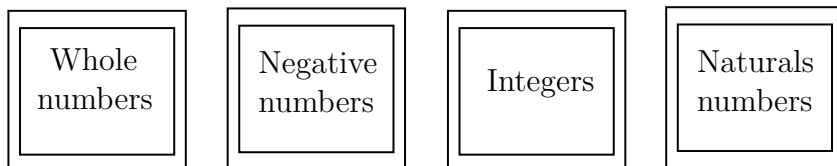
The numbers inside the inner ring (1, 2, 3,...) are \_\_\_\_\_ numbers.

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: 47** .....

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: 48** .....

State whether the statement is true or false.

Every positive number is an integer.

**Answer:**

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

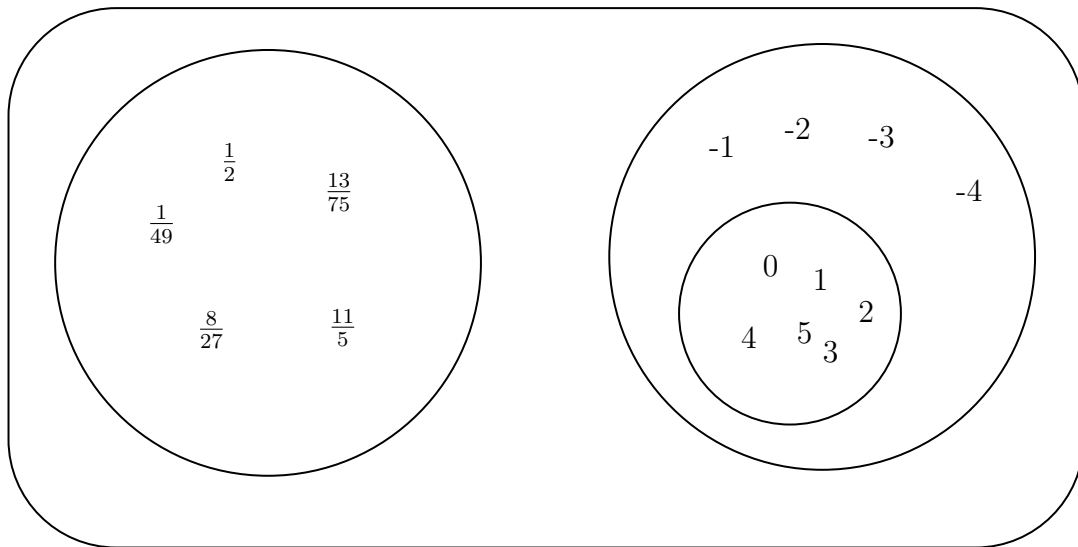
Therefore, positive numbers are \_\_\_\_\_ (in/not in) integers.

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



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

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



**Answer:**

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

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

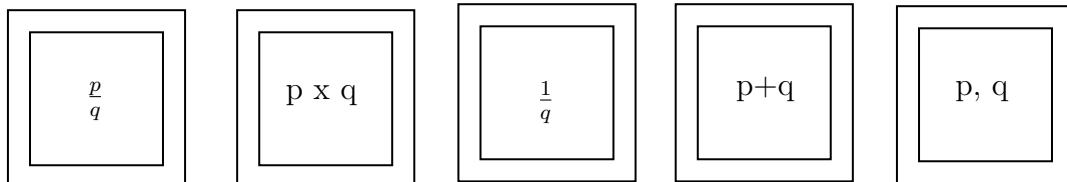
The combination of these circles are called \_\_\_\_\_.

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

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

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

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: 51** .....

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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## Comparing Quantities

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

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

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

2% can be written as

**Answer:**

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

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

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

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: 54** .....

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

Convert it into a percent = \_\_\_\_\_ x \_\_\_\_\_% = \_\_\_\_\_

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



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

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: 56** .....

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: 57** .....

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

**Answer:**

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

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 \_\_\_\_\_ %

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



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

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: 59** .....

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: 60** .....

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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Algebra

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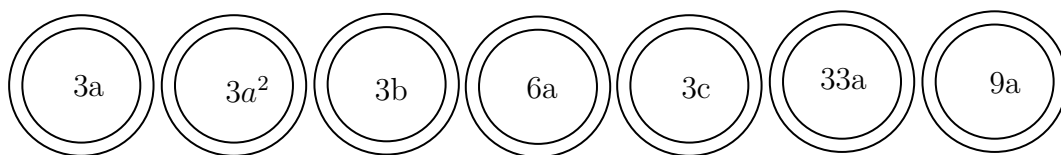
Topics to be Improved	
Addition and subtraction of algebraic expressions	Like terms and Unlike terms
Basics of simple equation	Solving of simple equation
Monomials, binomials, trinomials and polynomials	Types of algebraic expression

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



*Question: 61* .....

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: 62* .....

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

Answer:

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

$$7r^2 + \text{r} \square - 2\square = (7 + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} - 2)r^2 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

*Question: 63* .....

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 :  
 Ram's chocolate + Sam's chocolates = \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_
- (ii) How many icecreams Sam have more than Ram :  
 \_\_\_\_\_ icecream - \_\_\_\_\_ icecream = \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

If  $\odot = 5$ , then  $5 \odot + 5 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

**Answer:**

The value of the given smiley  $\odot$  is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 Substituting the value in the expression  $= 5(\text{---}) + 5 = \text{---} + \text{---} = \text{---}$ .

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

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  $7\text{---} + 3 = -4$  Substitute the values (-2, -1, 0, 1, 2) in the circle,

$$7 \times \text{---} + 3 = \text{---}$$

$$7 \times \text{---} + 3 = \text{---}$$

$$7 \times \text{---} + 3 = \text{---}$$

$$7 \times \text{---} + 3 = \text{---}$$

$$7 \times \text{---} + 3 = \text{---}$$

Therefore, \_\_\_\_\_ is the number that can be placed in a box to make the equation correct.

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

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 \_\_\_\_\_.

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 \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.

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

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

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: 68** .....

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: 69** .....

$5m^2 + m + 0$  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.