Chapter – 9. Money

Auditory

Amount of money Aanya earned from her chores = ₹100

Amount of money Aanya saved from her pocket money = ₹60

The total amount of money Ananya saved = ₹100 + ₹60 = ₹160

Thus, Aanya saved ₹160 in total.

Interacting better

Way 1: Geeta can pay ₹36 by giving one twenty-rupee note, one ten-rupee note, one five-rupee coin, and one one-rupee coin.

$$\mathbf{7}20 + \mathbf{7}10 + \mathbf{7}5 + \mathbf{7}1 = \mathbf{7}36$$

Way 2: Geeta can pay ₹36 by giving one twenty-rupee note, one ten-rupee note, and three two-rupee coins.

$$2 \times 10 + 10 + 3 \times 2 = 36$$

Way 3: Geeta can pay ₹36 by giving two ten-rupee notes, one five-rupee coin, five two-rupee coins, and one one-rupee coin.

$$2 \times ₹10 + ₹5 + 5 \times ₹2 + ₹1 = ₹36$$

Word Problems

5. a. The amount of money spent on apples = ₹120

The amount of money spent on guavas = ₹196.50

The amount of money spent on oranges = ₹234.50

Total amount of money Nancy spent =

Thus, Nancy spent ₹551 in total.

	₹			p		
	1	1	1			
	1	2	0	0	0	
	1	9	6	5	0	
+	2	3	4	5	0	
	₹5	5	1	0	0	

b. The amount of money spent from Bengaluru to Mysuru = 210.50

The amount of money spent from Mysuru to Ooty = ₹755.00

The total amount of money Benny spent =

Benny spent ₹965.50 to reach Ooty from Bengaluru.

7. a. Amount Reema gave to the shopkeeper = ₹200

Cost of the candles = ₹136.50

The amount of money she will get back =

$$\mathbf{2}200 - \mathbf{136.50} = \mathbf{63.50}$$

Reema will get ₹63.50 back from the shopkeeper.

b. Cost of 2-litre buttermilk =
$$\ge 105$$

It is ₹75.50 more than the cost of 500 g of curd.

The cost of 500 g of curd = ₹105 - ₹75.50 = ₹29.50

The cost of 500 g of curd is ₹29.50.

p

0

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4 4 5

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2 3

₹4 4

8. a. Cost of bangles = ₹150

Cost of bangle box = ₹237.50

Cost of bindis = ₹58

Total amount of money paid by Sheena =

The amount of money she should get back =

Sheena paid ₹445.50 in total. She should get back ₹54.50.

b. Cost of tubelight = 3112.5

The bulb costs ₹13.50 less.

So, cost of bulb = ₹112.50 - ₹13.50 = ₹99.00

Total cost of both the items together = ₹99.00 + ₹112.50

The total cost of both items is ₹211.50.

p

5

88.8

10. a. The amount of money Veena earns in one hour = 385

She works for 8 hours in a day.

Total amount of money Veena earns in a day = $385 \times 8 = 3,080$

Veena earns ₹3,080 every day.

b. Cost of one meal = 3525.50

Number of meals bought by Drishti = 15

Total amount of money Drishti spend on 15 meals =

₹525.50 × 15 = ₹7,882.50

Drishti spends ₹7,882.50 in total.

c. Cost of one earthen pitcher = ₹675.50Number of pitchers = 36To find total money spent, multiply: $₹675.50 \times 36 = ₹24,318$

Aman spends ₹24,318 to buy 36 pitchers.

	₹2	4	3	1	8	0	0
+	2	0	2	6	5	0	
		4	0	5	3	0	0
					×	3	6
			6	7	5	5	0
			4	3	3		
			2	1	1		
				₹ p			

Learning better

H. 1. Price of the map = $\stackrel{?}{=}$ 10.00

Price of the notebook = ₹50.25

Total money paid by Neha = ₹10.00 + ₹50.25 = ₹60.25

Neha pays ₹60.25 in total for the two items.

2. Price of wristwatch = ₹830

Amount of money Darshit has = ₹401.50

The amount of more money Darshit needs = 830 - 401.50

= ₹428.50

Darshit needs ₹428.50 more to buy the watch.

3. Cost of the poster of Mahatma Gandhi = ₹60.50

Amount of money given to the seller = ₹500

The amount of money the seller will return to Gopika

The seller will return ₹439.50 to Gopika.

4. Cost of idli = ₹50.00

Extra cost of dosa = ₹45.50

Cost of dosa = ₹50.00 + ₹45.50 = ₹95.50

The cost of the dosa is ₹95.50.

					1			
		1	1	1				
		3	6	5		5	0	
	+		4	7		5	0	
		₹4	1	3	•	0	0	
			₹			p		
.00		5	6	5		0	0	
	_	4	1	3		0	0	
	₹	1	5	2	•	0	0	

₹

p

6. Price of 1 vada pav = ₹11.50
Cost of 9 vada pav = ₹11.50 × 9 = ₹103.50
9 vada pav will cost ₹103.50.

Thus, Jas saved ₹152.00.

Thinking better

4 fifty-rupee notes =
$$4 \times 50 = ₹200$$

3 twenty-rupee notes =
$$3 \times 20 = ₹60$$

6 ten-rupee coins =
$$6 \times 10 = ₹60$$

2 fifty-rupee notes =
$$2 \times 50 = ₹100$$

4 ten-rupee coins =
$$4 \times 10 = ₹40$$

Money left with Annie = ₹320
$$-$$
 ₹140 $=$ ₹180

Annie has ₹180 left with her.

Chapter 10: Time

Auditory

- 1. Ravi wakes up at 7 a.m. in the morning.
- 2. Ravi finishes his homework at 8 p.m. before dinner.

Learning better

D. 1. 4 hours after 11:45 a.m.

11:45 a.m. + 4 hours = 3:45 p.m.

The time 4 hours after 11:45 a.m. is 3:45 p.m.

2. 6 hours after 8 p.m.

8:00 p.m. + 6 hours = 2:00 a.m.

The time 6 hours after 8 p.m. is 2:00 a.m.

3. 7 hours before 2 a.m.

2:00 a.m. - 7 hours = 7:00 p.m.

The time 7 hours before 2 a.m. is 7:00 p.m.

4. 5 hours before 9 p.m.

9:00 p.m. - 5 hours = 4:00 p.m.

The time 5 hours before 9 p.m. is 4:00 p.m.

F. 1. 1 year = 12 months

 $3 \text{ years} = 3 \times 12 = 36 \text{ months}$

3 years is equal to 36 months.

2. 1 year = 12 months

 $15 \text{ years} = 15 \times 12 = 180 \text{ months}$

15 years is equal to 180 months.

3. 1 year = 12 months

12 years = $12 \times 12 = 144$ months

12 years is equal to 144 months.

4. 1 year = 12 months

23 years = $23 \times 12 = 276$ months

23 years is equal to 276 months.

G. 1. 1 year = 365 days

2 years = $2 \times 365 = 730$ days

2 years is equal to 730 days.

2. 1 week = 7 days

7 weeks = $7 \times 7 = 49$ days

7 weeks is equal to 49 days.

3. 1 week = 7 days

 $16 \text{ weeks} = 16 \times 7 = 112 \text{ days}$

16 weeks is equal to 112 days.

4. 1 year = 365 days

$$2 \text{ years} = 2 \times 365 = 730 \text{ days}$$

2 years is equal to 730 days.

Thinking better

Esha's birthday = 15 May (Monday)

 $6 \text{ weeks} = 6 \times 7 = 42 \text{ days}$

From 15 May, adding 31 - 15 = 16 days takes us to 31 May.

42 - 16 = 26 days left to count.

Into June, 26 days after 31 May = 26 June.

Since each week cycle repeats every 7 days, adding 6 weeks (which is 42 days) means the weekday will also be Monday.

The school will reopen on 26 June, and it will be a Monday.