

MONTH : DECEMBER

SESSION : 28

CLASS : V

SUBJECT : MATHEMATICS

CHAPTER NUMBER: 16

CHAPTER NAME : MEASUREMENT

SUB-TOPIC : WORD PROBLEMS IN DECIMAL

CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW

LEARNING OBJECTIVE :

Enable learners :

- **To identify the units for measurement.**
- **To express the units in decimal .**
- **To add, subtract and multiply and divide the units of measurement in decimal.**
- **To use the measurement in daily life.**

EXERCISE 16 C

7. A jar contains 5 litres of oil. 6 bottles each of capacity 8 dl are filled with oil from the jar. How much oil is left in the jar?

Ans.

Oil in the jar = 5 L

Oil in 6 bottles each of 8 dl = $6 \times 0.8 = 4.8 \text{ L}$

Oil in the jar left = $5 \text{ L} - 4.8 \text{ L} = 0.2 \text{ L}$
 $= 2 \text{ dL}$

Thus **2 dL** oil is left in the jar.



$$\begin{array}{r} 0.8 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline 4.8 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5.0 \\ - 4.8 \\ \hline 0.2 \end{array}$$

EXERCISE 16 C

8. A rope is 15 m 60 cm long. How many pieces each measuring 25 cm long can be cut from it? Find the length of remaining rope.



Ans.

Length of the rope = 15 m 60 cm = 1560 cm

No. of pieces of 25 cm = $1560 \div 25 = 62$ pieces.

The length of rope remained = 10 cm

Therefore **62 pieces** of 25 cm each can be cut from the rope and **10 cm** will remain extra.

If 1 m = 100 cm
15 m 60 cm =
 $15 \times 100 + 60 =$
1560 cm

$$\begin{array}{r} 62 \\ 25 \overline{) 1560} \\ \underline{150} \\ 60 \\ \underline{50} \\ 10 \end{array}$$

EXERCISE 16 C

9. How many 0.20 litre cups can be filled up from a 5 litre jug of lemonade?

Ans.

Lemonade in the jug = 5 L = 50 dL

No. Of cups of 0.20 L = 5 L ÷ 0.20 L

= 50 dL ÷ 2 dL = **25 cups**

Thus **25 cups** of 0.20 L can be filled up from 5L jug of lemonade.



$$\begin{array}{r} 25 \\ 2 \overline{) 50} \\ \underline{4} \\ 10 \\ \underline{10} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

EXERCISE 16 C

10. John gives ₹ 3565 for 50 litres of petrol. Find the cost of petrol per litre. Also find the cost of 30 litres of petrol.



Ans.

Cost of 50 L petrol = ₹ 3565

Cost of 1 L petrol = $3565 \div 50 = ₹ 71.3$

Cost of 30 L petrol = $30 \times 71.3 = ₹ 2,139$

So the cost of petrol per litre is ₹ 71.3 and the cost of 30 L of petrol is ₹ 2,139.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 71.3 \\
 50 \overline{) 3565.0} \\
 \underline{350} \\
 65 \\
 \underline{50} \\
 150 \\
 \underline{150} \\
 0
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 71.3 \\
 \times 30 \\
 \hline
 2139
 \end{array}$$



Complete Exercise 16 C in the copy.

The logo for 'Learning Outcomes' features the words 'Learning' and 'Outcomes' in a large, bold, black font with a yellow outline. Above the letter 'i' in 'Learning' is a small red apple with a green leaf. To the left of the word 'Outcomes' is a blue graduation cap with a tassel.

Learning Outcomes

Students are able:

- **To identify the units for measurement..**
- **To express the units of measurement in decimal.**
- **To add, subtract ,multiply and divide the units of measurement with decimal notation.**
- **To use the measurement in daily life.**

THANKING YOU
ODM EDUCATIONAL GROUP