(Class-4)

Revision of Maths for 4th.

Q.1 M.C.Qs (10 Marks)

→ (1) fractions with different denominators are called. _____

(a) proper fractions (b) improper fractions
(c) Unlike fractions (d) like fractions.

→ (2) A fractions with numerator 1 is called

(a) Unit fractions (b) Proper fractions
(c) Unlike fractions (d) improper fractions

→ (3) A fraction, whose numerator is less then denomenator is called _____

(a) Unit fractions (b) proper fractions.
(c) Unlike fractions (d) none of these

→ (4) If the numerator in a fraction is greater then or equal to its denominator, the fraction is called _____

(a) Unit fractions (b) unlike fractions
(c) proper fractions (d) improper fractions

→ (5) Write the denominator of fraction $\frac{3}{12}$

(a) 3 (b) 12 (c) both of these (d) none of these

⑥ Write numerator of fraction $\frac{4}{13}$. (2)

(a) 4 (b) 12 (c) none of these (d) both of these

⑦ Which is a proper fraction of the following.

$\frac{5}{4}, \frac{4}{5}, \frac{3}{2}$.

(a) $\frac{5}{4}$ (b) $\frac{4}{5}$ (c) $\frac{3}{2}$ (d) none of these

⑧ Which is a ~~ip~~ improper fraction of the following.

$\frac{1}{2}, \frac{11}{12}, \frac{8}{8}$

(a) $\frac{1}{2}$ (b) $\frac{11}{12}$ (c) $\frac{8}{8}$ (d) none of these.

⑨ Which of the following is unit fraction

$\frac{11}{11}, \frac{1}{12}, \frac{11}{1}$.

(a) $\frac{11}{11}$ (b) $\frac{1}{11}$ (c) $\frac{11}{1}$ (d) none of these.

⑩ Write the following division into fraction.

$25 \div 37$.

(a) $\frac{25}{37}$ (b) $\frac{37}{25}$ (c) $23\frac{5}{7}$ (d) none of these.

(11) An angle whose measure is 180° (3)
called _____
(a) Obtuse angle (b) acute angle.
(c) Straight angle (d) right angle.

(12) An angle whose measure is 90°
called the _____
(a) right angle (b) acute angle.
(c) Straight angle (d) Obtuse angle.

(13). An angle whose measure is less
then 90° is called _____.
(a) Obtuse angle (b) right angle.
(c) Complementry angle (d) acute angle.

(14) An angle whose measure is more then
90° and less then 180° is called.
(a) Obtuse angle (b) right angle.
(c) Complementry angle (d) Straight angle

(15). If the sum of two angles is equal to
180° their measures is called a.
(a) Obtuse angle (b) Supplementry angle
(c) Straight angle (d) Complementry angle

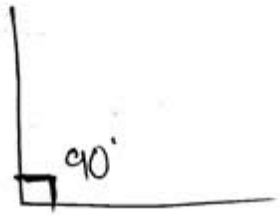
(16). If two angles have same vertex and
a common arm lying between the other
two arms then they are said to be
_____ angles.
(a) adjacent angles. (b) Supplementry angles
(c) straight angles (d) complementry angles.

17. A complete angle measure (u) _____

(a) 90° (b) 180° (c) 360° (d) none of these.

~~18 Identify which angle is given angle.~~

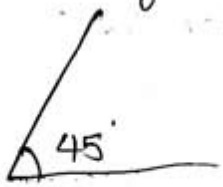
18 Identify the following angle



(a) right angle (b) acute angle

(c) Obtuse angle (d) complementry angle.

19. Identify the following angle



(a) right angle (b) acute angle

(c) Obtuse angle (d) complementry angle.

20 Identify the following angle.

(a) acute angle (b) Obtuse angle

(c) Complementry angle (d) Streight angle.

Q.2 Fill in the blanks. (5)

1. $\frac{5}{6}$ & $\frac{2}{6}$ are like fraction.
2. $\frac{1}{7}$ is proper & unit fraction.
3. $\frac{7}{7}$ is improper fraction.
4. $\frac{15}{12}$ is improper fraction.
5. $6\frac{2}{3}$ can also written as $\frac{32}{5}$
6. $\frac{2}{5} = \frac{10}{25}$ 7. $\frac{3}{4} = \frac{12}{16}$.
8. The part of a line is known as line segment.
9. Straight angle is always measures 180°.
10. An angle whose measure is 360° known as complete angle.
11. An angle whose measure is 90° known as right angle.
12. An Obtuse angle is always more than 90° and less than 180°.
13. If the sum of two angle is 90° then the angle is complementary angle
14. If the sum of two angle is 180° then the angle is supplementary angle.

True false

1. Whose numerator is smaller then denominator then it is known as impropes fraction - False

2. Whose numerator is bigger then denominator then it is known as impropes fraction - True.

3. Only proper fraction can be converted into mixed fraction - false

4. Mixed fraction is always improper fraction - True

5. $6 \div 1$ is also written as $\frac{1}{6}$ = false

6. $\frac{15}{17}$ is also written as $15 \div 17$ = True

7. Streight angle is always measures 90° - false

8. An acute angle is always measures less then 90° - True

9. If two angles have same vertex and a common arm lying between the other two arm. then they are said to be supplymentary angle. - false

10. A complete angle is always measures 360° - True.

11. A ray is a one side of line - True

12. A line segment is portion of ray - false

Do as Directed. (7)

→ refer following exersize. & que

exersize : 1, 2, 3. (whole)

exersize : 3 : Q. 1, 2, 5, 6.

exersize : 4 : Q-1, 6, 7, 8, 9.

exersize : 5 : Q-2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9.