PHOENIX PUBLIC SCHOOL

ISANPUR, AHMEDABAD - 382443.

Seat No. :

EXAM :

DATE :

STD. / CLASS :

SUBJECT :

MAIN 1 + Supplements ____ = TOTAL ____

Supervisor's Sign.

Examiner's Sign.

Ques. No.	Total Marks	Marks Obtain
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
TOTAL		

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Exam - SA-2 std - 5th

Sub - Maths Year - 2016 - 2017.

Part - A

M.C.Q.

1 A plane figure bounded by line segements is called ___ figure.

(a) hexagonial (b) circle

(c) rectilinear (d) None of them

2. The sum of sides by which the area is bounded called its ___

(a) area (b) length

(c) breadth (d) perimeter

3 The area of a region formed by a square of side 1 millimetre is called a ___
(a) Cubic millimetre (b) Square millimetre
(c) millimetre (d) None of them

4 Which formula we use to calculate the length?
(a) length = $\frac{\text{Area}}{\text{Breadth}}$ (b) length = Area × Breadth
(c) length = Area + breadth (d) length = Area − breadth

5 Which formula we use to calculate the area?
(a) Area = $\frac{l}{b}$ (b) Area = $l \times b$
(c) Area = $l + b$ (d) Area = $l - b$

6 Which formula we use to calculate the breadth?
(a) breadth = Area × length (b) breadth = $\frac{\text{Area}}{\text{length}}$
(c) breadth = Area + breadth (d) none of them

7 What is standard unit of volume?
(a) cubic metre (b) cubic millimetre
(c) cubic kilometre (d) cubic centimetre

8 Anything that occupies space and does not change its shape is called a ___.
(a) liquid (b) gas
(c) solid (d) none of them.

☐ + ☐ + ☐ + ☐ + ☐ = ☐

( ) Which formula we use to calculate the volume of cuboid ?

(a) $V = \frac{l \times b}{h}$ (b) $V = l + b + h$

(c) $V = l + b \div h$ (d) $V = l \times b \times h$

10 length of a cuboid = ?

(a) $l = \frac{V + b}{h}$ (b) $l = \frac{V}{b \times h}$

(c) $l = \frac{V + h}{b}$ (d) $l = \frac{V \times h}{b}$

11 Which formula we use to calculate the height of cuboid?

(a) $h = \frac{V}{l \times b}$ (b) $h = \frac{V}{l + b}$

(c) $h = \frac{V \times b}{l}$ (d) $h = \frac{V - l}{b}$

12 breadth of a cuboid = ?

(a) $b = \frac{V}{l - h}$ (b) $b = \frac{V}{l + h}$

(c) $b = \frac{V + h}{l}$ (d) $b = \frac{V}{l \times h}$

13 When we take money (loan) from bank or borrow from others then we pay some additional money with principal, this money is called ___.

(a) reward (b) tax

(c) interest (d) penalty

14 We calculate simple interest by ___.
(a) one method (b) two methods
(c) three methods (d) four methods

15 Which formula we use to calculate the simple interest?
(a) $SI = \frac{P \times R \times T}{100}$ (b) $SI = \frac{P \times R - T}{100}$
(c) $SI = \frac{P \times R + T}{100}$ (d) $SI = \frac{P + R + T}{100}$

16 The price a shopkeeper paid to manufacturer or through a whole seller is called ___.
(a) selling price (b) profit
(c) cost price (d) loss

17 Which formula we use to calculate the profit?
(a) P = CP − SP (b) P = SP × CP
(c) P = SP + CP (d) P = SP − CP

18 The price at which the shop keeper sells the goods to a costumer is called ___.
(a) cost price (b) selling price
(c) loss (d) profit

19 Which formula we use to calculate the loss
(a) L = SP − CP (b) L = CP × SP
(c) L = CP − SP (d) L = CP ÷ SP

□ + □ + □ + □ + □ = □

20 Average means ___.
(a) always less (b) allways more
(c) neither less nor more (d) none of them

21 Which formula we use to calculate the average?
(a) Average = Sum of the number + total number
(b) Average = total number − Sum of the number
(c) Average = Sum of the number × total number
(d) Average = $\frac{\text{Sum of all number}}{\text{total number}}$

22 The total distance coverd by a vehicle in unit time is called ___.
(a) total speed (b) speed
(a) average speed (d) distance

23 Which formula we use to calculate the speed?
(a) S = D × T (b) S = D ÷ T
(c) S = D − T (d) S = D + T

24 Which formula we use to calculate the distance?
(a) D = $\frac{S}{T}$ (b) D = S + T
(c) D = S − T (d) D = S × T

25 Which formula we use to calculate the time
(a) T = $\frac{D}{S}$ (b) T = D × T
(c) T = D × S (d) T = D + S

☐ + ☐ + ☐ + ☐ + ☐ = ☐

26 Any two rays with a common end point form an
(a) triangle (b) ray
(c) angle (d) line

27 How many line segments join any two given points ?
(a) one (b) two
(c) three (d) four

28 We measure the angle in degree (°) with the help of ___.
(a) scale (b) protractor
(c) compass (d) none of these

29 If the sum of measures of angles is 180° then such pair of angles is called ___.
(a) complementary angle (b) adjacent angle
(c) supplementary angle (d) none of these

30 An angle whose measure 180° is called a ___.
(a) obtuse angle (b) acute angle
(c) equal angle (d) straight angle

31 An angle whose measure is more than 90° and less than 180° is called ___.
(a) obtuse angle (b) reflex angle
(c) equal angle (d) acute angle

□ + □ + □ + □ + □ = □

32 If the sum of measure of the pair of angles is 90° then such pair of angles is called—
(a) complementary angle (b) obtuse angle
(c) supplementary angle (d) none of them

33 An angle whose more than 180° is called a—
(a) obtuse angle (b) reflex angle
(c) acute angle (d) right angle

34 An angle whose measure is 90° is called—
(a) reflex angle (b) acute angle
(c) obtuse angle (d) right angle

35 A closed figure bounded by three line segments is called ___.
(a) rectangle (b) circle
(c) triangle (d) none of them.

36 The sum of three angles is equal to ___.
(a) 90° (b) 180°
(c) 360° (d) 45°

37 A triangle in which all sides are different is called a ___
(a) isosceles triangle (b) scalene triangle
(c) equilateral triangle (d) none of them

38 A triangle in which all sides are equal called an ___.
(a) isosceles triangle (b) scalene triangle
(c) equilateral triangle (d) none of them

39 $\angle A + \angle B + \angle C = ?$

(a) 40° (b) 90°

(c) 360° (d) 180°.

40 What is the shape of a bangle?

(a) angular (b) triangular

(c) circular (d) rectangular

41 Point where we place the needle of the compass is called ___.

(a) radius (b) centre

(c) arc (d) chord

42 The straight line segment which joins the centre to any point which lies on the circle is called ___ of circle

(a) arc (b) centre

(c) chord (d) radius

43 A line segment whose end-points lie on the circle is called the ___.

(a) chord (b) radius

(c) centre (d) arc

44 Diameter of circle = ?

(a) 2 + radius (b) 2 ÷ radius

(c) 2 − radius (d) 2 × radius.

45 Reflection of letter B is in mirror

(a) B (b) ᗺ

(c) ꓭ (d) none of them

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46 ↑, →, ↓, ← is rotate in ___ direction
(a) clockwise (b) anticlockwise
(c) not rotate (d) none of them.

47 after 4 vertical bars fifth object is represented by ____ all four bar
(a) reflex (b) straight
(c) crossing (d) none of these

48 which are ... angle ?
(a) obtuse (b) reflex
(c) acute (d) all of them

49 ↑, ⇐, ↓, ⇒ rotate in ___ direction
(a) arrow (b) east
(c) clockwise (d) anticlockwise.

50 𝍸 , 𝍸 , III Count total bars is —

(a) 3 (b) 11

(c) 13 (d) 15

Part B

Q-1 Do as directed

☆ Find the breadth of the rectangle whose:-

Formula - breadth = $\frac{\text{Area}}{\text{length}}$

(1) Area = 816 sq.m. l = 32m.

(2) Area = 1085 sq.m. l = 35m

(3) Area = 2208 sq.m l = 48m.

(4) Area = 2636.25 sq.cm l = 55.5 cm.

☆ Find the simple interest and amount:-

Formula - $SI = \frac{P \times R \times T}{100}$ $A = P + SI$

(1) P = 850 R = 2% T = 3 year

(2) P = 2400 R = 6% T = 18 year

(3) P = 4820 R = 28% T = 6 year

(4) P = 5000 R = 5% T = 14 year

(5) P = 4220 R = 4 T = 10 year

☆. Find the gain or loss in each of the following.

Formula - gain = SP - CP loss = CP - SP

(1) P = ₹ 1780 SP = ₹ 1000

(2) CP = ₹ 357 SP = ₹ 357

(3) CP = ₹ 16434 SP = ₹ 14430

(4) SP = ₹ 2 CP = ₹ 1.50 paise.

(5) SP = ₹ 1000 CP = 220

☆ Find the average of

(1) Formula – average = ~~sum of all number~~ / total number.

(1) 61, 81, 101, 121 141, 161, 181, 201.
(2) 50, 100, 150, 200, 250, 300, 350, 400, 450, 500
(3) 42, 56, 48, 38, 45, 57.
(4) 5000, 25000, 50000, 100000, 150000.
(5) 38·5, 40, 39·5, 37·5, 41·5, 42.

☆ Classify each angle as acute, obtuse, right straight or reflex angle.

(1) 150° (5) 85° (9) 180° (13) 235°
(2) 58° (6) 125° (10) 90° (14) 275°
(3) 78° (7) 25° (11) 278° (15) 36°
(4) 146° (8) 190° (12) 55° (16) 67°

Q-2 Do as directed

☆. Find the unknown angle.

Formula – third angle = 180° – (First angle +

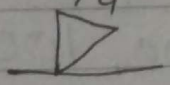
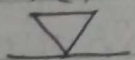
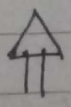
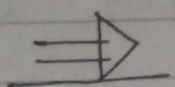
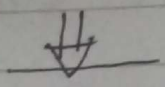
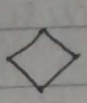
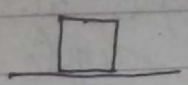
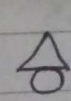
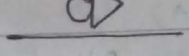
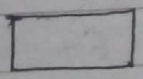
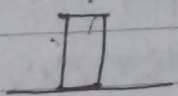
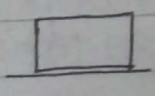
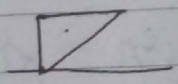
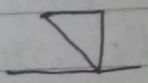
(1) In $\triangle ABC$, $\angle B = 30°$, $\angle C = 130°$, $\angle A = ?$
(2) In $\triangle ABC$, $\angle A = 50°$, $\angle = 80°$, $\angle C = ?$
(3) In $\triangle MNO$, $\angle N = 60°$, $\angle O = 70°$, $\angle M = ?$
(4) In $\triangle \angle MN$, $\angle L = 45°$, $\angle M = 65°$, $\angle P = ?$
(5) In $\triangle PQR$, $\angle P$ = Right angle, $Q = 40°$, $\angle R = ?$

☆ Find the Diametre of the circle whose radius are.

Formula – Diametre = 2 × radius

(1) 40 cm. (3) 60 cm (5) 15.1 cm
(2) 26 cm. (4) 51.6 cm. (6) 20 cm.

☆ Draw what the following shapes would look like on $\frac{1}{4}$ turn and half a turn.

		1/4	1/2.
(1)			
(2)			
(3)			
(4)			
(5)			
(6)			

☆ Make a frequency table for the data
→ Ex 15 Q-1, 2 and both example.

Q-3
☆ Make a bill.
(1) Mr. Ved bought the following items from palak stores, Ganga nagar, Rajasthan

I 4 kg sugar at the rate of ₹ 17.00/kg
II 3 kg Tea at the rate of ₹ 380.00/kg.
III 4 kg rice at the rate of ₹ 90.00/kg
IV 3 pac. bread at the rate of ₹ 15.00/pac.
V 10 pen at the rate of ₹ 10/pen

☐ + ☐ + ☐ + ☐ + ☐ = ☐

VII 15 Notebook at the rate of ₹ 32.00/ notebook
VIII 7 brush at the rate of ₹ 12.50/ brush

(2) Soni purchases from rastogi general store, Taj Mahal Road, Agra.

I 10 key stand at the rate of 15.50 per pcs.
II 4 kg. surf exale at the rate of 90.00/ per kg.
III 3 pac. pencil at the rate of 45.50/ per pac.
IV washing bar 15 at the rate of 14.50/ per bar
V 7 pac. candle at the rate of 20.00/ per pac
VI 4 pac. shaving cream tubes at the rate of ₹ 20.75/ per pac.

3 Dhyana singh brought some vegetable from Maruti veg. store, Indra soc., Gondal.

I 5 kg potato @ ₹ 9.50 / kg.
II 3 kg onion @ ₹ 18.75 / kg.
III 5 kg tomato @ ₹ 10.25 / kg.
IV 1 kg Chilly @ ₹ 40.00 / kg.
V 3 kg peas @ ₹ 80.50 / kg.
VI 7 kg cabbage @ ₹ 25.50 / kg.

★ word problem
(1) The weight of 6 girls in a group are 36 kg 600 g. 41 kg 400 g., 50 kg 300 g, 44 kg. 300 g., 44 kg of 18 kg. 300 g. Find the average of girl in the group.

(2) Average weight of 10 students and teacher is 42 kg. The weight of the teacher is 60 kg. Find the average of 10 student

□ + □ + □ + □ + □ = □

(3) Convert 40 metres per second in kilometre per hour.

(4) A train runs at the speed of 60km/hour. How much time will it take to 200km?

(5) Manoj travelled a distance of 315 km in 6 hour by a car find the speed of the car.

(6) Sita is travelling by car moving at 100km/hour. How far does she travel in 6 hours?