



VEDANT PUBLIC SCHOOL
ISANPUR, AHMEDABAD - 382443.

Seat No. : _____
બેઠક નંબર : _____

EXAM :
પરીક્ષા : SA-2

DATE :
તારીખ : _____

STD. / CLASS :
ધોરણ / વર્ગ : 5th

SUBJECT :
વિષય : Maths Revision

MAIN મુખ્ય પુસ્તકો 1 + Supplements પુસ્તક પુસ્તકો = TOTAL કુલ _____

Supervisor's Sign.
નિરીક્ષકની સહી

Examiner's Sign.
પરીક્ષકની સહી

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

Write From Here / અહીંથી લખવું.

Lesson :- 1 to 12

PART-A

Q.1 MCA [30]

1) An angle whose measure is 180° is called a Straight Angle

2) What formula we use to calculate the simple interest?

→
$$SI = \frac{P \times r \times t}{100}$$

3) The sum of sides by which the area is bounded called its Perimeter

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(2)

$$\square + \square + \textcircled{2} + \square + \square = \square$$

4) A closed figure bounded by three line segments is called _____

→ Triangle

5) The price at which the shopkeeper sells the goods to a customer is called _____

→ Selling Price

6) Anything that occupies space and does not change its shape is called _____

→ Solid

7) What is the shape of a bangle?

→ Circular

8) Point, where we place the needle of the compass is called _____ of the circle.

→ Centre

9) Diameter of a circle = _____

→ $2 \times \text{Radius}$

10) A triangle in which all sides are equal called an _____

→ Equilateral Triangle

11) The sum of three angle is equal to _____

→ 180°

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12) A triangle in which all sides are different is called a
→ Scalene Triangle

13) A line segment whose endpoints lie on the circle is called the
→ Chord

14) The straight line-segment which joins the centre to any point which lies on the circle is called _____ of circle.
→ Radius

15) One angle of an obtuse-angled triangle is
→ Obtuse Angle

16) The total distance covered by a vehicle in unit time is called
→ Speed

17) An aeroplane travels a distance of 1200 km in 2 hours. What is its speed?
→ 600 km

18) How many line segments join any two given points?
→ Two

19) Any two rays with a common endpoint form an
→ Angle

20) If the sum of measures of the pair of angles is 180° , then such pair of angles is called
 → Supplementary angle

21) Which formula we use to calculate the time?
 → Time = $\frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Speed}}$

22) Which formula we use to calculate the speed?
 → $S = \frac{D}{T}$

23) An angle whose measure is more than 90° and less than 180° is called an
 → Obtuse angle

24) We measure the angle in degree ($^\circ$) with the help of
 → Protractor

25) Which formula we use to calculate the distance?
 → Distance = Speed \times Time

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26) Which formula we use to calculate the average?

→
$$\text{Average} = \frac{\text{Sum of the Numbers}}{\text{Total Numbers}}$$

27) Average means

→ Neither less nor more

28) The price a shopkeeper paid to manufacturer or through a wholeseller is called

→ Cost Price

29) Which formula we use to calculate the Profit?

→
$$\text{Profit} = \text{S.P} - \text{C.P}$$

30) We calculate simple interest by

→ Two methods

31) Which formula we use to calculate the volume of a Cuboid?

→
$$V = l \times b \times h$$

32) What is the standard unit of volume?

→ Cubic metre

33) Which formula we use to calculate the height of a Cuboid?

→
$$h = \frac{V}{l \times b}$$

34) Length of a Cuboid =

$$l \times \underbrace{b \times h}$$

35) 1 km = metres

$$\rightarrow \frac{1000}{1}$$

36) 1 hour = minutes

$$\rightarrow \frac{60}{1}$$

37) 1 minute = seconds

$$\rightarrow \frac{60}{1}$$

38) A line segment is a part of a

$$\rightarrow \text{Line}$$

39) \overrightarrow{AB} represent

$$\rightarrow \text{A ray}$$

40) A line segment has endpoints.

$$\rightarrow \text{two}$$

41) In a triangle no two sides are equal.

$$\rightarrow \text{Scalene}$$

42) Two sides of an triangle are equal.

$$\rightarrow \text{Isosceles}$$

43) is the longest chord of the circle.

$$\rightarrow \text{Diameter}$$

$\square + \square + \textcircled{7} + \square + \square = \square$

44) The radius is half of the diameter.

45) Representing information through pictographs is called Pictorial representation.

46) There are three steps in any pictorial representation.

47) |||| denotes 5 in frequency-table.

48) Find the diameter whose radius is 4cm
→ 8 cm

49) Find the radius whose diameter is 50 cm
→ 25 cm

50) 85° is an Acute angle.

PART-B

Q.1. Do as directed [10]

a) Find the radii of the circle :-
→ L-10 pg-55 Ex-12 Q.4

b) Find the diameter of the circle :-
→ L-10 pg-55 Ex-12 Q.5

c) Find the supplementary angles:-
→ L-8 pg 43 Ex-10 Q.4

d) Find the Complementary angle:-
→ L-8 pg-43 Ex-10 Q.2

e) Draw the line segment
→ L-8 pg-40 Ex-8 Q.1

f) Draw the following angles:-
→ L-8

Q.2. Answer the following [12]

a) Define
→ Refer CW N.B. L-8, 9, 10

b) Find the Unknown angles
→ L-9 pg 50 Ex-11 Q.6

c) classify each angle :-
→ L-8 pg-42 Ex-9 Q.3

d) Prepare a frequency table for the data
→ L-12 pg-66 Ex-15 Q.1, 2

Q.3. Solve the Problem Sums [any-4] [8]
→ L-7 Ex-7 Q 1, 6 to 11, 13, 16, 21, 22
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