

**Class :- II**

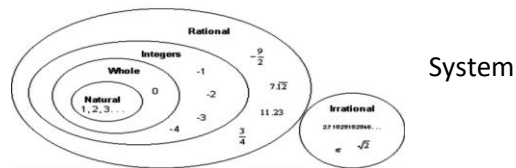
**STUDY MATERIAL**

**Subject :Maths**

Term – 1 Topic : - NUMBERS

\* Number :- A number is a mathematical object used to count , measure and also label. Like 1 , 2 , 3 , 4.....and so on.

\* The Real Number



Key points :-

- \* A natural number is a counting number. For example 1, 2 , 3 , 4 ..... and so on.
- \* Whole numbers are positive numbers including zero. For example 0 , 1 , 2 , 3 , 4 .....and so on.

Remember :-

- \* A numeral is a symbol of name that stands for a number.
- \* A digit is a single symbol used to make numerals.
- \* A number is a value and numeral is the symbol used for representing it.
- \* A number is formed when we write the digits in their respective places.
- \* We use 10 digits to make up numerals or numbers.
- \* When we use 2 digits together , it becomes a 2 - digit numeral.
- \* When we use 3 digits together , it becomes a 3- digit numeral.

For example : In the number 12 , 1 is written in tens place and 2 in ones place. So twelve is formed with 1 ten and 2 ones.

Exercise 1 ' A '

Q1. Form all possible three - digit numbers using all the given digits .

Digits      Numbers formed  
6, 3 , 8      \_\_\_\_\_  
8, 1 , 4      \_\_\_\_\_

Q 2. Write 2 natural numbers.

Q 3. Write 2 whole numbers .

\*Sub topic :- Number Name

Numeral	Number name	Numeral	Number Name	Numeral	Number Name
1	One	11	Eleven	30	Thirty
2	Two	12	Twelve	40	Forty
3	Three	13	Thirteen	50	Fifty
4	Four	14	Fourteen	60	Sixty
5	Five	15	Fifteen	70	Seventy
6	Six	16	Sixteen	80	Eighty
7	Seven	17	Seventeen	90	Ninety
8	Eight	18	Eighteen	100	Hundred
9	Nine	19	Nineteen	200	Two hundred
10	Ten	20	Twenty	345	Three hundre forty-five

Exercise - 1 B

Q 1. Write the number names of the following numerals.

120-

234-

456-

578-

325-

\* Sub topic - Expanded Form and Short ( Standard ) Form

\* The way we usually write the number in numerals is the reduced or short form of writing a number .

\* By expanding numbers we understand the value of each digit in the numeral.

For example :-

Short form		Expanded form
5 2 7	=	500 + 200 + 7 / 5 hundreds + 2 tens + 7 ones

Exercise - 1 C

Q 1. Write the following numbers in expanded form .

a. 289 =

b. 987 =

Q 2. Write the following numbers in short form.

a. 6 hundreds + 7 tens + 5 ones =

b. 5 hundreds + 4 tens + 3 ones =

\* Sub topic - Place Value and Face Value

\* Place Value - A number gets its value when the digits are arranged in their correct places. The value of a digit depends on its place or position in the number. This value of the digit is called the place value.

For example - Find the place value of the digits in 495.

Solution - The place value of 5 is 5 ones/ 5.

The place value of 9 is 9 tens / 9.

The place value of 4 is 4 hundreds/ 4.

\* Face value - The value of individual digits is its face value . Face value of a digit is the same as the digit itself, regardless of the place it occupies. For example - Face value of 3 in 38 is 3 .

\* The place value of 0 is always 0 in numeral . For example - The place value of 0 in both 609 and 302 is 0 .

Exercise - 1 D

Q 1. Write the place value of 3 in 438.

Q 2. Write the face value y 6 in 607.

\* Sub topic - Predecessor and Successor

\* Predecessor - The number just before a number is called its predecessor. For example - 172 is a predecessor of 173 ( A number - 1 = Its predecessor).

\* Successor - The number just after a number is called its successor. For example - 173 is a successor of 172 ( A number + 1 = Its successor).

#### Exercise 1 E

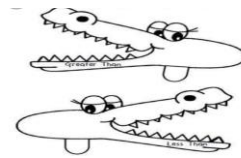
Q 1. Write the predecessor and successor of the given numbers:

a . 509

b. 265

\* Sub topic - Comparison of Numbers

\* The hungry crocodile opens its mouth to eat the bigger.



$$596 > 499$$

\* The '>' sign opens towards the bigger number.

\* First , compare the number of digits. The number which has more digits is greater. For examples: 547 > 367 and 467 < 965.

\* If the number of digits are equal , compare the highest place first and then move to the lower places.

#### Exercise 1 F

Q 1. Compare the following numbers , put > , < or = sign.

a. 358 \_\_\_\_\_ 463

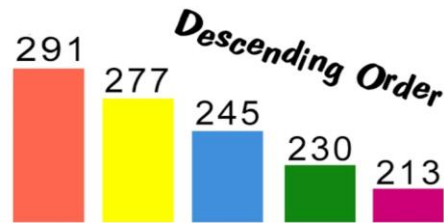
b. 128 \_\_\_\_\_ 784

\* Sub topic - Ascending and descending order

\* Ascending means ' going up' from a lower place to a higher place ( from smallest to greatest ).



\* Descending means ' coming down ' from a higher place to a lower place ( from greatest to smallest).



Q 1. Write the numbers in ascending order :

a. 123, 288, 731, 356 -

Q 2. Write the numbers in descending order:

b. 610, 601, 506 , 560 -

\* Sub topic - Odd and Even Numbers

\* Even numbers have 0 , 2 , 4 , 6 or 8 in the ones place. If we begin counting from 2 , every alternate number is even.

\* Odd numbers have 1 , 3 , 5 , 7 or 9 in the ones place. If we begin counting from 1 , every alternate number is odd .

\* The sum of any two odd numbers is even. For example-  $1 + 3 = 4$

\* The sum of any two even numbers is even. For example-  $2 + 2 = 4$

\* The sum of an odd and an even number is odd. For example -  $1 + 2 = 3$

#### Exercise 1 ' G '

Q 1. Write odd or even :

a. 82

b. 53

c. 65

d. 75

Sub topic - Roman Numerals

\*The Julius Caesar was a Roman king. The Romans developed numerical symbols for the numbers.

\* The value of some Roman numerals are -

I - One

V - Five

X - Ten

L - Fifty

C - Hundred

M - One thousand

How do we write the rest of the number ?

\* The rest of the numbers are made by taking different combinations of these symbols. We will study I , V , X and their combinations.

\* The symbols I and X can be repeated 3 times at the given time to form a number. Repeation means addition.

For example -

$I = 1$        $I + I = 1+1= 2$        $I + I + I = 1+ 1 + 1= 3$

$X = 10$        $XX = 10 + 10 = 20$        $XXX = 10 + 10 + 10 = 30$

\* The symbol V cannot be used more than once.

\* There is no symbol for zero in Roman numeral.

#### Exercise 1 H

Write the Roman numerals for:

a. 1 -

b. 5 -

c. 10 -

Topic - Addition of Numbers

\* Addition means putting together two or more things or collections.

\* Addends - The numbers we add are called addends.

\* Sum - The answer in addition is called the sum.

\* We arrange numbers according to their place and start adding from the ones place, then tens and so on.

\* The sum is always greater than the addends when one of the addends is 0 .

\* Sub topic - Adding 2 and 3 digit numbers ( without carrying over)

For example -

Step 1 Add ones

Step 2 Add tens

Step 3 Add hundreds

H T O

2 2 5

+ 1 2 2

\* Sub topic - Adding 2 and 3 digit number ( with carrying over )

Method - Short Method

Step - 1 Add the ones

Step - 2 Add the tens ( carried over )

Step - 3 Add the hundreds ( Carried over )

\* Solve it :

1. H T O

4 5 7

+ 2 5 6

2. H T O

5 3 8

+ 2 1 9

3. H T O

2 1 9

+ 1 3 6

\* Properties of Addition

1. You can change the order of the addends in addition.

Example -  $2 + 5 = 5 + 2 = 7$

\* The sum is the same even after changing the order of the addends.

2 . Any number + 0 = The same number

$$= 472 + 0 = 472$$

3. Any number + 1 = Its successor

$$= 472 + 1 = 473$$

\* Solve it :

a.  $23 + 14 = \underline{\quad} + 23$

b.  $\underline{\quad} + 62 = 62 + 12$

\* Word Problems :

\* Word Problems are stories which have numbers. These stories are from our day to day life.

\* To solve word problems :

1. Read the whole problem.
2. Read it slowly again and understand what is to be found out . Underline if you want .
3. Note down the information in short simple sentences called statements.
4. Make statement about what you need to find.
5. Make your question in numbers.
6. Decide which operation to use ( + , - , × , ÷ )
7. Find out your answer.
8. Do not forget to write the answer in words in the form of a statement .

\* Addition Words

1. Altogether
2. Greater than
3. Add
4. Total
5. Plus



6. Sum

7. More than

Q 1. A mason puts 358 bricks to build a wall . He completed the wall by putting 352 more bricks the next day . How many bricks were put in the wall ?

Solution -

Bricks put on 1st day = 358

Bricks put on the 2nd day = 352

Total number of bricks = 358 + 352

Answer : Total 710 bricks were put in the wall.

Q 2. In Dr. Seema ' s hospital , polio - drops were given to 116 children last year and to 103 children this year . How many children got polio drops in these two years ?

Q 3. A school library had 698 books. The school bought 578 more books. How many books does the library now have ?

Topic - Subtraction of Numbers

\* Subtraction is a mathematical operation that tells us the difference between two numbers.

\* It is the opposite or inverse operation of addition .

\* In subtraction , a subtrahend is subtracted from a minuend to find a difference .

\* For example - In the following equation:-

$$9 - 3 = 6$$

9 is the minuend

3 is the subtrahend

6 is the difference

\* Subtraction Facts

1. Subtraction consists of taking away and comparing concepts.
2. Subtraction can be done by the taking away , counting backwards and putting numbers in columns.
3. Different ways in which subtraction could be asked :
  - a. Subtract 2 from 5.
  - b. Take away 2 from 5.
  - c. Find the difference between 5 and 2.
  - d. What must be added to 2 to get 5 ?
  - e. By how much is 2 less than 5 ?
  - f. 5 minus 2.
4. The greater number is always written first .

Greater number - Smaller number = Difference

Or

Subtrahend - Minuend = Difference

5. We cannot change the order of the numbers in subtraction. We always Subtract the smaller number from the greater number.
6. We start subtracting from the ones place.

\* Properties of Subtraction

Remember

1. Any number - 0 = The same number

For example ,  $726 - 0 = 726$

2. Any number - 1 = It's predecessor

For example ,  $165 - 1 = 163$

3. Any number - itself = 0

For example ,  $246 - 246 = 0$

\* Subtracting 3 - digit number ( without borrowing )

Step 1 : Arrange the numbers according to place value .

Step 2 : Then solve it.

1. H T O	2. H T O
3 6 5	7 1 2
- 1 2 4	- 5 1 1

\* \$  - digit num (  rowing )

Step - 1 Subtract the ones , borrow from tens if required .

Step - 2 Subtract the tens .

Step - 3 Subtract the hundreds .

1. H T O	2. H T O
8 6 2	4 8 7
- 2 3 7	- 2 4 8

\* W  -

Word problems are stories we come across everyday.

Some subtraction words give us clues that we need to subtract to solve the word problems .

\* Subtraction words -

1. Less than
2. Minus
3. How many left
4. Difference
5. Total
6. Subtract
7. Take away

Q 1. There were 203 notebooks in a shop . 132 notebooks were sold . How many notebooks are left in the shop ?

Solution

Number of notebooks in the shop = 203

Number of notebooks sold = 132

Number of notebooks are left = 71

Ans. 71 notebooks are left in the shop.

Q 2. Akash bought a music system for ₹ 721 . He gave ₹ 800 to the shopkeeper . How much money should he get back ?

Topic - Multiplication

\* Multiplication is the process of adding a number to itself a certain number of times .

\* Multiplication is also called repeated addition.

For example ,  $2 + 2 + 2 = 2 \times 3$  times  $= 2 \times 3 = 6$

\* Multiplicand - The number to be multiplied is called the multiplicand.

\* Multiplier - The number we multi with is called the multiplier .

\* Factors - Both multiplicand and multiplier are also known as factors.

\* Product - The answer of multiplication is called the product .

Find the product :

a.  $2 \times 3 =$

b.  $3 \times 4 =$

c.  $3 \times 6 =$

\* Properties of Multiplication

1. Any number  $\times 1 =$  The same number

Multiplying by ' 1 ' means counting the number only ' once ' .

$$3 \times 1 = 3$$

2. Any number  $\times 0 =$  Zero

Multiplying by '0' means not counting the number at all .

$$3 \times 0 = 0$$

3. As in addition , we can change the order of numbers in multiplication also .

$$5 \times 2 = 10 \text{ or } 2 \times 5 = 10$$

\* Multiplication of 2 or 3 digit number by 1 digit number

Step - 1 Arrange the numbers in column from.

Step - 2 Multiply the ones .

Step - 3 Multiply the tens .

Step - 4 Multiply the hundreds .

\* Solve it :

1. H T O

2 2 4

$\times 2$

2. H T O

3 2 1

$\times 4$

3. H T O

4 0 1

$\times 6$

\* Multiplication of a 2 - digit number by a 1 digit number with carry over

Step - 1 Arrange the numbers in column form .

Step - 2 Multiply the ones .

Step - 3 Multiply the tens and add carry .

\* Solve it :

1. H T O

4 5

$\times 7$

2. H T O

5 4

$\times 8$

3. H T O

2 1 5

$\times 4$

\* Topic - Patterns

\* A pattern constitutes a set of numbers or objects in which all the members are related with each other by a specific rule.

\* Draw next three patterns :

1.



\* Write the next three terms in each sequence .

a. 4 , 9 , 14 , \_\_\_ , \_\_\_ , \_\_\_

b. 70 , 60 50 , \_\_\_ , \_\_\_ , \_\_\_

\* Topic - Data Handling

\* Data is a collection of facts , such as numbers , words , measurements , observations or even just descriptions of things .

\* Data word comes from Latin word ' Datum ' .

\* Analysing data:

\* Given below are the weights of few children of class II .

22 kg , 24 kg , 25 kg , 23 kg , 22 kg , 22 kg , 24 kg , 25 kg , 23 kg , 24 kg

Colour a block in the given table for each child .

Weight (in kg)	Number of children
22 kg	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
23 kg	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
24 kg	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
25 kg	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

Term - 2

\* Topic : Division

\* The short way of subtracting equal numbers is called division .

\* There are four terms which describe the four numbers in a division problem.

1. Dividend - The number which is divided is called the dividend.

2. Divisor - The number which divides is called the divisor .

3. Quotient - The answer of division is called the quotient .

4. Remainder - The remaining number is called the remainder .

For example -

$$8 \div 2 = 4$$

8 is the dividend

2 is the divisor

4 is the quotient

\* Division is also called repeated subtraction .

Method -

1. Repeated subtraction of the same number .

2. Subtract the divisor until you get 0 .

For example -

How many times can you subtract 2 from 10 ?

Solution -

$$10 \div 2 = 5$$

$$10 - 2 = 8$$

$$8 - 2 = 6$$

$$6 - 2 = 4$$

$$4 - 2 = 2$$

$$2 - 2 = 0$$

Answer : 5

Q 1. How many times can you subtract 2 from 10 ?

Remember -

1. We cannot change the order of numbers in division .

For example :  $6 \div 3$  . We cannot change  $3 \div 6$  .

2. Dividend is always smaller than the divisor .

For example :  $2 \div 5$  means ' how many times can you subtract 5 from 2 ?

It is not possible .

3. The remainder is always smaller than the divisor .

\* Properties of division :

1. We cannot divided by 0 .

2. We can divide zero by any number .

3. Any number  $\div 1$  = The same number .

4. Any number  $\div$  The same number = 1

Q 1 . Divide and find the quotient , divisor and remainder :

a.  $35 \div 2 =$

b .  $77 \div 5 =$

\* Division and Multiplication facts :

1. Division and multiplication are inverse operations .

2. Every multiplication fact has a corresponding division fact .

For example :

Q 1. Write the related multiplication and division facts :

Multiplication facts

Division facts



a.  $20 \div 4 = 5$

$4 \times 5 = 20$

$20 \div 5 = 4$

b.  $63 \div 9 = 7$

c.  $35 \div 5 = 7$

\* Topic - Measurement

\* Measurement is the procedure or method of identifying the relationship of two numbers .

1. Non standard units of measurement : We can use body parts to measure the length of the objects .

For example : Handspan , footspan , cubit and pace.

All these are non - standard units of length .

2. Standard units of measurement : The standard unit of length are same across the world.

We use different objects to measure lengths : Ruler , metre scale , measuring tape etc.

\* Unit of length :

a. Millimetre ( mm ) is used for measuring very small lengths .

b. Centimetre ( cm ) is used for measuring small lengths .

c. Kilometre is used for measuring very large distances like distance between school to home .

Q 1. Write the suitable unit used for measuring these lengths ( km , m , cm , mm ) :

a. The length of your notebook . \_\_\_\_\_

b. The length of your lunch box . \_\_\_\_\_

\* Conversion of unit :

1. To convert km into m , we multiply the number of km by 1000 .

So ,  $1 \text{ km} = 1000 \text{ m}$

2. To convert m into cm , we multiply the number of m by 100 .

So ,  $1 \text{ m} = 100 \text{ cm}$

Remember :

1. Length tells us how long a thing is !

2. Weight tells us how heavy a thing is !

3. Volume tells us the amount of liquid it can hold .

\* Sub topic - Units of weight :

\* We use different types of weighing balance or weighing machine to measure weight .

\* The Standard units to measure weight are kilograms and grams .

\* Kilograms ( kg ) : To weigh heavy things .

\* Grams ( g ) : To weigh light things .

\* 1 kilogram = 1000 grams

Q 1. Write the suitable unit ( kg , g ) for measuring the weight of :

a. A man \_\_\_\_\_

b. Your pencil \_\_\_\_\_

c. Your notebook \_\_\_\_\_

\* Sub topic : Measurement of Volume ( Capacity )

\* Capacity is the amount of liquid that a container can hold .

\* Measuring of capacity :

1. Litre ( L )- To measure large quantities .

2. Millilitre ( mL )- To measure small quantities .

1 L =1000 mL

Q 1. Write appropriate unit as litre ( L ) or millilitre ( mL ) :

a. Water in tank \_\_\_\_\_ .

b. A glass of juice \_\_\_\_\_ .

c. A cup of tea \_\_\_\_\_ .

Topic : Money

\* We use money to sell and purchase our things .

\* It is used in the form of paper notes and metal coins .

\* The type of money used in a particular country is called its currency .

\* In India , we use rupees as the bigger unit of money and paise as the smaller unit .

100 paise = 1 rupee

\* Currency is made in notes and coins .

\* People who collect and study coins and notes are called Numismatist .

\* Writing money :

1. We can write money in words and in figures . Suppose , you have 20 rupee note and a 50 paise coin . In words , you will write as : Twenty rupees and fifty paise . In figures we write it as

₹ 20 . 5 0

\* Remember :

1. The point ( . ) Separates the rupee and paise .

2. The number on the left side of the point shows rupees and the number on the right side shows paise .

3. When using the point only the unit or ₹ is written before the amount .

Q 1. Write the amounts in words :

a. ₹ 50 . 50 \_\_\_\_\_

b. ₹ 62 . 75 \_\_\_\_\_

\* Addition and subtraction of money : We need to do addition and subtraction of money the most , in our day to day lives .

Method :

1. Add / subtract paise to / from paise and rupees to from rupees .

2. The point will help you separate the rupees and paise .

3. It is important to write the point below the point to work correctly .

4. Add / subtract as ordinary numbers .

5. Remember , 2 digits come after the point for paise .

6. In subtraction the number with the larger amount of rupees is written first .

Q 1. Add the following amounts :

₹ P

₹ P

$$\begin{array}{r} 13 . 90 \\ + 82 . 23 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 28 . 13 \\ + 12 . 38 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Q 2. Subtract the following amounts .

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{₹ P} \\ 78 . 38 \\ - 67 . 21 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{₹ P} \\ 45 . 78 \\ - 23 . 43 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

To  alendar

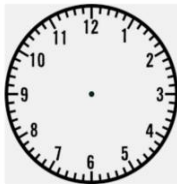
- \* We use clock to see the time .
- \* There are 12 hours clocks , which are used popularly and 24 hours clocks are used in special cases .
- \* We will study 12 hours clocks here . The clock dial is divided into 12 equal parts . So , 12 numbers are written on the dial .
- \* The smaller hand is the hour hand .
- \* The longer hand is the minute hand .
- \* There are 12 hours in a day .
- \* 1 hour = 60 minutes
- \* The minute hand moves from one number to the next number in 5 minutes .
- \* The hour hand moves from one number to the next number in 1 hour .
- \* The hour hand completes one round in 12 hours .
- \* The minute hand completes one round in 1 hour .
- \* The hour hand goes around the clock 2 times in a day .
- \* The minute hand goes around the clock 24 times in a day .
- \* Half past ( 30 minutes ) : Half past the hour means the minute hand is halfway round the clock and the hour hand is also halfway between the two numbers for the hours .
- \* Explore the minutes and hours .

1. 1 hr = 60 minutes

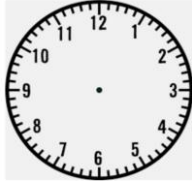
2. Half an hour = 30 minutes

3. 60 seconds = 1 minute

Q 1. Draw the hour hand and minute hand of the clocks to show the given time .



8 : 30



7: 00



6: 30

\* Days of the week :

\* A day is the time that earth takes to make 1 complete rotation on its .

\* It takes one day for the earth to rotate once on its axis .

\* It takes one year for the earth to move around the sun.

\* There are seven days in a week.

The first day of the week is Monday .

The last day of the week is Sunday .

Name of the day	Short Form
1. Monday	Mon.
2. Tuesday	Tues.
3. Wednesday	Wed.
4. Thursday	Thurs.
5. Friday	Fri.
6. Saturday	Sat.
7. Sunday	Sun.

Q 1. How many days are there in a week ?

Q 2. Name the first day of the week .

Q 3. Name the last day of the week .

\* Today , Yesterday and Tomorrow

1. Today is the present day which is going on .
2. Yesterday was the day before today , the day that has passed .
3. Tomorrow is the day after today the day that is going .



\* Fill in the blanks :

1. If today is Sunday , yesterday was \_\_\_\_\_.
2. If today is Wednesday , tomorrow will be \_\_\_\_\_.
3. If yesterday was Friday , today is \_\_\_\_\_.

\* Calendar - A calendar is a record of all the days in a year . It orders time into days , weeks and months .

\* Months of the year :

\* There are 12 months in a year .

Name of the month	Short form	Number of days
1. January	Jan.	31
2. February	Feb.	28 or 29
3. March	Mar.	31
4. April	Apr.	30
5. May	May	31
6. June	June	30
7. July	 July	31
8. August	 Aug.	30

9. September	<input type="text"/>	30
10 . October	Oct.	31
11. November	Nov.	30
12. December	Dec.	31

Q 1. Fill in the blanks :

- There are \_\_\_\_\_ months in a year .
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the second month of the year.
- April is the \_\_\_\_\_ month of the year .

\* Remember :

- 7 days = 1 week
- About 52 weeks = 1 year
- 12 months = 1 year
- 365 days = 1 year
- 366 days = 1 leap year
- 4 weeks = 1 month
- 10 years = 1 decade
- 100 years = 1 century

\* Topic - Geometry

\* Shapes are of two types :

1. Plane Shapes or 2 Dimensional Shapes - Plane shapes are shapes that can be drawn on a flat surface such as paper . Example : rectangle , square , triangle etc.

\* Plane Shapes :

Shape ' s name	Image	sides	Corners
1. Triangle		3	3
2. Rectangle		4	4

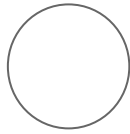
3. Square



4

4

4. Circle



No sides

No corners

5. Oval



No sides

No corners

Q 1. Fill in the blanks :

a. This is a \_\_\_\_\_ . It has three sides and three corners .

b. This is a \_\_\_\_\_ . It has no sides and no corners .

\* Straight Lines and curved lines

\* The part of a line is called a line segment .

\* Types of straight lines :

There are three types of straight lines.

1. Horizontal or sleeping line : - A horizontal or sleeping line is that which goes straight across .

2 . Vertical or standing line :- A vertical or standing line is that which goes straight up and down .

3. Slanting line : - A slanting line goes straight .

Q 1. Write the number of lines ( horizontal , vertical and slanting ) which make each of these letters of the alphabet .

**A**

Horizontal line : \_\_\_\_\_

Slanting line : \_\_\_\_\_



# K

Horizontal line : \_\_\_\_\_

Slanting line : \_\_\_\_\_

Q 2 . Draw lines of the given lengths :

a. 8 cm

b. 7 cm

\* Solid Shapes

\* Solid shapes are three dimensional that has three dimensions :

length , width and height .

\* Flat surface and Curved surface

1. Flat surface : A plane horizontal surface with no depths is called a flat surface.  
For example : table , eraser etc .

2. Curved surface : The curved surface is a rounded surface which is not flat . For  
example : ball , glass etc .

\* Face , edge and vertex of a solid shape :

1. A face is a flat surface of a solid shape .

2. An edge is a line segment or side where two faces meet .

3. A vertex is a point where three or more sides meet .

\* Five solid shapes are :

1. Cube : 6 faces

12 edges

8 vertices

2. Cuboid : 6 faces

12 edges

8 vertices

3. Cone : 1 plane and 1 curved face .

4. Sphere : No edge

No vertex

1 curved face

5. Cylinder : 3 faces

2 edges

No vertex

2 plane surfaces

1 curved surfaces

Q 1. Name the solid shape that each object is shaped like .

Object name

Shape name

1. Door

2. Pencil

3. Christmas tree

4. Football

5. Carrot

6. Dice

7. Drum

