

Maharashtra Board Solutions Class 5-Maths

(Problem Set 22) - Part 1: Chapter 5-

Fractions



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Maharashtra Board Solutions Class 5-Maths

(Problem Set 22) - Part 1: Chapter 5-

Fractions

Class 5: Maths Chapter 5 solutions. Complete Class 5 Maths Chapter 5 Notes.

Maharashtra Board Solutions Class 5-Maths (Problem Set 22) - Part 1: Chapter 5- Fractions

Maharashtra Board 5th Maths Chapter 5, Class 5 Maths Chapter 5 solutions

Important Questions and Answers.

Question 1.

Add the following:

(1) $18 + 34$

Solution:

The smallest common multiple of 4 and 8 is 8. So making 8 is the common denominator of the given fractions.

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{8} + \frac{3 \times 2}{4 \times 2} &= \frac{1}{8} + \frac{6}{8} \\ &= \frac{1+6}{8} = \frac{7}{8}\end{aligned}$$

Answer:

78

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(2) $221+37$

Solution:

21 is the multiple of 7. So making 21 as denominator of both the fractions.

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{2}{21} + \frac{3 \times 3}{7 \times 3} &= \frac{2}{21} + \frac{9}{21} \\ &= \frac{2+9}{21} = \frac{11}{21}\end{aligned}$$

Answer:

1121

(3) $25+13$

Solution:

Least common multiple of 5 and 3 is 15. So making common denominator of both the fractions 15.

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{2}{5} + \frac{1}{3} &= \frac{2 \times 3}{5 \times 3} + \frac{1 \times 5}{3 \times 5} \\ &= \frac{6}{15} + \frac{5}{15} \\ &= \frac{6+5}{15} = \frac{11}{15}\end{aligned}$$

Answer:

1115

(4) $27+12$

Solution:

Smallest common multiple of 2 and 7 is 14. So, making denominator of both the fractions 14.

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$$\begin{aligned}\frac{2}{7} + \frac{1}{2} &= \frac{2 \times 2}{7 \times 2} + \frac{1 \times 7}{2 \times 7} \\ &= \frac{4}{14} + \frac{7}{14} \\ &= \frac{4+7}{14} = \frac{11}{14}\end{aligned}$$

Answer:

1114

(5) 39+35

Solution:

Smallest common multiple of 9 and 5 is 45.

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{3}{9} + \frac{3}{5} &= \frac{3 \times 5}{9 \times 5} + \frac{3 \times 9}{5 \times 9} \\ &= \frac{15}{45} + \frac{27}{45} \\ &= \frac{15+27}{45} = \frac{42}{45}\end{aligned}$$

Answer:

4245

Question 2.

Subtract the following:

(1) 310-120

Solution:

20 is the multiples of 10. So,

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$$\frac{3}{10} - \frac{1}{20} = \frac{3 \times 2}{10 \times 2} - \frac{1}{20}$$

$$= \frac{6}{20} - \frac{1}{20}$$

$$= \frac{6-1}{20} = \frac{5}{20}$$

Answer:

520

(2) 34-12

Solution:

4 is the multiple of 2. So,

$$\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{4} - \frac{1 \times 2}{2 \times 2}$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} - \frac{2}{4}$$

$$= \frac{3-2}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$$

Answer:

14

(3) 614-27

Solution:

14 is the multiples of 7. So,

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$$\begin{aligned}\frac{6}{14} - \frac{2}{7} &= \frac{6}{14} - \frac{2 \times 2}{7 \times 2} \\ &= \frac{6}{14} - \frac{4}{14} \\ &= \frac{6-4}{14} = \frac{2}{14}\end{aligned}$$

Answer:

214

(4) 46-35

Solution:

Smallest common multiple of 6 and 5 is 30. So,

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{4}{6} - \frac{3}{5} &= \frac{4 \times 5}{6 \times 5} - \frac{3 \times 6}{5 \times 6} \\ &= \frac{20}{30} - \frac{18}{30} \\ &= \frac{20-18}{30} = \frac{2}{30}\end{aligned}$$

Answer:

230

(5) 27-14

Solution:

Smallest common multiple of 7 and 4 is 28.

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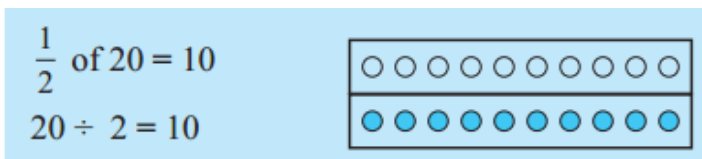
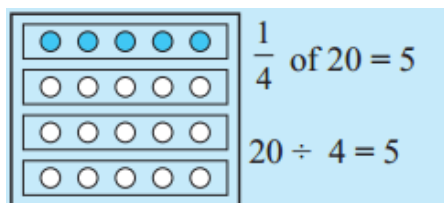
$$\begin{aligned}\frac{2}{7} - \frac{1}{4} &= \frac{2 \times 4}{7 \times 4} - \frac{1 \times 7}{4 \times 7} \\ &= \frac{8}{28} - \frac{7}{28} \\ &= \frac{8-7}{28} = \frac{1}{28}\end{aligned}$$

Answer:

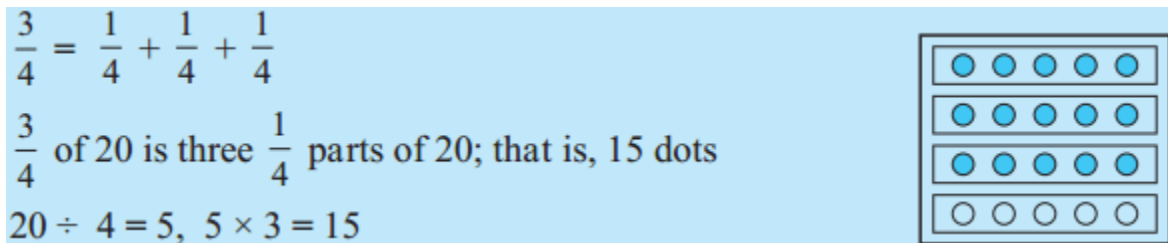
128

A fraction of a collection and a multiple of a fraction

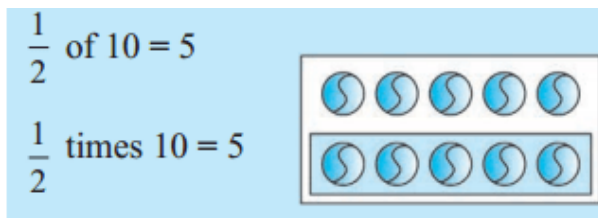
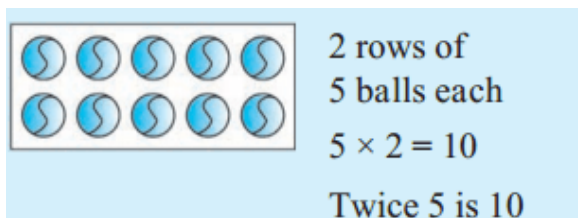
14 of a collection of 20 dots – 12 of a collection of 20 dots



34 of a collection of 20 dots

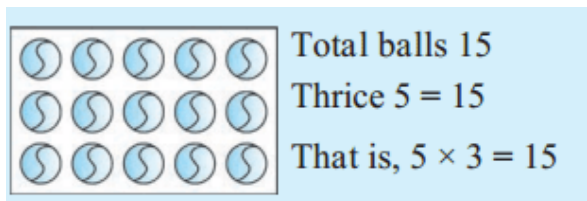


Twice 5 is 10 – 12 times 10

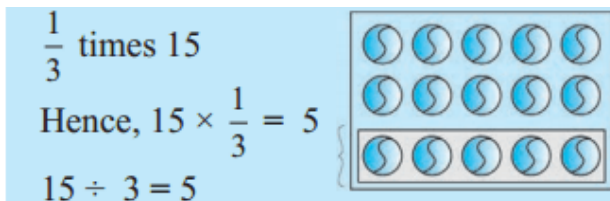


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Thrice 5 – 13 times 15

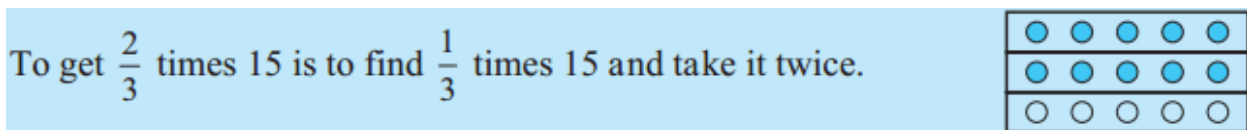


Total balls 15
Thrice 5 = 15
That is, $5 \times 3 = 15$



$\frac{1}{3}$ times 15
Hence, $15 \times \frac{1}{3} = 5$
 $15 \div 3 = 5$

13 times 15



To get $\frac{2}{3}$ times 15 is to find $\frac{1}{3}$ times 15 and take it twice.

Meena has 5 rupees. Tina has twice as many rupees. That is, Tina has $5 \times 2 = 10$ rupees. Meena has half as many rupees as Tina, that is, 12 of 10, or, 5 rupees.

Ramu has to travel a distance of 20 km. If he has travelled 45 of the distance by car, how many kilometres did he travel by car?

45 of 20 km is 20×45 . So, we take 15 of 20, 4 times.

15 of 20 = 4. 4 times 4 is $4 \times 4 = 16$.

It means that $20 \times 45 = 16$.

Ramu travelled a distance of 16 kilometres by car.

Additional Important Questions and Answers

(1) $56+112$

Solution:

12 is the multiple of 6

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$$\begin{aligned}\frac{5}{6} + \frac{1}{12} &= \frac{5 \times 2}{6 \times 2} + \frac{1}{12} \\ &= \frac{10}{12} + \frac{1}{12} \\ &= \frac{10+1}{12} = \frac{11}{12}\end{aligned}$$

Answer:

1112

(2) 19+23

Solution:

Here 9 is the multiples of 3. So, making like fractions of denominator 9, we get

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{9} + \frac{2 \times 3}{3 \times 3} &= \frac{1}{9} + \frac{6}{9} \\ &= \frac{1+6}{9} = \frac{7}{9}\end{aligned}$$

Answer:

79

Subtract the following:

(1) 49-25

Solution:

Common multiple of 9 and 5 is 45

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{4}{9} - \frac{2}{5} &= \frac{4 \times 5}{9 \times 5} - \frac{2 \times 9}{5 \times 9} \\ &= \frac{20}{45} - \frac{18}{45} \\ &= \frac{20 - 18}{45} = \frac{2}{45}\end{aligned}$$

Answer:

245

(2) $12 + 34 - 78$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{4} - \frac{7}{8} &= \frac{1 \times 4}{2 \times 4} + \frac{3 \times 2}{4 \times 2} - \frac{7}{8} \\ &= \frac{4}{8} + \frac{6}{8} - \frac{7}{8} \\ &= \frac{4 + 6 - 7}{8} = \frac{3}{8}\end{aligned}$$

Answer:

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Maharashtra Board Solutions

Class 5 Maths

Part 1

- Chapter 1- Roman Numerals (Problem Set 1)
- Chapter 2- Number Work (Problem Set 2)
- Chapter 2- Number Work (Problem Set 3)
- Chapter 2- Number Work (Problem Set 4)
- Chapter 2- Number Work (Problem Set 5)
- Chapter 2- Number Work (Problem Set 6)
- Chapter 3- Addition and Subtraction (Problem Set 7)
- Chapter 3- Addition and Subtraction (Problem Set 8)
- Chapter 3- Addition and Subtraction (Problem Set 9)
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- Chapter 3- Addition and Subtraction (Problem Set 11)
- Chapter 3- Addition and Subtraction (Problem Set 12)
- Chapter 3- Addition and Subtraction (Problem Set 13)
- Chapter 4- Multiplication and Division (Problem Set 14)
- Chapter 4- Multiplication and Division (Problem Set 15)
- Chapter 4- Multiplication and Division (Problem Set 16)
- Chapter 5- Fractions (Problem Set 17)
- Chapter 5- Fractions (Problem Set 18)
- Chapter 5- Fractions (Problem Set 19)
- Chapter 5- Fractions (Problem Set 20)
- Chapter 5- Fractions (Problem Set 21)

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- Chapter 5- Fractions (Problem Set 22)
- Chapter 5- Fractions (Problem Set 23)
- Chapter 6- Angles (Problem Set 24)
- Chapter 6- Angles (Problem Set 25)
- Chapter 6- Angles (Problem Set 26)
- Chapter 6- Angles (Problem Set 27)
- Chapter 7- Circles (Problem Set 28)
- Chapter 7- Circles (Problem Set 29)
- Chapter 7- Circles (Problem Set 30)
- Chapter 7- Circles (Problem Set 31)
- Chapter 8- Multiples and Factors (Problem Set 34)
- Chapter 8- Multiples and Factors (Problem Set 35)
- Chapter 9- Decimal Fractions (Problem Set 36)
- Chapter 9- Decimal Fractions (Problem Set 37)
- Chapter 9- Decimal Fractions (Problem Set 38)
- Chapter 9- Decimal Fractions (Problem Set 39)
- Chapter 9- Decimal Fractions (Problem Set 40)
- Chapter 9- Decimal Fractions (Problem Set 41)
- Chapter 9- Decimal Fractions (Problem Set 42)
- Chapter 10- Measuring Time (Problem Set 43)

Part 2.

- Chapter 8- Multiples and Factors (Problem Set 32)
- Chapter 8- Multiples and Factors (Problem Set 33)
- Chapter 10- Measuring Time (Problem Set 44)
- Chapter 10- Measuring Time (Problem Set 45)
- Chapter 11- Problems on Measurement (Problem Set 46)

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- Chapter 11- Problems on Measurement (Problem Set 47)
- Chapter 12- Perimeter and Area (Problem Set 48)
- Chapter 12- Perimeter and Area (Problem Set 49)
- Chapter 12- Perimeter and Area (Problem Set 50)
- Chapter 13- Three Dimensional Objects and Nets (Problem Set 51)
- Chapter 14- Pictographs (Problem Set 52)
- Chapter 15- Patterns (Problem Set 53)
- Chapter 16- Preparation for Algebra (Problem Set 54)
- Chapter 16- Preparation for Algebra (Problem Set 55)
- Chapter 16- Preparation for Algebra (Problem Set 56)

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The Maharashtra State Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education or MSBSHSE (Marathi: महाराष्ट्र राज्य माध्यमिक आणि उच्च माध्यमिक शिक्षण मंडळ), is an **autonomous and statutory body established in 1965**. The board was amended in the year 1977 under the provisions of the Maharashtra Act No. 41 of 1965.

The Maharashtra State Board of Secondary & Higher Secondary Education (MSBSHSE), Pune is an independent body of the Maharashtra Government. There are more than 1.4 million students that appear in the examination every year. The Maha State Board conducts the board examination twice a year. This board conducts the examination for SSC and HSC.

The Maharashtra government established the Maharashtra State Bureau of Textbook Production and Curriculum Research, also commonly referred to as Ebalbharati, in 1967 to take up the responsibility of providing quality textbooks to students from all classes studying under the Maharashtra State Board. MSBHSE prepares and updates the curriculum to provide holistic development for students. It is designed to tackle the difficulty in understanding the concepts with simple language with simple illustrations. Every year around 10 lakh students are enrolled in schools that are affiliated with the Maharashtra State Board.

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How many state boards are there in Maharashtra?

The Maharashtra State Board of Secondary & Higher Secondary Education, conducts the HSC and SSC Examinations in the state of Maharashtra through its nine Divisional Boards located at Pune, Mumbai, Aurangabad, Nasik, Kolhapur, Amravati, Latur, Nagpur and Ratnagiri.

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