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National Council Of Educational Research
And Training

NCERT Solutions for 5th Class Maths Chapter 10-Tenths And Hundredths



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NCERT Solutions for 5th Class Maths Chapter 10-Tenths And Hundredths

Class 5: Maths Chapter 10 solutions. Complete Class 5 Maths Chapter 10 Notes.

NCERT Solutions for 5th Class Maths Chapter 10-Tenths And Hundredths

NCERT 5th Maths Chapter 10, class 5 Maths Chapter 10 solutions

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1.What was the length of the smallest pencil you have used?

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Ans. The length of the smallest pencil which I used was 5 cm.

2.How long is this pencil? Guess _____cm.



Measure it using a scale. How good is your guess?

Ans.I guess it is 3.5 cm long.

On measuring, it turned out to be 3.6 cm long. So, I made a good guess.

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1.What is the length of this pencil?_____ mm. What is its length in centimetre?

Ans. The length of the pencil is 6 mm. Its length in centimetre is 0.6 cm.

2.Have you seen frogs? Where? How many different types of frogs have you seen? Are all the frogs of the same length? Here are two interesting examples.

Ans. Yes, I have seen frogs. I have seen them in puddles of water. I have seen two types of frogs; one of them looks green and another looks pale brown. Different frogs are of different lengths.

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Gold Frogs

1.This kind of frog is among the smallest in the world. Its length is only 0.9 cm! >-
Guess how many such frogs can sit on your little finger!

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Ans. I think four of them can sit on my little finger.



Bull Frog

But this is among the biggest frogs. It is as long as 30.5 cm.



1.What does 0.9 cm mean? It is the same as—— millimetres. We can also say this is nine-tenths of a cm. Right?

Ans. $0.9 \text{ cm} = 9 \text{ mm}$

Yes, it is nine-tenth of a cm.

2.So 30.5 cm is the same as——-cm and—— millimetres.

Ans. $30.5 \text{ cm} = 30 \text{ cm}$ and 5 millimeter.

3.About how many of the big frogs will fit on the 1 m scale?

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Ans. 1 m = 100 cm

If 100 is divided by 30 then we get 3 as quotient and 10 as remainder.

$$\begin{array}{r} 30 \overline{) 100} \quad 3 \\ \underline{90} \\ 10 \end{array}$$

So, it can be said that 3 to 4 such frogs can sit on a 1m scale.

4.If they sit in a straight line about how many of the small frogs will cover 1 m?

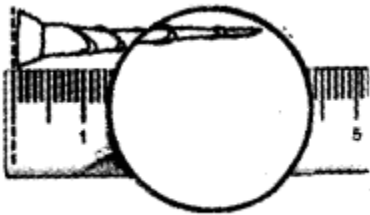
Ans. 1 m = 100 cm = 1000 mm

If 1000 is divided by 9 mm then we get 111 as quotient and 1 as remainder. So, it can be said that 111 small frogs will cover 1 m.

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Practice Time

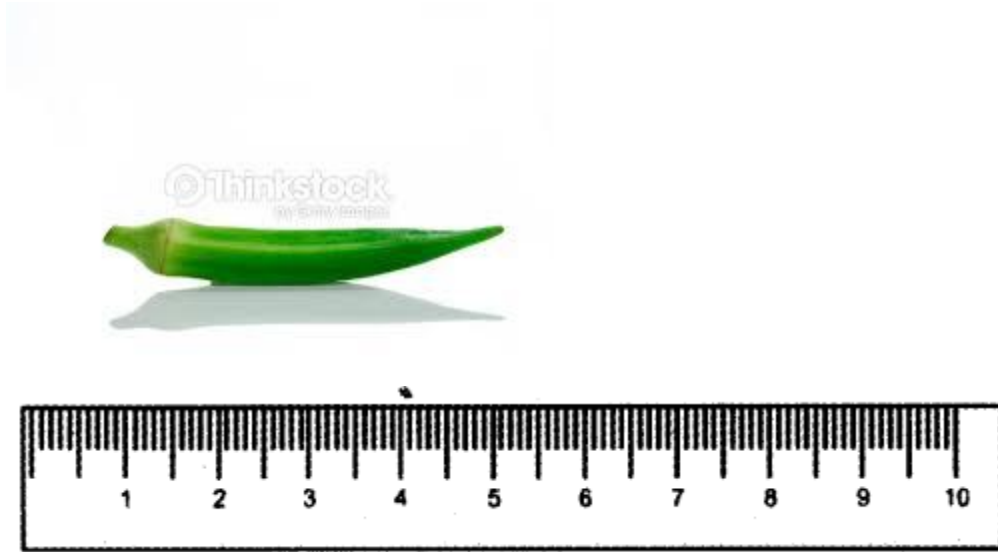
1.Length of the nail – 2 cm and.....mm or 2. – cm.



Ans. 2 cm and 9 mm or 2.9 cm.

2.

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Ans. The length of this lady's finger (bhindi) is 8 cm and 3 mm. We can also write it as 8.3 cm.

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Guess, Draw and Measure

1. Guess the lengths to draw these things. Ask your friend to draw the same. After you make the drawing, use a scale to measure the length. Whose drawing showed a better guess?

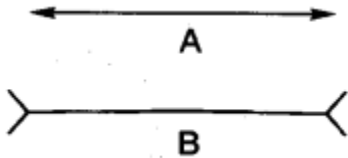
Ans.

<i>Guess its length and draw</i>	<i>Measure of your drawing</i>	<i>Measure of your friend's drawing</i>
An ant of length less than 1 cm	0.8 cm	1.4 cm
Pencil of length about 7 cm	6.4 cm	7.2 cm
A glass 11 cm high with water up to 5 cm	10.5 cm and 4.6 cm	8 cm and 4.5 cm
A bangle of perimeter 20 cm	18.9 cm	20.2 cm
A curly hair of length 16 cm	15 cm	16.6 cm

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Our Eyes Get Confused?

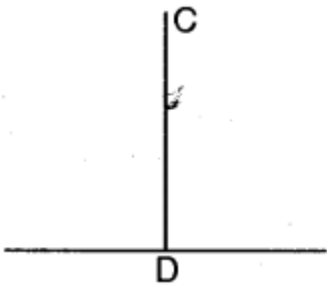
1. Which line is longer? A or B. Measure each line and write how long it is in centimetres. How good is your guess?



Ans. I think line B is longer than A.

A = 4.6 cm B = 4.6 cm .

2. Which line is longer? C or D? Measure each line. How good is your guess?



Ans. Line C seems to be longer.

On measuring both lines are equal.

Line C = 3.2 cm Line D = 3.2 cm

Whose Tail is the Longest?

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1. Guess whose tail is the longest. Now measure the tails. How good is your guess?



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Ans. I think the tail of the monkey is the longest. Correct measurements are as follows:

<i>Animal</i>	Lizard	Rat	Cat	Puppy	Monkey	Pig
<i>Length of tail</i>	1.7 cm	1.3 cm	1.2 cm	0.8 cm	2.2 cm	1.0 cm

Hint: Use thread to measure the tails of animals given in the figure.

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The Longest Rupee Notes?

1.What is the length of a 100 rupee note? Guess.

Now measure it using a scale.

Ans. I guess that the 100 rupee note is 16 cm long. On measuring I found it 15.5 cm long.

2.Now guess the length and width of many other things. Measure and find the difference between your measure and your guess.

Ans.

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Size of	My guess in cm		Actual measurement in cm	
	Length	Width	Length	Width
100 rupee note	16.0	7.0	15.5	7.3
10 rupee note	13.0	6.0	13.7	6.3
20 rupee note	15.0	6.5	14.8	6.3
5 rupee note	11.5	6.5	11.7	6.3
Post card	14.0	9.0	14.5	9.5
Math-Magic Book	28.0	22.0	28.5	21.5

Difference between my guess and measurement

Size of	Difference in cm	
	Length	Width
100 rupee note	0.5 cm	0.3 cm
10 rupee note	0.7 cm	0.3 cm
20 rupee note	0.2 cm	0.2 cm
5 rupee note	0.2 cm	0.2 cm
Post card	0.5 cm	0.5 cm
Math-Magic Book	0.5 cm	0.5 cm

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At the Market

1. How many paise does a matchbox cost?

Ans. 50 paise.

2. How many matchboxes can be got for Rs 2.50?

Ans. Five.

3. How many rupees does the soap cost?

Ans. 8.75

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4. Arun wanted to buy a soap. He has a five-rupee coin, 2 one-rupee coins and 4 half-rupee coins. Write in rupees what money he will get back?

Ans. Total money with Arun

$$= (\text{Rs } 5 \times 1) + (\text{Re. } 1 \times 2) + (4 \times 0.5)$$

$$= 5 + 2 + 2 = \text{Rs } 9$$

Cost of one soap = Rs 8.75

Arun will get back = Rs 9 — Rs 8.75

$$= (900 - 875) \text{ paise}$$

$$= 25 \text{ paise} = \text{Re. } 0.25$$

(a) An egg costs two and a half rupees. How much will one and a half dozen cost?



Ans. Cost of an egg = Rs 2.50

One and a half dozen eggs = $12 + 6 = 18$ eggs Cost of 18 eggs = 18×2.50

$$= 18 \times 2 + 18 \times 0.50 = 36 + 9 = \text{Rs } 45$$

Money left = Rs 60 — Rs 45 = Rs 15

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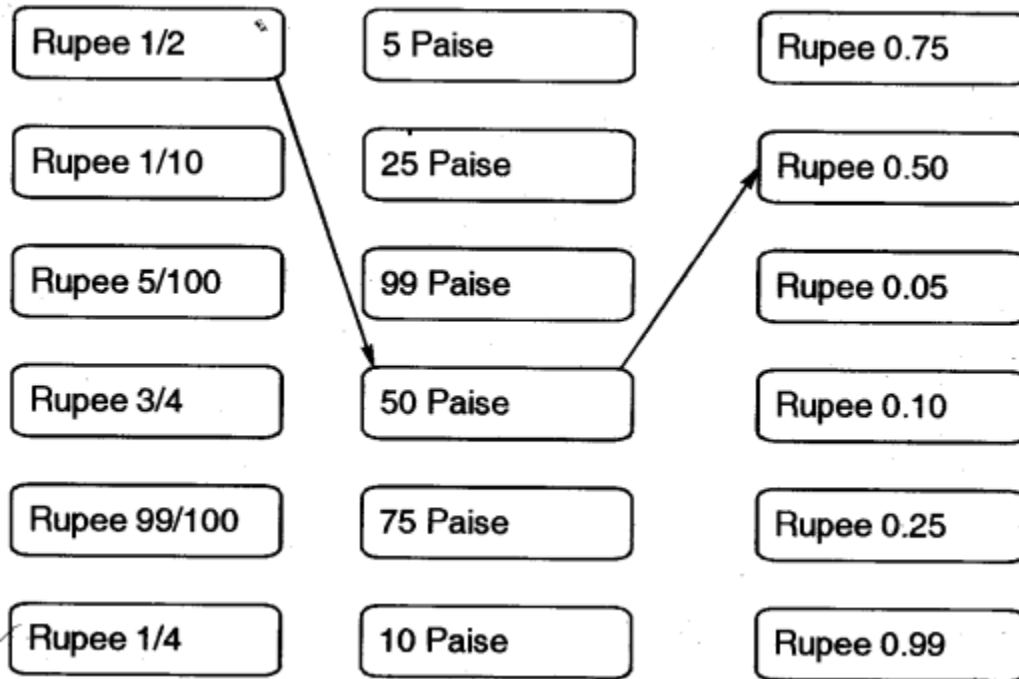
5. The price of two pens is Rs 13. Can she buy two pens?

Ans. Yes, she can buy two pens with Rs 13.

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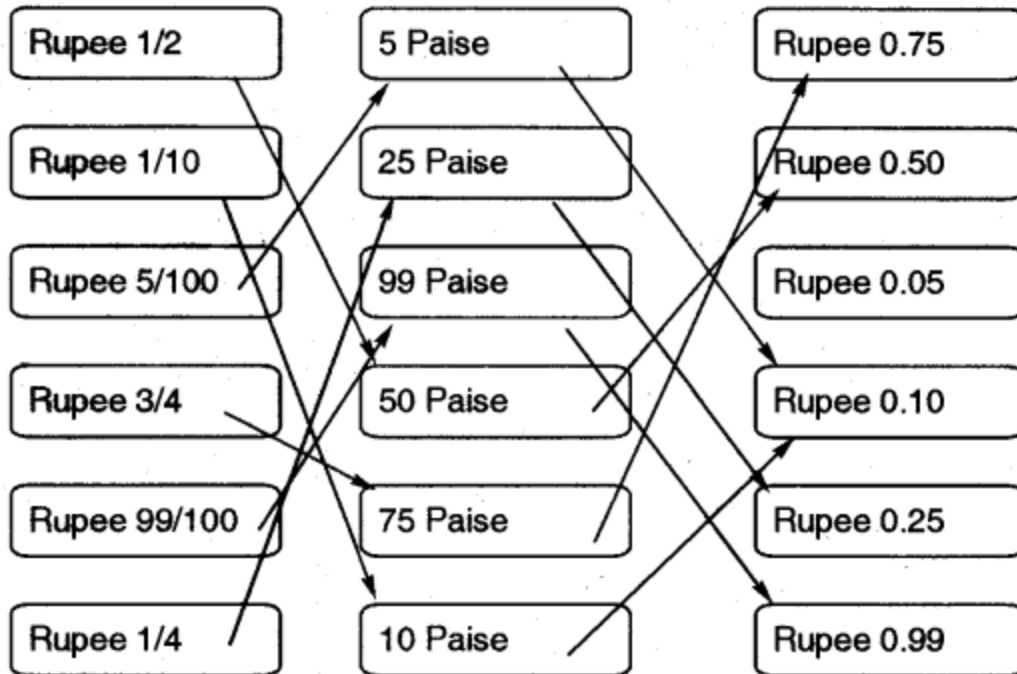
Practice Time—Match These

1. Match each yellow box with one green and one pink box.

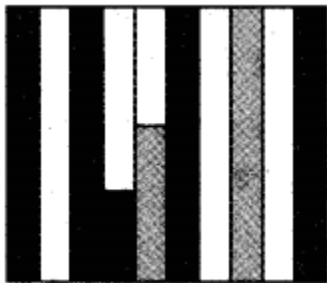


Ans.

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/ncert-solutions-for-5th-class-maths-chapter-10-tenths-and-hundredths/>



Colourful Design



1. What part of this sheet is coloured blue?

Ans. 1/10 part is blue.

2. What part of the sheet is green?

Ans. 3/10.

3. Which colour covers 0.2 of the sheet?

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Ans. Yellow.

[Hint: Oh, the blue strip is 0.1 of the sheet!]

4. Now look at the second sheet. Each strip is divided into 10. equal boxes. How many boxes are there in all?

Ans. $10 \times 10 = 100$.

(a) Is each box $1/100$ part of the sheet?

Ans. Yes.

(b) How many blue boxes are there?

Ans. 10 blue boxes

(c) Is blue equal to $10/100$ of the sheet? We saw that blue is also equal to $1/10$ of the sheet. We wrote it as 0.1 of the sheet.

Ans. Yes.

$$10/100 = 1/10 = 0.1$$

5. Can we say $10/100 = 1/10 = 0.10 = 0.1$?

Ans. Yes.

6. Think: Can we write 10 paise as 0.1 of a rupee?

Ans. Yes, we can write 10 paise as 0.1 of a rupee.

7. How many boxes are red? What part of the sheet is this?

Ans. 15 boxes. This is $15/100$ part.

8. Can we also write it as 0.15 of the sheet?

Ans. Yes.

(Hint: Remember we wrote 99 paise as 0.99 rupee!)

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9. Now $\frac{3}{100}$ of the sheet is black. We can say 0. sheet is black.

Ans. 0.03

10. How many white boxes are there in the sheet?

Ans. 22

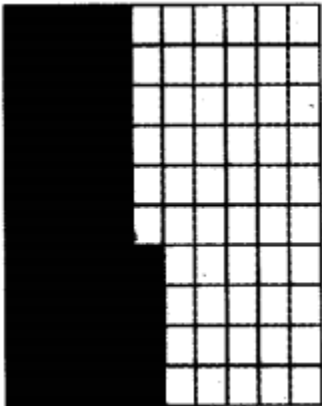
11. What part of the second sheet is white?

Ans. $\frac{22}{100}$

12. Make your designs.

Make a nice design by colouring 0.45 part of this square red.

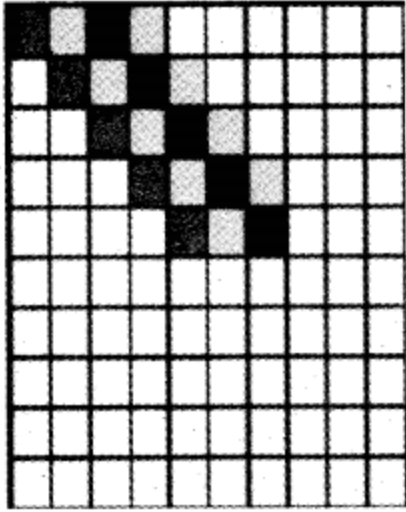
Ans.



13. Use four colours. Each colour should cover 0.05 of this square.

Ans.

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Sports Day

The school at Malappuram has its sports day.

The first five children in the Long Jump are:

Teena: 3.50 m Meena: 4.05 m Rehana: 4.50 m Anu: 3.05 m Amina: 3.35 m

Teena jumped 3.50 m which is 3 m and 50 cm.



1. But how far did Anu jump? _____ m and _____ cm

Ans. 3 m and 5 cm.

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2. Who is the winner in the long jump?

Ans. Rehana.

3. Write the names of the I, II and III winners on this stand.

Ans. First: Rehana

Second: Meena

Third: Teena

Do you remember that 1 metre = 100 centimetre? So one centimetre is $\frac{1}{100}$ of a metre.

We also write 1 cm as 0.01m



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Write in Metres

3 metre 45 centimetre = 3.45m

99 centimetre = 0.99m

1 metre and 5 centimetre = 1.05m

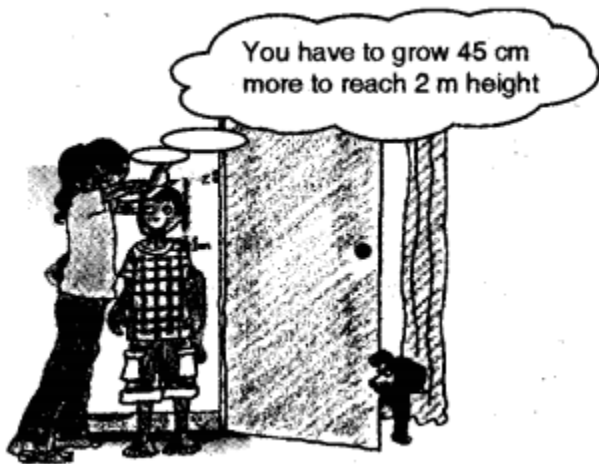
(a) How Big Can You Get

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After breathing out 1.52 m On taking a deep breath 1.82 m Difference in size = $1.82 - 1.52 = 0.30$ m Do this for yourself and find the difference.

(b) What is Dinesh's height in metres?



.....m.....

Ans. 2m-45m

=200cm-45cm=155cm

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=1m 55cm

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Practice time

Money from different countries

1. Have you seen any notes or coins used in any other country?

Ans. Yes, I have seen the notes and coins of the United Kingdom.

2. Shivam Bank has a chart to show us how many Indian rupees we can get when we change the money of different countries.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Money</i>	<i>Changed into Indian Rupees</i>
Korea	Won	0.04
Sri Lanka	Rupee (SL)	0.37
Nepal	Rupee	0.63
Hong Kong	Dollar (HK)	5.10
South Africa	Rand	5.18
China	Yuan	5.50
UAE	Dirham	10.80
USA	Dollar	39.70
Germany	Euro	58.30
England	Pound	77.76

(This is the rate on 15-2-2008)

(a) The money of which country will cost the most in Indian Rupees?

Ans. The money of England will cost the most in Indian Rupees.

(b) Mithun's uncle in America had sent him 10 USA dollars as a gift. Mithun used 350 rupees for a school trip. How much money was left with him?

Ans. Money received by Mithun = 10 USA Dollar
1 USA Dollar = 39.70

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Hence, money received by Mithun = 10×39.70

= $10 \times 39 + 10 \times 0.70 = 390 + 7 = 397$ rupees

Money spent on school trip = Rs350

Money left with him = $\text{Rs}397 - \text{Rs}350 = \text{Rs}47$

(c)Majeed's father is working in Saudi Arabia. He gets 1000 Saudi Riyal as salary. Arun's father who is working in Sri Lanka gets 2000 Sri Lankan Rupees. Who gets more Indian Rupees as salary?

Ans. Majeed's Father's salary = 1000 Saudi Riyal

= $1000 \times ? 10.52 = 1000 \times 10 + 1000 \times 0.52$

= $10000 + 520 = 10520$ Rupees

Arun's father's salary = 2000 Sri Lankan Rupees

= $2000 \times \text{Rs}0.37 = 2000 \times 37 \text{ paise} = 74000 \text{ paise}$

= 740 Rupees

Hence, Majeed's father gets more Indian rupees.

(d)Leena's aunty brought a present for her from China. It cost 30 Yuan. Find what it costs in Indian rupees.

Ans. 1 Yuan = Rs 5.50

So, 30 Yuan = 30×5.50

= $30 \times 5 + 30 \times 0.50 = 150 + 15 = 165$ Rupees

(e)Astha wants some Hong Kong Dollars and Won.

(i)How many Won can she change for Rs 4? For Rs 400?

(ii)How many Hong Kong Dollars can she change for Rs 508?

Ans. (i) 1 Won = Re. 0.04

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Hence, 100 Won = 4 (Multiply on both sides by 100)

Hence, Astha gets 100 Won for Rs4

And for Rs400 she gets:

$$100 \times 100 = 10000 \text{ Won}$$

(ii) 1HK Dollar = Rs 5.10 Hence, Rs 508 = $508 \div 5.10$

$$= 99.61 \text{ HK Dollar}$$

3. Kiran went shopping with Rs 200. Look at the bill. The shopkeeper forgot to put the point correctly in the prices. Put the point in the correct place and find out the total amount of the bill.

<i>Item</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Price (Rupees)</i>
Soap	1	1250
Green gram	1 kg	5025
Tea	250 gm	2725
Coconut oil	1 Litre	6000
	Total	

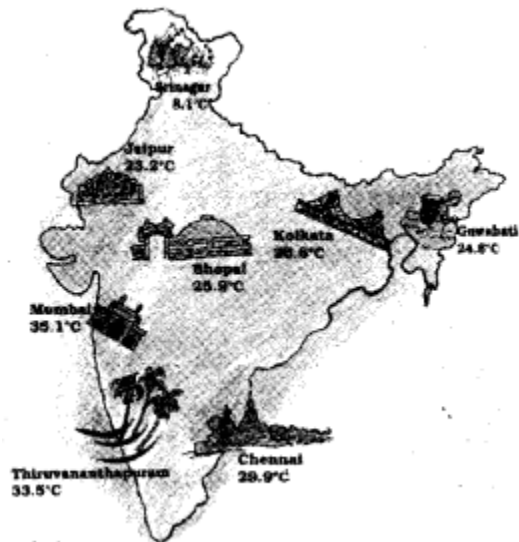
Ans. The correct bill is as follows:

<i>Item</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Price (Rupees)</i>
Soap	1	12.50
Green gram	1 kg	50.25
Tea	250 gm	27.25
Coconut oil	1 Litre	60.00
	Total	150.00

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Which City Is Cool?

The temperature in each city was noted at 3 p.m. on 16 January 2008.



1. Which place had the highest temperature at 3 p.m.? Which place is the coolest at that time?

Ans. Mumbai had the highest temperature.

Srinagar is the coolest place at that time.

2. How much higher is the temperature in Mumbai from that in Srinagar?

Ans. $(35.1 - 8.1)^\circ\text{C} = 27.0^\circ\text{C}$

3. How many degrees will the temperature need to rise for it to reach 40°C in Thiruvananthapuram?

Ans. $40^\circ\text{C} - 33.5^\circ\text{C} = 6.5^\circ\text{C}$

4. How much lower is the temperature in Kolkata from that in Chennai?

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Ans. $29.9^{\circ}\text{C} - 26.6^{\circ}\text{C} = 3.3^{\circ}\text{C}$

5. The temperature in these cities was also noted at 3 a.m. on the same day. Look at the table and answer the questions.

<i>City</i>	<i>Temperature</i>
Chennai	21.1
Mumbai	19.0
Th'puram	21.6
Kolkata	13.1
Bhopal	9.8
Srinagar	1.3
Guwahati	12.8
Jaipur	10.2

Which place had the lowest temperature at 3 a.m.? Imagine yourself to be there and describe how it would feel.

Ans. Srinagar

The temperature is 1.3°C means it is very cold and the water in pipes froze into ice. We will have to wear woolen cloths and sit near fire.

(b) What is the difference between the temperatures at 3 p.m. and 3 a.m. in Chennai? In Bhopal?

Ans. Chennai

Temperature at 3 p.m. = 29.9°C Temperature at 3 a.m. = 21.1°C Difference = $29.9^{\circ}\text{C} - 21.1^{\circ}\text{C} = 8.8^{\circ}\text{C}$

Bhopal

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Temperature at 3 p.m. = 25.9°C Temperature at 3 a.m. = 9.8°C



Chapterwise NCERT Solutions for Class 5 Maths :

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- Chapter 2: Shapes and Angles
- Chapter 3: How Many Squares?
- Chapter 4: Parts and Wholes
- Chapter 5: Does it Look the Same?
- Chapter 6: Be My Multiple, I'll be Your Factor
- Chapter 7: Can You See the Pattern?
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- Chapter 10: Tenths and Hundredths
- Chapter 11: Area and its Boundary
- Chapter 12: Smart Charts
- Chapter 13: Ways to Multiply and Divide
- Chapter 14: How Big? How Heavy?

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