Chapter 5: Sharing and Measuring

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Exercise 5.1 — Let Us Discuss — Parts and Wholes

Q1 Which part of the paper you would have chosen—one half or two quarters? Why?

SOLUTION

Both one half (1/2) and two quarters (1/4 + 1/4) are exactly the same amount.
1/4 + 1/4 = 2/4 = 1/2. They are equal.
Samina was tricked by the word 'two' — two quarters sounds like more, but it equals one half.

Q2 Do you think Ikra shared the paper equally? Why? Try with a paper.

SOLUTION

Yes, Ikra shared the paper equally.
She divided the paper into two halves first. Then she divided one half into two quarters.
One half = two quarters, so both Ikra and Samina got the same amount of paper.

Q3 How do you know that the paper has been divided equally?

SOLUTION

We can fold one part over the other and check if they match exactly.
When two parts are equal, they overlap perfectly — no part sticks out.
We can also count or measure: each equal part is the same size.

Q4 Why do you think Samina chose two quarters of the paper?

SOLUTION

Samina heard 'two quarters' and thought two pieces is more than one piece.
She did not know that 1/4 + 1/4 = 1/2, so two quarters equals one half.
The word 'two' made it sound bigger, but the actual size is the same.

Exercise 5.2 — Let Us Do — Halves and Quarters

Q1 Samina has divided some figures into two parts. Colour the figures that are divided into halves correctly. How did you get the answer?

SOLUTION

From the figure (page 63): 5 shapes are shown with dividing lines. Only the first heart (with a vertical line through its centre) is divided into two equal halves — the line creates two mirror-image parts. The other shapes (pentagon with off-centre line, second heart with horizontal line, crescent with diagonal, star with diagonal) all have unequal parts. Colour only the first heart.

Q2 Divide the shapes into halves by drawing a line.

SOLUTION

From the figure (page 63): 4 shapes are given — a 4-petal clover, a 5-petal flower, a rhombus, and a 6-pointed star. For each, draw one line that creates two mirror-image equal parts: clover → vertical line through the centre axis of symmetry; 5-petal flower → vertical line through the centre; rhombus → either diagonal (both diagonals are lines of symmetry); 6-pointed star → any of the 6 lines of symmetry through opposite points. Any line that makes two parts that fold perfectly onto each other is correct.

Q3 Divide these shapes into 4 equal parts/quarters.

SOLUTION

From the figure (page 64): 5 shapes are shown — a diamond/rhombus, a wide rectangle, an oval, a small rectangle, and a cross/plus shape. For each, draw two lines that divide it into 4 equal quarters: diamond → both diagonals; wide rectangle → one vertical + one horizontal line through the centre; oval → one vertical + one horizontal line through the centre; small rectangle → one vertical + one horizontal line through the centre; cross/plus → one vertical + one horizontal line through the centre of the cross.

Exercise 5.3 — Let Us Try — Many Ways to Make Halves and Quarters

Q1 In how many different ways can you fold/cut a rectangular paper in two equal parts? Try it with a rectangular paper.

SOLUTION

Fold vertically (left to right) — gives two equal rectangles side by side.
Fold horizontally (top to bottom) — gives two equal rectangles one above the other.
Fold diagonally — gives two equal triangles.
There are many ways: any fold that makes both parts the same size is a valid half.

Q2 Now try to draw and show five different ways in which we can fold/cut a rectangle into four equal parts (1/4 or quarter).

SOLUTION

Way 1: Two vertical lines — divides into 4 equal vertical strips.
Way 2: One vertical + one horizontal line through the middle — makes 4 equal rectangles.
Way 3: Two horizontal lines — divides into 4 equal horizontal strips.
Way 4: Two diagonal folds — makes 4 equal triangles.
Way 5: Fold in half vertically, then fold in half again horizontally.

Q3 Match the following parts with their corresponding wholes. (Each shaded part shows 1/2 or 1/4 of a whole.)

SOLUTION

From the figure (page 65): Left column shows 4 parts; right column shows 4 wholes. Match by finding which whole, when halved or quartered, gives the part shown. Hourglass/bowtie shape ('I am 1/2 of') → tall rectangle (the bowtie is two triangles from folding the tall rectangle diagonally). Triangle ('I am 1/2 of') → wide/landscape rectangle (the right triangle is half the rectangle cut diagonally). Semicircle ('I am 1/2 of') → circle (a semicircle is exactly half a circle). Thin horizontal strip ('I am 1/4 of') → small square (the strip is one of four equal horizontal layers of the square).

Exercise 5.4 — Let Us Discuss — Ding Dong Bell (Dhokla Sharing)

Q1 What is Sumedha observing about her share as each guest comes in?

SOLUTION

Each time a new guest arrives, the dhokla is divided into more pieces.
As the number of pieces increases, each piece gets smaller.
Sumedha's share keeps getting smaller with every new guest.

Q2 In which situation will Sumedha get to eat more dhokla: when shared among 9 people or 11 people?

SOLUTION

When shared among 9 people, each person gets 1/9 of the dhokla.
When shared among 11 people, each person gets 1/11 of the dhokla.
Comparing: 1/9 > 1/11 because dividing into fewer parts gives bigger pieces.
Sumedha will get more dhokla when shared among 9 people.

Q3 How many pieces of 1/6 would make a complete dhokla?

SOLUTION

If the whole dhokla is divided into 6 equal parts, each part is 1/6.
6 pieces of 1/6 = 6/6 = 1 complete dhokla.

Q4 What would be Sumedha's share, if Idha and Vinayak both give their share of dhokla to her?

SOLUTION

The dhokla was shared equally among 5 people, so each person had 1/5.
Sumedha's own share = 1/5.
Idha's share = 1/5. Vinayak's share = 1/5.
Sumedha gets: 1/5 + 1/5 + 1/5 = 3/5 of the dhokla.

Exercise 5.5 — Let Us Do — Dhokla Fractions

Q1 How much dhokla would each person get if it was shared equally among 6 people? Try also with 8 people. Who will get the bigger pieces of dhokla? Draw and explain.

SOLUTION

6 people: divide the dhokla into 6 equal parts → each person gets 1/6.
8 people: divide the dhokla into 8 equal parts → each person gets 1/8.
Comparing 1/6 and 1/8: 1/6 = 0.167, 1/8 = 0.125.
1/6 > 1/8, so the person sharing among 6 people gets the bigger piece.
Rule: The more people sharing, the smaller each piece becomes.

Q2 Shade a portion of the dhokla to represent Sumedha's share when shared equally among the given number of people. Fill in the fractions: 2 people (1/2), 3 people (1/3), 4 people (?), 5 people (?), 8 people (?), 9 people (?).

SOLUTION

2 people → Sumedha's share = 1/2 (shade half the circle).
3 people → Sumedha's share = 1/3 (shade one-third of the circle).
4 people → Sumedha's share = 1/4 (shade one-quarter).
5 people → Sumedha's share = 1/5.
8 people → Sumedha's share = 1/8.
9 people → Sumedha's share = 1/9.
As the number of people increases, the shaded portion (share) gets smaller.

Exercise 5.6 — Let Us Discuss — Fraction Kit Observations

Q1 Share your observations about the different pieces and the whole using the fraction kit.

SOLUTION

The whole (1) is the largest piece.
1/2 is half the whole — two pieces of 1/2 make the whole.
As the denominator gets bigger (1/3, 1/4, 1/5...), each piece gets smaller.
Pieces with bigger denominators are smaller in size.

Q2 Take any two different pieces of the fraction kit and compare them. Discuss which one is smaller and why.

SOLUTION

Example: Compare 1/3 and 1/5.
1/3 is bigger than 1/5.
When the whole is divided into 3 parts, each part is larger than when divided into 5 parts.
The fraction with the smaller denominator is always the bigger piece (for unit fractions).

Q3 Sumedha noticed that when a whole is equally divided in a larger number of parts, each part gets smaller. Do you agree with Sumedha?

SOLUTION

Yes, Sumedha is correct.
When we divide a whole into more parts, we are splitting the same total into more pieces.
More pieces means each piece must be smaller.
Example: 1/2 > 1/4 > 1/8 — as denominator doubles, piece halves.

Q4 Sumedha says: 'When I join 5 pieces of 1/5, it makes a whole dhokla.' Try it with your fraction kit.

SOLUTION

5 pieces of 1/5 = 5/5 = 1 whole.
This is correct — 5 one-fifths make a complete whole.
With the fraction kit: place five 1/5 pieces end to end — they match the 1 (whole) piece exactly.

Q5 Sumedha says that a shaded part is one-third of the complete whole. Why is she saying so?

SOLUTION

Sumedha is saying the shaded part is 1/3 because the whole shape is divided into 3 equal parts.
The shaded region covers exactly 1 of those 3 equal parts.

So the shaded part = 1 out of 3 equal parts = 1/3.

Exercise 5.7 — Let Us Try — Fraction Comparisons (Fill in the Blanks)

Q1 _____ is greater than _____ (1/5, 1/4). Fill in the blank.

SOLUTION

Compare 1/5 and 1/4.
1/4 = 0.25 and 1/5 = 0.20.
Since 0.25 > 0.20, we have 1/4 > 1/5.
Rule: For unit fractions, smaller denominator = bigger fraction.

Q2 _____ > _____ (1/9, 1/6). Fill in the blank.

SOLUTION

Compare 1/9 and 1/6.
1/6 = 0.167 and 1/9 = 0.111.
Since 0.167 > 0.111, we have 1/6 > 1/9.

Q3 1/8 _____ 1/6. Fill in the comparison symbol (<, >, =).

SOLUTION

Compare 1/8 and 1/6.
1/8 = 0.125 and 1/6 = 0.167.
Since 0.125 < 0.167, we have 1/8 < 1/6.

Q4 _____ is smaller than _____ (____, ___). Write your own example of two fractions and fill in the smaller one.

SOLUTION

Example: 1/7 is smaller than 1/3.
Because 1/7 = 0.143 and 1/3 = 0.333.
Any valid pair where the fraction with the bigger denominator is listed as the smaller one.

Exercise 5.8 — My Flower Garden — Fractions of a Garden

Q1 Idha divides her garden into 5 equal parts for 5 flowers. After revision, Rose gets 2 parts, Mogra gets 1 part, Marigold gets 1 part, Jasmine gets 1 part. Fill in: Marigold in _____ part, Jasmine in _____ part.

SOLUTION

The garden has 5 equal parts.
Rose occupies 2 parts → Rose = 2/5.
Mogra occupies 1 part → Mogra = 1/5 (given).
Marigold occupies 1 part → Marigold = 1/5.
Jasmine occupies 1 part → Jasmine = 1/5.
Check: 2/5 + 1/5 + 1/5 + 1/5 = 5/5 = 1 whole garden. ✓

Q2 Rose occupies 3 parts (3/5) of the garden. Mogra and Marigold get 1 part each. Fill in: Mogra in _____ part, Marigold in _____ part.

SOLUTION

Rose = 3/5.
Mogra = 1/5.
Marigold = 1/5.
Check: 3/5 + 1/5 + 1/5 = 5/5 = 1 whole. ✓

Q3 Rose occupies 4 parts (4/5) of the garden. Marigold gets 1 part. Fill in: Marigold in _____ part.

SOLUTION

Rose = 4/5.
Marigold = 1/5.
Check: 4/5 + 1/5 = 5/5 = 1 whole. ✓

Exercise 5.9 — Let Us Do — Flower Garden with 7 Parts

Q1 Make a flower garden with 7 parts. (a) Marigold = 1/7, Rose = 3/7, Hibiscus = 3/7. Fill in the garden diagram.

SOLUTION

The garden is divided into 7 equal parts.
Marigold gets 1 part → 1/7.
Rose gets 3 parts → 3/7.
Hibiscus gets 3 parts → 3/7.
Check: 1/7 + 3/7 + 3/7 = 7/7 = 1 whole garden. ✓
Shade 1 section for Marigold, 3 sections for Rose, 3 sections for Hibiscus.

Q2 Make a flower garden with 7 parts. (b) Lily = 3/7, Marigold = 2/7, Periwinkle = 2/7.

SOLUTION

The garden has 7 equal parts.
Lily gets 3 parts → 3/7.
Marigold gets 2 parts → 2/7.
Periwinkle gets 2 parts → 2/7.
Check: 3/7 + 2/7 + 2/7 = 7/7 = 1 whole garden. ✓

Q3 Make a flower garden with 7 parts. (c) Mogra = 5/7, Hibiscus = 2/7.

SOLUTION

The garden has 7 equal parts.
Mogra gets 5 parts → 5/7.
Hibiscus gets 2 parts → 2/7.
Check: 5/7 + 2/7 = 7/7 = 1 whole garden. ✓

Exercise 5.10 — Dream Dosa Designer — Do It Yourself

Q1 Write the fractions for each of the toppings in the given dosas. (Dosa diagrams show sections labeled with numbers indicating parts.)

SOLUTION

From the figure (page 73): Four dosas are shown with numbered sections indicating which topping fills each slice. Dosa 1 (top-left, 6 equal slices, 2 toppings): sections labelled 1 and 2 alternate — Chilli paneer = 3/6 = 1/2, Classic potato = 3/6 = 1/2. Dosa 2 (top-right, 8 equal slices, 3 toppings): Tangy tomato (1) = 2/8 = 1/4, Classic potato (2) = 2/8 = 1/4, Spicy onion (3) = 4/8 = 1/2. Dosa 3 (bottom-left, 6 equal slices, 2 toppings): sections alternate — Spicy onion = 3/6 = 1/2, Tangy tomato = 3/6 = 1/2. Dosa 4 (bottom-right, 8 equal slices, 3 toppings): Tangy tomato (1) = 2/8 = 1/4, Classic potato (2) = 3/8, Spicy onion (3) = 3/8.

Q2 Make a dosa with 2/3 Spicy onion and 1/3 Classic potato. Does it fill the whole dosa?

SOLUTION

Spicy onion = 2/3 of the dosa.
Classic potato = 1/3 of the dosa.
Total = 2/3 + 1/3 = 3/3 = 1 whole dosa. ✓
Divide the dosa into 3 equal sections: shade 2 sections for Spicy onion and 1 section for Classic potato.

Q3 Make a dosa with 3/8 Classic potato, 1/8 Chilly paneer and 4/8 Tangy tomato mix. Does it fill the whole dosa?

SOLUTION

Classic potato = 3/8.
Chilly paneer = 1/8.
Tangy tomato mix = 4/8.
Total = 3/8 + 1/8 + 4/8 = 8/8 = 1 whole dosa. ✓
Divide the dosa into 8 equal sections: 3 for Classic potato, 1 for Chilly paneer, 4 for Tangy tomato.

Exercise 5.11 — Let Us Explore — Fractions of a Group

Q1 Meena has 8 diyas. Colour 1/4 of her diyas red. How many diyas will be red?

SOLUTION

Total diyas = 8.

Divide 8 into 4 equal groups: 8 ÷ 4 = 2 diyas per group.

1/4 of 8 = 2 diyas.

Colour 2 diyas red.

Exercise 5.12 — Let Us Do — Fractions of a Group (Cookies and More)

Q1 There are 12 cookies. What fraction of cookies will each child get if the number of children are: (a) 3 children, (b) 6 children, (c) 2 children, (d) 4 children?

SOLUTION

(a) 3 children: 12 ÷ 3 = 4 cookies each → each child gets 4 cookies = 1/3 of 12.
(b) 6 children: 12 ÷ 6 = 2 cookies each → each child gets 2 cookies = 1/6 of 12.
(c) 2 children: 12 ÷ 2 = 6 cookies each → each child gets 6 cookies = 1/2 of 12.
(d) 4 children: 12 ÷ 4 = 3 cookies each → each child gets 3 cookies = 1/4 of 12.

Q2 Simran calls her friends for a birthday party. 1/3 of her friends receive a hairband as their return gift. Place hairbands on 1/3 of her friends.

SOLUTION

From the figure (page 74): The picture shows 9 friends' faces arranged in a 3×3 grid. Total friends = 9. 1/3 of 9 = 9 ÷ 3 = 3 friends. Place hairbands on any 3 of the 9 friends (one out of every three).

Q3 Draw flowers in 1/5 of the given number of pots.

SOLUTION

From the figure (page 74): The pots are shown in groups. Group 1: 5 pots → 1/5 of 5 = 1 pot gets a flower. Group 2: 10 pots → 1/5 of 10 = 2 pots get flowers. Draw flowers in the correct number of pots for each group.

Exercise 5.13 — Let Us Find Fractions in Our Surroundings

Q1 Mummy asked to divide a box of 16 barfis into four equal parts. Find 1/4 of the whole. How many barfis are in each part?

SOLUTION

Total barfis = 16.
Divide into 4 equal parts: 16 ÷ 4 = 4 barfis in each part.
1/4 of 16 = 4 barfis.

Q2 Mohan's ribbon is one-fourth as long as Rohan's ribbon. Mohan's ribbon is shown. How long will Rohan's ribbon be?

SOLUTION

From the figure (page 75): Mohan's ribbon is shown as a short coloured strip (no measurement given — it is a 'draw it' activity). Since Mohan's ribbon = 1/4 of Rohan's ribbon, Rohan's ribbon is 4 times as long as Mohan's. Measure Mohan's strip, then draw Rohan's ribbon 4 times that length next to it.

Q3 Observe your surroundings and write two situations where we use fractions.

SOLUTION

Sample answer 1: Cutting a pizza into 8 equal slices — eating 1 slice means eating 1/8 of the pizza.
Sample answer 2: Filling a water bottle — if you drink half the water, you have drunk 1/2 of the bottle.
Students should write their own observations from daily life.

Exercise 5.14 — Let Us Do — Paper Folding and Equivalent Fractions

Q1 Take a rectangular paper, fold into three equal parts and colour one part. Then fold it in half. What fraction is the coloured part now? Write the fractions after each fold: 1/3 = 2/__ = ...

SOLUTION

Start: colour 1 of 3 equal parts → coloured fraction = 1/3.
Fold in half: each third is now split into 2 → total 6 parts, coloured part = 2 parts.
Coloured fraction = 2/6.
Fold in half again: each sixth is split into 2 → total 12 parts, coloured = 4 parts.
Coloured fraction = 4/12.
Pattern: 1/3 = 2/6 = 4/12 — these are equivalent fractions (same size, different numbers).

Q2 Take another piece of paper. Start with two equal parts (1/2) and keep halving. Record the fractions: 1/2 = 2/4 = ____ = ____ = ____.

SOLUTION

Start: fold in half → 1/2.
Fold again: each half splits into 2 → 4 parts → 2/4.
Fold again: each quarter splits into 2 → 8 parts → 4/8.
Fold again: 16 parts → 8/16.
Fold again: 32 parts → 16/32.
Pattern: 1/2 = 2/4 = 4/8 = 8/16 = 16/32.

Exercise 5.15 — Let Us Discuss — Fraction Chart

Q1 How many 1/4 s are equal to 1/2?

SOLUTION

We need to find how many 1/4 pieces fit into 1/2.
(1/2) ÷ (1/4) = (1/2) × (4/1) = 4/2 = 2.
2 pieces of 1/4 = 1/2.

Q2 Is 2/3 less than or greater than 1/2?

SOLUTION

Compare 2/3 and 1/2.
2/3 = 0.667 and 1/2 = 0.500.
Since 0.667 > 0.500, we have 2/3 > 1/2.
2/3 is greater than 1/2.

Q3 Ten pieces of 1/10 make a complete whole. Is this statement true?

SOLUTION

10 pieces of 1/10 = 10 × (1/10) = 10/10 = 1.
Yes, ten pieces of 1/10 make a complete whole. The statement is TRUE.

Q4 Three pieces of 1/6 are equal to two pieces of 1/8. Is this true?

SOLUTION

Three pieces of 1/6 = 3 × (1/6) = 3/6 = 1/2.
Two pieces of 1/8 = 2 × (1/8) = 2/8 = 1/4.
1/2 ≠ 1/4, so this statement is FALSE.
Three 1/6 pieces (= 1/2) are actually larger than two 1/8 pieces (= 1/4).

Q5 How many pieces of 1/8 make 1/4?

SOLUTION

We need to find how many 1/8 pieces fit into 1/4.
(1/4) ÷ (1/8) = (1/4) × (8/1) = 8/4 = 2.
2 pieces of 1/8 = 1/4.

Q6 Find the pieces that you can put together to make another bigger piece (using the fraction chart).

SOLUTION

2 pieces of 1/4 = 1/2.

2 pieces of 1/6 = 1/3.

2 pieces of 1/8 = 1/4.

3 pieces of 1/6 = 1/2.

4 pieces of 1/8 = 1/2.

Use the fraction chart to find any combination where smaller pieces sum to a larger piece shown on the chart.

Exercise 5.16 — Let Us Do — Identifying Fractions in Shapes

Q1 Bablu is playing with square shapes. Circle the squares which have been cut into equal parts. Write the fraction for the shaded part, whenever possible.

SOLUTION

From the figure (page 78): Four squares are shown. Square 1 (wavy/irregular strips): the cuts create unequal-width pieces — NOT divided into equal parts, do not circle. Square 2 (cross/plus cut): creates 4 equal symmetric pieces — circle it; 1 piece is shaded green → fraction = 1/4. Square 3 (2 vertical lines): creates 3 equal columns — circle it; 1 column is shaded green → fraction = 1/3. Square 4 (diagonal X): creates 4 equal triangles — circle it; 2 opposite triangles are shaded green → fraction = 2/4 = 1/2.

Q2 Check if the children's claims about shaded parts are correct: Ameena says 1/3, Perry says 1/6, Balu says 1/5, Kishore says 1/4, Kunj says 1/3, Gita says 1/4. Circle correct ones, cross out wrong ones.

SOLUTION

From the figure (page 78): Three shapes shown. Shape 1 (diamond/rhombus, one diagonal): the diagonal divides the diamond into 2 equal triangles; 1 triangle is shaded → shaded part = 1/2, so Ameena (1/3) is WRONG and Kishore (1/4) is WRONG — cross out both. Shape 2 (circle with horizontal stripes): the circle is divided into 3 equal horizontal strips; all 3 strips are striped/shaded but the claim is about one strip → shaded part = 1/3; Kunj (1/3) is CORRECT (circle it), Perry (1/6) is WRONG (cross out). Shape 3 (triangle with small shaded corner): the large triangle is divided into 4 equal smaller triangles; 1 corner triangle is shaded → shaded part = 1/4; Gita (1/4) is CORRECT (circle it), Balu (1/5) is WRONG (cross out).

Q3 Identify the fractions represented by the coloured parts in the given pictures.

SOLUTION

From the figure (page 79): Three 2×2 grids, each cell divided by both diagonals into 4 triangles = 16 triangles total per grid. Left grid: 8 triangles are green → 8/16 = 1/2. Middle grid: 6 triangles are green → 6/16 = 3/8. Right grid: 4 triangles are green → 4/16 = 1/4.

Q4 Identify the fraction of the whole that the blue parts make in each of the pictures.

SOLUTION

From the figure (page 79): Three patterns shown. Pattern 1 (hexagons): 4 orange hexagons + 5 blue hexagons = 9 total; blue fraction = 5/9. Pattern 2 (diamond/kite shape): the shape is divided into 8 equal sections; the blue kite covers 4 sections → blue fraction = 4/8 = 1/2. Pattern 3 (arrow/chevron): 4 blue parallelogram pieces + 2 green pieces = 6 total; blue fraction = 4/6 = 2/3.

Q5 Divide the following into equal parts and shade the appropriate parts: Shade 2/3, Shade 4/6, Shade 1/4, Shade 3/4. Can you also show 1/8?

SOLUTION

From the figure (page 79): Four blank shapes are given for a drawing activity. Rectangle (shade 2/3): draw 2 vertical lines dividing it into 3 equal parts, shade any 2 parts. Circle (shade 4/6): draw 6 equal sectors (like a clock at 0, 60, 120, 180, 240, 300 degrees), shade 4 sectors. Note: 4/6 = 2/3, the same amount as the rectangle above. Cross/plus shape (shade 1/4, also show 1/8): divide the cross into 4 equal parts, shade 1 for 1/4; then divide each part in half again to show 1/8. Step/L-shape (shade 3/4): divide into 4 equal parts, shade 3 of them.