



## Mathematics → Classes V

Mathematics is about a certain way of thinking and reasoning.

### Class V →

#### Geometry

#### SHAPES & SPATIAL UNDERSTANDING

Gets the feel of perspective while drawing a 3-D object in 2-D.

- ❖ Gets the feel of an angle through observation and paper folding.
- ❖ Identifies right angles in the environment.
- ❖ Classifies angles into right, acute and obtuse angles.
- ❖ Represents right angle, acute angle and obtuse angle by drawing and tracing.
- ❖ Explores intuitively rotations and reflections of familiar 2-D shapes.
- ❖ Explores intuitively symmetry in familiar 3-D shapes.
- ❖ Makes the shapes of cubes, cylinders and cones using nets especially designed for this purpose.

#### NUMBERS AND OPERATIONS

- ❖ Finds place value in numbers beyond 1000.
- ❖ Appreciates the role of place value in addition, subtraction and multiplication algorithms.
- ❖ Uses informal and standard division algorithms.
- ❖ Explains the meaning of factors and multiples.

#### MENTAL ARITHMETIC

Estimates sums, differences, products and quotients and verifies using approximation.

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## FRACTIONAL NUMBERS

- ❖ Finds the fractional part of a collection.
- ❖ Compares fractions.
- ❖ Identifies equivalent fractions.
- ❖ Estimates the degree of closeness of a fraction to known fractions
- ❖ Uses decimal fractions in the context of units of length and money.
- ❖ Expresses a given fraction in decimal notation and vice versa

## MONEY

- ❖ Applies the four operations in solving problems involving money.

## MEASUREMENT

### LENGTH

- ❖ Determines area and perimeter of simple geometrical figures.
- ❖ Applies the four operations in solving problems involving length, weight and volume.
- ❖ Relates commonly used larger and smaller units of length, weight and volume and converts one to the other.
- ❖ Applies simple fractions to quantities.
- ❖ Converts fractional larger unit into complete smaller units.
- ❖ Appreciates volume of a solid body: intuitively and also by informal measurement.
- ❖ Uses addition and subtraction in finding time intervals in simple cases.

### DATA HANDLING

- ❖ Collects two-dimensional quantitative data. represents the data in the form of a table.
  - ❖ Draws a bar graph or a pictograph to present a data.
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## PATTERNS

- ❖ Identifies patterns in square numbers, triangular numbers.
  - ❖ Relates sequences of odd numbers between consecutive square numbers.
  - ❖ Makes border strip and tiling patterns
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