

MATHEMATICS-5

Answer Key

1. (i) 42 (ii) 1:55pm (iii) 1000 (iv) >

2 (i) Method I
 Prime factorization of:

$$27 = 3 \times 3 \times 3$$

$$54 = 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3$$

3	27
3	9
3	3

2	54
3	27
3	9
3	3

LCM = (Product of common and uncommon factors)

$$= (3 \times 3 \times 3) \times 2$$

$$= 54$$

Method III

Multiples of 27: 27, 54, 81, 108, ...

Multiples of 54: 54, 108, 162, ...

Common multiples: 54, 108, ...

LCM: 54

3. (i) $2\frac{1}{7} + \frac{5}{14} + \frac{17}{14}$

$$= \frac{15}{7} + \frac{5}{14} + \frac{17}{14}$$

$$= \frac{15 \times 2}{7 \times 2} + \frac{5}{14} + \frac{17}{14}$$

$$= \frac{30}{14} + \frac{5}{14} + \frac{17}{14}$$

$$= \frac{30+5+17}{14}$$

$$= \frac{52}{14}$$

$$= \frac{52 \div 2}{14 \div 2}$$

$$= \frac{26}{7} = 3\frac{5}{7}$$

4. Tehzeeb bakers sold biscuits = 2 315

Number of biscuits left = 279

Biscuits they had at first = 2 315 + 279 = 2 594

5. Total quantity of sugar = 30 kg

(a) Quantity of sugar used for making 3 dishes = $\frac{2}{3}$ of total quantity

$$= \frac{2}{3} \times 30 \text{ kg}$$

$$= 2 \times 10 \text{ kg} = 20 \text{ kg}$$

(b) Quantity of sugar left = 30 kg - 20 kg = 10 kg

Method II

3	27, 54
3	9, 18
3	3, 6
	1, 2

$$\text{LCM} = 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 2 = 54$$

(ii) 524.50 cm

$- 280.75 \text{ cm}$

243.75 cm

(ii) $250.91 \div 12$

$= 20.90$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 20.90 \\
 12 \overline{) 250.91} \\
 \underline{-0} \\
 25 \\
 \underline{-24} \\
 10 \\
 \underline{-0} \\
 109 \\
 \underline{-108} \\
 11 \\
 \underline{-0} \\
 11
 \end{array}$$

Working

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2315 \\
 + 279 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

$$2594$$

ADMISSION TEST TO GRADE: 5
SCIENCE
KEY

Q.1 Fill in the blanks.

- (i) consumers (ii) liquids/gases (iii) heat
(iv) renewable; non-renewable

Q.2 Answer the following questions.

- (i) Advantage: lighting a match stick, penetration of the nail into wood or wall, slowing or stopping vehicles by brakes are all possible due to friction.
Disadvantage: friction generates heat and noise and wears down things.
- (ii) It consists of grooved wheel and a rope. The load is lifted by applying force (effort) on one end of the rope passing over the pulley. Changing the direction of force makes it easier to work.
- (iii)

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES	NON-CONTAGIOUS DISEASES
<i>Difference</i>	
Diseases which can be transmitted from one person to another	Diseases which cannot be transmitted from one person to another
<i>Examples</i>	
Flu, covid-19, polio, TB, etc.	Diabetes, cancer, etc.

- (iv) a) It keeps on circulating blood all over the body through blood vessels.

