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- \* How many shells are left now?  $84 - 28 = 56$   
Then he took shells for the third necklace.
- \* So he was left with  $56 - 28 = 28$  shells.
- \* How many necklaces can Dhruv make from 112 shells?  $112 \div 28 = 4$  necklaces.
- \* Are the shells enough for making necklaces for all his friend? Yes

Try these

(A) Kannu made a necklace of 17 sea-shells. How many such necklaces can be made using 100 sea-shells?

Ans. Kannu used 17 sea-shells to make a necklace.  
Total number of sea-shells = 100

required necklace =  $100 \div 17$

$$\begin{array}{r} 17 \overline{) 100} \quad (5 \\ \underline{-85} \\ 15 \end{array}$$

Thus, Kannu can make 5 necklaces by using 100 sea-shells.

(B) One carton can hold 85 soap bars. Shally wants to pack 338 soap bars. How many cartons does she need for packing all of them?

Ans. No. of soap bars that can be packed in 1 Carton = 85  
 " " " " " " 2 " =  $85 \times 2 = 170$   
 " " " " " " 3 " =  $85 \times 3 = 255$   
 " " " " " " 4 " =  $85 \times 4 = 340$

If we take 3 cartons, then we can pack only 255 soap bars.

Thus, Shally will need 4 cartons to pack 338 soap bars.

(c) Manpreet wants 1500 sacks of cement for making a house. A truck carries 250 sacks at a time. How many trips will the truck make?

A driver charges Rs 500 for a trip. How much will Manpreet pay the driver for all the trips?

Ans. Total no. of sacks of cement = 1500  
 No. of sacks carried by the truck in 1 trip = 250  
 No. of trips =  $1500 \div 250$   
                   = 6 trips

for 1 trip; driver charges = Rs 500  
 " 6 trips, " " =  $500 \times 6 = \text{Rs } 3000$

\* Are the sweets in the tray enough to pack 23 small boxes? No

\* How many more sweets are needed?  
 $92 - 80 = 12$