KSSR SEMAKAN

MATHEMATICS

PRIMARY SCHOOL

ACTIVITY BOOK

YEAR 4



Studio Cilik
studiocilik.my

Name : .....

Year : .....

School : .....

For parents and teachers

This book has Year 4 Mathematics practice, following the topics of the Malaysian KSSR Year 4 Mathematics standards (2017 revision): whole numbers and basic operations, fractions, decimals and percentages, money, time, measurement, shapes and space, coordinates, ratio and rate, and data handling.

How to use this book

- Do one or two pages a day. Read the instructions together if your child needs help.
- Use real things when you can — money, a clock, a calendar, a ruler, kitchen scales and a measuring jug.
- Each page names the Learning Standard (LS) it practises, so teachers and parents know which skill is being worked on.
- The stars at the bottom of every page are for your child to colour when they feel they can do it: one star "still learning", three stars "I've got it".
- Activities with a yellow star are Challenge Time — thinking questions that stretch a little further.
- The exchange rates in this book are only examples. Real rates change every day.
- Check Yourself at the end reviews every topic. The answers to every activity are in the Answers pages, followed by a certificate for finishing the book.

For teachers

You may print and copy this book for your pupils, free of charge. Scan the QR code on any page for more free activity books at studiocilik.my.

Contents

Colour a star each time you finish a unit.

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2	Fractions, Decimals and Percentages	Page 23	☆☆☆
3	Money	Page 33	☆☆☆
4	Time	Page 42	☆☆☆
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Unit 1 Numbers up to 100 000

LS 1.1.1

A Add up the number cards. Write the number.

1) 10 000 | 10 000 | 10 000 | 1000 | 1000 | 100 | 5 | ☐

2) 10 000 | 10 000 | 10 000 | 10 000 | 10 000 | 100 | 100 | 10 | ☐

B Match each number to its words.

23 506	● ●	seventy-one thousand two hundred and fifteen
40 080	● ●	twenty-three thousand five hundred and six
71 215	● ●	one hundred thousand
100 000	● ●	forty thousand and eighty

C Write in figures.

1) thirty-six thousand four hundred and seventy-two = ☐

2) fifty thousand three hundred and nine = ☐

3) eighty-nine thousand and sixty = ☐

Date: _____

I can do it! ☆☆☆

Name: _____

Unit 1 Reading and writing numbers

LS 1.1.1

12 425 is read as "twelve thousand four hundred and twenty-five", not "one two four two five". The number 4500 can also be said as "forty-five hundred".

A Write in words.

1) 15 830 = _____

2) 62 004 = _____

3) 98 750 = _____

4) 40 016 = _____

B Circle the right number.

1) forty-seven thousand and fifty-two

47 520	47 052	40 752

2) eighty thousand three hundred

80 300	83 000	80 030

Date: _____

I can do it!

Name: _____

Unit 1 Place value and digit value

LS 1.1.2

A Write each digit in its place.

Number	Ten thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
45 386					
70 921					
18 054					

B Fill in the blanks.

1) In 45 386, the digit 4 is worth ____.

2) In 70 921, the digit 9 is worth ____.

3) In 18 054, the digit 8 is in the _____ place.

4) In 63 517, the digit 6 is in the _____ place.

C Circle the number whose digit 5 is worth 5000.

1) 25 813 | 52 813 | 28 513

2) 41 520 | 45 102 | 15 042

Date: _____

I can do it! ☆ ☆ ☆

Name: _____

Unit 1 Breaking up numbers

LS 1.1.2

A Break up by place value.

1) 36 528 = ☐ ten thousands + ☐ thousands + ☐ hundreds + ☐ tens + ☐ ones

2) 80 417 = ☐ ten thousands + ☐ thousands + ☐ hundreds + ☐ tens + ☐ ones

B Break up by digit value.

1) 36 528 = ☐ + ☐ + ☐ + ☐ + ☐

2) 74 093 = ☐ + ☐ + ☐ + ☐

3) 50 206 = ☐ + ☐ + ☐

C Write the number.

1) 60 000 + 4000 + 300 + 7 = ☐

2) 20 000 + 900 + 5 = ☐

3) 90 000 + 9 = ☐

4) 40 000 + 7000 + 80 = ☐

Date: _____

I can do it! ☆☆☆

Name: _____

Unit 1 Comparing numbers

LS 1.1.2

A Circle the biggest number.

1) 45 120 | 54 120 | 45 210

2) 78 903 | 78 930 | 79 803

3) 60 006 | 60 600 | 60 060

4) 99 099 | 90 999 | 99 909

B Circle the smallest number.

1) 32 450 | 23 450 | 32 405

2) 99 999 | 100 000 | 99 990

C Write "more than" or "less than".

1) 54 120 _____ 45 120

2) 23 450 _____ 32 450

3) 70 007 _____ 70 070

4) 88 800 _____ 88 080

Date: _____

I can do it! ☆☆☆

Name: _____

Unit 1 Counting up and down

LS 1.1.2

A Write from the smallest to the biggest.

1) 45 708 | 47 508 | 45 078 | 47 085

B Write from the biggest to the smallest.

1) 83 120 | 38 210 | 83 210 | 31 820

C Fill in, counting up.

1) 45 997, 45 998, ____, ____, 46 001

2) 79 800, 79 900, ____, ____, 80 200

3) 96 000, 97 000, ____, ____, 100 000

D Fill in, counting down.

1) 60 010, 60 000, ____, ____, 59 970

2) 31 500, 31 400, ____, ____, 31 100

3) 100 000, 90 000, ____, ____, 60 000

Date: _____

I can do it! ☆☆☆

Name: _____

Unit 1 Even and odd numbers

LS 1.2.1, 1.2.2

Even numbers end in 0, 2, 4, 6 or 8. Odd numbers end in 1, 3, 5, 7 or 9. Just look at the ones digit!

A Even or odd? Write each number in the right box.

3456	12 801	90 000	47 315	68 278	7089

Even	Odd

B Circle the odd number.

1) 24 680 13 579 80 042

2) 55 554 70 006 98 763

C True or false?

	✓	✗
1) Two even numbers added together make an even number.	☐	☐
2) Two odd numbers added together make an odd number.	☐	☐

Date: _____

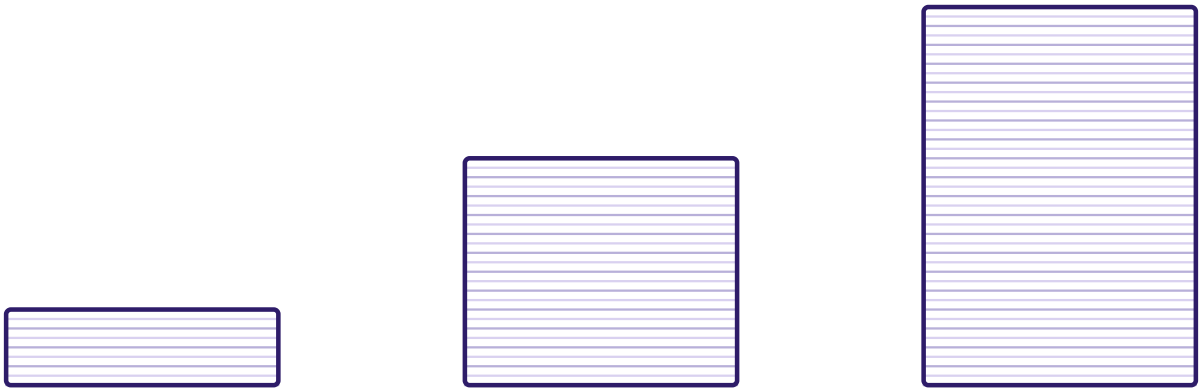
I can do it! ☆☆☆

Name: _____

Unit 1 Estimating

LS 1.3.1

A **Pile A has 1000 sheets of paper. Estimate the sheets in piles B and C.**



A B C

1) **Pile B: about** ____ **sheets**

2) **Pile C: about** ____ **sheets**

B **Circle the sensible estimate.**

1) The number of people in a full big stadium:

◯ **800** ◯ **8000** ◯ **80 000**

2) The number of pupils in a big school:

◯ **15** ◯ **150** ◯ **1500**

3) The number of cars on a highway in one day:

◯ **60** ◯ **600** ◯ **60 000**

Date: _____

I can do it! ☆☆☆

Name: _____

Unit 1 Rounding numbers

LS 1.4.1

A Is 34 600 nearer to 30 000 or to 40 000?



34 600 rounded to the nearest ten thousand is ____.

B Round each number.

Number	Nearest ten	Nearest hundred	Nearest thousand	Nearest ten thousand
47 365				
82 549				
15 951				

Challenge Time: Circle the numbers that make 60 000 when rounded to the nearest ten thousand.

64 999	56 300	66 100	54 990

1) The smallest whole number that rounds to 40 000: ____

2) The biggest whole number that rounds to 40 000: ____

Date: _____

I can do it!

Name: _____

Unit 1 Number patterns

LS 1.5.1, 1.5.2

A Complete the number patterns.

1) in fives: 30 985, 30 990, ____, ____, 31 005

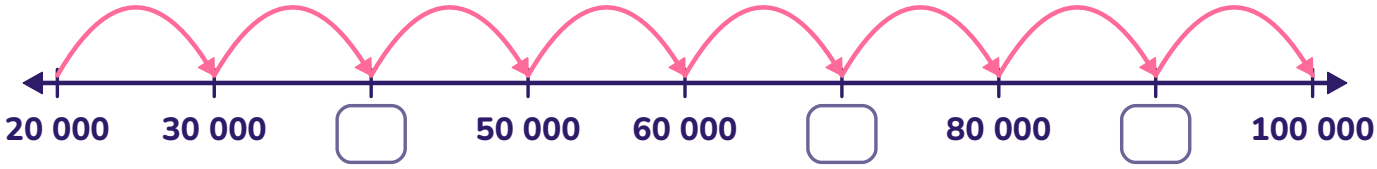
2) in tens: 45 630, 45 640, ____, ____, 45 670

3) in hundreds: 72 900, 73 000, ____, ____, 73 300

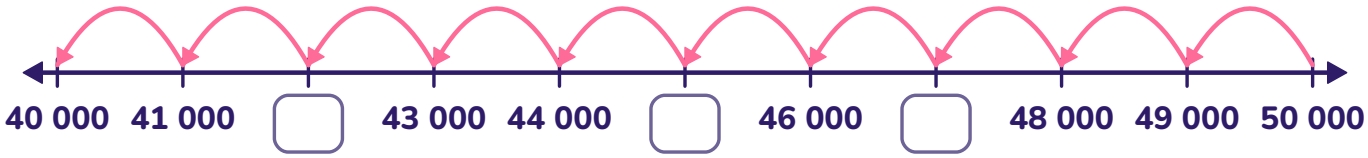
4) in thousands: 58 000, 57 000, ____, ____, 54 000

5) in ten thousands: 10 000, 20 000, ____, ____, 50 000

B Jump in ten thousands. Write the missing numbers.



C Jump back in thousands.



Challenge Time: Find the pattern. Then fill in the blanks.

1) 15 250, 15 500, 15 750, ____, ____

2) 88 800, 88 600, 88 400, ____, ____

Date: _____

I can do it!

Name: _____

Unit 1 Adding within 100 000

LS 1.6.1

A Add.

1) 30 000 + 40 000 = ☐

2) 25 000 + 5000 + 600 = ☐

3) 12 345 + 20 000 + 100 + 5 = ☐

4) 45 000 + 45 000 + 10 000 = ☐

B Add in columns.

1)

	TTh	Th	H	T	O
	3	4	5	6	7
+	2	1	8	3	5
	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

2)

	TTh	Th	H	T	O
	4	8	0	9	6
+	3	9	7	6	8
	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

3)

	TTh	Th	H	T	O
	5	6	7	0	9
+		7	8	6	4
	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

4)

	TTh	Th	H	T	O
	2	7	3	4	5
+	6	2	6	5	5
	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Date: _____

I can do it! ☆☆☆

Name: _____

Unit 1 Adding up to four numbers

LS 1.6.1

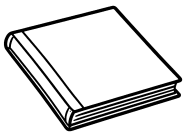
A Read and solve.

1) A factory makes 12 450 bottles of water on Monday, 13 080 on Tuesday, 11 975 on Wednesday and 14 205 on Thursday. How many bottles of water are made altogether?

Number sentence: **12 450 + 13 080 + 11 975 + 14 205 =** ☐

Answer: _____

2) The Cilik Book Fair sells 23 650 books in the first week. In the second week, it sells 8975 more books than that. How many books are sold in the second week?



Number sentence: ☐ + ☐ = ☐

Answer: _____

3) A farm has 18 500 oil palms, 9820 rubber trees, 4600 durian trees and 980 mango trees. How many trees are there on the farm?

Number sentence: **18 500 + 9820 + 4600 + 980 =** ☐

Answer: _____

Date: _____

I can do it! ☆☆☆

Name: _____

Unit 1 Subtracting within 100 000

LS 1.6.2, 1.6.3

A Subtract.

1) 90 000 – 40 000 = ☐

2) 100 000 – 1 = ☐

3) 65 400 – 400 – 5000 = ☐

4) 80 000 – 25 000 – 15 000 = ☐

5) 47 250 – 7250 = ☐

6) 73 815 – 3815 – 20 000 = ☐

B Subtract in columns.

1)

	TTh	Th	H	T	O
	8	5	3	6	2
–	4	1	2	3	8
	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

2)

	TTh	Th	H	T	O
	7	0	0	0	0
–	3	6	4	8	5
	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

3)

	TTh	Th	H	T	O
	9	3	1	0	4
–		8	5	4	7
	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

4)

	TTh	Th	H	T	O
	6	1	5	2	0
–	2	7	8	9	5
	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Date: _____

I can do it! ☆☆☆

Name: _____

Unit 1 Multiplying

LS 1.6.4

A Multiply.

1) 12 000 × 5 = ☐

2) 345 × 100 = ☐

3) 86 × 1000 = ☐

4) 2500 × 40 = ☐

B Multiply in columns. To multiply by a two-digit number, write the two part answers first, then add them.

1)

TTh	Th	H	T	O
1	2	3	4	5
×				6

2)

TTh	Th	H	T	O
	4	6	0	8
×				9

3)

TTh	Th	H	T	O
	1	2	3	4
×			1	2
+				

4)

TTh	Th	H	T	O
	2	0	5	7
×			3	4
+				

Date: _____

I can do it! ☆☆☆

Name: _____

Unit 1 Dividing

LS 1.6.5

A Divide.

1) 84 000 ÷ 4 = ☐

2) 56 700 ÷ 9 = ☐

3) 45 900 ÷ 100 = ☐

4) 72 000 ÷ 1000 = ☐

5) 9600 ÷ 12 = ☐

6) 8125 ÷ 25 = ☐

7) 15 360 ÷ 48 = ☐

8) 64 800 ÷ 36 = ☐

B Divide. Write the remainder.

1) 47 893 ÷ 6 = ☐ r ☐

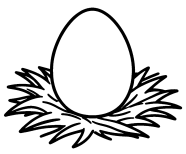
2) 25 006 ÷ 8 = ☐ r ☐

3) 9875 ÷ 14 = ☐ r ☐

4) 7381 ÷ 23 = ☐ r ☐

C Read and solve.

1) 28 800 eggs are packed into egg trays. Each tray holds 30 eggs. How many egg trays are needed?



Number sentence: ☐ ÷ ☐ = ☐

Answer: _____

Date: _____

I can do it! ☆☆☆

Name: _____

Unit 1 Mixed operations

LS 1.7.1, 1.7.2

A Work from left to right.

1) 45 000 + 23 000 – 18 000 = ☐

2) 80 000 – 35 000 + 5000 = ☐

3) 36 125 + 3875 – 20 000 = ☐

4) 99 000 – 9000 + 10 000 = ☐

5) 250 × 8 ÷ 4 = ☐

6) 4800 ÷ 6 × 12 = ☐

7) 1200 × 40 ÷ 100 = ☐

8) 72 000 ÷ 9 × 5 = ☐

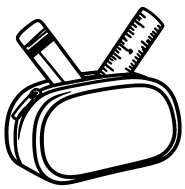
B Read and solve.

1) Encik Kumar has 45 000 tiles. He uses 18 500 tiles for a house and 12 750 for a shop. How many tiles are left?

Number sentence: ☐ – ☐ – ☐ = ☐

Answer: _____

2) A school buys 24 boxes of pencils. Each box has 144 pencils. All the pencils are shared equally among 12 classes. How many pencils does each class get?



Number sentence: ☐ × ☐ ÷ ☐ = ☐

Answer: _____

Date: _____

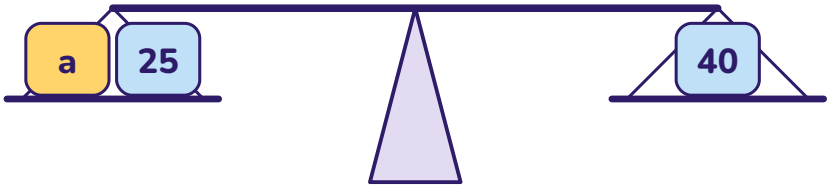
I can do it! ☆☆☆

Name: _____

Unit 1 Finding the unknown

LS 1.8.1, 1.8.2

A **An unknown is a number we do not know yet, written as a letter. These scales balance: a + 25 = 40.**



$a = 40 - 25$

$a = 15$

B **Find the unknown.**

1) $a + 12 = 30$, $a =$ ☐

2) $b - 15 = 20$, $b =$ ☐

3) $p + 36 = 81$, $p =$ ☐

4) $45 - c = 17$, $c =$ ☐

C **Write a number sentence with an unknown. Then solve it.**

1) Ali has some marbles. His brother gives him 18 more. Now Ali has 45 marbles. How many marbles did Ali have at first?

Number sentence: $a +$ ☐ $=$ ☐, $a =$ ☐

Answer: _____

2) Mei Ling has 64 stamps. She gives some to her little sister. Now she has 38. How many stamps did she give away?

Number sentence: ☐ $- m =$ ☐, $m =$ ☐

Answer: _____

Date: _____

I can do it! ☆☆☆

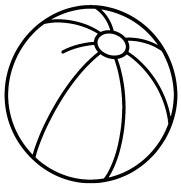
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Unit 1 Problem solving

LS 1.9.1, 1.9.2

A Understand the problem, plan, solve and check your answer.

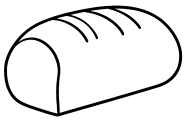
1) A stadium has 87 400 seats. At the final, 79 650 seats are filled. How many seats are empty?



Number sentence: ☐ − ☐ = ☐

Answer: _____

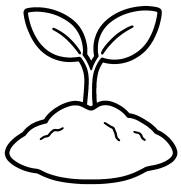
2) A bakery makes 1250 loaves of bread every hour. How many loaves does it make in 24 hours?



Number sentence: ☐ × ☐ = ☐

Answer: _____

3) A plant nursery has 36 000 seedlings. They are planted equally in 12 plots. How many seedlings are in each plot?



Number sentence: ☐ ÷ ☐ = ☐

Answer: _____

Date: _____

I can do it! ☆☆☆

Unit 1 The house puzzle

LS 1.4.1

Challenge Time: Round each number to the nearest ten thousand. Colour it by the answer.

10 000 = blue 20 000 = red 30 000 = yellow 40 000 = brown 50 000 = green

13 360	6596	5831	13 008	21 362	19 954	10 256	8752	11 048	12 587
7762	5121	14 734	23 362	23 323	15 089	19 159	11 225	10 164	10 150
9977	8253	24 371	15 842	18 500	24 993	19 129	24 915	9357	11 002
7688	16 917	19 387	18 279	18 572	15 076	23 280	18 854	20 700	8777
5401	11 209	27 905	32 043	33 797	34 385	29 937	29 734	12 510	9596
12 387	7555	31 538	42 865	28 415	25 565	43 499	27 160	7062	6886
13 532	8258	25 314	37 384	34 656	34 815	27 003	33 305	11 228	7440
11 358	12 343	33 763	36 376	33 761	31 154	30 100	26 490	6513	11 983
50 603	45 757	46 903	53 823	46 931	47 859	51 583	53 599	52 835	47 025
52 815	48 096	45 975	51 459	54 416	45 293	51 526	53 108	50 262	45 715

Date: _____

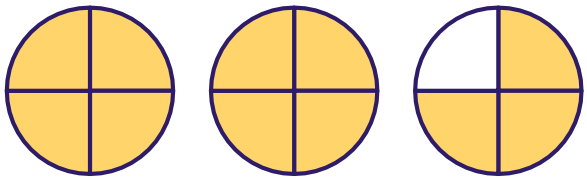
I can do it!

Name: _____

Unit 2 Improper fractions and mixed numbers

LS 2.1.1

A Two whole roti canai and three quarters more.



$= \frac{11}{4} = 2\frac{3}{4}$

B Write as a mixed number.

1) $\frac{11}{4} = \square\frac{\square}{4}$

2) $\frac{7}{3} = \square\frac{\square}{3}$

3) $\frac{13}{5} = \square\frac{\square}{\square}$

C Write as an improper fraction.

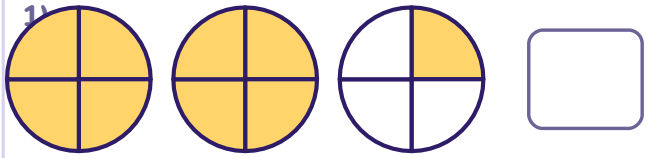
1) $2\frac{1}{3} = \frac{\square}{3}$

2) $3\frac{2}{5} = \frac{\square}{5}$

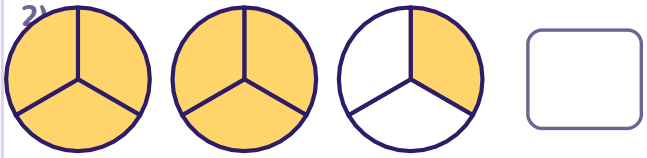
3) $1\frac{5}{6} = \frac{\square}{\square}$

D Write the mixed number for the shaded parts.

1)



2)



Date: _____

I can do it! ☆☆☆

Name: _____

Unit 2 Adding fractions

LS 2.1.2

A Add. Write the answer in its simplest form.

1) $\frac{1}{5} + \frac{2}{5} + \frac{1}{5} = \frac{\square}{\square}$

2) $2 + \frac{3}{8} = \square\frac{\square}{\square}$

3) $1\frac{1}{4} + \frac{2}{4} = \square\frac{\square}{\square}$

4) $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{\square}{\square}$

5) $2\frac{1}{3} + 1\frac{1}{6} = \square\frac{\square}{\square}$

6) $\frac{3}{10} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{2} = \square$

B Remember! Make the bottom numbers the same first.

$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{2}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$

C Read and solve.

1) Mother uses 1/4 kg of flour for kuih and 1 1/2 kg of flour for bread. How much flour does she use altogether?

Number sentence: **1/4 + 1 1/2 = 1/4 + 1** ☐/☐ = ☐ ☐/☐

Answer: _____

Date: _____

I can do it! ☆☆☆

Name: _____

Unit 2 Subtracting fractions

LS 2.1.3

A Subtract. Write the answer in its simplest form.

1) $\frac{4}{5} - \frac{1}{5} - \frac{2}{5} = \frac{\square}{\square}$

2) $3 - \frac{1}{4} = \square\frac{\square}{\square}$

3) $2\frac{5}{6} - 1\frac{1}{6} = \square\frac{\square}{\square}$

4) $\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{8} = \frac{\square}{\square}$

5) $5 - 1\frac{1}{2} - 2 = \square\frac{\square}{\square}$

6) $2\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{4} = \square\frac{\square}{\square}$

B Tip: change a whole number into a fraction.

$3 - \frac{1}{4} = 2\frac{4}{4} - \frac{1}{4} = 2\frac{3}{4}$

C Read and solve.

1) A container holds 3 l of water. Aisyah pours 1 1/4 l into a flower pot and 3/4 l into a kettle. How much water is left in the container?

Number sentence: **3 – 1 1/4 – 3/4 =** ☐

Answer: _____

Date: _____

I can do it! ☆☆☆

Name: _____

Unit 2 Adding and subtracting fractions together

LS 2.1.4

A Work from left to right.

1) $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{8} = \frac{\square}{\square}$

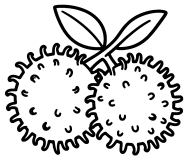
2) $2 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6} = \square\frac{\square}{\square}$

3) $1\frac{3}{5} + \frac{2}{5} - 1 = \square$

4) $\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{4} = \square\frac{\square}{\square}$

B Read and solve.

1) Pak Hassan picks 3 1/2 baskets of rambutans. He sells 2 1/4 baskets, then picks 1 3/4 baskets more. How many baskets of rambutans does Pak Hassan have now?



Number sentence: **3 1/2 − 2 1/4 + 1 3/4 =** ☐

Answer: _____

2) Kak Ros has 2 metres of cloth. She buys 3/4 metre more, then uses 1 1/2 metres to sew a curtain. How much cloth does Kak Ros have left?

Number sentence: **2 + 3/4 − 1 1/2 =** ☐ ☐/☐

Answer: _____

Date: _____

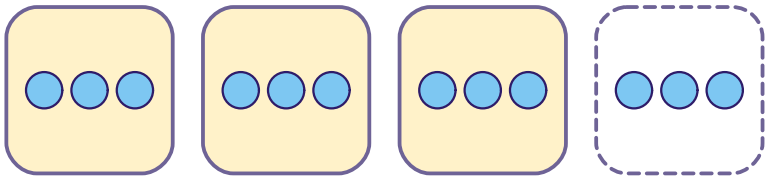
I can do it! ☆☆☆

Name: _____

Unit 2 A fraction of an amount

LS 2.1.5

A 3/4 of 12 marbles. Split 12 into 4 equal groups, then take 3 groups.



3/4 of 12 = 9

B Work out the amount.

1) $\frac{3}{4}$ of 20 = ☐

2) $\frac{2}{5}$ of 30 = ☐

3) $\frac{5}{6}$ of 18 = ☐

4) $\frac{7}{10}$ of 100 = ☐

5) $1\frac{1}{2}$ of 8 = ☐

6) $2\frac{1}{4}$ of 12 = ☐

C Read and solve.

1) There are 32 pupils in class 4 Amanah. 3/8 of them are boys. How many boys are in the class?

Number sentence: 3/8 × ☐ = ☐

Answer: _____

Date: _____

I can do it! ☆☆☆

Name: _____

Unit 2 Adding and subtracting decimals

LS 2.2.1, 2.2.2

A Line up the decimal points.

2.05 + 0.375 = 2.050 + 0.375 = 2.425

B Add.

1) 0.235 + 1.4 = ☐

2) 2.05 + 0.375 + 1.2 = ☐

3) 6.7 + 0.08 + 0.009 = ☐

4) 3.456 + 2.544 = ☐

C Subtract.

1) 5.6 – 2.35 = ☐

2) 8 – 3.125 = ☐

3) 4.75 – 1.2 – 0.05 = ☐

4) 10 – 2.5 – 4.125 = ☐

D Read and solve.

1) A bottle holds 1.5 l of water. Aina drinks 0.25 l and her brother drinks 0.375 l. How much water is left in the bottle?

Number sentence: ☐ – ☐ – ☐ = ☐

Answer: _____

Date: _____

I can do it! ☆☆☆

Name: _____

Unit 2 Multiplying and dividing decimals

LS 2.2.3, 2.2.4

A Multiply.

1) 0.125 × 4 = ☐

2) 2.35 × 6 = ☐

3) 0.807 × 10 = ☐

4) 1.25 × 100 = ☐

5) 0.046 × 1000 = ☐

6) 3.4 × 7 = ☐

B Divide.

1) 4.8 ÷ 6 = ☐

2) 7.25 ÷ 5 = ☐

3) 3.6 ÷ 10 = ☐

4) 45.6 ÷ 100 = ☐

5) 123 ÷ 1000 = ☐

6) 0.84 ÷ 4 = ☐

C See the pattern.

0.375 × 10 = 3.75 0.375 × 100 = 37.5 0.375 × 1000 = 375

D Read and solve.

1) 2.4 kg of sugar is shared equally into 8 packets. What is the mass of sugar in each packet?

Number sentence: ☐ ÷ ☐ = ☐

Answer: _____

Date: _____

I can do it! ☆☆☆

Name: _____

Unit 2 Fractions and percentages

LS 2.3.1

A To change a fraction to a percentage, make the bottom number 100.

$\frac{3}{4} = \frac{75}{100} = 75\%$ $\frac{2}{5} = \frac{40}{100} = 40\%$

B Change to a percentage.

1) $\frac{1}{2} = \square\ \%$ 2) $\frac{1}{5} = \square\ \%$ 3) $\frac{7}{10} = \square\ \%$

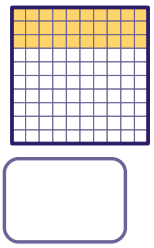
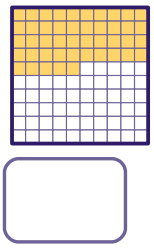
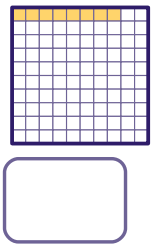
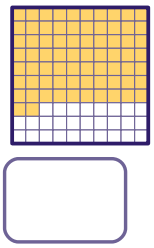
4) $\frac{9}{25} = \square\ \%$ 5) $\frac{13}{20} = \square\ \%$ 6) $\frac{3}{50} = \square\ \%$

C Change to a fraction in its simplest form.

1) $50\% = \frac{\square}{\square}$ 2) $25\% = \frac{\square}{\square}$ 3) $40\% = \frac{\square}{\square}$

4) $90\% = \frac{\square}{\square}$ 5) $15\% = \frac{\square}{\square}$ 6) $100\% = \square$

D Write the shaded part as a fraction and as a percentage.

1)  2)  3)  4) 

Date: _____ I can do it!

Name: _____

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Unit 2 A percentage of an amount

LS 2.3.2

A 20% of 50 sweets.



20% of 50 = 20/100 × 50 = 10

B Work out the amount.

1) 10% of 50 = ☐

2) 25% of 80 = ☐

3) 50% of 300 = ☐

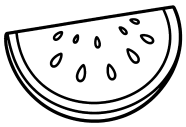
4) 20% of 45 = ☐

5) 75% of 60 = ☐

6) 30% of 200 = ☐

C Read and solve.

1) A shop sells 80 watermelons on Saturday. 35% of them are sold in the morning. How many watermelons are sold in the morning?



Number sentence: 35/100 × ☐ = ☐

Answer: _____

Date: _____

I can do it! ☆☆☆

Name: _____

Unit 2 Problem solving

LS 2.4.1

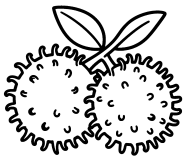
A Read and solve.

1) A ribbon is 2.5 m long. Kak Ina cuts 0.75 m and 1.125 m from it. How long is the ribbon that is left?

Number sentence: ☐ − ☐ − ☐ = ☐

Answer: _____

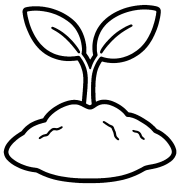
2) There are 45 rambutans in a basket. Adik eats 2/9 of them. How many rambutans does Adik eat?



Number sentence: **2/9 ×** ☐ = ☐

Answer: _____

3) Encik Lim has 250 seedlings. 60% of them are durian seedlings. How many seedlings are not durian seedlings?



Number sentence: ☐ **− 60/100 ×** ☐ = ☐

Answer: _____

Date: _____

I can do it! ☆☆☆

Unit 3 Adding and subtracting money

LS 3.1.1, 3.1.2

A Work these out.

1) **RM25 000 + RM37 500 = RM** ____

2) **RM48 250 + RM12 600 + RM9150 = RM** ____

3) **RM345.50 + RM1200.75 + RM53.75 = RM** ____

4) **RM86 400 − RM20 500 − RM15 900 = RM** ____

B Read and solve.

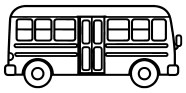
1) Encik Rahman buys a used car for RM38 500. He also pays RM1250 for insurance and RM385 for road tax. How much does he pay altogether?



Number sentence: **RM** ____ **+ RM** ____ **+ RM** ____ **= RM** ____

Answer: _____

2) The Nature Club has RM12 000. It spends RM4750 on hiring a bus and RM3480 on food. How much money does the club have left?



Number sentence: **RM** ____ **− RM** ____ **− RM** ____ **= RM** ____

Answer: _____

Date: _____

I can do it! ☆☆☆

Name: _____

Unit 3 Multiplying and dividing money

LS 3.1.3, 3.1.4

A Multiply.

1) RM1250 × 12 = RM ____

2) RM35.50 × 20 = RM ____

3) RM4500 × 15 = RM ____

4) RM8.25 × 40 = RM ____

B Divide.

1) RM96 000 ÷ 12 = RM ____

2) RM2475 ÷ 25 = RM ____

3) RM750.40 ÷ 8 = RM ____

4) RM45 600 ÷ 30 = RM ____

C Read and solve.

1) A school buys 24 laptops. One laptop costs RM2850. How much do they cost altogether?

Number sentence: RM ____ × ____ = RM ____

Answer: _____

2) RM18 750 is shared equally among 25 workers. How much does each worker get?

Number sentence: RM ____ ÷ ____ = RM ____

Answer: _____

Date: _____

I can do it! ☆☆☆

Name: _____

Unit 3 Mixed operations with money

LS 3.2.1, 3.2.2

A Work from left to right.

1) RM24 000 + RM8500 − RM12 750 = RM ☐

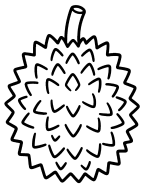
2) RM50 000 − RM18 900 + RM3400 = RM ☐

3) RM1500 × 12 ÷ 4 = RM ☐

4) RM36 000 ÷ 15 × 2 = RM ☐

B Read and solve.

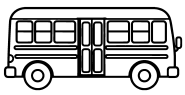
1) Pak Ali sells 1250 durians at RM12 each. Then he buys fertiliser for RM3800. How much money does Pak Ali have left?



Number sentence: RM ☐ × ☐ − RM ☐ = RM ☐

Answer: _____

2) A bus is hired for RM840 a day. The cost for 5 days is shared equally by 4 classes. How much does each class pay?



Number sentence: RM ☐ × ☐ ÷ ☐ = RM ☐

Answer: _____

Date: _____

I can do it! ☆☆☆

Name: _____

Unit 3 Planning a budget

LS 3.3.1

Hana gets RM5 pocket money every school day, which is RM25 a week. She wants to buy a pair of sports shoes that cost RM60. This is Hana's weekly budget.



Item	Money (RM)
Food at the canteen	10.00
Stationery	2.00
Giving	1.00
Savings	☐
Total	25.00

A Answer the questions.

1) After 5 weeks, Hana has saved RM ☐.

2) Hana can buy the sports shoes after ☐ weeks.

3) If Hana saves RM15 a week, she can buy them after ☐ weeks.

B What is your money goal? How can you reach it?

Date: _____

I can do it! ☆ ☆ ☆

Name: _____

Unit 3 A savings and spending record

LS 3.3.2, 3.3.3

A Complete Danial's savings and spending record.

Date	Details	Saved (RM)	Spent (RM)	Balance (RM)
1 Mar	Money at the start			20.00
4 Mar	Pocket money from Father	15.00		
6 Mar	Bought an exercise book		4.50	
9 Mar	A gift from Grandmother	10.00		
12 Mar	Bought a present for Adik		12.50	

1) Total saved: RM ____

2) Total spent: RM ____

B Why do we keep a record? True or false?

	✓	✗
1) A record helps us see where our money goes.		
2) We do not need a record if we have a lot of money.		
3) A record helps us reach our savings goal.		

Date: _____

I can do it! ☆☆☆

Name: _____

Unit 3 Making money decisions

LS 3.4.1, 3.4.2, 3.4.3

A Look at the adverts from two shops.

Thrifty Shop	Saver Shop
Exercise book	Exercise book
RM3.50 each	**3 for RM9.00**

B Circle the answer.

1) The cost of 3 exercise books at the Thrifty Shop:

◯ **RM9.00** ◯ **RM10.50** ◯ **RM7.00**

2) The cheaper shop for 3 books:

◯ **Thrifty Shop** ◯ **Saver Shop**

3) You have RM20. What should you buy first?

◯ **school shoes RM18** ◯ **a ball RM15**

C True or false?

	✓	✗
1) If we spend all our money today, we cannot save for our goal.	☐	☐
2) The most expensive thing is always the best one for us.	☐	☐

D Why should we compare prices before we buy?

_____

_____

Date: _____

I can do it! ☆ ☆ ☆

Name: _____

Unit 3 Foreign currencies

LS 3.5.1, 3.5.2

A Match each country to its currency.

United States	●	●	Yuan
Japan	●	●	US dollar
China	●	●	Riyal
Saudi Arabia	●	●	Yen

B What RM1 might be worth. Real rates change every day.

Currency	RM1 can be changed for
US dollar	0.24 US dollars
Pound sterling	0.18 pounds
Yen	35 yen
Yuan	1.70 yuan
Riyal	0.89 riyal

C Use the table above.

1) RM10 can be changed for ☐ yen.

2) RM100 can be changed for ☐ riyals.

3) RM1 buys the most _____.

Date: _____

I can do it! ☆☆☆

Name: _____

Unit 3 Ways to pay

LS 3.6.1, 3.6.2

A Match each way to pay with what it means.

Cash	the bank pays first and we pay it back later
Debit card	move money on the bank's website
Credit card	notes and coins
E-wallet	scan a QR code with a phone
Online banking	the money comes straight out of a bank account

B Cash or not cash? Write in the boxes.

a 50 sen coin	a debit card	an RM10 note	an e-wallet	a credit card	a 20 sen coin

Cash	Not cash

C True or false?

1) We can tell a friend our card PIN or e-wallet password. ☐ ☐

Date: _____

I can do it! ☆☆☆

Name: _____

Unit 3 Money problems

LS 3.7.1

A Read and solve.

1) Encik Daud has RM25 000 in his bank account. He buys a motorcycle for RM8950 with his debit card. How much money is left in his account?



Number sentence: RM ☐ − RM ☐ = RM ☐

Answer: _____

2) Puan Lee pays RM18 900 for 14 computers that all cost the same. How much is one computer?

Number sentence: RM ☐ ÷ ☐ = RM ☐

Answer: _____

3) A family saves RM450 every month. How much do they save in 2 years?



Number sentence: RM ☐ × ☐ = RM ☐

Answer: _____

Date: _____

I can do it! ☆ ☆ ☆

Name: _____

Unit 4 The 12-hour and 24-hour clocks

LS 4.1.1

In the 24-hour clock, the time is written with four digits and no a.m. or p.m. 7:30 a.m. is 0730 hours. 3:45 p.m. is 1545 hours. 12:00 midnight is 0000 hours.

A Complete the table.

12-hour clock	24-hour clock
6:15 a.m.	☐ hours
11:40 a.m.	☐ hours
2:05 p.m.	☐ hours
8:30 p.m.	☐ hours
☐ p.m.	2150 hours
☐ p.m.	1620 hours

B Match the times that are the same.

7:00 a.m.	●	●	1845 hours
1:30 p.m.	●	●	0700 hours
6:45 p.m.	●	●	2320 hours
11:20 p.m.	●	●	1330 hours

Date: _____

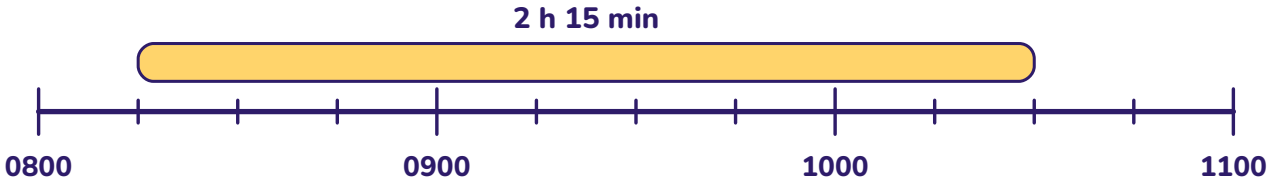
I can do it! ☆☆☆

Name: _____

Unit 4 How long it takes

LS 4.2.1

A The art lesson starts at 0815 hours and ends at 1030 hours. How long is the lesson?



B How long is it?

1) From 0730 hours to 1015 hours: ☐ h ☐ min

2) From 1340 hours to 1625 hours: ☐ h ☐ min

3) From 2100 hours to 0630 hours the next day: ☐ h ☐ min

4) From 9:45 a.m. to 2:15 p.m.: ☐ h ☐ min

C A train timetable. Complete it.

From	To	Leaves	Arrives	Time taken
KL Sentral	Ipoh	0810	1035	☐ h ☐ min
Ipoh	Butterworth	1050	1245	☐ h ☐ min
Butterworth	Alor Setar	1305	1410	☐ h ☐ min

Date: _____

I can do it! ☆☆☆

Name: _____

Unit 4 Estimating time; millennia, centuries and decades

LS 4.3.1, 4.4.1

A Circle the sensible estimate.

1) Watching a football match:

◯ 10 minutes ◯ 2 hours ◯ 10 hours

2) Flying from Kuala Lumpur to Kota Kinabalu:

◯ 20 minutes ◯ 2 hours 30 minutes ◯ 12 hours

3) Sleeping at night:

◯ 9 hours ◯ 90 minutes ◯ 30 hours

B Remember!

1 millennium = 1000 years **1 century = 100 years** **1 decade = 10 years**

C Fill in the blanks.

1) **1 millennium = ☐ centuries**

2) **1 century = ☐ decades**

3) **3 centuries = ☐ years**

4) **5 decades = ☐ years**

5) **2 millennia = ☐ years**

6) **70 years = ☐ decades**

1) **The year 2027 is in the ☐st century.**

2) **Grandfather is 7 decades old. He is ☐ years old.**

Date: _____

I can do it! ☆☆☆

Name: _____

Unit 4 Changing units of time

LS 4.4.2

A Hours and days.

1) 1 day = ____ hours

2) 3 days = ____ hours

3) 48 hours = ____ days

4) 1 day 6 hours = ____ hours

B Days and weeks.

1) 5 weeks = ____ days

2) 30 days = ____ weeks ____ days

3) 2 weeks 3 days = ____ days

4) 63 days = ____ weeks

C Months and years.

1) 2 years = ____ months

2) 3 years 5 months = ____ months

3) 30 months = ____ years ____ months

4) 60 months = ____ years

D Years, decades and centuries.

1) 4 decades = ____ years

2) 2 centuries = ____ decades

3) 1 century 3 decades = ____ years

4) 250 years = ____ centuries ____ decades

Date: _____

I can do it!

Name: _____

Unit 4 Adding and subtracting time

LS 4.5.1

A Add.

1) 2 days 15 hours + 1 day 12 hours = ☐ days ☐ hours

2) 3 weeks 4 days + 2 weeks 5 days = ☐ weeks ☐ days

3) 1 year 4 months + 2 years 5 months + 6 months = ☐ years ☐ months

4) 3 centuries 4 decades + 2 centuries 7 decades = ☐ centuries ☐ decade

B Subtract.

1) 4 days – 1 day 18 hours = ☐ days ☐ hours

2) 5 years 8 months – 2 years 10 months = ☐ years ☐ months

3) 6 weeks – 2 weeks 3 days – 1 week 5 days = ☐ week ☐ days

4) 5 centuries 2 decades – 3 centuries 6 decades = ☐ century ☐ decades

Date: _____

I can do it! ☆☆☆

Name: _____

Unit 4 Multiplying and dividing time

LS 4.5.2

A Multiply.

1) 3 × 2 days 10 hours = ☐ days ☐ hours

2) 4 × 1 week 5 days = ☐ weeks ☐ days

3) 12 × 5 months = ☐ years

4) 4 × 2 decades 5 years = ☐ century

B Divide.

1) 6 days 18 hours ÷ 3 = ☐ days ☐ hours

2) 5 weeks 3 days ÷ 2 = ☐ weeks ☐ days

3) 8 years ÷ 12 = ☐ months

4) 3 centuries ÷ 10 = ☐ decades

C Read and solve.

1) A family goes on holiday for 2 weeks 3 days. Encik Tan's family's holiday is 3 times as long. How long is Encik Tan's family's holiday?

Number sentence: 3 × 2 weeks 3 days = ☐ weeks ☐ days

Answer: _____

Date: _____

I can do it! ☆ ☆ ☆

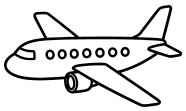
Name: _____

Unit 4 Time problems

LS 4.6.1

A Read and solve.

1) A plane leaves Kuala Lumpur at 1445 hours and reaches Kuching at 1630 hours. How long is the flight?



Number sentence: **1445 to 1630 =** ☐ **h** ☐ **min**

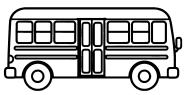
Answer: _____

2) Building a bridge takes 2 years 8 months. Building a school takes 1 year 10 months. What is the difference between the two?

Number sentence: **2 years 8 months – 1 year 10 months =** ☐ **months**

Answer: _____

3) A bus leaves Johor Bahru at 2230 hours and reaches Kota Bharu 9 hours 15 minutes later. What time does it arrive? Write it in the 24-hour clock.



Number sentence: **2230 + 9 h 15 min =** ☐ **hours**

Answer: _____

Date: _____

I can do it! ☆☆☆

Name: _____

Unit 5 Millimetres and kilometres

LS 5.1.1, 5.1.2, 5.1.3

A Remember!

1 cm = 10 mm **1 km = 1000 m**

B Change the units.

1) **3 cm = ☐ mm**

2) **80 mm = ☐ cm**

3) **4 cm 5 mm = ☐ mm**

4) **67 mm = ☐ cm ☐ mm**

5) **5 km = ☐ m**

6) **7000 m = ☐ km**

7) **2 km 350 m = ☐ m**

8) **4080 m = ☐ km ☐ m**

C Circle the right unit.

1) The length of an ant: 5 ◯ **mm** ◯ **cm** ◯ **km**

2) Kuala Lumpur to Melaka: 150 ◯ **m** ◯ **km** ◯ **cm**

3) The thickness of a dictionary: 45 ◯ **mm** ◯ **m** ◯ **km**

Did you know? There are other units of length too: the decimetre (dm) and the decametre (dam), and the inch, foot, yard and mile used in some countries.

Date: _____

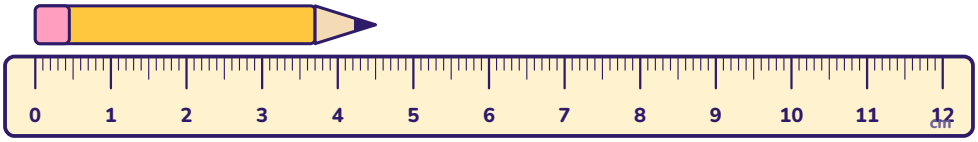
I can do it! ☆ ☆ ☆

Name: _____

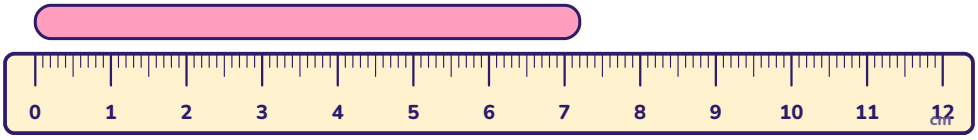
Unit 5 Measuring in millimetres

LS 5.1.4

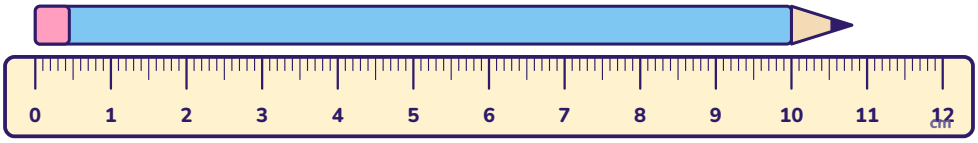
A Measure each thing in millimetres (mm).

1) 

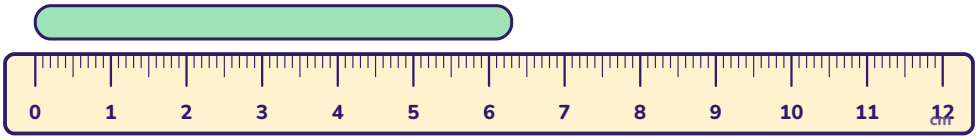
☐ mm

2) 

☐ mm

3) 

☐ mm

4) 

☐ mm

B Answer the questions.

1) Thing 3 is ☐ mm longer than thing 1.

2) Things 2 and 4 are ☐ mm long together.

C Draw a straight line 56 mm long.

Date: _____

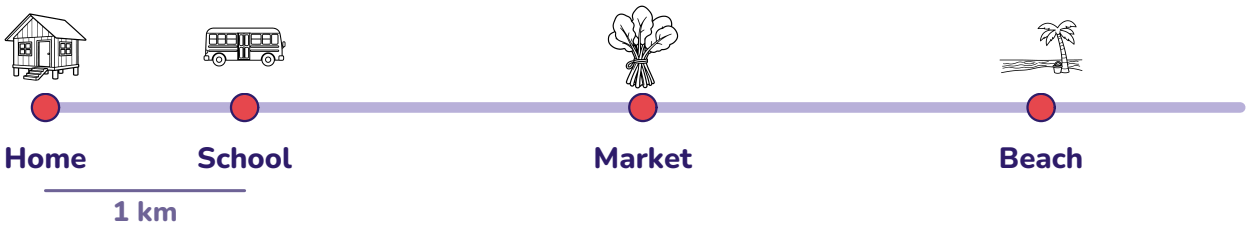
I can do it! ☆ ☆ ☆

Name: _____

Unit 5 Estimating distances in kilometres

LS 5.1.5

A **It is 1 km from home to school. Estimate how far the other places are from home.**



1) **From home to the market: about ☐ km**

2) **From home to the beach: about ☐ km**

B **Circle the sensible estimate.**

1) How far you can walk in 15 minutes:

◯ **1 km** ◯ **10 km** ◯ **100 km**

2) The length of the first Penang Bridge:

◯ **13 m** ◯ **13 km** ◯ **1300 km**

3) The distance of a marathon:

◯ **42 m** ◯ **42 km** ◯ **420 km**

Date: _____

I can do it! ☆☆☆

Name: _____

Unit 5 Adding and subtracting lengths

LS 5.1.6, 5.1.7

A Add.

1) 4 cm 6 mm + 2 cm 8 mm = ☐ cm ☐ mm

2) 35 mm + 2 cm + 1 cm 5 mm = ☐ cm

3) 3 km 450 m + 2 km 800 m = ☐ km ☐ m

4) 1 km 200 m + 650 m + 2 km 150 m = ☐ km

B Subtract.

1) 9 cm 2 mm – 4 cm 7 mm = ☐ cm ☐ mm

2) 10 km – 3 km 750 m – 2 km 500 m = ☐ km ☐ m

3) 5 km – 1250 m = ☐ km ☐ m

C Read and solve.

1) Aiman cycles 2 km 600 m to his grandfather's house, then 1 km 850 m to the shop. How far does he cycle altogether?



Number sentence: 2 km 600 m + 1 km 850 m = ☐ km ☐ m

Answer: _____

Date: _____

I can do it! ☆☆☆

Name: _____

Unit 5 Multiplying and dividing lengths

LS 5.1.8, 5.1.9

A Multiply.

1) 4 × 2 cm 6 mm = ☐ cm ☐ mm

2) 3 × 2 km 400 m = ☐ km ☐ m

3) 8 × 125 mm = ☐ cm

B Divide.

1) 9 km 600 m ÷ 4 = ☐ km ☐ m

2) 7 cm 5 mm ÷ 5 = ☐ cm ☐ mm

3) 6 km ÷ 8 = ☐ m

C Read and solve.

1) Encik Lim runs 3 km 750 m every day. How far does he run in 6 days?

Number sentence: 6 × 3 km 750 m = ☐ km ☐ m

Answer: _____

Date: _____

I can do it! ☆ ☆ ☆

Name: _____

Unit 5 Mixed operations with mass

LS 5.2.1, 5.2.2

A Work these out.

1) 3 kg 450 g + 2 kg 600 g – 1 kg 50 g = ☐ kg

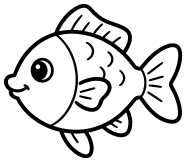
2) 5 kg – 750 g – 1 kg 500 g = ☐ kg ☐ g

3) 4 × 1 kg 250 g ÷ 2 = ☐ kg ☐ g

4) 6 kg 300 g ÷ 3 × 2 = ☐ kg ☐ g

B Read and solve.

1) Mother buys 2 kg 500 g of chicken and 1 kg 750 g of fish. She uses 1 kg 800 g for a feast. How much chicken and fish is left?



Number sentence: 2 kg 500 g + 1 kg 750 g – 1 kg 800 g = ☐ kg ☐ g

Answer: _____

Did you know? 1 metric tonne (t) = 1000 kg and 1 g = 1000 milligrams (mg). There are older units too, like the kati and tahil, and the pound and ounce.

Date: _____

I can do it! ☆☆☆

Name: _____

Unit 5 Mixed operations with volume

LS 5.3.1, 5.3.2

A Work these out.

1) 2 l 500 ml + 1 l 750 ml – 1 l 250 ml = ☐ l

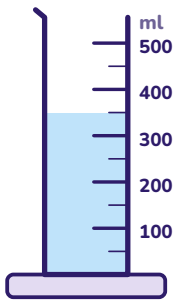
2) 5 l – 1 l 200 ml – 850 ml = ☐ l ☐ ml

3) 8 × 350 ml = ☐ l ☐ ml

4) 3 × 1 l 500 ml ÷ 2 = ☐ l ☐ ml

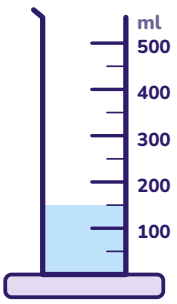
B Read the measuring cylinders. Write how much there is.

1)



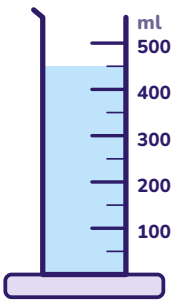
☐ ml

2)



☐ ml

3)



☐ ml

C Read and solve.

1) A tank holds 12 l of water. The water is poured equally into 8 buckets. How much water is in each bucket?

Number sentence: 12 l ÷ 8 = ☐ l ☐ ml

Answer: _____

Date: _____

I can do it! ☆ ☆ ☆

Name: _____

Unit 5 Measuring problems

LS 5.4.1

A Read and solve.

1) Aiman's home is 2 km 350 m from school. How far does he walk to school and back in 5 days?

Number sentence: **2 × 5 × 2 km 350 m =** ☐ **km** ☐ **m**

Answer: _____

2) A trader has 25 kg of sugar. She packs it into 500 g packets. How many packets can she make?

Number sentence: **25 kg ÷ 500 g =** ☐

Answer: _____

3) A bottle holds 1 l 500 ml of cooking oil. Mother uses 350 ml on Monday and 475 ml on Tuesday. How much cooking oil is left?



Number sentence: **1 l 500 ml – 350 ml – 475 ml =** ☐ **ml**

Answer: _____

Date: _____

I can do it! ☆☆☆

Name: _____

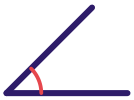
Unit 6 Right, acute and obtuse angles

LS 6.1.1

A A right angle is like the corner of a book. An acute angle is smaller. An obtuse angle is bigger.



right angle

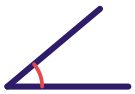


acute angle

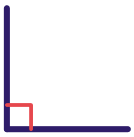


obtuse angle

B Write what kind of angle each one is.

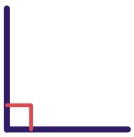
1)  ☐

2)  ☐

3)  ☐

4)  ☐

5)  ☐

6)  ☐

C Count the angles in these shapes.

1) A square has ☐ right angles.

2) A rectangle has ☐ right angles.

3) A right-angled triangle has ☐ right angle and ☐ acute angles.

Date: _____

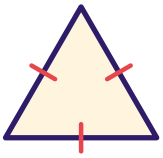
I can do it! ☆☆☆

Name: _____

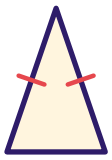
Unit 6 Kinds of triangles

LS 6.1.1

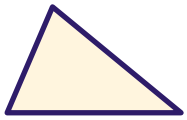
A **Match each triangle to its name. The small marks show sides of the same length.**



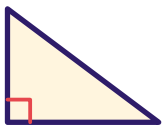
right-angled triangle



equilateral triangle



scalene triangle



isosceles triangle

B **True or false?**

	✓	✗
1) An equilateral triangle has three sides of the same length.	☐	☐
2) A right-angled triangle has two right angles.	☐	☐
3) An isosceles triangle has two sides of the same length.	☐	☐
4) A scalene triangle has three sides of different lengths.	☐	☐

Date: _____

I can do it! ☆☆☆

Name: _____

Unit 6 Parallel and perpendicular lines

LS 6.2.1, 6.2.2

A Parallel lines never meet, like a railway track. Perpendicular lines meet at a right angle.

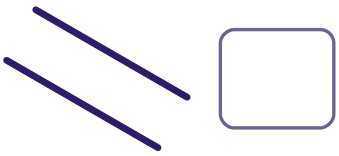


parallel lines



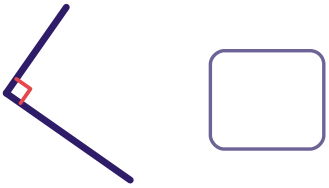
perpendicular lines

B Write "parallel", "perpendicular" or "neither".

1) 

2) 

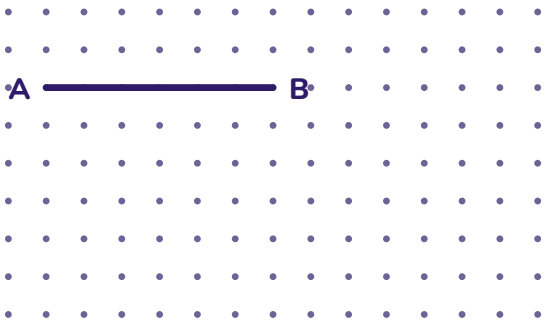
3) 

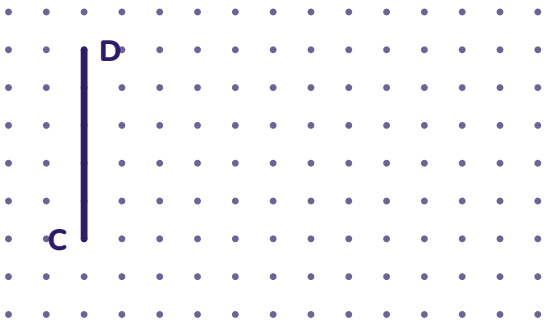
4) 

5) 

6) 

C Draw a line parallel to AB and a line perpendicular to CD.





Date: _____

I can do it!

Name: _____

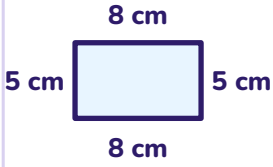
Unit 6 Perimeter

LS 6.3.1

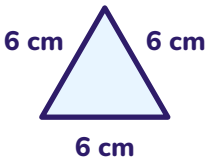
A The perimeter is the total length of all the sides of a shape.

B Find the perimeter of each shape.

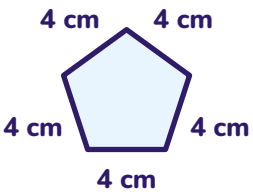
1)



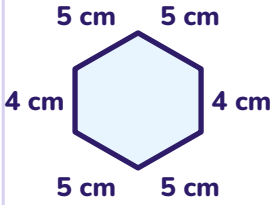
2)



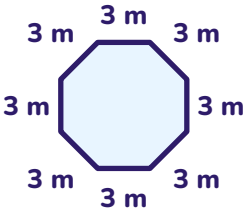
3)



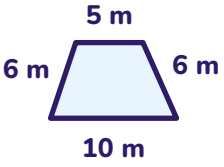
4)



5)



6)



C Read and solve.

1) A vegetable plot is a rectangle 25 m long and 12 m wide. Pak Mat wants to put a fence all round it. How long must the fence be?



Number sentence: **25 m + 12 m + 25 m + 12 m =** ☐ **m**

Answer: _____

Date: _____

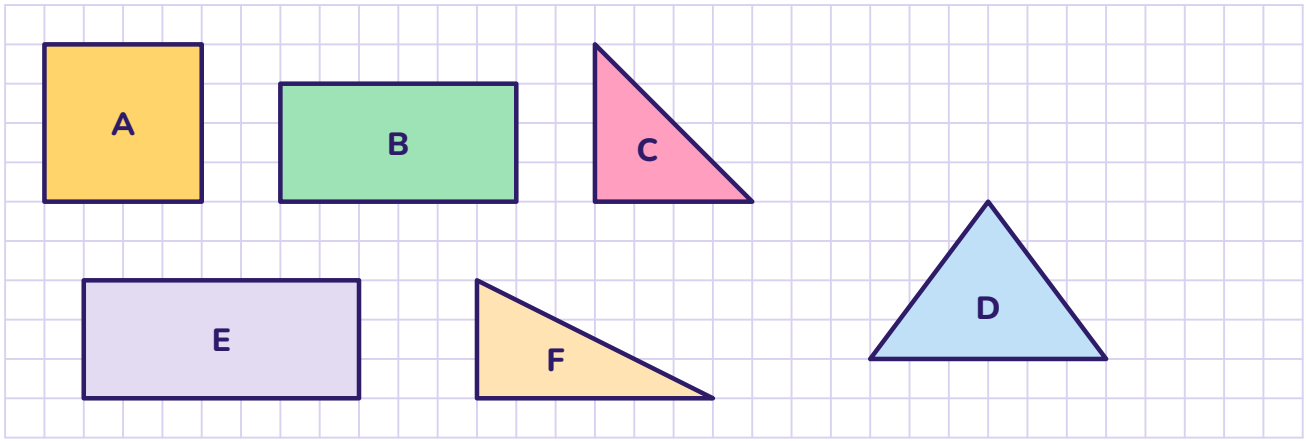
I can do it! ☆☆☆

Name: _____

Unit 6 Area by counting squares

LS 6.3.2

A Each square is 1 square unit. Two half squares make 1 square unit.



B Write the area of each shape.

1) A = ____ sq units
2) B = ____ sq units
3) C = ____ sq units
4) D = ____ sq units
5) E = ____ sq units
6) F = ____ sq units

C With a formula:

Area of a rectangle = length × width

Area of a triangle = 1/2 × base × height

Date: _____

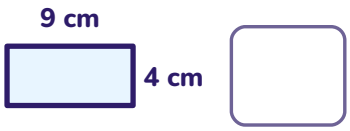
I can do it! ☆☆☆

Name: _____

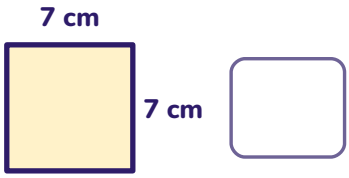
Unit 6 **Area with a formula** LS 6.3.2

A Find the area of each shape.

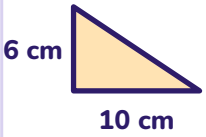
1)



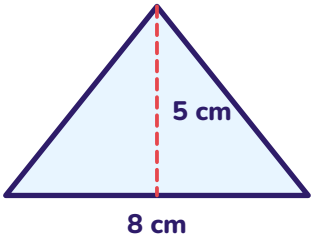
2)



3)



B An isosceles triangle: base 8 cm, height 5 cm. The dashed line is its height.



Area = 1/2 × 8 cm × 5 cm = [ ] cm²

C Read and solve.

1) The floor of a room is a rectangle. It is 5 m long and 4 m wide. What is the area of the floor?

Number sentence: ☐ m × ☐ m = ☐ m²

Answer: _____

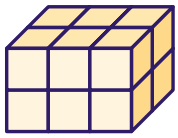
Date: _____

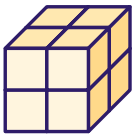
I can do it! ☆☆☆

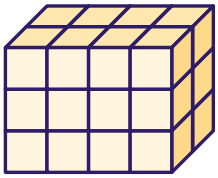
Unit 6 The volume of cubes and cuboids

LS 6.4.1

A **Each small cube is 1 cubic unit. Count the volume of each solid.**

1)  ☐

2)  ☐

3)  ☐

B **The formula:**

Volume of a cuboid = length × width × height

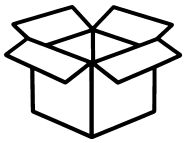
C **Find the volume.**

1) **A cuboid 5 cm × 3 cm × 2 cm: volume =** ☐ **cm³**

2) **A cube with 4 cm sides: volume =** ☐ **cm³**

D **Read and solve.**

1) A box is a cube. Each side is 10 cm long. What is the volume of the box?



Number sentence: ☐ **cm ×** ☐ **cm ×** ☐ **cm =** ☐ **cm³**

Answer: _____

Date: _____

I can do it! ☆☆☆

Name: _____

Unit 6 Shape and space problems

LS 6.5.1

A Read and solve. Draw a diagram to help.

1) A garden is a square with 18 m sides. Pak Abu walks round the garden 3 times. How far does he walk?

Number sentence: ☐ m × 4 × ☐ = ☐ m

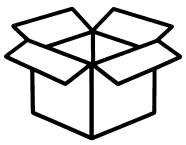
Answer: _____

2) A wall is 6 m long and 3 m high. One tin of paint covers 9 m². How many tins of paint are needed for the wall?

Number sentence: ☐ × ☐ ÷ ☐ = ☐

Answer: _____

3) A cuboid container is 20 cm × 10 cm × 5 cm. How many 1 cm cubes can fill it?



Number sentence: ☐ × ☐ × ☐ = ☐

Answer: _____

Date: _____

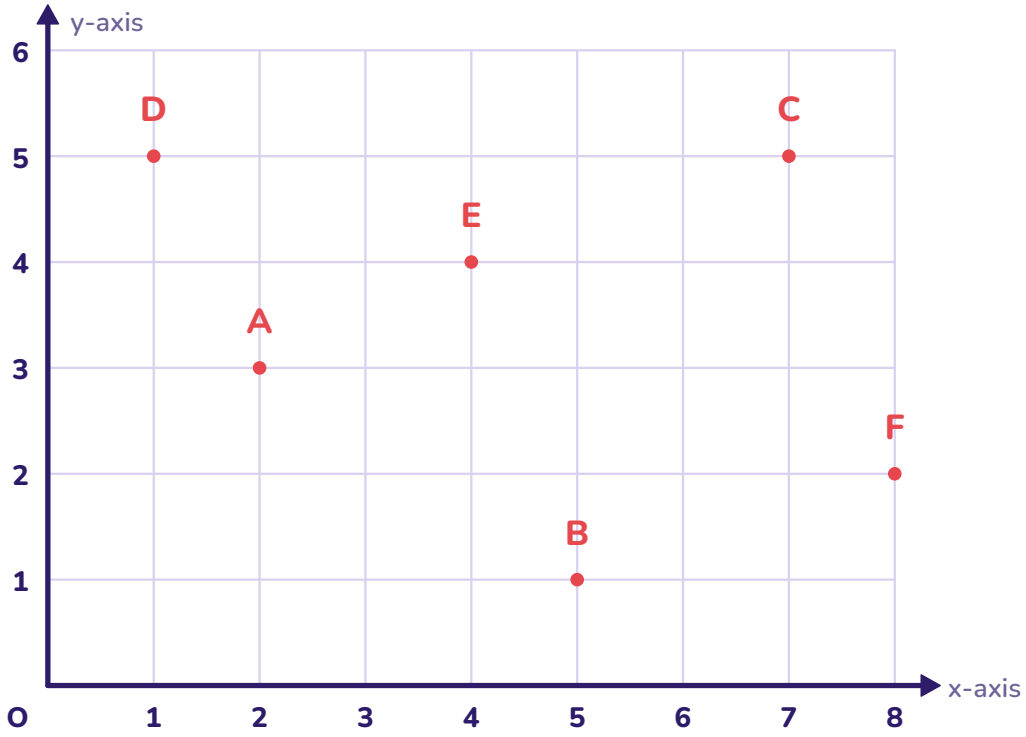
I can do it! ☆ ☆ ☆

Name: _____

Unit 7 Coordinates

LS 7.1.1, 7.1.2

A The x-axis goes across and the y-axis goes up. Both start at the origin O.



B Coordinates are written (x, y): count across first, then up.

1) A = (☐ , ☐)

2) B = (☐ , ☐)

3) C = (☐ , ☐)

4) D = (☐ , ☐)

5) (4, 4) = _____

6) (8, 2) = _____

7) The origin O = (☐ , ☐)

Date: _____

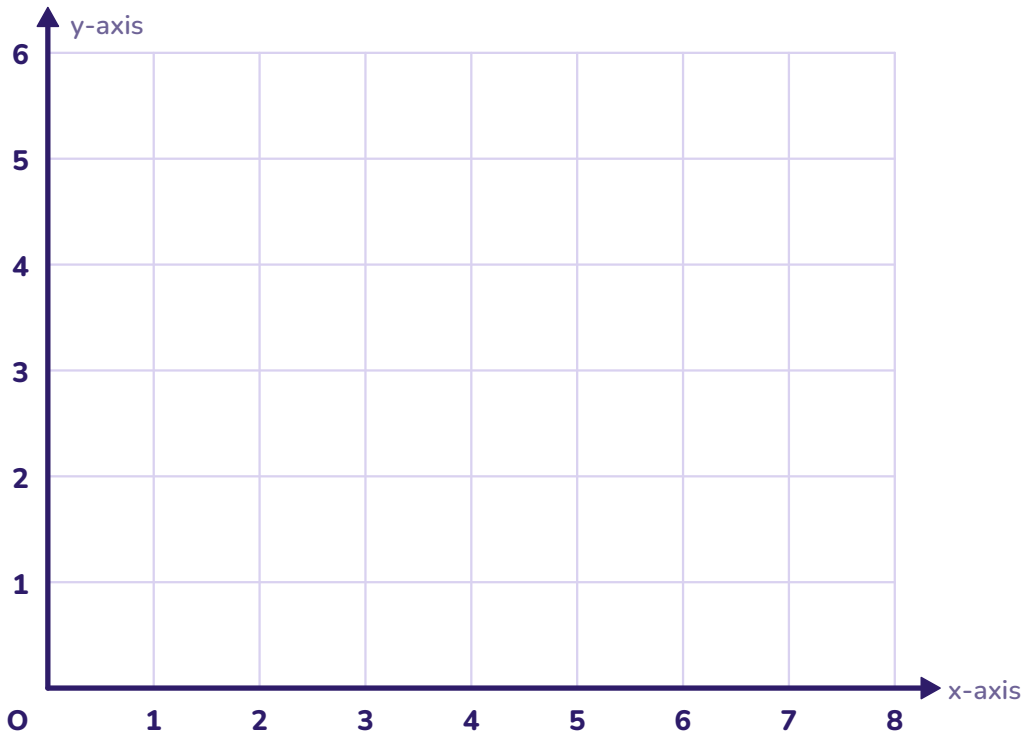
I can do it! ☆☆☆

Name: _____

Unit 7 Plotting points

LS 7.1.2

A **Mark the points P (2, 1), Q (2, 5), R (6, 5) and S (6, 1). Join P to Q, R, S and back to P.**



The shape made is a _____.

Challenge Time: Answer the questions.

1) **Move 3 units right from (2, 5). The new point is (☐, ☐).**

2) **The point halfway between P and S is (☐, ☐).**

Date: _____

I can do it! ☆☆☆

Name: _____

Unit 7 Ratio

LS 7.2.1

A A ratio compares two amounts. For every 1 bicycle there are 2 wheels: the ratio is 1 : 2.



3 bicycles : 6 wheels = 1 : 2

B Complete the ratios.

1) 1 week : 7 days = 1 : ☐

2) 1 bunch : 10 bananas = 1 : ☐

3) RM1 : 100 sen = 1 : ☐

4) 1 kg : 1000 g = 1 : ☐

5) 1 car : 4 tyres = 1 : ☐

6) 1 pack : 6 tins = 1 : ☐

C For every 1 red bead there are 3 blue beads.



1) The ratio of red beads to blue beads is 1 : ☐.

2) If there are 5 red beads, there are ☐ blue beads.

Date: _____

I can do it! ☆☆☆

Name: _____

Unit 7 Rates: the unitary method

LS 7.3.1

A Find the value of one first, then the amount you want.

4 pencils cost RM6.

1 pencil: RM6 ÷ 4 = RM1.50

6 pencils: RM1.50 × 6 = RM9



B Fill in the blanks.

1) 5 apples cost RM4. 1 apple: RM ____. 8 apples: RM ____.

2) 3 packets of nasi lemak cost RM7.50. 1 packet: RM ____. 10 packets: RM ____.

3) A car uses 6 l of petrol for 72 km. 1 l: ____ km. 10 l: ____ km.

4) A machine makes 240 balls in 4 hours. 1 hour: ____ balls. 7 hours: ____ balls.

C A kuih recipe for 4 people. Complete it for 1 person and for 6 people.

Ingredient	4 people	1 person	6 people
flour	200 g	____ g	____ g
sugar	80 g	____ g	____ g
coconut milk	400 ml	____ ml	____ ml

Date: _____

I can do it! ☆☆☆

Name: _____

Unit 7 Problem solving

LS 7.4.1

A Read and solve.

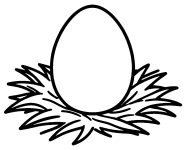
1) In a canteen, there are 4 chairs for every 1 table. There are 8 tables in the canteen. How many chairs are there in all?



Number sentence: **1 : 4 =** ☐ **:** ☐

Answer: _____

2) 6 eggs cost RM3.60. How much do 10 eggs cost?



Number sentence: **RM3.60 ÷ 6 ×** ☐ **= RM** ☐

Answer: _____

3) On a map, Ali's house is at (2, 3) and the school is at (6, 3). Each unit is 100 m. How far is Ali's house from the school?



Number sentence: **(** ☐ **–** ☐ **) × 100 m =** ☐ **m**

Answer: _____

Date: _____

I can do it! ☆☆☆

Unit 8 Making a pictograph

LS 8.1.1

A The number of books read in a month.

Name	Books read
Aina	12
Badrul	8
Chong	16
Devi	4

B Make a pictograph. Draw one book for every 4 books.

Books read in a month	
Aina	
Badrul	
Chong	
Devi	

Each picture stands for 4 books

C How many book pictures does each pupil need?

1) **Aina:** ☐ 2) **Badrul:** ☐ 3) **Chong:** ☐ 4) **Devi:** ☐

Date: _____

I can do it! ☆☆☆

Name: _____

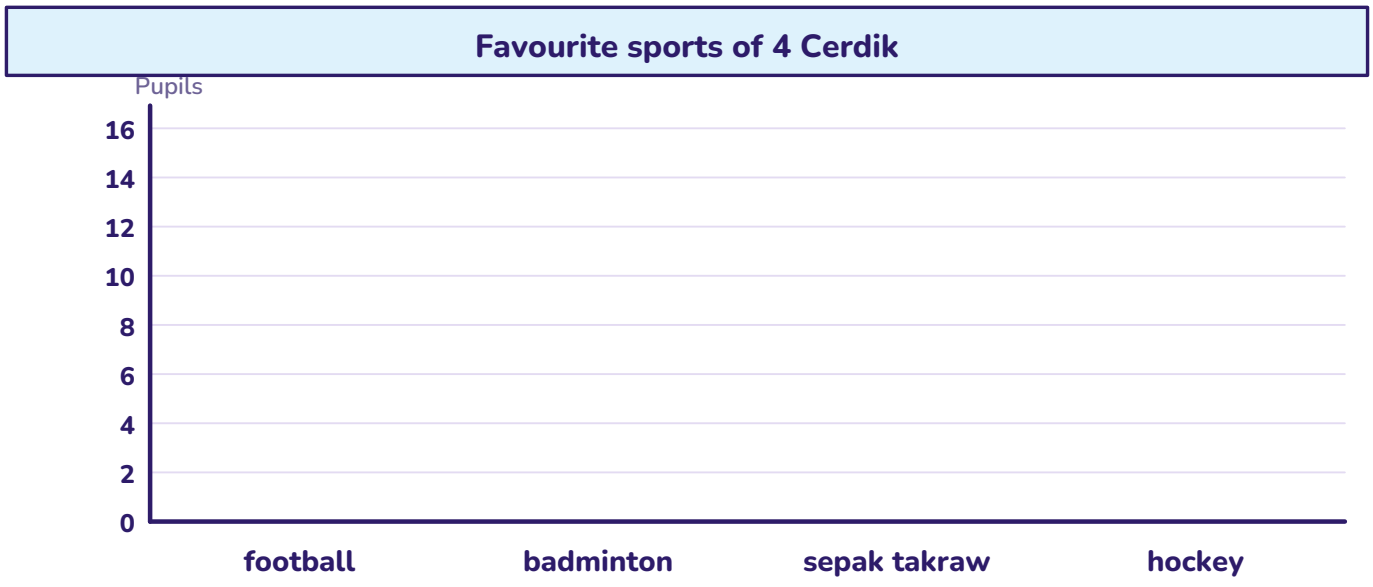
Unit 8 Making a bar chart

LS 8.1.1

A The favourite sports of class 4 Cerdik.

Sport	Pupils
football	14
badminton	10
sepak takraw	6
hockey	8

B Make a bar chart. Draw a bar for each sport.



C Answer the questions.

1) The favourite sport is _____.

2) There are ☐ pupils in the class.

Date: _____

I can do it! ☆☆☆

Name: _____

Unit 8 Reading a pictograph

LS 8.1.2

A The pictograph shows the fruit sold at Pak Din's stall on Sunday.

Fruit sold	
durian	
rambutan	
mango	
pineapple	

Each picture stands for 20 fruits

B Answer the questions.

1) Pak Din sells ☐ durians.

2) The fruit he sells fewest of is the _____.

3) He sells ☐ more rambutans than pineapples.

4) He sells ☐ fruits altogether.

5) If each mango costs RM3, the mangoes bring in RM ☐.

Date: _____

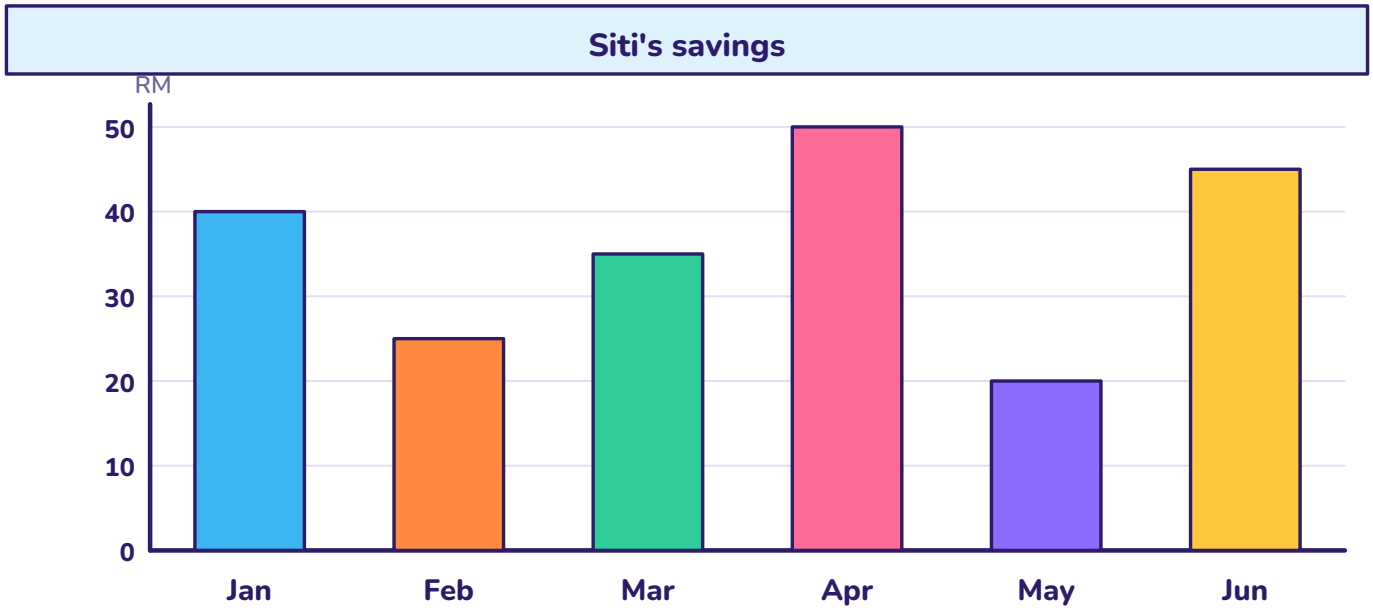
I can do it! ☆☆☆

Name: _____

Unit 8 Reading a bar chart

LS 8.1.2, 8.2.1

A The bar chart shows Siti's savings from January to June.



B Answer the questions.

1) Siti saved the most in _____.

2) She saved RM ☐ from January to March.

3) She saved RM ☐ more in April than in May.

4) She saved RM ☐ in the 6 months.

Siti wants a RM250 school bag. She must save RM ☐ more.

Date: _____

I can do it! ☆☆☆

Name: _____

Check Yourself **Check Yourself: Numbers, operations and fractions** LS 1.0, 2.0

A Fill in the blanks.

1) fifty-seven thousand three hundred and six = ☐

2) 68 425 = ☐ + ☐ + ☐ + ☐ + ☐

3) 46 500 rounded to the nearest ten thousand is ☐

1) a + 37 = 82, a = ☐ 2) 3/4 = ☐ % 3) 30% of 90 = ☐

B Work out in columns.

1)

	TTh	Th	H	T	O
	4	6	7	5	8
+	2	8	9	4	7
	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

2)

	TTh	Th	H	T	O
		2	3	1	6
×					7
	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

C Work these out.

1) $\frac{9}{4} = \square\frac{\square}{\square}$

2) $1\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{6} = \square\frac{\square}{\square}$

3) $\frac{2}{3}$ of 24 = ☐

Date: _____ I can do it! ☆☆☆

Name: _____

Check Yourself **Check Yourself: Money, time and measuring** LS 3.0, 4.0, 5.0

A Work these out.

1) RM45 000 – RM12 850 = RM ____

2) RM1250 × 16 = RM ____

3) RM9600 ÷ 24 = RM ____

4) RM3450.50 + RM1549.50 = RM ____

B Fill in the blanks.

1) 5:20 p.m. = ____ hours

2) 0645 hours = ____ a.m.

3) 3 centuries = ____ decades

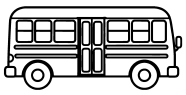
4) 2 weeks 4 days = ____ days

5) 6 cm 4 mm = ____ mm

6) 3 km 75 m = ____ m

C Solve.

1) A bus leaves at 0950 hours and arrives at 1325 hours. How long is the journey?



Number sentence: 0950 to 1325 = ____ h ____ min

Answer: _____

Date: _____

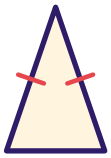
I can do it! ☆☆☆

Name: _____

Check Yourself **Check Yourself: Space, coordinates and data** LS 6.0, 7.0, 8.0

A Name the angle or the triangle.

1)  ☐

2)  ☐

3)  ☐

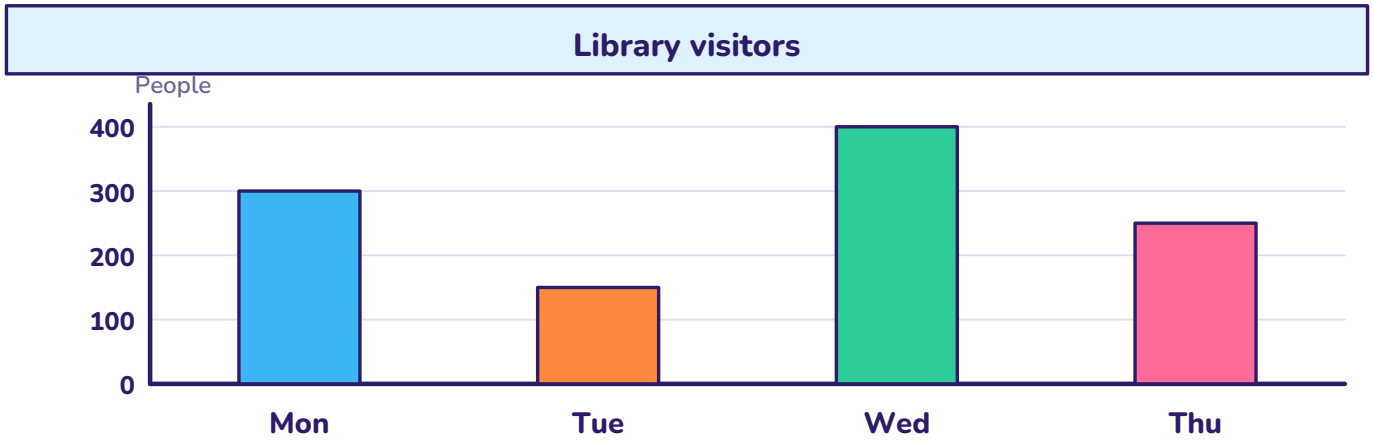
B Work these out.

1) The perimeter of a square with 9 cm sides = ☐ cm

2) The area of an 8 cm × 6 cm rectangle = ☐ cm^2

3) The volume of a 4 cm × 3 cm × 5 cm cuboid = ☐ cm^3

C The bar chart shows the visitors to a library.



Most people visit on _____. There are ☐ visitors in all.

Date: _____ I can do it! ☆☆☆

Name: _____

Answers

Page 4

A 1) 32 105 2) 50 210

B 23 506 – twenty-three thousand five hundred and six 40 080 – forty thousand and eighty 71 215 – seventy-one thousand two hundred and fifteen 100 000 – one hundred thousand

C 1) 36 472 2) 50 309 3) 89 060

Page 5

A 1) fifteen thousand eight hundred and thirty 2) sixty-two thousand and four 3) ninety-eight thousand seven hundred and fifty 4) forty thousand and sixteen

B 1) 47 052 2) 80 300

Page 6

A 45 386: 4, 5, 3, 8, 6 70 921: 7, 0, 9, 2, 1 18 054: 1, 8, 0, 5, 4

B 1) 40 000 2) 900 3) thousands 4) ten thousands

C 1) 25 813 2) 45 102

Page 7

A 1) 3, 6, 5, 2, 8 2) 8, 0, 4, 1, 7

B 1) 30 000, 6000, 500, 20, 8 2) 70 000, 4000, 90, 3 3) 50 000, 200, 6

C 1) 64 307 2) 20 905 3) 90 009 4) 47 080

Page 8

A 1) 54 120 2) 79 803 3) 60 600 4) 99 909

B 1) 23 450 2) 99 990

C 1) more than 2) less than 3) less than 4) more than

Page 9

A 1) 45 078, 45 708, 47 085, 47 508

B 1) 83 210, 83 120, 38 210, 31 820

C 1) 45 999, 46 000 2) 80 000, 80 100 3) 98 000, 99 000

D 1) 59 990, 59 980 2) 31 300, 31 200 3) 80 000, 70 000

Page 10

A Even: 3456, 90 000, 68 278 Odd: 12 801, 47 315, 7089

B 1) 13 579 2) 98 763

C 1) true 2) false

Page 11

A 1) 3000 2) 5000

B 1) 80 000 2) 1500 3) 60 000

Page 12

A 30 000

B 47 365: 47 370, 47 400, 47 000, 50 000 82 549: 82 550, 82 500, 83 000, 80 000 15 951: 15 950, 16 000, 16 000, 20 000

★ 1) 64 999, 56 300 1) 35 000 2) 44 999

Page 13

A 1) 30 995, 31 000 2) 45 650, 45 660 3) 73 100, 73 200 4) 56 000, 55 000 5) 30 000, 40 000

B 40 000, 70 000, 90 000

C 42 000, 45 000, 47 000

★ 1) 16 000, 16 250 2) 88 200, 88 000

Page 14

A 1) 70 000 2) 30 600 3) 32 450 4) 100 000

B 1) 56 402 2) 87 864 3) 64 573 4) 90 000

Page 15

A 1) 12 450 + 13 080 + 11 975 + 14 205 = 51 710 · 51 710 bottles 2) 23 650 + 8975 = 32 625 · 32 625 books 3) 18 500 + 9820 + 4600 + 980 = 33 900 · 33 900 trees

Answers

Page 16

A 1) 50 000 2) 99 999 3) 60 000 4) 40 000 5) 40 000 6) 50 000

B 1) 44 124 2) 33 515 3) 84 557 4) 33 625

Page 17

A 1) 60 000 2) 34 500 3) 86 000 4) 100 000

B 1) 74 070 2) 41 472 3) 14 808 4) 69 938

Page 18

A 1) 21 000 2) 6300 3) 459 4) 72 5) 800 6) 325 7) 320 8) 1800

B 1) 7982, 1 2) 3125, 6 3) 705, 5 4) 320, 21

C 1) 28 800 ÷ 30 = 960 · 960 egg trays

Page 19

A 1) 50 000 2) 50 000 3) 20 000 4) 100 000 5) 500 6) 9600 7) 480 8) 40 000

B 1) 45 000 – 18 500 – 12 750 = 13 750 · 13 750 tiles 2) 24 × 144 ÷ 12 = 288 · 288 pencils

Page 20

A (own answer)

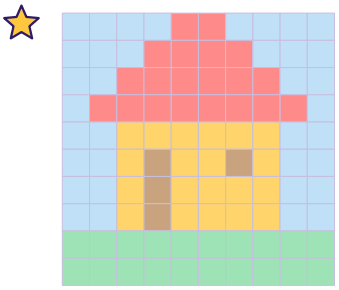
B 1) 18 2) 35 3) 45 4) 28

C 1) a + 18 = 45, a = 27 · 27 marbles 2) 64 – m = 38, m = 26 · 26 stamps

Page 21

A 1) 87 400 – 79 650 = 7750 · 7750 seats 2) 1250 × 24 = 30 000 · 30 000 loaves 3) 36 000 ÷ 12 = 3000 · 3000 seedlings

Page 22



Page 23

A (own answer)

B 1) 2 3/4 2) 2 1/3 3) 2 3/5

C 1) 7/3 2) 17/5 3) 11/6

D 1) 2 1/4 2) 2 1/3

Page 24

A 1) 4/5 2) 2 3/8 3) 1 3/4 4) 3/4 5) 3 1/2 6) 1

B (own answer)

C 1) 1/4 + 1 1/2 = 1/4 + 1 2/4 = 1 3/4 · 1 3/4 kg

Page 25

A 1) 1/5 2) 2 3/4 3) 1 2/3 4) 5/8 5) 1 1/2 6) 1 3/4

B (own answer)

C 1) 3 – 1 1/4 – 3/4 = 1 · 1 l

Page 26

A 1) 5/8 2) 1 5/6 3) 1 4) 1 1/2

B 1) 3 1/2 – 2 1/4 + 1 3/4 = 3 · 3 baskets 2) 2 + 3/4 – 1 1/2 = 1 1/4 · 1 1/4 metres

Page 27

A (own answer)

B 1) 15 2) 12 3) 15 4) 70 5) 12 6) 27

C 1) 3/8 × 32 = 12 · 12 boys

Answers

Page 28

A (own answer)

B 1) 1.635 2) 3.625 3) 6.789 4) 6

C 1) 3.25 2) 4.875 3) 3.5 4) 3.375

D 1) 1.5 – 0.25 – 0.375 = 0.875 · 0.875 l

Page 29

A 1) 0.5 2) 14.1 3) 8.07 4) 125 5) 46 6) 23.8

B 1) 0.8 2) 1.45 3) 0.36 4) 0.456 5) 0.123 6) 0.21

C (own answer)

D 1) 2.4 ÷ 8 = 0.3 · 0.3 kg

Page 30

A (own answer)

B 1) 50% 2) 20% 3) 70% 4) 36% 5) 65% 6) 6%

C 1) 1/2 2) 1/4 3) 2/5 4) 9/10 5) 3/20 6) 1

D 1) 30/100 = 30% 2) 45/100 = 45% 3) 8/100 = 8% 4) 72/100 = 72%

Page 31

A (own answer)

B 1) 5 2) 20 3) 150 4) 9 5) 45 6) 60

C 1) 35/100 × 80 = 28 · 28 watermelons

Page 32

A 1) 2.5 – 0.75 – 1.125 = 0.625 · 0.625 m 2) 2/9 × 45 = 10 · 10 rambutans 3) 250 – 60/100 × 250 = 100 · 100 seedlings

Page 33

A 1) 62 500 2) 70 000 3) 1600 4) 50 000

B 1) RM38 500 + RM1250 + RM385 = RM40 135 · RM40 135 2) RM12 000 – RM4750 – RM3480 = RM3770 · RM3770

Page 34

A 1) 15 000 2) 710 3) 67 500 4) 330

B 1) 8000 2) 99 3) 93.80 4) 1520

C 1) RM2850 × 24 = RM68 400 · RM68 400 2) RM18 750 ÷ 25 = RM750 · RM750

Page 35

A 1) 19 750 2) 34 500 3) 4500 4) 4800

B 1) RM12 × 1250 – RM3800 = RM11 200 · RM11 200 2) RM840 × 5 ÷ 4 = RM1050 · RM1050

Page 36

A 1) 60 2) 5 3) 4

B (own answer)

Page 37

A 4 Mar: 35.00 6 Mar: 30.50 9 Mar: 40.50 12 Mar: 28.00 1) 25.00 2) 17.00

B 1) true 2) false 3) true

Page 38

A (own answer)

B 1) RM10.50 2) Saver Shop 3) school shoes RM18

C 1) true 2) false

D (own answer)

Page 39

A United States – US dollar Japan – Yen China – Yuan Saudi Arabia – Riyal

B (own answer)

C 1) 350 2) 89 3) yen

Page 40

A Cash – notes and coins Debit card – the money comes straight out of a bank account Credit card – the bank pays first and we pay it back later E-wallet – scan a QR code with a phone Online banking – move money on the bank's website

Answers

B Cash: a 50 sen coin, an RM10 note, a 20 sen coin Not cash: a debit card, an e-wallet, a credit card

C 1) false

Page 41

A 1) RM25 000 – RM8950 = RM16 050 · RM16 050 2) RM18 900 ÷ 14 = RM1350 · RM1350 3) RM450 × 24 = RM10 800 · RM10 800

Page 42

A 6:15 a.m.: 0615 11:40 a.m.: 1140 2:05 p.m.: 1405 8:30 p.m.: 2030 9:50 4:20

B 7:00 a.m. – 0700 hours 1:30 p.m. – 1330 hours 6:45 p.m. – 1845 hours 11:20 p.m. – 2320 hours

Page 43

A (own answer)

B 1) 2, 45 2) 2, 45 3) 9, 30 4) 4, 30

C KL Sentral: 2, 25 Ipoh: 1, 55 Butterworth: 1, 5

Page 44

A 1) 2 hours 2) 2 hours 30 minutes 3) 9 hours

B (own answer)

C 1) 10 2) 10 3) 300 4) 50 5) 2000 6) 7 1) 21 2) 70

Page 45

A 1) 24 2) 72 3) 2 4) 30

B 1) 35 2) 4, 2 3) 17 4) 9

C 1) 24 2) 41 3) 2, 6 4) 5

D 1) 40 2) 20 3) 130 4) 2, 5

Page 46

A 1) 4, 3 2) 6, 2 3) 4, 3 4) 6, 1

B 1) 2, 6 2) 2, 10 3) 1, 6 4) 1, 6

Page 47

A 1) 7, 6 2) 6, 6 3) 5 4) 1

B 1) 2, 6 2) 2, 5 3) 8 4) 3

C 1) 3 × 2 weeks 3 days = 7 weeks 2 days · 7 weeks 2 days

Page 48

A 1) 1445 to 1630 = 1 h 45 min · 1 hour 45 minutes 2) 2 years 8 months – 1 year 10 months = 10 months · 10 months 3) 2230 + 9 h 15 min = 0745 hours · 0745 hours

Page 49

A (own answer)

B 1) 30 2) 8 3) 45 4) 6, 7 5) 5000 6) 7 7) 2350 8) 4, 80

C 1) mm 2) km 3) mm

Page 50

A 1) 45 mm 2) 72 mm 3) 108 mm 4) 63 mm

B 1) 63 2) 135

C (own answer)

Page 51

A 1) 3 2) 5

B 1) 1 km 2) 13 km 3) 42 km

Page 52

A 1) 7, 4 2) 7 3) 6, 250 4) 4

B 1) 4, 5 2) 3, 750 3) 3, 750

C 1) 2 km 600 m + 1 km 850 m = 4 km 450 m · 4 km 450 m

Page 53

A 1) 10, 4 2) 7, 200 3) 100

B 1) 2, 400 2) 1, 5 3) 750

C 1) 6 × 3 km 750 m = 22 km 500 m · 22 km 500 m

Answers

Page 54

A 1) 5 2) 2, 750 3) 2, 500 4) 4, 200

B 1) 2 kg 500 g + 1 kg 750 g – 1 kg 800 g = 2 kg 450 g · 2 kg 450 g

Page 55

A 1) 3 2) 2, 950 3) 2, 800 4) 2, 250

B 1) 350 ml 2) 150 ml 3) 450 ml

C 1) 12 l ÷ 8 = 1 l 500 ml · 1 l 500 ml

Page 56

A 1) 2 × 5 × 2 km 350 m = 23 km 500 m · 23 km 500 m 2) 25 kg ÷ 500 g = 50 · 50 packets 3) 1 l 500 ml – 350 ml – 475 ml = 675 ml · 675 ml

Page 57

A (own answer)

B 1) acute angle 2) obtuse angle 3) right angle 4) acute angle 5) obtuse angle 6) right angle

C 1) 4 2) 4 3) 1, 2

Page 58

A equilateral triangle – equilateral triangle isosceles triangle – isosceles triangle scalene triangle – scalene triangle right-angled triangle – right-angled triangle

B 1) true 2) false 3) true 4) true

Page 59

A (own answer)

B 1) parallel 2) perpendicular 3) neither 4) perpendicular 5) parallel 6) neither

C (own answer)

Page 60

A (own answer)

B 1) 26 cm 2) 18 cm 3) 20 cm 4) 28 cm 5) 24 m 6) 27 m

C 1) 25 m + 12 m + 25 m + 12 m = 74 m · 74 m

Page 61

A (own answer)

B 1) 16 2) 18 3) 8 4) 12 5) 21 6) 9

C (own answer)

Page 62

A 1) 36 cm^2 2) 49 cm^2 3) 30 cm^2

B 20 cm^2

C 1) 5 m × 4 m = 20 m^2 · 20 m^2

Page 63

A 1) 12 cubic units 2) 8 cubic units 3) 24 cubic units

B (own answer)

C 1) 30 2) 64

D 1) 10 cm × 10 cm × 10 cm = 1000 cm^3 · 1000 cm^3

Page 64

A 1) 18 m × 4 × 3 = 216 m · 216 m 2) 6 × 3 ÷ 9 = 2 · 2 tins of paint 3) 20 × 10 × 5 = 1000 · 1000 cubes

Page 65

A (own answer)

B 1) 2, 3 2) 5, 1 3) 7, 5 4) 1, 5 5) E 6) F 7) 0, 0

Page 66

A square

★ 1) 5, 5 2) 4, 1

Page 67

A (own answer)

B 1) 7 2) 10 3) 100 4) 1000 5) 4 6) 6

C 1) 3 2) 15

Answers

Page 68

A (own answer)

B 1) 0.80, 6.40 2) 2.50, 25 3) 12, 120 4) 60, 420

C flour: 50, 300 sugar: 20, 120 coconut milk: 100, 600

Page 69

A 1) 1 : 4 = 8 : 32 · 32 chairs 2) RM3.60 ÷ 6 × 10 = RM6 · RM6 3) (6 − 2) × 100 m = 400 m · 400 m

Page 70

A (own answer)

B (own answer)

C 1) 3 2) 2 3) 4 4) 1

Page 71

A (own answer)

B (own answer)

C 1) football 2) 38

Page 72

A (own answer)

B 1) 100 2) pineapple 3) 20 4) 280 5) 240

Page 73

A (own answer)

B 1) April 2) 100 3) 30 4) 215 35

Page 74

A 1) 57 306 2) 60 000, 8000, 400, 20, 5 3) 50 000 1) 45 2) 75 3) 27

B 1) 75 705 2) 16 212

C 1) 2 1/4 2) 1 5/6 3) 16

Page 75

A 1) 32 150 2) 20 000 3) 400 4) 5000

B 1) 1720 2) 6:45 3) 30 4) 18 5) 64 6) 3075

C 1) 0950 to 1325 = 3 h 35 min · 3 hours 35 minutes

Page 76

A 1) obtuse angle 2) isosceles triangle 3) acute angle

B 1) 36 2) 48 3) 60

C Wednesday, 1100



CERTIFICATE OF ACHIEVEMENT

Well done!

_____

Name

has finished

Mathematics Activity Book Year 4

_____ _____

Date Signed