

v. A fraction whose numerator is smaller than its denominator is called a _____ fraction.

vi. A fraction whose numerator is greater than or equal to its denominator is called an _____ fraction.

vii. A fraction composed of a whole part and a proper fraction is called a _____ fraction.

viii. To convert rupees into paise, we multiply the number of rupees by _____.

ix. To convert paise into rupees, we divide the number of paise by _____.

x. Rs. $145.65 + \text{Rs } 54.35 =$ _____

xi. Rs. $5455.75 - \text{Rs. } 3,460.20 =$ _____

xii. Rs. $13 \div 2 =$ _____

xiii. Rs. $45.5 \times 9 =$ _____

xiv. $\frac{8}{13} \square \frac{8}{17} =$ _____

xv. $\frac{8}{13} + \frac{2}{13} + \frac{1}{13} =$ _____

xvi. $\frac{15}{17} - \frac{2}{17} =$ _____

xvii. $\frac{2}{15}$ of 120 = _____

Q3. State whether the following statements are 'TRUE' or 'FALSE':

i. Rs. 8 = 800 p _____

ii. 950 p = Rs. 95 _____

iii. Rs. 1 = 100 paise _____

iv. Rs. $7.5 \times 5 =$ Rs. 35.5 _____

v. A fraction means part of whole. _____

vi. The improper fraction for $9 \frac{4}{8}$ is $\frac{75}{8}$ _____

vii. The mixed fraction for $\frac{65}{8}$ is $8 \frac{1}{8}$ _____