



MATHS

SAMPLE BOOK



MATHS



I'm the
Intelli Kid

and
I'm becoming the
Best Version
of myself with





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GRADE-7



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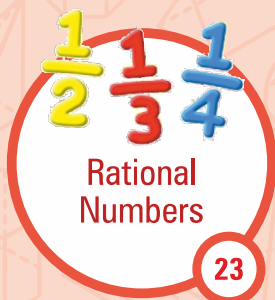
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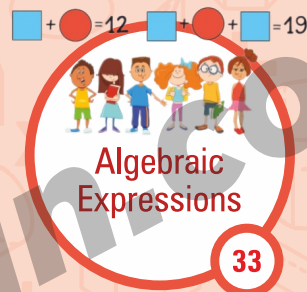
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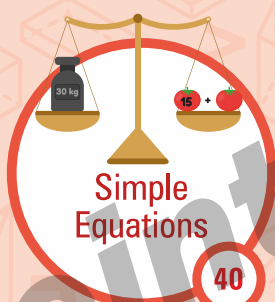
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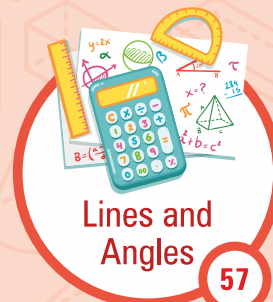
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Experiential Experimental Edutaining



I AM PROGRESSING

(Tick mark the columns after achieving the Learning Milestones)



TOPIC	1 st Learning	Exercise Solving	1 st Revision	2 nd Revision
 Integers				
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 Algebraic Expressions				
 Simple Equations				
 Data Handling				
 Lines and Angles				
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MATHS

SAMPLE THEORY

CHAPTER 1

INTEGERS

INTEGERS

The collection of whole numbers and the negatives of whole numbers together are called the Integers. Numbers, $Z = \{\dots, -4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, \dots\}$ are integers.

OPERATIONS ON INTEGERS

Addition of Integers using basic operations

Rule 1: To add two integers of like signs, find the sum of their absolute values (numerical values without taking the sign) and place the common sign before the sum.

Example : $-2 - 5 = -(2 + 5) = -7$

Rule 2: To add two integers of unlike signs, find the difference of their absolute values (numerical value without taking the sign) and place the sign of the integer which has the larger absolute value before this difference.

Example : $(-2 + 5) = 3$

Subtraction of Integers using basic operations

If a and b are two integers then $a - b$ is equal to $a + (-b)$, i.e., to subtract b from a , change the sign of b and add it to a .

Rule: (i) Change the sign of the subtrahend. (ii) Add by the rules for adding integers.

Example : Subtract -8 from 5 .

Solution : $5 - (-8) = 5 + 8 = 13$

MULTIPLICATION OF INTEGERS

Rule 1 : To find the product of two integers with unlike signs, we find the product of their values regardless of their signs and give a minus sign to the product.

Rule 2 : To find the product of two integers with the same sign, we find the product of their values regardless of their signs and give a plus sign to the product.

Example : (i) $35 \times (-18)$ (ii) $(-70) \times (-31)$

Solution : (i) $35 \times (-18) = -(35 \times 18) = -630$ (ii) $(-70) \times (-31) = (70 \times 31) = 2170$

DIVISION OF INTEGERS

Rule 1: For dividing one integer by the other having unlike signs, we divide their values regardless of their signs and give a minus sign to the quotient.

Rule 2: For dividing one integer by the other having like signs, we divide their values regardless of their signs and give a plus sign to the quotient.

Example: $20 \div (-20) = -1$

$(-20) \div (-20) = +1$

Solution: $20 \div (-20) = 10 \div (-10) = -1$

$(-20) \div (-20) = 10 \div 10 = +1$

PROPERTIES OF INTEGERS

Properties of Addition of Integers

Closure property: If a and b are any two integers, then $a + b$ is always integer.

Commutative property: For any two integers a and b , we have $a + b = b + a$.

Associative property: For any three integers a , b and c , we have $(a + b) + c = a + (b + c)$.

Additive Identity: Additive identity is 0, because adding 0 to a number leaves it unchanged.

$$a + 0 = 0 + a = a$$

Existence of additive inverse: For any integer a , we have $a + (-a) = 0$.
So, additive inverse of a is $-a$.

Properties of Multiplication of Integers

Closure property: If a and b are any integers, then $a \times b$ is always integer.

Commutative property: For any two integers a and b , we have $a \times b = b \times a$.

Associative property: For any three integers a , b and c , we have $(a \times b) \times c = a \times (b \times c)$.

Multiplicative Identity: 1 is the multiplicative identity, because multiplying any integer by 1 gives the same integer.

Existence of multiplicative inverse: For any integer a , $a \times \frac{1}{a} = \frac{1}{a} \times a = 1$.
So, multiplicative inverse of a is $\frac{1}{a}$ and vice versa.

Properties of Subtraction of Integers

Closure property: If a and b are any two integers, then $a - b$ is always integer.

Subtraction of integers does not follow commutative property as: $10 - 20 \neq 20 - 10$

Subtraction of integers does not follow associative property as:
 $(10 - 20) - 10 \neq 10 - (20 - 10)$

Properties of Division of Integers

For any integer a , $a \div 0$ is not defined and for any two integers a and b , $a \div b$ is not always integer. So, integers are not closed under division.

Division of integers does not follow commutative and associative property.

Distributive Property for Multiplication over Addition

Under addition and multiplication, integers show the distributive property.

For any three integers a , b and c , we have $a \times (b + c) = (a \times b) + (a \times c)$.



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SAMPLE EXERCISE



EXERCISE

GRADE-7 Integers



Directions: Solve the following multiple choice questions by choosing the most appropriate option.

- $a \times (b + c) = a \times b + a \times c$ is called _____.
(1) commutative property (2) associative property
(3) distributive property (4) closure property
- Find the value of the expression $10000 \div \{(80 + 100 \div 5) \times 100\}$.
(1) 0 (2) 1 (3) 10 (4) 100
- The difference in temperatures $+50^{\circ}\text{C}$ and -50°C is _____.
(1) 1°C (2) 0°C (3) 50°C (4) 100°C
- Simplify: $19 + \frac{1}{5} \{ -20 \times (55 - \overline{13 - 3}) \} \div (-5)$.
(1) 50 (2) 55 (3) 60 (4) 65
- Simplify : _____
 $38 - 2(5 - \overline{8 - 3}) [2\{7 + (-3) \times (-4)\}]$
(1) 35 (2) 37 (3) 38 (4) 39
- Which of the following number sentence below best describes the problem shown on the number line ?

(1) $-2 + (-4)$ (2) $-5 + 3$ (3) $5 + (-3)$ (4) $-4 + 2$
- Calculate the value of $[(-4) \times (-9) \times (-25)] \div [(-2) \times (-3) \times (-5)]$.
(1) 10 (2) 20 (3) 30 (4) 40
- Calculate the value of $12 - [7 - \{16 - (18 - \overline{6 + 3 - 12})\}]$.
(1) 3 (2) 2 (3) 1 (4) 0
- Simplify : $222 - \left[\frac{1}{3} \{ 42 + (56 - \overline{8 + 9}) \} + 108 \right]$.
(1) 87 (2) 88 (3) 89 (4) 90

