## थठिभेजर्मीजिभाद्दां



## 1. मैवम्नत-पे:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { भयिभआयरातां-ठग्तीदब्भाग } \\
& \text { सभाउ - भठहीं } \\
& \text { दिम्ना - गाटिड } \\
& \text { भपिभा层टारान -यठिभेजर्मधिभान्टां } \\
& \text { यीगीभइंसीविट्डी - } 10 \\
& \text { यीगीभइसामभां - } 40 \text { fiैंट }
\end{aligned}
$$

## Section B

## Objectives :

B1: Usefulness in daily life.

1. Better understanding of Numbers.
2. Help in complicated calculations.
3. Improve in critical Thinking.
4. Improve Mental ability.

B2: Simplifying the complex:
1.It helps in understanding Basic operations of mathematics i.e. $\boldsymbol{+ , - , \mathbf { X } , \div}$
2.To understand properties associative, commutative, distributive, closure property.

B3: Life skills.

1. Helps in concentration.
2. Increase in knowledge.
3. Improve creativity.

B4: Vocabulary :

1. Rational Number: :यठिभेजर्मीधिभाहा
( (ेग्मरहतरंघन)
2. Integers - : मियुगरर्मीचभाटा
(टितटीक्नतन्न)
3.Whole Number - : च्ठठरम्मिधभादा
(गलतरषषण)
3. Reciprocal - : Вिलटळ्न
(नैमीयवेवल)
4. Additive inverse - : సॅइाउनवछुलट
(भるेटिटटितदगम)
5. Multiplicative inverse - : गुट्टनभवह्टिट
(भलटीयलीवेटहट्टितदगम)

## Section C

## Building Bridges :

1.Toconnect with previous knowledge.
2. Basic concept of Rational numbers, fractions.
3. Positive and Negative Rational Numbers.
4. Represent Rational Numbers on Number line.
5. Standard form of Rational Numbers.

## Section D

Period wise breakup for each chapter.

| 1. | Previous knowledge and Introduction |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2. | Rational numbers |  |
| 3. | Commutative and Associative properties on <br> four operations |  |
| 4. | Rational Numbers (addition, Subtraction, <br> Multiplication, Division) |  |
| 5. | Negative of Rational Numbers. |  |
| 6. | Representation of Rational Numbers on the <br> number line. |  |
| 7. | Rational Numbers between two Rational <br> Numbers. |  |

## Period 1:

| Entry behaviour <br> of Teacher | 10 min | Teacher will ask the question to <br> check the previous knowledge of <br> students : <br> 1. What are natural numbers ? | Students may not able to <br> respond the question <br> onnumbers. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


|  |  | 2. What are whole numbers? <br> 3. What are Integers' ? <br> 4. What are fractions? |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Introduction of topic | 10 min | Teacher will explain about the fractions, numerator and denominator. <br> Example: <br> Suppose we have 10chocolates and we have to distribute it In 5 children. How will you divide it.? <br> But if we have 5 chocolate and 10 children then what should we do.? | Students will answer that we can give 2 chocolate to each child. <br> Students may answer that we can give half chocolate to each child. |
|  |  | Teacher will write on blackboard <br> 10 children <br> 5 chocolates <br> Share of each child <br> $=\frac{5}{10}$ $=\frac{1}{2}$ <br> So here $\frac{1}{2}$ is a fraction with 1 as num and 2 as deno. |  |
| Def of fraction | 10 min | Fraction is a number which represent part of a whole number that whole number can be a single object or group of objects. <br> For example : $=\frac{b}{12}$ is a fraction and read as five - twelveth we divide a given region in 12 equal parts and take the 5 parts. <br> 5 as numerator and 12 as denominator. | Teacher will use Flash Card to explain this Flash Card No.1,2,3 |
| Def. of proper and Improper fraction. | 10 min | Proper fraction: <br> When deno. >num that fraction is called proper fraction | Use of flash card no. 4,5 |


|  | e.g. $=\frac{5}{7}$ <br> Improper fraction: <br> When num $>$ deno. That fraction <br> is called improper fraction e.g. $=$ | 友 <br> $\vdots$ <br> Proper fraction is always less <br> that 1 and improper fraction is <br> always greater than 1. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

## Period 2:

| Def. of Rational numbers. | 10 min | The word Rational number is created from the word "Ration" e.g. 3: $2=\frac{3}{2}$ $=\frac{3}{2}$ is a rational number so a rational number is a number which can be represented in the form of ${ }^{\mathrm{E}}$ where $\mathrm{p}, \mathrm{q}$ are integers and $\mathrm{q} \neq 0$, e.g. $\frac{4}{5}, \frac{-3}{8}, \frac{-9}{2}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Difference between Rational numbers and fractions |  | In fraction p,q are both +ve But in rational numbers $\mathrm{p}, \mathrm{q}$ can be + ve as well as -ve $(q \neq 0)$ |  |
| Closure property on whole numbers $+,-, x, \div$ | 10 min | $0+5=5$, a whole number <br> $\therefore$ Whole numbers are closed under addition <br> $5-7=-2$, which is not a whole number <br> $\therefore$ Whole number are not closed under subtraction. $\begin{aligned} & 0 \times 4=0 \\ & 3 \times 7=21 \end{aligned}$ <br> $\therefore$ Whole numbers are closed under multiplication <br> $5 \div 8=\frac{8}{8}$ which is not a whole number. | $a+b$ is a whole number for any two a, b whole number <br> $a \times b$ is a whole number for any two a , $b$ whole numbers |


|  |  | $\therefore$ Whole number are not closed under division. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Closure property on integers $+,-, x, \div$ | 10 min | $\begin{aligned} & -7+2=-5 \text { an integer } \\ & -7+(-5)=-12 \text { an integer } \\ & 2+(-9)=-7 \text { an integer } \end{aligned}$ <br> $\therefore$ integers are closed under addition. <br> 7-5 $=2$ an integer <br> $-6-8=-14$ an integer <br> $-2-8=-10$ an integer <br> $\therefore$ integers are closed under <br> Subtraction. <br> $7 \times 4=28$ an integer. <br> $-8 \times 3=-24$ an integer. <br> $-9 x-5=+45$ an integer. <br> $\therefore$ integers are closed under Multiplication. <br> $5 \div 8=\frac{8}{8}$ which is not an integer. <br> $\therefore$ integers are closed under division. | $a+b$ is an integer for any two integers a and $b$ <br> Any two integers a and b , $a-b$ is again an integers. <br> Any two integers a and $b$, $a \times b$ is also an integer. |
| Closure property on Rational numbers | 10 min | $\frac{3}{8}+\frac{(-5)}{7}$ <br> $=\frac{21+(-4)}{56}=\frac{-1 y}{56}$ is a rational number $=\frac{-3}{8}+\frac{(-4)}{5}$ $=\frac{-: 5-(-32)}{40}$ $=\frac{-15-32 y}{40}=\frac{-47}{40}$ <br> $=\frac{-4 \%}{40}$ is a rational number. | Any two rational number $a$ and $b, a+b$ is a rational number <br> Any two rational |


|  |  | $\therefore$ Rational numbers are closed under addition. $\begin{aligned} & \frac{-5}{7}-\frac{2}{3} \\ & =\frac{-5 x-2 x 7}{21}=\frac{-25}{21} \\ & \frac{5}{8}-\frac{4}{5}=\frac{25-32}{40}=\frac{7}{40} \end{aligned}$ <br> $\frac{-29}{21}, \frac{7}{40}$ are rational numbers. <br> $\therefore$ Rational numbers are closed under subtraction. <br> $\frac{-2}{3} \times \frac{4}{5}=\frac{-4}{15}$ is a rational $\frac{3}{7} \times \frac{2}{5}=\frac{6}{35}$ is a rational <br> $\therefore$ Rational numbers are closed under multiplication. $\begin{aligned} & \frac{-5}{3} \div \frac{2}{5}=\frac{-5}{3} \times \frac{5}{2}=\frac{-25}{6} \\ & \frac{2}{7} \div \frac{3}{5}=\frac{2}{7} \times \frac{5}{3}=\frac{10}{21} \\ & \frac{4}{5}+\frac{4}{3}=\frac{4}{5} \times \frac{3}{9}=0 \end{aligned}$ <br> 0 is not a rational number. | number $a$ and $b a-b$ is also a rational number. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

$3^{\text {rd }}$ Period

| Commutative <br> property of <br> whole numbers <br> and integers | 10 min | $2+3=3+2$ | Addition is <br> commutative or whole <br> numbers and integer. <br> $5+0=0+5$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| For any two whole numbers $\mathrm{a}, \mathrm{b}$ <br> $\mathrm{a}+\mathrm{b}=\mathrm{b}+\mathrm{a}$ <br> $2-3=-1$ | Subtraction is not <br> commutative for <br> whole numbers. <br> Int $3-2=1$ <br> $\mathrm{a} b=\mathrm{b}=\mathrm{a}$ |  |  |
| $2 \times 3=3 \times 2$ |  |  |  |$\quad$| Multiplication is |
| :--- |
| commutative for |
| integer. |


|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & (-4) \times 5=5 \times(-4) \\ & a \times b=b \times \text { for any two integer. } \\ & 10 \div 5=2 \\ & 5 \div 10 \neq 2 \\ & a \div b \neq b \div a \end{aligned}$ | Division is not commutative for whole numbers and integers. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Commutative property of Rational numbers | 10 min | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{-2}{3}+\frac{5}{7}=\frac{-14+15}{21}=\frac{1}{21} \\ & \frac{5}{7}+\frac{(-2)}{3}=\frac{15-14}{21}=\frac{1}{21} \end{aligned}$ <br> $a+b=b+a$ for any two rational numbers $\begin{aligned} & \frac{2}{3}-\frac{b}{4}=\frac{2}{4}-\frac{2}{3} \\ & \frac{2}{3}-\frac{b}{4}=\frac{\frac{y-1 b}{}}{12}=\frac{-7}{12} \\ & \frac{5}{4}-\frac{2}{3}=\frac{15-8}{12}=\frac{-7}{12} \\ & \frac{-7}{3}-\frac{6}{5}=\frac{-42}{15} \\ & \frac{6}{5} \times \frac{(-7)}{3}=\frac{-42}{15} \end{aligned}$ <br> $a \times b=b \times a$ for any two rational number. $\begin{aligned} & \frac{-b}{4} \div \frac{3}{7}=\frac{-b}{4} \times \frac{y}{3}=\frac{-3 b}{12} \\ & \frac{3}{7} \div \frac{-b}{4}=\frac{3}{7} \times \frac{4}{-5}=-\frac{12}{35} \end{aligned}$ | Addition is commutative for rational numbers. <br> Subtraction is commutative for rational numbers. <br> Multiplication is commutative for rational numbers. <br> Division is commutative for rational numbers. |
| Associative property For whole numbers and integers | 10 min | $(a+b)+c=a+(b+c)$ <br> For any three integer $(2-5)-3 \neq 2-(5-3)$ $a \times(b \times c)=(a \times b) \times c$ | Addition is associative <br> Subtraction is not associative <br> Multiplication is |


|  |  | $[(-10) \div 2] \div(-5) \neq(-10) \div[2 \div(-5)]$ | associative <br> Division is not <br> associative |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

## Period 4:

| Assosiative property for rational numbers | $10$ $\operatorname{mins}$ | $a+(b+c)=(a+b)+c$ | Addition is associative |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 5 mins | $a+(b+c)$ is not equal to (a+b)+c | Subtraction is not associative |
|  | 5 mins | $a \times(b \times c)=(a \times b) \times c$ | Multiplication is associative |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & \text { mins } \end{aligned}$ | $a \div(b \div c)=(a \div b) \div c$ | Division is not associative |
|  | 2 mins | complete the table |  |
|  | 3 mins | Numbers Associative for addition subtraction multiplication division |  |
|  |  | No |  |
|  |  | Integers |  |
|  |  | Yes |  |
|  |  | Whole numbers Yes |  |
|  |  | Natural numbers |  |
|  |  | No |  |
| Role of zero |  |  | where a is a whole number |
|  |  | $a+0=0+a=a$ | where b is a integer |
|  |  | $b+0=0+b=b$ |  |


| Role of 1 | 5 mins | $c+0=0+c=c$ | where c is a rational number |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| a $\times 1=1 \times \mathrm{a}=\mathrm{a}$ for any rational |  |  |  |
| number a |  |  |  |$\quad$| 1is the multiplicative <br> identity for rational numbers |
| :--- |

Period V

| Negative of a number | 5 mins | $2+(-2)=(-2)+2=0$ we say 2 is the negaitiveor additive inverse of -2 | we have $a+(-a)=(-a)+a=$ 0 so, $a$ is the negative of $-a$ and -a is the negative of a |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Reciprocal | $10$ <br> mins | if $(\mathrm{a} / \mathrm{b}) \times(\mathrm{c} / \mathrm{d})=1$ | (c/d) is called reciprocal or multiplicative inverse of another raional number $a / b$ if $(a / b) \times(c / d)=1$ |
| Distributivity of multiplication over addition for rational numbers | 10 mins | $a(b+c)=a b+a c$ <br> $a(b-c)=a b-a c$ | property holds for all rational numbers $\mathrm{a}, \mathrm{b}$ and c |
| examples | 15 mins |  | will help the students to learn the concepts in a better way |

## Period VI

| भाविभाग 1.1 <br> मटात्त 1-5 | 5 fiेट | यिळकेकेभटीड्रगठप्टी |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | 5 fiें | महाल्तर्त: 1 |  |
|  |  | महालत欠: 2 |  |
|  | 5 fiंट |  |  |
|  |  | महालत欠: 3 |  |
|  | 5 fिंट |  |  |


|  | 10 fiेंट <br> 10 fिंट | महात्तर्त: 4 <br> महालतरण: 5 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

Period VII



Period VIII

| Representation <br> of rational <br> numbers on <br> the number <br> line | 5 mins | Natural numbers | The line extends indefinitely <br> only to the right side of 1 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | 5 mins | Whole numbers | 10 <br> mins |
|  | Rational numbers <br> Integers <br> only to the right side of 0 |  |  |
|  | The line extends to the both <br> sides of zero indefinitely. |  |  |
| mins |  |  |  |

## Period IX

| Rational <br> numbers <br> between two <br> rational <br> numbers | 15 <br> mins | Number of natural numbers <br> between two natural numbers | There are definite number of <br> natural numbers between <br> two natural numbers |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


|  | 10 <br> mins | Number of rational numbers <br> between two rational numbers <br> mins <br> mumbers between any two given <br> rational numbers | Examples to find number of rational <br> numbers between two <br> nutional numbers |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| raill help the students to |  |  |  |
| learn the concept in a better |  |  |  |
| way |  |  |  |

Period X


मेवम्नतF-
मनॅठठी (टिस्रा- दमड़्)
 भयिभाथवसीटिमेछु

मवे हॅटमडिभागवठतलपीभटिभルवरैट,

।


छियवग्गाध1-
मर्ष्यपिउyoutube पागट्रात्ताhttps://www.youtube.com/watch?v=joZ3TOTfPkg,
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1DHqRtPuG-4

Bिथवागाथ2- मर्षपिउथ्रमउरांसागहात्ता; R.D. SHARMA CLASS VIII, R.S AGGARWAL CLASS VIII

मैवमतG -


| दिमे / ग्रे / मिटेहातां |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A. भपिभायवसीसा्ट्यहाट |  | गंगारागचर, इमटवभनेتৈ̄उत्टीमट |
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| H.मभुर्वरतिभाग्टां |  |  |
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|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N. Єैד |  |  |
| O.मघटाट्टी | CROSSWORD |  |

## मैवम्न $\mathrm{H}: \rightarrow$





## छुंथठ्गा $\mathrm{H} 1: \rightarrow 1$.री 0 यठिमेजर्मधिभाग्ठे ?

2. री $3 / 2$ यठिमेजर्मधिभागे ?
3. रीv5 यटिमेजर्मधिभाग्ने ?
4. 

सेवठ
5
Јटीभांत्ट्र
10

 ?
6. ऊॅपरवूँ"ल + या्टीभा = $\qquad$ विल̄
7. सेवठ 5 विलेट्रॉपटिएँच 1 विलैधैभगतिवलटग्ठैउां 5


9. Write the rational that does not have a reciprocal ?
10. Write the rational number that is equal to its negative ?
11. Write the rational number that is equal to its reciprocal ?
12. Reciprocal of -5 is $\qquad$
13. Reciprocal of $1 / x, x$ not equal to 0 is $\qquad$ .
14. Product of two rational number is always a $\qquad$ .
15. The reciprocal of positive rational number is $\qquad$ .
16. Which is the additive identity for rational number ?
17. Which is the multiplicative identity for rational number?
18. Can rational numbers be represented on the number line?
19. How many rational numbers are between $3 / 10$ and $7 / 10$

20 What is the additive inverse of $3 / 5$ ?
21. if $a$ and $b$ are two rational numbers then what about $a-b$ ?

23.Tell the property allow you to compute $1 / 3$ * $(6 * 4 / 3)$ as $(1 / 3 * 6) * 4 / 3$
24.If $a$ and $b$ are Rational then what about $a * b$.
$25 . a \div 0$ is defined or not?







7. वीPlayway techniques Math दिम्रेल्टीतिभम्टाठा户िट्टेभेंगत ?
8. टिॅवाटि डिभयिभआय

## 




| वितिभान्टारं | Flash card 1-8 |
| :---: | :---: |
| दिमेत्र्ट्म |  |
| विठिभाग्टीविमभ (ठितीविठिभा / मभुणट्चरिविभभा wठ राबसे |  |
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| विठिभाएटाट्टहतरणरेचैउठ |  |
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| वितिभाग्टेमिंटेटीटिभाषャभा |  |
|  |  |

Attached documents
Flash cards

## भापिला民्टि-1 यठिभेज मिषिभान्टां

दिम्ना : किंतां


नैंटी सा मेड वीउा डाना $=\frac{1}{4}$


लाल यैँत, माने यैंतां टा $\frac{4}{10}$ काता चै।
थीले चुचे $=4$
वग्ले चुचे $=1$
fिँटे छुचे $=3$


वाले छुचे माने चुचिभां टा $1 / 8$ काता चै।
यीले चुचे माने चुचिभां टा $4 / 8$ डाना" चै।
चिँटे चुच्चे मग्ने चुचिभां टा $3 / 8$ कागा चे।


1 चाब्बलेट टे 4 घवाप्वत विनिभां दिँचं 1 गॉमा हॅधग वठत के घावी 3 गिमे उठि गाटे। घचे गुरिमे, थुठी चवलेट रा $\frac{3}{4}$ उाना गै।

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## भक्रिभग्म लटी थूम्तर





3. 20 मैरिंड, 1 भिंट टा किंता बाना वै ? डित त्रे हिँच टॅम।


## भयिभाएटि-1 <br> ขविभेज मंधिभाग्दां

दिप्रा : कितां


वूल गुघ्पाने $=13$

1 थीला $n$ डे 5 हीले गुघापे वूल गुपगविभां टा कागा $=\frac{6}{13}$




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# भपिभगटि-1 <br> यठिभेज मिषिभग्दां 




निदें:
 5 डाग $\frac{5}{7}$ डिंत टउमण्हैंट वै।



[^0]
 टिम लटी $\frac{4}{12}$ फडे $\frac{1}{3}$ मभात यठिभेज मंधिभाहां गठ।


भकिभग्म लट्टी यूम्तर
वी टिठ मभात यटिभेज मंषिभान्टां गत ?

$\frac{3}{12}$
scannea oy Camscannel


## พयिभगट्टि - 2 <br> यगिभेज मंखिभान्टां के विभान्हां

दिस्ना : हैं थठिमेज मिंिभाग्दां टे दिचवर्ठ थमिमेज मीविभान्दां थडा वडरा




4 मांझा गाट्त 15 चै। टिम
$\frac{4}{5}$ मींिभा रा गठ 5 गै। लटी 3 मडे 5 टा ल.म्.द. 15 गेदेगा।

यता 2.


$$
\frac{4}{5} \times \frac{3}{3}=\frac{12}{15}
$$

यठा 3. मिधिभा नेषा के तितुयत


टिम लटी $\frac{1}{3}$ भडे $\frac{4}{5}$ टे हिचरण्त थविमेज मीधिभादां :-

$$
\frac{6}{15}, \frac{7}{15}, \frac{8}{15}, \frac{9}{15}, \frac{10}{15}, \frac{11}{15}
$$


[^0]:    Scanned by CamScanner

