NCERT Solutions for Class 4 Maths Chapter 3: NCERT Solutions for Class 4 Maths Chapter 3 A Trip to Bhopal provides a fun and engaging way for students to learn basic mathematical concepts. This chapter focuses on problem-solving through real-life scenarios, such as planning a trip and calculating expenses.

The exercises involve addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division helping students develop important arithmetic skills. By working through these problems students also improve their logical thinking and ability to apply math in everyday situations.

These solutions are designed to make learning enjoyable and accessible, encouraging young learners to build a strong foundation in mathematics.

NCERT Solutions for Class 4 Maths Chapter 3 A Trip to Bhopal Overview

NCERT Solutions for Class 4 Maths Chapter 3 A Trip to Bhopal have been prepared by subject experts of Physics Wallah.

By following these solutions students can strengthen their foundational math skills while enjoying the learning process.

NCERT Solutions for Class 4 Maths Chapter 3 A Trip to Bhopal PDF

For easy access and reference the NCERT Solutions for Class 4 Maths Chapter 3 A Trip to Bhopal are available in a PDF format through the link provided below.

This PDF contains detailed explanations and step-by-step solutions to all the problems in the chapter ensuring that students can thoroughly understand the concepts and practice at their own pace.

NCERT Solutions for Class 4 Maths Chapter 3 A Trip to Bhopal PDF

NCERT Solutions for Class 4 Maths Chapter 3 A Trip to Bhopal

Here we have provided NCERT Solutions for Class 4 Maths Chapter 3 A Trip to Bhopal-

Today Sugandha is very excited. All the children of her school are going on a trip to Bhopal with their teachers. Ms. Meenakshi and Mr. Rakesh are talking about the number of buses needed.

Ms. Meenakshi — We will need 4 buses.

Mr. Rakesh — I think we need at least 5.

Ms. Meenakshi — Each bus has 50 seats.

Mr. Rakesh — Let us see how many children are going.

Class	Number of children
I	33
II	32
III	42
IV	50
V	53
Total	_____

Question: 1

Do we need 4 buses? One bus can take 50 children, 4 buses can take 50 × 4 …..?

Answer: If one bus can take 50 children, 4 buses can take 50 × 4 = 200 children.

Question: 2

So, there are a total of _____ children going.

Answer: Number of children going on the trip = 33 + 32 + 42 + 50 + 53

= 210

Hence, there are a total of 210 children going on the trip.

Question: 3

If they get 4 buses, how many children will get seats?

Answer: Total number of seats in 4 buses = Number of seats in a bus × 4

= 50 × 4

= 200

Hence, 200 children will get seats if they get 4 buses.

Question: 4

Will there be any children left without seats?

Answer: Number of students = 210

Number of students who got seats = 200

So, 210 – 200 = 10 children

Therefore, 10 children are left without seats.

NCERT Solutions for Class 4 Maths Chapter 3 A Trip to Bhopal Page No: 24

Question: 5

Each minibus can take 35 students. How many minibuses are needed?

Answer: Total number of students going on the trip = 210

Number of students that one minibus can take = 35

Required number minibuses to take 210 students = 210 ÷ 35

= 6

Therefore, 6 minibuses are required to accommodate all the students.

NCERT Solutions for Class 4 Maths Chapter 3 A Trip to Bhopal Page No: 25

The Journey Begins

As the buses start moving, children sing at the top of their voices. Some look outside to enjoy the view of the green fields and the hills.

Question: 6

If we don't stop anywhere, we should reach there in 2 hours, that is around _____ O' clock.

Answer:

Around 11 O'clock

Question: 7

If they go to Bhimbetka, they will reach there

– Before 10 O'clock

– Between 10 O'clock and 11 O'clock

– After 11 O'clock

Answer: If they go to Bhimbetka, they are expected to arrive between 10:00 and 11:00.

NCERT Solutions for Class 4 Maths Chapter 3 A Trip to Bhopal Page No: 26

Gopi — Uhm---m, 100 metres? No, it is much more. Can't say.

Victoria — It must be more than half a kilometre.

Ms. Asha — Look, it is written – 'This bridge is 756.82 metres long'. So we can guess that the Narmada must be about 500 metres wide at this place.

Question: 8

Was Victoria right?

Answer: Yes, Victoria was right. Since 1 kilometer equals 1000 meters, half a kilometer is 500 meters. The bridge is 756.82 meters long, which is more than half a kilometer. Therefore, Victoria's statement is correct.

Question: 8

Have you ever crossed a long bridge? About how many metres long was it?

Answer: Yes, I have crossed a long bridge. It was approximately 756.82 meters long.

Everyone looks down at the river.

Mr. Rakesh — The water level now is quite low. It must be about 40 metres below the bridge.

Ms. Asha — But in the rainy season, the water had risen. Then it was just about 15 metres below the bridge.

Question: 9

What is the difference between the water level of the Narmada in the rainy season, and how?

Answer:

The difference in the water level of the Narmada River between the rainy season and now is 25 meters. This is calculated by subtracting the current water level (15 meters) from the water level during the rainy season (40 meters):

40 – 15

= 25 metres

NCERT Solutions for Class 4 Maths Chapter 3 A Trip to Bhopal Page No: 27

Suddenly, the bus stops with a jerk.

Oh! The petrol pump. Two buses need to be refilled.

The buses stand in a line. Children are sticking their necks out to see how diesel is filled in the bus. Some children have got down to look more closely.

Question: 10

Each bus takes about 15 minutes to refill, and there are two buses to be refilled. So they stop there for about _____ minutes, which means they are late by about _____ minutes.

Answer: Time taken to refill 1 bus = 15 minutes

To refill 2 buses = 2 × 15

= 30 minutes

So, they stop there for about 30 minutes, which means they are late by about 30 minutes

Question: 11

Look in the picture and find the price of 1 litre of diesel

Answer:

The total quantity of diesel filled = 100 litres

The cost of 100 litres of diesel = Rs 3500

Hence, 1 litre of diesel = 3500 ÷ 100 = 35

Therefore, the cost of 1 litre of diesel is Rs 35.

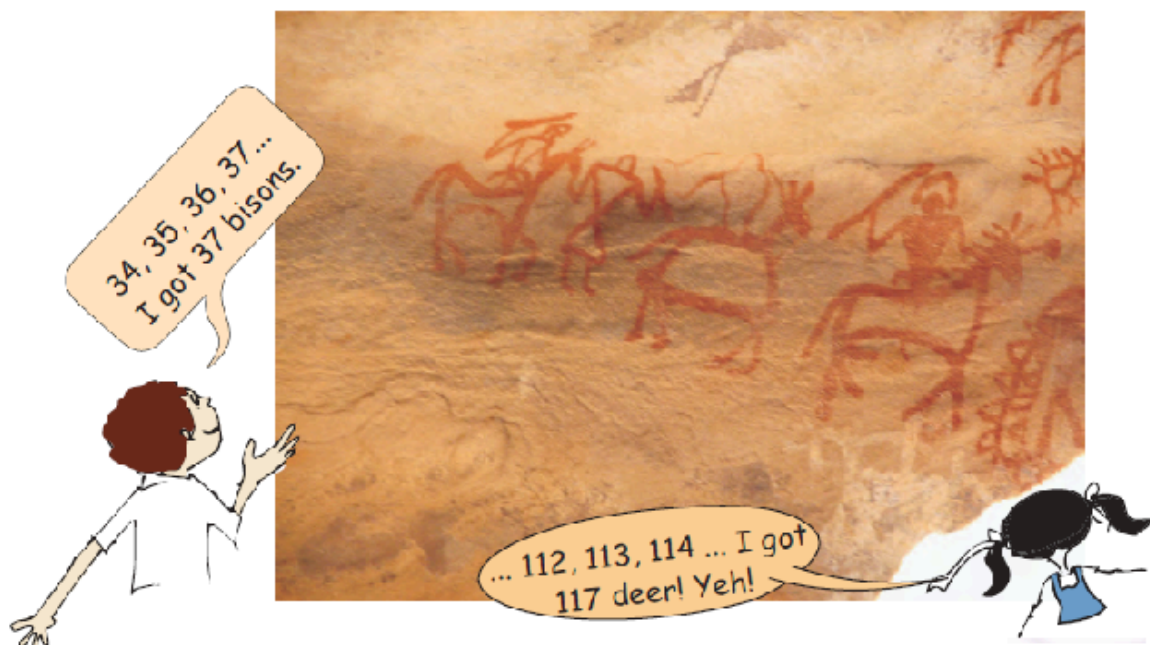As the buses are being refilled, some children go to the toilet near the petrol pump.

Question: 12

How much time did Aman take to come out of the toilet?

Answer: Aman took 15 minutes to come out of the toilet

NCERT Solutions for Class 4 Maths Chapter 3 A Trip to Bhopal Page No: 28

Question: 13

How many more deer are there than bison?

Answer: Number of deer = 117

Number of bisons = 37

Number of deer more than bison = Number of deer – Number of bison

= 117 – 37

= 80

So, there are 80 more deer than bison.

But Bonomala is the happiest because the number of people is even more than the number of deer and bisons together. Her count is less than 200.

Question: 14

How many people must Bonomala have counted?

214 / 154 / 134 / 177

Answer: Total number of animals = 117 deer + 37 bisons

= 154

The number of people given is less than 200. So, the number of people must be greater than 154 but less than 200.

Hence, Bonomala must have counted 177 people.

Question: 15

They have spent 1 hour there. What time is it?

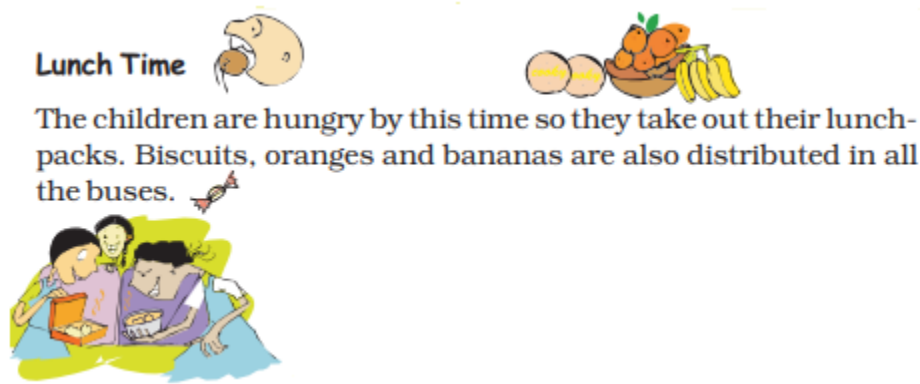**Answer:** It is given that they reached Bhimbetka at 11 O'clock.

So, 11 O'clock + 1 hour = 12 O'clock

Therefore, it is 12 O'clock.

Question: 16

They are now moving towards Bhopal. They should reach there in less than 1 hour, at about _____ O'clock.

Answer: At 12 O'clock, they leave from Bhimbetka. They are now moving towards Bhopal. Thus, they should reach there in less than 1 hour, i.e., at about 1 O'clock.

Lunch Time

The children are hungry by this time so they take out their lunch-packs. Biscuits, oranges and bananas are also distributed in all the buses.

Question: 17

Each child is to be given 1 orange, 1 banana and 5 biscuits. All the children take oranges and biscuits, but 38 children do not take bananas. How many oranges, biscuits and bananas are distributed?

Answer: Total number of students = 210

Each student was given 1 orange, 1 banana and 5 biscuits.

Hence, the total number of oranges distributed to 210 students = 1 × 210 = 210

38 students refused to take bananas. Then, the total number of students who took bananas = 210 – 38

= 172

Therefore, the total number of bananas distributed to 210 students = 210 × 5

= 1050

Thus, 210 oranges, 172 bananas and 1050 biscuits were distributed among all the students going on the trip

Manjeet and Bhanu quickly finish their lunch and start asking for puzzles to pass the time.

Question: 18

Tell me the number, which is exactly between 100 and 150

Answer: 125 is the number, which is exactly between 100 and 150

Question: 19

I gave four toffees each to four of my friends, and three toffees were left with me. How many toffees did I have?

Answer: Given, the number of toffees given to 4 friends = 4

The number of toffees left with me = 3

The total number of toffees = The number of toffees I gave to my 4 friends + The number of toffees left with me

= 4 × 4 + 3

= 16 + 3

= 19 toffees

Therefore, the total number of toffees I have = 19 toffees

Question: 20

What number can you make using 3, 5 and 7? You can make 357 and 537. What others?

Answer: The other number made using 3, 5 and 7 are 375, 573, 735 and 753.

Question: 21

A number becomes double if it is increased by 8. What is the number?

Answer: 8 + 8 = 16, which is the double of 8.

Therefore, the number will be 8.

Question: 22

Think of a number which can be divided by 2, 3 and 5 and comes between 25 and 50.

Answer: The numbers between 25 and 50 that are divisible by 2 are 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 46 and 48.

The numbers between 25 and 50 that are divisible by 3 are 27, 30, 33, 36, 39, 42, 45 and 48.

The numbers between 25 and 50 that are divisible by 5 are 30, 35, 40 and 45.

Hence, the smallest number between 25 and 50 that can be divisible by 2, 3 and 5 is 30.

Question: 23

A small ant climbs 3 cm in 1 minute but slips down 2 cm. How much time will it take to climb to 2 cm?

Answer: Given that the small ant climbs 3 cm in 1 minute and slips down 2 cm.
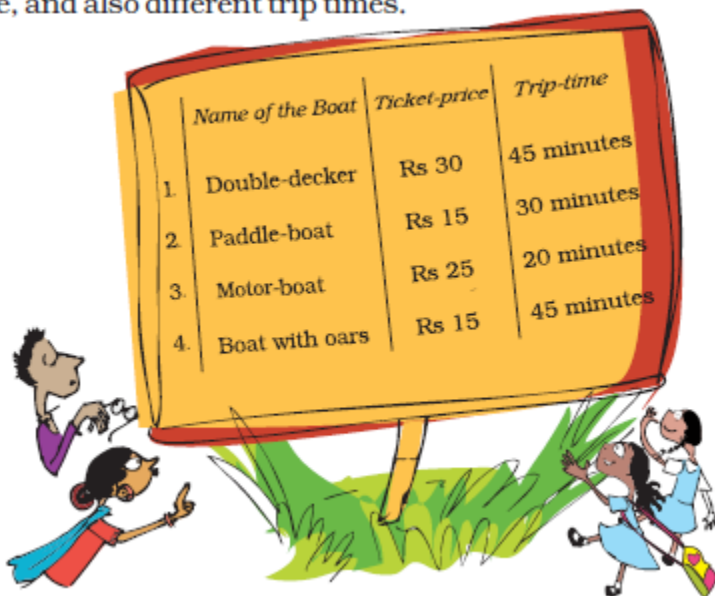
Hence, the distance covered by the ant in 1 minute = 3 – 2

= 1 cm

Therefore, the ant will take 2 minutes to cover a distance of 2 cm.

NCERT book Page No: 32

There are different kinds of boats. Each has a different ticket price, and also different trip times.

	Name of the Boat	Ticket-price	Trip-time
1.	Double-decker	Rs 30	45 minutes
2.	Paddle-boat	Rs 15	30 minutes
3.	Motor-boat	Rs 25	20 minutes
4.	Boat with oars	Rs 15	45 minutes

NCERT Solutions for Class 4 Maths Chapter 3 A Trip to Bhopal Page No: 33

Question: 24

Indra and Bhanu first went in the motorboat and then took the oar boat.

How much did they pay for both boats? Rs _____

How much time did they get for both rides? _____

Answer: The total money Indra and Bhanu paid for the motor boat = Rs 25 + Rs 25 = 50

Money paid by them for the oar boat = Rs 15 + Rs 15 = Rs 30

The total money Indra and Bhanu paid for the motorboat and the oar boat = Rs 50 + Rs 30 = Rs 80

Time for the motorboat ride = 20 minutes

Time for the oar boat ride = 45 minutes

Total time for both the rides = 20 + 45 = 65 minutes

Question: 25

One group of children went for the double-decker trip. They paid Rs 450 in total. How many children went on the double-decker trip? _____

Answer: Money spent by the group of children for the double-decker trip = Rs 450

The amount paid for the double-decker trip per child = Rs 30

The number of children who went on the double-decker trip = Total rupees paid / Ticket price per child

= Rs 450 / 30

= 15 children

Question: 26

Which boat makes two trips in 1 hour?

Answer: We know 1 hour = 60 minutes

From the table, the paddle boat takes 30 minutes to complete a trip. Hence, the paddle boat will take 2 trips in 60 minutes, i.e., 1 hour.

Question: 27

Which boat takes less than half an hour to complete a trip?

Answer: We know half an hour = 30 minutes

From the table, the motorboat takes 30 minutes to complete a trip. Hence, the motorboat takes less than 30 minutes to complete a trip.

Question: 28

Which boat gives them the most time taking the least money?

Answer: From the table, we come to know that the least money, i.e., Rs 15, is charged by the paddle boat and the oar boat. Here, the oar boat trip gives more time compared to that given by the paddle boat for the same amount. Therefore, the oar boat gives the most time taking the least money.

Question: 29

Javed went boating twice. He paid a total of Rs 40 and boated for 50 minutes. Which two boats did he take?

Answer: Javed took a paddle and motorboat.

The total money paid by him = Rs 40

The total time spent by him = Rs 50 minutes

From the table, we can see that Javed took the paddle boat and motorboat trips, which together cost him Rs 40, and the total time spent on both boats was 50 minutes.

Time to return

Question: 30

Children enjoy different boat rides till 4 O'clock. It is time to return. Now they will not stop anywhere and reach back in two hours. So, they should reach Hoshangabad by _____ O' clock

Answer: Starting time + Time taken to reach

= 4 O'clock + 2 hours

= 6 O'clock

They should reach Hoshangabad by 6 O'clock.

Practice Time

Question: 31

There are four very old cave paintings. Mark the oldest.

(a) 4200 years old

(b) 1000 years old

(c) 8500 years old

(d) 1300 years old

Answer: Among all the cave paintings, 8500 years is the oldest cave painting. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

Question: 32

One bus can carry 48 children. How many children can three buses carry? About –

(a) 100

(b) 200

(c) 150

Answer: The number of children in a bus = 48 children

The number of children three buses can carry = 48 × 3

= 144

So, there are about 150 children.

Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

Question: 33

Which pair of numbers add to make more than 500?

(a) 152 and 241

(b) 321 and 192

(c) 99 and 299

(d) 401 and 91

Answer: Let us add the pairs to check the pair that has a sum greater than 500.

152 + 241 = 393

321 + 192 = 513

99 + 299 = 398

401 + 91 = 492

Therefore, 321 + 192 gives 513, which is more than 500. So, option (b) is the correct answer.

Question: 34

What happened at what time? Draw lines to match.
* Crossed the Narmada bridge   3: 00 p.m.
* Looked at Bhimbetka paintings   6: 00 p.m.
* At the petrol pump   9: 10 a.m.
* Boating in the lake   12: 30 p.m.
* Had lunch   11: 30 a.m.
* Returned to Hoshangabad   9: 30 a.m.

Answer:

* Crossed the Narmada bridge   3: 00 p.m.
* Looked at Bhimbetka paintings   6: 00 p.m.
* At the petrol pump   9: 10 a.m.
* Boating in the lake   12: 30 p.m.
* Had lunch   11: 30 a.m.
* Returned to Hoshangabad   9: 30 a.m.

Benefits of NCERT Solutions for Class 4 Maths Chapter 3 A Trip to Bhopal

Enhanced Understanding: The solutions provide clear explanations and step-by-step methods to solve problems, helping students grasp mathematical concepts more effectively.

Skill Development: The exercises in the chapter develop fundamental arithmetic skills such as addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division, which are crucial for building a strong math foundation.

Time Management: With guided solutions students learn to solve problems efficiently improving their time management skills during exams and tests.

Improved Accuracy: Detailed solutions help students understand the correct methods for solving problems, leading to improved accuracy in their answers.