

CLASS 7

MATHS

REVISION NOTES

Revision Notes for Class 7 Maths Chapter 12: Another Peek Beyond the Point

Quick revision notes summarizing all key concepts from Class 7 Maths Chapter 12 "Another Peek Beyond the Point". These Class 7 Mathematics Chapter 12 notes are ideal for quick revision just before exams.

Contents

Class 7 Mathematics Chapter 12 – Solutions and Important Questions

Quick revision notes summarizing all key concepts from Class 7 Maths Chapter 12 “Another Peek Beyond the Point”. These Class 7 Mathematics Chapter 12 notes are ideal for quick revision just before exams.

Decimal place value: digits after the decimal point represent tenths ($1/10$), hundredths ($1/100$), thousandths ($1/1000$), and so on.

Multiplying decimals: multiply the numbers as whole numbers, then place the decimal point so the product has as many decimal digits as the total decimal digits in both factors combined.

Multiplying by powers of 10: the decimal point shifts right by as many places as the number of zeros ($\times 10$ shifts 1 place, $\times 100$ shifts 2 places).

Size of the product: both factors $> 1 \rightarrow$ product $>$ both factors; both factors between 0 and 1 $\rightarrow$ product $<$ both factors; one factor between 0 and 1 and the other $> 1 \rightarrow$ product lies between the two.

Dividing decimals by a whole number: divide as usual; the decimal point in the quotient lines up with the decimal point in the dividend.

Dividing by a decimal divisor: multiply both the dividend and divisor by the same power of 10 to make the divisor a whole number, then divide — the quotient stays the same.

Dividing by powers of 10: the decimal point shifts left by as many places as the number of zeros.

Dividing by a number less than 1 always gives a quotient larger than the original number; dividing by a number greater than 1 always gives a smaller quotient.

Terminating vs repeating decimals: a fraction gives a terminating decimal only if its lowest-terms denominator has no prime factors other than 2 or 5; otherwise the decimal repeats endlessly (e.g. $5/11 = 0.454545\dots$).

Real-life uses: billing and money, measuring lengths/weights/capacities, unit-rate price comparisons, and fuel-efficiency calculations all rely on decimal multiplication and division.

See also: [NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Maths Chapter 12](#)

Practice more: [Extra Questions for Class 7 Maths Chapter 12](#)

For the full chapter, see the [Class 7 Maths Part 2 book page](#) and the [Class 7 Maths Formulas Handbook](#).

Class 7 Mathematics Chapter 12 – Solutions and Important Questions

Need full answers or more practice? See the [Class 7 Mathematics Chapter 12 Solutions](#) and [Class 7 Mathematics Chapter 12 Extra Questions](#).

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