

CLASS III

TERM II

2023-2024

MATHEMATICS

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Fill ups :

1. A fraction means _____ of a whole or a collection.
2. Fraction = $\frac{\text{Numerator}}{\text{Denominator}} = \frac{\text{Equal parts referred to}}{\text{Total number of equal parts}}$
3. _____ halves make a whole $\left[\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1 \right]$
4. To find half $\left[\frac{1}{2} \right]$, divide by _____.
5. _____ **one-thirds Make a whole** $\left[\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = 1 \right]$
6. To find one-third $\left[\frac{1}{3} \right]$ divide by _____.
7. **Four one - fourths make a whole** $\left[\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = 1 \right]$
8. To find one-fourth $\left[\frac{1}{4} \right]$ divide by _____.
9. The denominator can never be _____.
10. _____ one-fifths $\left[\frac{1}{5} \right]$ make a whole. $\left[\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} = 1 \right]$
11. To find one-fifth $\left[\frac{1}{5} \right]$, divide by _____.

1. Write the numerator and denominator :-

1) $\frac{2}{3}$ → Numerator _____ Denominator _____

2) $\frac{5}{7}$ → Numerator _____ Denominator _____

3) $\frac{9}{13}$ → Numerator _____ Denominator _____

4) $\frac{8}{11}$ → Numerator _____ Denominator _____

2. Write the fraction when :-

1) Numerator Denominator = _____

2) Numerator Denominator = _____

3) Numerator Denominator = _____

4) Numerator Denominator = _____

3. Fill in the blanks :-

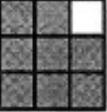
1) In $\frac{2}{3}$, 2 is the _____ and 3 is the _____.

2) In a fraction _____ tells us the total parts a thing is made of and _____ tells us the number of parts taken.

3) Fractions with different denominators are called _____ fractions.

4) A fraction with N=1 is called _____ fraction.

Complete the table

Figure	Shaded parts (Numerator)	Total parts (Denominator)	Fractions for Shaded parts	Fractions for parts not Shaded
	7	10	$\frac{7}{10}$	
				
				
				
				

Types of Fractions

1. Unit fractions : Fractions with numerator as 1 are called unit fractions.

$\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{7}, \frac{1}{8}$ _____ fractions.

2. Like fractions : Fractions with same denominators are called like fractions.

$\frac{1}{9}, \frac{2}{9}, \frac{3}{9}, \frac{5}{9}$ _____ fractions.

3. Unlike fractions : Fractions with different denominators are called unlike fractions

$\frac{3}{8}, \frac{4}{5}, \frac{1}{7}, \frac{6}{10}$ _____ fractions.

Q 4. Circle the greatest fraction :-

a) $\frac{6}{12}, \frac{9}{12}, \frac{5}{12}$ b) $\frac{8}{9}, \frac{7}{9}, \frac{5}{9}$ c) $\frac{4}{11}, \frac{8}{11}, \frac{9}{11}$

Q 5. Circle the smallest fraction :-

a) $\frac{9}{13}, \frac{11}{13}, \frac{5}{13}$ b) $\frac{6}{17}, \frac{9}{17}, \frac{11}{17}$ c) $\frac{4}{7}, \frac{2}{7}, \frac{5}{7}$

Fill Ups.

1. Shapes can be either _____ or _____.
2. Plane shapes are _____ dimensional and are also called 2-D shapes.
3. Solid shapes are _____ dimensional and are also called 3-D shapes.
4. A _____ is the smallest shape in the geometry.
5. A _____ has no length or width.
6. A _____ has a starting point and an end point.
7. A line segment has a _____ length.
8. A _____ has no starting and no end point.
9. A line has _____ definite length.
10. A line segment which can be extended endlessly only in one direction is called a _____.
11. A ray has a starting point but no _____ point.
12. Figures which do not have the same starting point and end point are called _____ figures.
13. Figures which have same starting and end point are called _____ figures.
14. Two lines which never meet and the distance between them remains same are called _____ lines.
15. Two lines which cut each other at a point are called _____.

1. Look at the shapes and complete the sentences.



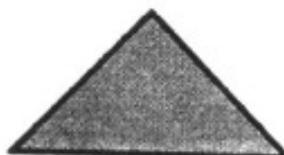
Rectangle

- i) A rectangle has _____ sides.
- ii) A rectangle has _____ vertices.
- iii) The _____ sides of a rectangle are equal.



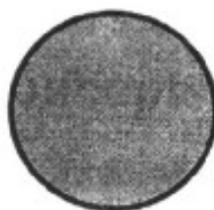
Square

- i) A square has _____ sides.
- ii) A square has _____ vertices.
- iii) All sides of square are _____



Triangle

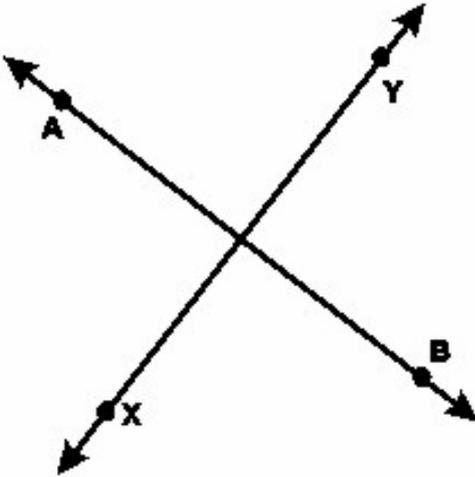
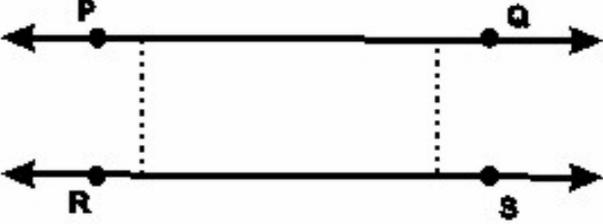
- i) A triangle has _____ sides.
- ii) A triangle has _____ vertices.



Circle

- i) A circle has _____ sides.
- ii) A circle has _____ vertices.

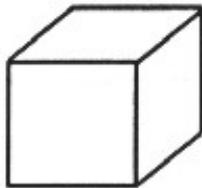
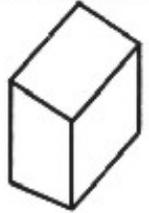
Complete the following Table

	Point X
	
	
	
	
	

More About Solid Shapes

1. Cuboid

A cuboid has ____ plane faces, ____ edges and ____ vertices. Its opposite faces are identical



2. Cube

A cube also has ____ plane faces, ____ edges and ____ vertices.

All the six plane faces are _____.

3. Sphere

A sphere has only ____ curved face.

It has ____ vertices and ____ edges.

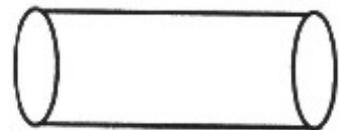


4. Cone

A cone has ____ plane face and ____ curved face. It also has ____ edge and ____ vertex

5. Cylinder

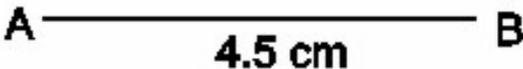
A cylinder has ____ plane faces and ____ curved face. It also has ____ edges and ____ vertices.

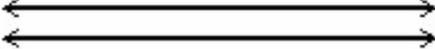


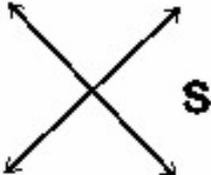
1. Match lines with their names :

i)  Parallel Lines

ii)  Intersecting Lines

iii) A  B Line

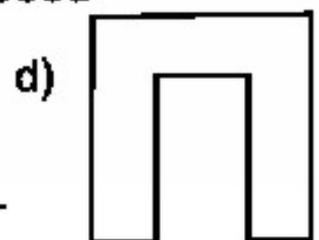
iv)  Line Segment

v)  Ray

2) Fill in the blanks :

- A line segment has _____ length.
- A cuboid has _____ vertices.
- A triangle has _____ sides.
- A square has _____ diagonals.
- A _____ has a starting point but no end point.

3) Write whether the following figures are open or closed



1. Fills ups :

- i. We use _____ to buy things in our daily life.
- ii. Money can be a combination of _____ and _____.
- iii. A _____ or _____ is used to separate rupees and paise.
- iv. The rupees are written on the _____ side of the dot and paise on the _____ side of the dot. e.g. ₹ 209 . 80
- v. 1 rupee = _____ paise.
- vi. To convert rupees into paise, we _____ by 100.
- vii. To convert paise into rupees and paise, we _____ by 100.
- viii. We should make a habit of _____ money.

2) Write the amount in figure.

- a) Rupees fifty = _____
- b) Paise seventy five = _____
- c) Rupees eight and paise forty = _____
- d) Rupees two hundred twenty and paise seventy = _____

1. Change the amount into paise :

a) ₹ 8 = 8 x _____ = _____ paise

b) ₹ 16 = _____ x 100 = _____ paise

c) ₹ 82 = 82 x _____ = _____ paise

d) ₹ 50 = _____ x 100 = _____ paise

e) ₹ 78 = _____ x 100 = _____ paise

2. Change the amount into rupees :

a) 500 paise = _____ + 100 = ₹ _____

b) 600 paise = 600 + 100 = ₹ _____

c) 2650 paise = _____ + 100 = ₹ _____

d) 19500 paise = 19500 + 100 = ₹ _____

e) 1515 paise = _____ + 100 = ₹ _____

3. Fill in the blanks :

a) 50 p - 25 p = _____ p.

b) ₹10 + ₹20 + ₹5 = ₹ _____

c) If a pen costs ₹7, 9 such pens will cost ₹ _____

1. Solve Mentally :

- a) ₹ 80 = _____ paise
- b) ₹ 25 = _____ paise
- c) 5600 paise = ₹ _____
- d) 9580 paise = ₹ _____

2. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

- 1) How many 5 rupee coins will you get for rupees 50 ?
 a) 10 b) 15 c) 20
- 2) Which indian current note does not exist ?
 a) ₹ 10 b) ₹ 20 c) ₹ 25
- 3) 8 rupees 75 paise = ₹
 a) 800 b) 8.75 c) 87.5
- 4) 450 paise = ₹
 a) 4 b) 4.50 c) 40

Solve the following :

3.

	₹	P
	20	80
+	75	50
<hr/>		
<hr/>		

	₹	P
	140	00
-	75	00
<hr/>		
<hr/>		

	₹	P
	25	50
x		6
<hr/>		
<hr/>		

1. Fill ups :



- 1) The face of the clock is called _____.
- 2) The long hand is the _____ hand.
- 3) The short hand is the _____ hand.
- 4) The thinnest hand is the _____ hand.
- 5) The hour hand completes one round of the clock in _____ hours.
- 6) The hour hand goes round the clock _____ in a day.
- 7) The minute hand completes one round of the clock in _____ hour.
- 8) The minute hand goes round the clock _____ times in a day.
- 9) A day ends at _____ and a new day begins at the same time.
- 10) The time between 12 midnight and 12 noon is called _____.
- 11) The time between 12 noon and 12 midnight is called _____.
- 12) 12 o'clock is simply written as 12 _____ or 12 _____.
- 13) The clock face (dial) has 12 equal units marked on it called _____
and 60 smaller units called _____.
- 14) 1 hour = _____ minutes.
- 15) To convert hours into minutes, _____ by 60.
- 16) To convert minutes into hours, divide by _____.
- 17) 1 day = _____ hours.
- 18) 1 year = _____ days = _____ months.
- 19) 1 leap year = _____ days
- 20) 1 week = _____ days
- 21) 1 month = _____ days
- 22) 1 fortnight = _____ days = _____ weeks

1. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

a) How many minutes are there in 2 hours ?

i) 60 minutes

ii) 120 minutes

iii) 180 minutes

b) '15 minutes to 12' can be read as

i) quarter past 12

ii) quarter to 12

iii) half past 12

c) How many rounds does an hour hand of a clock complete in a day ?

i) 1

ii) 2

iii) 12

d) How many days are there in 5 weeks ?

i) 35

ii) 79

iii) 30

2. Use a.m. or p.m. to write the time. The first one has been done for you.

1. 8 o'clock at night.

8 : 00 p.m.

2. 6 o'clock in the morning.

3. quarter past 2 in the afternoon

4. 4 hours before noon

5. half past 5 in the morning

6. 2 hours after noon

7. quarter to 10 in the morning

a.m. stands for ante meridiem
p.m. stands for post meridiem



Ch. 12 ' OUR CLOCK'**1. Fill In the blanks :-**

1. 1 hour = _____ minutes

2. Quarter Hour = _____ minutes.

3. Half an hour = _____ minutes.

4. Half day = _____ hours.

5. 1 fortnight = _____ weeks.

6. 1 year = _____ days.

7. 1 year = _____ months.

8. 1 year = _____ weeks.

9. 1 leap year = _____ days.

10. 1 decade = _____ years.

11. 1 century = _____ years.

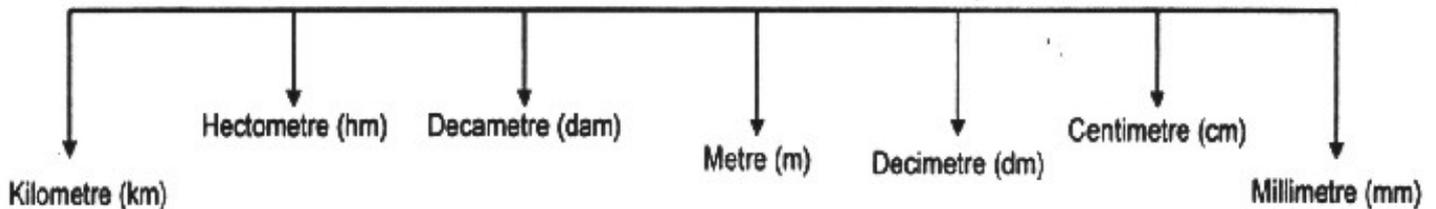
12. After 25 years = _____ jubilee.

13. After 50 years = _____ jubilee.

Ch. 13 MEASUREMENT LENGTH

Date _____

Units of Length



1. **Metre** : The standard unit of length is metre. We denote it as _____

Height of a wall, height of a pole are all measured in metres.

2. **Centimetre** : The smaller unit of length is centimetre. We denote it as _____

Length of a book, an eraser, pencil, a crayon are measured in centimetres.

1m = 100 cm

3. **Kilometre** : The biggest unit of length is kilometre. We denote it as _____

Distance between two cities, lengths of bridges are measured in kilometres.

1km = 1000 m

Fill in the blanks :

1. The standard unit of length is _____.
2. Length of a classroom is measured in _____.
3. Length of a table is measured in _____.
4. Length of a comb is measured in _____.
5. Distance between Delhi and Agra is measured in _____.
6. Height of a tower is measured in _____.
7. 1 kilometre = _____ metres.
8. The non-standard units of measuring length are _____, _____, _____ and _____.

1) Convert the following into lower units :

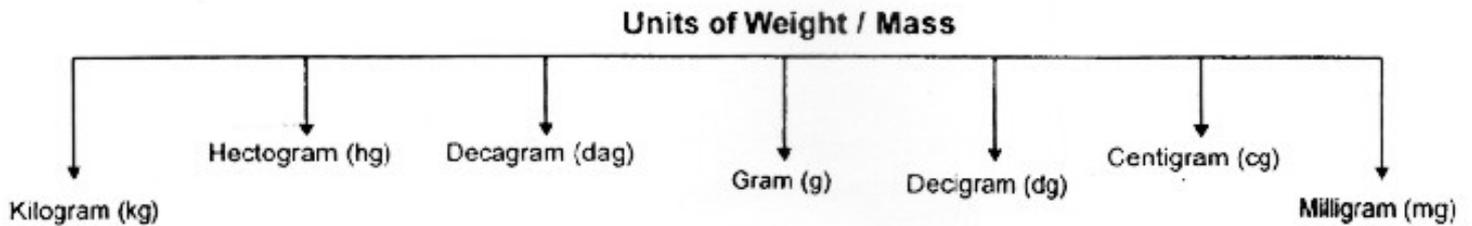
- a. 7m = _____ cm
- b. 40 m = _____ cm
- c. 4 km = _____ m
- d. 6 km 215m = _____ m
- e. 6 m 18 cm = _____ cm
- f. 3 km 15 m = _____ m

2) Convert the following into higher units :-

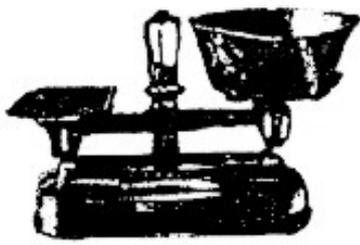
- a. 800 cm = _____ m _____ cm
- b. 3856 cm = _____ m _____ cm
- c. 405 cm = _____ m _____ cm
- d. 1500 m = _____ km _____ m
- e. 9516 m = _____ km _____ m
- f. 1905 m = _____ km _____ m

3) Tick (✓) the correct answer :-

- a) Which of the following is a standard unit for measuring length ?
 i) Kilometre ii) cubit iii) Handspan
- b) 95m40cm equals
 i) 954 cm ii) 9540 cm iii) 9504 cm
- c) The distance between two cities is measured in _____.
 i) km ii) m iii) cm



1. The weight of any object can be measured with the help of _____ Machines



Weighing Balance



Beam Balance



Electronic weighing Balance

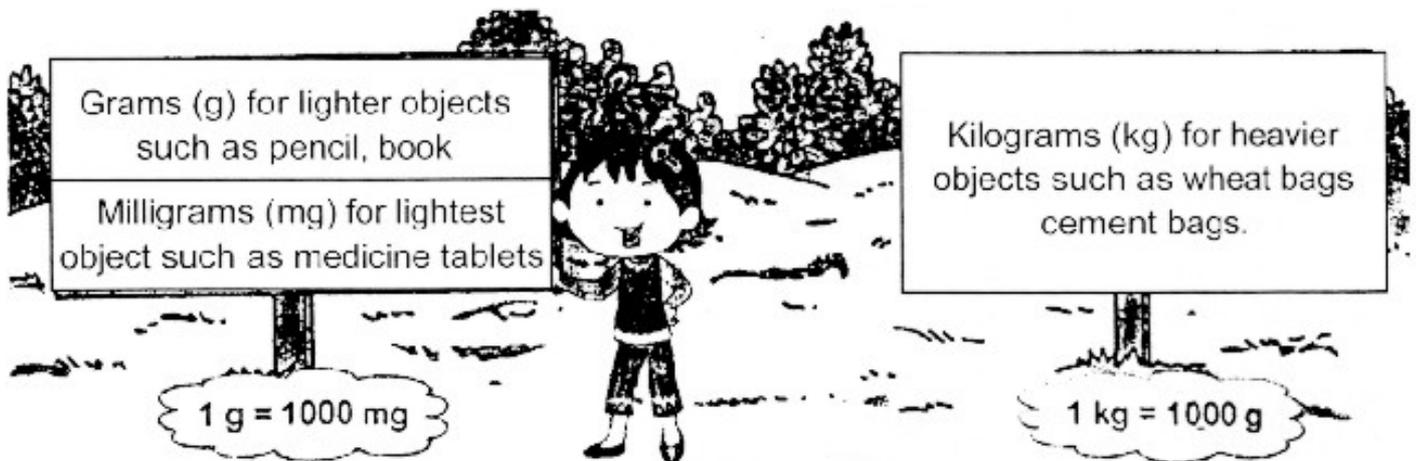
2. Fill in the blanks :

a) $1 \text{ kg} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ g}$

b) $1000 \text{ g} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ g} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ g}$

c) $1 \text{ g} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ mg}$

d) Units of measuring weight are _____ and _____



1) Convert the following into smaller units :

- a. 5 Kg = _____ g
- b. 18 Kg = _____ g
- c. 3 kg 125 g = _____ g
- d. 14 kg 15 g = _____ g
- e. 12 g = _____ mg
- f. 23 g = _____ mg

2) Convert the following into higher units :-

- a. 3000 g = _____ kg _____ g
- b. 1418 g = _____ kg _____ g
- c. 2025 g = _____ kg _____ g
- d. 5000 mg = _____ g _____ mg
- e. 2637 mg = _____ g _____ mg
- f. 5045 mg = _____ g _____ mg

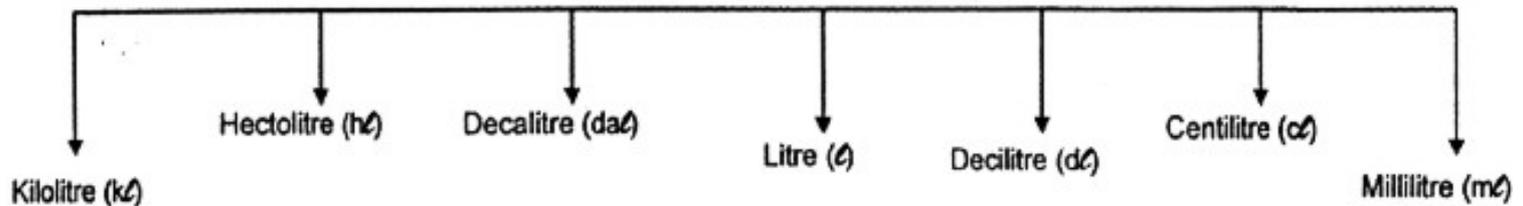
3) Tick (✓) the correct answer :-

- a) 3 kg 60 g = _____ g
 I) 360 II) 3060 III) 3360
- b) Which of the following units would you use to measure the weight of a papaya ?
 I) gram II) kilogram III) milligram
- c) 6800 g = _____ kg 800 g.
 I) 6 II) 7 III) 8

4) Fill in the blanks

- a) Weight of gold is measured in _____.
- b) The short form of gram is _____.
- c) Light weight objects are weighed in _____.
- d) Heavy objects are measured in _____.

Units of Capacity



1. Fill ups :

- 1) The amount of liquid that a container can hold is called its _____.
- 2) The standard unit for measuring capacity is _____.
- 3) Smaller quantities of liquids are measured in _____.
- 4) 1 litre = _____ millilitres.
- 5) To convert litres into millilitres _____ by 1000.
- 6) To convert millilitres into litres _____ by 1000.

2) Convert the following into smaller units :

- a. 7 ℓ = _____ ml
- b. 5 ℓ 125 ml = _____ ml
- c. 18 ℓ = _____ ml
- d. 2 ℓ 138 ml = _____ ml
- e. 9 ℓ 350 ml = _____ ml
- f. 4 ℓ 28 ml = _____ ml

2) Convert the following into higher units :-

- a. 5000 ml = _____ ℓ _____ ml
- b. 1800 ml = _____ ℓ _____ ml
- c. 2505 ml = _____ ℓ _____ ml
- d. 3005 ml = _____ ℓ _____ ml
- e. 8185 ml = _____ ℓ _____ ml
- f. 2075 ml = _____ ℓ _____ ml

1. Solve the following :

a	l	ml
	70	615
	+ 17	705
<hr/>		
<hr/>		

b	l	ml
	17	950
	+ 25	475
<hr/>		
<hr/>		

c	l	ml
	93	250
	+ 15	750
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MENTAL MATH CORNER

Tick (✓) the correct Answer :

a) 1 L 500 ml = _____ ml

- (i) 1500 (ii) 150 (iii) 115

b) 250 ml + 750 ml = _____

- (i) 900 ml (ii) 1 l (iii) 1 ml

Fill in the boxes :

a) 400 ml + 200 ml + ml = 1 l

b) 7 l 560 ml + 2 l 440 ml = l

c) 5 l 500 ml = ml

Ch. 14 Pictorial Representation of Data

1. Fill ups :

- 1) Collection of information about any particular thing is called _____.
- 2) Data can be presented through _____.
- 3) Graphs are of different types like _____, _____ etc.
- 4) A pictograph uses _____ and other _____ to represent data, where as a bar graph uses _____.
- 5) The data presented in the form of pictures is called _____ or pictorial representation of data.
- 6) The bars are equal in _____ and placed at equal _____ from each other.

2. The pictograph shows the number of students absent on the days of a week.

Look at the pictograph and answer the questions :-

Days	Number of absent students
Monday	
Tuesday	
Wednesday	_____
Thursday	
Friday	

- a) How many students were absent on Monday ? _____
- b) On which day were all the students present ? _____
- c) On which day were the maximum number of students absent ? _____
- d) How many students were absent in the whole week ? _____

Ch. 14 Pictorial Representation of Data

1. The pictograph shown below tells us about the number of ice-creams sold by shopkeeper on a Sunday.

Read the pictograph and answer the following questions.

Ice - Cream	Number
Orange Bars	
Cones	
Cups	

Key 1 picture = 10 ice-creams

- a) Which ice - cream had maximum sale ? _____
- b) Which ice-cream had minimum sale ? _____
- c) How many cups were sold ? _____
- d) Which sold more : Cups or cones ? _____
- e) How many ice-creams were sold in all ? _____

Ch. 15 PATTERNS

1. Look at each pattern and continue it :

a) 0, 2, 4, 6, _____, _____, _____, _____

b) 24, 22, 20, 18, _____, _____, _____, _____

c) 7, 9, 11, 13, _____, _____, _____, _____

d) 27, 25, 23, 21, _____, _____, _____, _____

2. Look at the pattern and fill in the next four boxes.

a)

ABC	BCA	DEF	FED				
-----	-----	-----	-----	--	--	--	--

b)

18	20	22	24				
----	----	----	----	--	--	--	--

c)

46	44	42	40				
----	----	----	----	--	--	--	--

d)

9	15	21	27				
---	----	----	----	--	--	--	--

e)

30	27	24	21				
----	----	----	----	--	--	--	--

f)

15	25	35	45				
----	----	----	----	--	--	--	--

g)

11A	13B	15C	17D				
-----	-----	-----	-----	--	--	--	--

h)

7	14	21	28				
---	----	----	----	--	--	--	--

i)

0	2	6	12	20				
---	---	---	----	----	--	--	--	--

j)

21	23	25	27	29				
----	----	----	----	----	--	--	--	--

k)

85	87	89	91	93				
----	----	----	----	----	--	--	--	--