

Maths

1. Geometry

STD : III

I. Fill in the blanks.

1. Number of diagonals of a cube is 16
2. Diagonal is the line joining opposite corners of a geometrical shape
3. A line is a straight set
4. A cube has 6 square faces
5. Each square has 2 diagonals

II. Match the following.

1. Opposite sides are equal - Rectangle
2.  - Slanting line
3.  - Parallel lines
4. Cuboid - 8 corners
5. Sphere - no edges & no corners

2. Number

I. Fill in the blanks.

1. Division is equal sharing or equal grouping
2. Division is denoted by the symbol \div
3. Divisor \times quotient + remainder = Dividend
4. Zero divided by any number gives Zero as the quotient
5. The number itself is the quotient when it is divided by 1
6. If $6 \times 4 = 24$ then $24 \div 4 = \underline{6}$
7. Division by 0 is meaningless
8. Remainder is the number remaining in division
9. Any number divided by itself gives 1 as the quotient
10. $425 \div 1 = \underline{425}$

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4} \frac{3}{4}$$

II. Match the following.

1. $90 \div 10$ - 9
2. $182 \div 182$ - 1
3. $0 \div 84$ - 0
4. Division - Repeated Subtraction
5. $45 \div 0$ - Meaningless

3. Patterns

I. Match the following.

1. Addition fact of 10 - $8+2$
2. Addition fact of 13 - $7+6$
3. $3+3+3+3+3+3$ - $3 \times 6 = 18$
4. Multiplication - Repeated addition
5. $22 \div 2$ - 11

4. Measurements

I. Fill in the blanks.

1. 1 litre = 1000 millilitres
2. The quantity of liquid that a vessel can contain or hold is its capacity
3. The standard unit of capacity is litre
4. Millilitre (ml) is the smallest unit
5. Short form of litre can be written as 'l'
6. To convert litre to Millilitre multiply by 1000
7. $500\text{ml} + 500\text{ml} = \underline{1000\text{ml}}$ / 1 Litre
8. $\frac{1}{4}$ litre = 250ml
9. $\frac{1}{2}$ litre = 500ml
10. Everyday priya drinks 300 ml of milk

II. Match the following.

1. 5l - 5000ml
2. Millilitre - ml
3. Biggest unit - Kilolitre
4. 1 kl - 1000l
5. $\frac{3}{4}$ litre - 750 ml

5. Money

I. Fill in the blanks.

1. Compare ₹. 25 > 25p
2. To convert rupees into paise multiply by 100
3. When you buy something the shopkeeper gives you a bill
4. I have ₹. 50 I spend ₹. 30. I am left with ₹. 20
5. $1600\text{p} = \underline{\text{₹ } 16}$
6. 8 rupees 50 paise is the same as ₹. 8.50
7. The dot separates the rupees from the paise.
8. The number to the left of the dot shows the Rupees.
9. The number to the right of the dot shows the paise
10. Indian currency is Rupees and Paise

II. Match the following.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. ₹. 5 | - 500P |
| 2. Notes issued by | - Reserve bank of India |
| 3. Dollar | - \$ |
| 4. Pakistan | - Rupiyah |
| 5. ₹. 500 + ₹. 500 | - ₹. 1000 |

Unit- 6 – Time

1. The time 7'oclock can be written as 7: 00
2. The seventh month of a year is July
3. When the sun shines we call it day and when the moon and the stars twinkle we call it night
4. The method of arranging events in the order of their happening is called chronological order
5. Events that keep on repeating in the same manner refer to cycle.
6. 1 week – 7 days
7. The four seasons of a year are spring, summer, autumn and winter
8. 1 year = 12 months
9. February is the month having the fewest number of days.
10. There are 7 months having 31 days and 4 months having 30 days.
11. The minute hand takes 24 rounds to complete in a day
12. The hour hand takes 2 rounds to complete in a day.
13. The instrument used to measure time is clock
14. 6 : 10 in the evening = pm
15. 9' clock in the morning = am

7. Information Processing

1. A number remains the same when you add Zero to it
2. When 1 is added to a number it gives the next number.
3. We shall double a number when we add the same number twice
4. Subtracting a number from itself will give the difference Zero.
5. When 1 is subtracted from a number, it gives a number before that number.