



SUMMATIVE ASSIGNMENT -2 2020-21

Grade – 3

Subject- MATHS

Syllabus – CH- 8 to 14

FROM TEXTBOOK

Section – A

Q1. Multiple choice questions:

- 1) The standard unit of weight is _____.
a) grams b) **kilograms** c) milligrams d) ton
- 2) 1 kilogram is equal to _____ g.
a) 100 b) **1000** c) 10 d) 10000
- 3) How do we buy apples?
a) **kilograms** b) grams c) milligrams d) litres
- 4) How many packets of 100g can you make 1kg of sugar?
a) 5 b) **10** c) 3 d) none of these
- 5) The sum of 446g and 234 g is _____.
a) 324 g b) **680 g** c) 234 g d) 682 g
- 6) To measure heavier objects we use the unit _____.
a) grams b) **kilograms** c) milligrams d) ton
- 7) 9 kgs is equal to _____.
a) 900 g b) 90 g c) **9000 g** d) 9 g
- 8) Four weights of 200g together weighs _____.
a) 200 g b) 400 g c) 600 g d) **800 g**
- 9) Multiplication is also called as repeated _____.
a) division b) **addition** c) subtraction d) none of these
- 10) The product of a number and 0 is _____.
a) 1 b) number c) **0** d) none of these
- 11) $6 + 6 + 6 + 6$ can be written as _____.
a) **4×6** b) 6×6 c) 3×6 d) 6×3
- 12) The product of a number and 1 is _____.
a) 1 b) **the number** c) 0 d) none of these

- 13) If 1 pencil cost is 5 rupees. Then 6 pencils cost is equal to
a) 36 rupees b) 20 rupees **c) 30 rupees** d) 14 rupees
- 14) If a tricycle has 3 wheels then how many wheels are there in 8 tricycles?
a)10 b) 38 c)12 **d) 24**
- 15) $15 + 15 + 15 + 15 + 15$ can be written as
a) 4×15 b) **5×15** c) 6×15 d) 2×15
- 16) Which tool can be used to measure capacity?
a) weighing machine b) measuring tape **c) beaker** d) clock
- 17) Pick the odd one out.
a) metre b)centimeter c) decimeter **d) gram**
- 18) The standard unit of capacity is
a) millilitres **b) litre** c) metre d) none of these
- 19) Medicine in a syringe can be measured in
a) l **b) ml** c) m d) none of these
- 20) If 2 glasses can hold 500ml of water, then 4 glasses of water can hold _____ water.
a) 750 ml b) 500 ml c) 250 ml **d) 1000ml**
- 22) How many 5 rupees coins are needed to make a sum of rupees 50?
a) 5 **b) 10** c) 3 d) 4
- 23) Which number is missing in the following number sentence? $48 \div \underline{\quad} = 8$
a) 6 b) 7 c) 8 d) 9
- 24) Find the value of 7×8 is _____.
a) 43 **b) 56** c) 45 d) 48
- 25) Choose the fact that belongs to the same fact as $4 \times 2 = 8$
a) $2 \times 2 = 4$ **b) $8 \div 2 = 4$** c) $4 \div 2 = 2$ d) $2 \times 8 = 16$
- 26) How many 2 rupee coins are needed to make 10 rupees?
a) 2 b) 4 **c) 5** d) 3
- 27) Which of the following denomination in the Indian currency doesn't exist?
a) 2 rupees b) 20 rupees **c) 42 rupees** d) 50 rupees
- 28) Nisha bought 2 oranges for rupees 18. What is the cost for each orange?

- a) 2 rupees **b) 9 rupees** c) 12 rupees d) 8 rupees
- 29) We need money to buy
a) books b) fruits c) chocolates **d) all of these**
- 30) Addition of 7 L 412 ml and 2 L 134 ml gives _____.
a) 9 L 546ml b. 8L 36ml c. 11L 56ml d. 10L 66ml
- 31) Representing information with the help of pictures is called _____.
a) tally marks **b) pictograph** c) bar graph d) pie diagram
- 32) Representing information with the help of bars is called _____.
a) tally marks b)pictograph **c) bar graph** d) pie diagram
- 33) Representing information with count in groups of 5 is called _____.
a) **tally marks** b)pictograph c)bar graph d) pie diagram
- 34) Division means dividing into groups of _____.
a) unequal size **b) equal size** c) both d) none of these
- 35) A cow has 4 legs. Then how many legs do 12 cows have?
a) 24 b) 36 **c) 48** d) 60

Q2. Fill in the blanks.

- 1) All numbers that end with 0, 2, 4, 6, 8 are called **even** numbers.
- 2) All numbers that end with 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 are called **odd** numbers.
- 3) If we add an odd number to an odd number, we get an **even** number.
- 4) The smallest 1 digit odd number is **1**.
- 5) If $AB = 3$, $BC = 5$, $CD = 7$, then $EF = \underline{11}$.
- 6) If box = 3, book = 4, water = 5, then school = **6**.
- 7) If we add 1 to an even number, we get an **odd** number.
- 8) If we add 1 to an odd number, we get an **even** number.
- 9) A mug can hold 10 cups of water. The capacity of the mug is **10** cups .
- 10) Solid objects are measured by their **weight**.
- 11) 4000grams of weight is **equal** to 4kgs.
- 12) Water in a bucket can be measured in **litres**.
- 13) Lighter objects are measured in the unit called **grams**.

- 14) 1 kg = **500 g** + 200 g + 200 g + 100 g.
- 15) A teaspoon holds about **10** millilitres of liquid.
- 16) **Weight** is the quantity of matter in an object.
- 17) When we multiply any number by zero, the product is always **zero**.
- 18) When we multiply any number by one, the product is always **number itself**.
- 19) Numbers can be multiplied in any **order**.
- 20) **Multiplication** is also called as repeated addition.
- 21) The result obtained on multiplication is called the **product**.
- 22) 15 shared equally by 5 is **3**.
- 23) Multiplication and **division** are opposite operations.
- 24) The answer in a division problem is called the **quotient**.
- 25) When you **divide**, you separate items into equal groups.
- 26) In the number sentence $15 \div 3 = 5$, 3 is called **divisor**.
- 27) In the number sentence $50 \div 10 = 5$, 50 is called **dividend**.
- 28) Division by zero is **not possible**.
- 29) Any number divided by 1 gives the **number** itself as a quotient.
- 30) Any number divided by itself will give **one** as a quotient.
- 31) When 0 divided by any number, the quotient is always **0**.
- 32) In a division the **remainder** is always less than the divisor.
- 33) **Quotient** x divisor + remainder = dividend.
- 34) The Indian currency includes **rupees** and **paise**.
- 35) 1 rupee = **100** paise.
- 36) Rupees and paise are separated by using a **dot**.
- 37) **Tally marks** are a quick way of keeping track of counts in groups of 5.

Section - B

Q3. Write the division facts for the following multiplication facts.

MULTIPLICATION FACTS	DIVISION FACTS
$5 \times 6 = 30$	$30 \div 5 = 6, 30 \div 6 = 5$
$3 \times 6 = 18$	
$7 \times 9 = 63$	

$4 \times 7 = 28$	
$5 \times 8 = 40$	
$6 \times 8 = 48$	
$10 \times 3 = 30$	
$4 \times 5 = 20$	
$12 \times 6 = 72$	
$5 \times 3 = 15$	
$4 \times 2 = 8$	
$6 \times 3 = 18$	
$2 \times 9 = 18$	
$14 \times 3 = 42$	
$16 \times 2 = 32$	
$15 \times 9 = 135$	
$12 \times 3 = 36$	
$13 \times 8 = 104$	
$20 \times 2 = 40$	
$21 \times 5 = 105$	

Q4. Write the following in words:

- 1) 10.25 rupees = Ten rupees and twenty five paise.
- 2) 9.35 rupees = Nine rupees and thirty five paise.
- 3) 17.65 rupees = _____.
- 4) 19.75 rupees = _____.
- 5) 30.45 rupees = _____.
- 6) 67.75 rupees = _____.
- 7) 100.95 rupees = _____.
- 8) 57.50 rupees = _____.

9) 18.25 rupees = _____

10) 20.25 rupees = _____

11) 11.50 rupees = _____

12) 1.50 rupees = _____

13) 50.50 rupees = _____

14) 24.25 rupees = _____

15) 8.25 rupees = _____

16) 10 rupees = _____

17) 25.50 rupees = _____

18) 50 rupees = _____

19) 15.25 rupees = _____

20) 12.25 rupees = _____

Q5. Addition:

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{L} \quad \text{ml} \\ 21 \quad 434 \\ +18 \quad 588 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{L} \quad \text{ml} \\ 16 \quad 134 \\ +20 \quad 965 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{L} \quad \text{ml} \\ 26 \quad 278 \\ +47 \quad 730 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{L} \quad \text{ml} \\ 64 \quad 442 \\ +27 \quad 372 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{L} \quad \text{ml} \\ 67 \quad 191 \\ +22 \quad 800 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{L} \quad \text{ml} \\ 30 \quad 699 \\ +01 \quad 360 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{L} \quad \text{ml} \\ 22 \quad 346 \\ +19 \quad 263 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{L} \quad \text{ml} \\ 41 \quad 134 \\ +36 \quad 282 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Rs} \quad \text{P} \\ 25 \quad 66 \\ + 30 \quad 45 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Rs} \quad \text{P} \\ 25 \quad 40 \\ + 28 \quad 70 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Rs} \quad \text{P} \\ 75 \quad 80 \\ + 80 \quad 90 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Rs} \quad \text{P} \\ 75 \quad 20 \\ + 40 \quad 60 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Rs} \quad \text{P} \\ 29 \quad 40 \\ + 30 \quad 66 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Rs} \quad \text{P} \\ 52 \quad 50 \\ + 40 \quad 90 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Q6. Subtraction:

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Rs} \quad \text{P} \\ 39 \quad 40 \\ - 31 \quad 70 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Rs} \quad \text{P} \\ 55 \quad 65 \\ - 50 \quad 28 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Rs} \quad \text{P} \\ 84 \quad 91 \\ - 50 \quad 97 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Rs} \quad \text{P} \\ 35 \quad 60 \\ - 30 \quad 28 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Rs} \quad \text{P} \\ 60 \quad 50 \\ - 42 \quad 40 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Rs} \quad \text{P} \\ 25 \quad 25 \\ - 15 \quad 75 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

a) Subtract 14L 130ml from 35L 130ml

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{L} \quad \text{ML} \\ 35 \quad 130 \\ - 14 \quad 130 \\ \hline 21 \quad 000 \end{array}$$

b) Subtract 15L 630ml from 25L 420ml

c) $55\text{L } 768\text{ml} - 34\text{L } 345\text{ml}$

d) $171\text{ L } 899\text{ml} - 70\text{ L } 798\text{ml}$

Q7. Multiplication using split method.

For example:

1) $48 \times 4 =$

	40	8
	= 40×4	= 8×4
4	= 160	= 32

= $160 + 32$
= 192

2) $65 \times 3 =$

3) $86 \times 5 =$

4) $47 \times 5 =$



5) $39 \times 5 =$

6) $23 \times 3 =$

$7) 18 \times 4 =$

$8) 11 \times 5 =$

$9) 15 \times 6 =$

$10) 38 \times 2 =$

$11) 72 \times 7 =$

$12) 46 \times 6 =$

$13) 30 \times 3 =$

$14) 78 \times 4 =$

$15) 60 \times 5 =$

$16) 20 \times 9 =$

Q8. Conversions:

A. Convert litre into milliliters:

a) $61 \text{ L} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \mathbf{61 \text{ L} \times 1000\text{ml}} \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \mathbf{61000 \text{ ml.}}$

- b) 37 L = _____ = _____ ml.
- c) 29 L = _____ = _____ ml.
- d) 67 L = _____ = _____ ml.
- e) 88 L = _____ = _____ ml.
- f) 92 L = _____ = _____ ml.
- g) 44 L = _____ = _____ ml.
- h) 53 L = _____ = _____ ml.
- i) 68 L = _____ = _____ ml.
- j) 12 L = _____ = _____ ml.

B. Convert paise to rupee:

- a) 300 paise = $\frac{300}{100}$ = **3 Rs.**
- b) 1000 paise = _____ = _____ Rs.
- c) 1200 paise = _____ = _____ Rs.
- d) 3900 paise = _____ = _____ Rs.
- e) 600 paise = _____ = _____ Rs.
- f) 700 paise = _____ = _____ Rs.
- g) 1600 paise = _____ = _____ Rs.
- h) 7700 paise = _____ = _____ Rs.
- i) 4500 paise = _____ = _____ Rs.
- j) 6500 paise = _____ = _____ Rs.
- k) 3300 paise = _____ = _____ Rs.
- l) 1100 paise = _____ = _____ Rs.
- m) 2300 paise = _____ = _____ Rs.
- n) 800 paise = _____ = _____ Rs.

Section - C

Q9. Division:

a) $234 \div 2$

$$\begin{array}{r} 117 \\ 2 \overline{) 234} \\ \underline{2} \\ 03 \\ \underline{2} \\ 14 \\ \underline{14} \\ 00 \end{array}$$

Quotient = 117

Remainder = 00

$90 \div 3$	$365 \div 4$	$58 \div 5$	$239 \div 6$
$987 \div 7$	$467 \div 8$	$187 \div 9$	$743 \div 2$

$674 \div 4$	$670 \div 5$	$478 \div 6$	$129 \div 7$
$786 \div 9$	$987 \div 6$	$180 \div 5$	$342 \div 2$

Q10. Multiplication:

$\begin{array}{r} 628 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline 5024 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 184 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 487 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 516 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 192 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$
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$\begin{array}{r} 796 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 472 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 470 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 388 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 464 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$
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$\begin{array}{r} 826 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 314 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 334 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 947 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 112 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$
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$\begin{array}{r} 894 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 898 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 958 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 644 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 617 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$
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Q11. Word Problems:

1) A bouquet has 9 flowers. How many flowers are required to make 14 such bouquets?

Ans. No. of flowers in a bouquet = 9

No. of bouquets = 14

Total no. of flowers in 14 bouquets = $14 \times 9 = 126$ flowers.

$$\begin{array}{r} \textcircled{3} \\ 14 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline 126 \end{array}$$

2) A notebook has 22 pages. How many pages are there in 8 such books?

Ans. No. of pages in a notebook = 22

No. of notebooks = 8

Total no. of pages in 8 such book = $22 \times 8 = 176$ pages.

$$\begin{array}{r} \textcircled{1} \\ 22 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline 176 \end{array}$$

3) A row in a garden has 17 rose plants. How many plants are there in 11 such rows?

Ans. No. of rose plant in garden = 17

No. of rows in garden = 11

Total no. of rose plant = $17 \times 11 = 187$

$$\begin{array}{r} 17 \\ \times 11 \\ \hline 17 \\ + 170 \\ \hline 187 \end{array}$$

4) A dozen has 12 things. Rehan bought 5 dozens of egg. How many eggs did he buy?

_____.

5) Arun bought 16 boxes of chocolates. One box has 5 chocolates. How many chocolates did Arun buy?

_____.

6) 75 pencils are to be packed in 5 boxes equally. How many pencils will be there in each box?

Ans. No. of pencils in 5 boxes = 75

No. of pencils in 1 box = $75 \div 5 = 15$

$$\begin{array}{r} 15 \\ 5 \overline{) 75} \\ \underline{- 5} \\ 25 \\ \underline{- 25} \\ 00 \end{array}$$

7) There are 72 mangoes equally placed in 6 trays. How many mangoes are there in each tray?

Ans. No. of mangoes in 6 trays = 72

No. of mangoes in 1 trays = $72 \div 6 = 12$

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ 6 \overline{) 72} \\ \underline{- 6} \\ 12 \\ \underline{- 12} \\ 00 \end{array}$$

8) There are 200 beads. 10 necklaces are made using equal number of beads. How many beads are used in each necklace?

9) 96 toys are distributed equally among 16 children. How many toys did each child get?

10) The cost of 10 packets of biscuit is 50 rupees. Find the cost of each packet.

11) Rahul had Rs174.75. He got a ball whose cost is Rs 54.50. How much money is left with him ?

Ans. Rahul had money = Rs 174.75

He buy a ball for = Rs 54.50

Money left with him = Rs 174.75 – 54.50 = Rs 120.25

	Rs	P
	174	75
+	54	50
<hr/>		
	120	25

12) A box of chocolates costs Rs 16.23. Rani gave Rs 50 to the shopkeeper to buy that box. How much money will he get back ?

_____.

13) Dev weighs 39kg 900 g. Manit weighs 35kg 600g. Who weighs more and by how much?

_____.

14) A bottle contains 100 ml of medicine. 10 ml medicine fell on the ground. How much medicine is left in the bottle?

_____.

.....BEST OF LUCK.....

