પુના International School
Shree Swaminarayan Gurukul, Zundal

SUMMATIVE ASSIGNMENT -II 2021-22	
Grade – 3	**Subject - Maths**
Syllabus – CH - 8, 9, 11, 12, 14	**FROM TEXTBOOK**

Section - A

Q1. Multiple choice question:

1) The standard unit of weightis _____.

a) **grams** b)kilograms c) milligrams d)ton

2) 1 kilogram isequal to_____ g.

a) 100 **b)1000** c) 10 d)10000

3) A student bagweighsabout_____.

a) **4kgs** b) 7 kgs c) 10 kgs d) 20 kgs

4) To measure heavier objects we usethe unit_____.

a) grams **b)kilograms** c) milligrams d)ton

5) Four weights of 200g togetherweighs

a)200 g b)400 g c) 600 g **d) 800g**

6) Multiplication is also calledasrepeated_____.

a) division **b) addition** c)subtraction d) none of these

7) The product of a number and0 is_____.

a) 1 b) number **c) 0** d) none of these

8) The product of a number and1 is_____.

a) 1 **b)thenumber** c) 0 d) none of these

9) If 1 pencil cost is 5 rupees. Then 5 pencils cost is equalto

a) 36 rupees b) 20 rupees c) 30 rupees d) **25 rupees**

10) If 1 pencil cost is 5 rupees. Then 6 pencils cost is equalto

a) 36 rupees b) 20 rupees **c) 30 rupees** d) 14 rupees

11) If a tricycle has 3 wheels then how many wheels are there in 8 tricycles?

a)10 b) 38 c)12 **d) 24**

12) Which tool can be used to measurecapacity?

a) weighingmachine b) measuringtape **c)beaker** d) clock

13) Pick the odd oneout.

a) metre b)centimeter c)decimeter **d) gram**

14) The standard unit of capacityis

a) millilitres **b)litre** c) metre d) none of these

15) Medicine in a syringe can be measuredin

a) 1 **b)ml** c) m d) none of these

16) If 2 glasses can hold 500ml of water, then 4 glasses of watercan hold_____water.

a) 750 ml b) 500 ml c) 250 ml **d) 1000ml**

17) How many 5 rupees coins are needed to make a sum of rupees 50?

a) 5 **b)10** c) 3 d) 4

18) Which number is missing in the following number sentence? 48 ÷ _____ = 8

a) **6** **b**) 7 c) 8 d) 9

19) Find the value of 7 x8 is_____.

a) 43 **b)56** c) 45 d) 48

20) How many 2 rupee coins are needed to make 10rupees?

a) 2 b) 4 **c) 5** d) 3

21) Which of the following denomination in the Indian currency doesn'texist?

b) 2 rupees b) 20 rupees **c) 42 rupees** d) 50 rupees

22) Nisha bought 2 oranges for rupees 18. What is the cost for eachorange?

a) 2 rupees **b)9 rupees** c) 12 rupees d) 8 rupees

23) Division means dividing intogroupsof_____.

a) unequalsize **b)equalsize** c) both d) none of these

24) A cow has 4 legs. Then how many legs do 12 cowshave?

a) 24 b) 36 **c) 48** d) 60

Q2. Fill in the blanks.

1) Water in a bucket can be measured in**litres.**

2) Lighter objects are measured in the unit called**grams.**

3) **Weight**is the quantity of matter in anobject.

4) When we multiply any number by zero, the product is always**zero.**

5) When we multiply any number by one, the product is always **numberitself.**

6) Numbers can be multiplied in any**order.**

7) **Multiplication**is also called as repeatedaddition.

8) The result obtained on multiplication is called the**product.**

9) Multiplication and **division**are oppositeoperations.

10) The answer in a division problem is called the**quotient.**

11) When you **divide,** you separate items into equalgroups.

12) In the number sentence 15 ÷ 3 = 5, 3 is called**divisor.**

13) In the number sentence 50 ÷ 10 = 5, 50 is called**dividend.**

14) Division by zero is **notpossible.**

15) Any number divided by itself will give**one**as aquotient.

16) In a division the **remainder**is always less than the divisor.

17) The big quantity of a **liquid**is expressed inlitres.

18) To convert litres into millilitres, we multiply litres by**1000.**

19) The Indian currency includes **rupees**and**paise**.

20) Rupees and paise are separated by using a**dot.**

Q3. Convert Rupees to paise.

a) Rs 12 = **12 × 100p = 1200 p.**

b) Rs 98 = **98 × 100p = 9800 p.**

c) Rs 31 = **31 × 100p = 3100 p.**

d) Rs 290 = **290 × 100p = 29000 p.**

e) Rs 740 = _____.

f) Rs 25 = _____.

g) Rs 10 = _____.

h) Rs 30 = _____.

i) Rs 560 = _____.

j) Rs 112 = _____.

Section - B

Q4. Write the division facts for the following multiplication facts.

MULTIPLICATION FACTS	DIVISION FACTS
5 x 6 = 30	**30 ÷ 5 = 6, 30 ÷ 6 = 5**
3 x 6 = 18	**18÷ 3 = 6, 18 ÷ 6 = 3**
7 x 9 = 63	**63 ÷ 7 = 9, 63 ÷ 9 = 7**
4 x 7 = 28	**28 ÷ 4 = 7, 28 ÷ 7 = 4**
5 x 8 = 40	**40 ÷ 5= 8, 40 ÷ 8 = 5**
6 x 8 = 48	
10 x 3 = 30	
12 x 6 = 72	
6 x 3 = 18	
14 x 3 = 42	
15 x 9 = 135	
12 x 3 = 36	
13 x 8 = 104	

Q5. Addition:

1 1 1 1 L ml 2 1 4 3 4 + 1 8 5 8 4 0 0 2 2	1 L ml 16 134 + 20 965 37 099	1 1 1 L ml 26 278 +47 730 74 008	1 1 L ml 64 442 + 27 372 91 814
L ml 67 191 + 22 800	L ml 30 699 + 01 360	L ml 22 346 +19 263	L ml 41 134 + 36 282

Rs	P
25	66
+ 30	45
56	11

Rs	P
25	40
+ 28	70
54	10

Rs	P
75	80
+ 80	90
156	70

Q6. Subtraction:

Rs	P
~~8~~	~~14~~
~~39~~	~~40~~
− 31	70
07	70

Rs	P
	~~5~~ 15
55	~~65~~
− 50	28
05	37

Rs	P
~~3~~	~~18~~ 11
84	~~91~~
− 50	97
33	94

Rs	P
35	60
− 30	28

Rs	P
60	50
− 42	40

Rs	P
25	25
− 15	75

a) Subtract 14L 240ml from 35L 130ml

L	ml
4	10 13
~~3~~ ~~5~~	~~1~~ ~~3~~ 0
- 1 4	2 4 0
2 0	8 9 0

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

c) 55L 768ml – 34L 345ml

L	ml
5 5	7 6 8
- 3 4	3 4 5
2 3	4 2 3

d) 171 L 899ml – 70 L 798ml

Q7. Multiplication using split method.

For example:

1) 48 x 4 =

4	40	8
	= 40 × 4	= 8 × 4
	=160	= 32

= 160 + 32
= 192

2) 65 x 3 =

3	60	5
	= 60 × 3	= 5 × 3
	= 180	= 15

= 180 + 15
= 195

3) 86 x 5 =

5	80	6
	= 80 x 5	= 6 x 5
	= 400	= 30

= 400 + 30
= 430

4) 47 x 5 =

5	40	7
	= 40 x 5	= 7 x 5
	= 200	= 35

= 200 + 35
= 235.

5) 39 x 5 =

6) 23 x 3 =

7) 15 x 6 =

8) 30 x 3 =

9)60 x 5 =

	60	0
	= 60 x 5	= 0 x 5
5	= 300	= 0

= 300 + 0

= 300.

12) 20 x 9 =

	20	0
	= 20 x 9	= 0 x 9
9	= 180	= 0

= 180 + 0

= 180

Q8. Conversions:

A. **Convert litre into milliliters:**

a) 61 L = **61 L × 1000ml** = **61000** ml.

b) 37 L = **37 L × 1000ml** = **37000** ml.

c) 29 L = **29 L × 1000ml** = **29000** ml.

d) 67 L = **67 L × 1000ml** = **67000** ml.

e) 88 L = **88 L × 1000ml** = **88000** ml.

f) 92 L = _____ = _____ ml.

g) 44 L = _____ = _____ ml.

h) 53 L = _____ = _____ ml.

i) 68 L = _____ = _____ ml.

j) 12 L = _____ = _____ ml.

B. **Convert millilitres to litres-**

a) 38000 ml= $\frac{38000}{1000}$ **= 38 L.**

b) 51000 ml= $\frac{51000}{1000}$ **= 51 L.**

c) 22000 ml=$\frac{22000}{1000}$ **= 22 L.**

d) 87000 ml=$\frac{87000}{1000}$ **= 87 L.**

e) 95000 ml=$\frac{95000}{1000}$ **= 95 L.**

f) 142000 ml= $\frac{142000}{1000}$ **= 142 L.**

g) 98000 ml = _____ L.

h) 69000 ml = _____L.

i) 111000 ml = _____L.

j) 100000 ml = _____L.

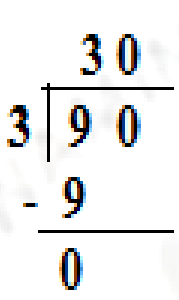
k) 73000 ml = _____L.

l) 21000 ml = _____L.

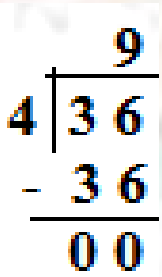
Section - C

Q9. Division:

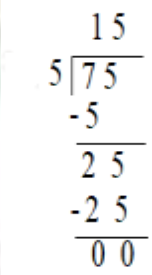
a) 90 ÷ 3



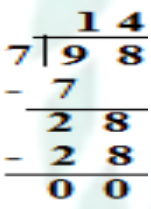
b) 36 ÷ 4



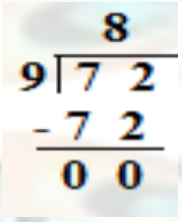
c) 75 ÷ 5



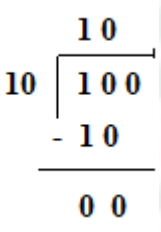
d) 98 ÷ 7



e) 72 ÷ 9



f) 100 ÷ 10



80 ÷ 8	99 ÷ 9	108 ÷ 12

60 ÷ 5	30 ÷ 2	128 ÷ 16

Q10. Multiplication:

$\overset{2}{34} \times 5 = 170$	$93 \times 3 = 279$	$\overset{4}{56} \times 7 = 392$	$\overset{1}{47} \times 2 = 94$
68×6	38×3	98×7	31×3

$^{2\ 6}628 \times 8 = 5024$	$^{1}184 \times 2 = 368$	$^{6\ 4}487 \times 7 = 3409$	$^{1\ 4}516 \times 7 = 3612$	$^{5\ 1}192 \times 6 = 1152$
$^{5\ 3}796 \times 6 = 4776$	$^{5\ 1}472 \times 7 = 3304$	$^{4}470 \times 6 = 2820$	$^{4\ 4}388 \times 5 = 1940$	$^{5\ 3}464 \times 8 = 3712$
826×9	314×5	334×3	947×6	112×3

Q11. Word Problems:

1) Ravi purchased 5kg 300g of a packet of rice and 4kg 200g of a packet of wheat flour. How much is the total weight of both the packets?

Solution: **Weight of rice = 5kg 300g**

Weight of wheat flour = 4kg 200g

Total weight of both the packets = 5kg 300g + 4kg 200g

	kg	g
	5	300
+	4	200
	9	500

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

Solution:

Dev's weight = 39kg 900g

Manit's weight = 35kg 600g

Dev weights more by = 39kg 900g – 35kg 600g.

	kg	g
	39	900
-	35	600
	04	300

Dev's weight is 4kg 300g more than Manit's weight.

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

_____

_____

_____

_____

4) A box contains 6 apples. How many apples in all will seven boxes have?

Solution: There are 7 boxes.

Each box has 6 apples.

Total number of apples = 7×6 = 42

Seven boxes will have 42 apples.

5) There are four fans. Each fan has 3 blades. What is the total number of blades in all?

Solution: There are 4 fans.

Each fan has 3 blades.

Total number of blades = 4×3 = 12

There are 12 blades in all.

6) A shirt has 5 buttons. How many buttons would 3 shirts have?

Solution: There are 3 shirts.

Each shirt has 5 buttons.

Total number of buttons = 3×5 = 15

3 shirts will have 15 buttons.

7) A notebook has 22 pages. How many pages are there in 9 suchbooks?

_____

_____

_____

_____

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

_____

_____

_____

_____

9) 75 pencils are to be packed in 5 boxes equally. How many pencils will be there in each box?

Solution: No. of pencils = 75
No. of boxes = 5
No. of pencils in each box = 75 ÷5

```
   1 5
5 | 7 5
  - 5
    2 5
  - 2 5
    0 0
```

15 pencils in each box.

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

Solution: No. of mangoes = 72
No. of trays = 6
No. of mangoes in each tray = 72 ÷ 6

```
   1 2
6 | 7 2
  - 6
    1 2
  - 1 2
    0 0
```

12 mangoes in each tray.

11) There are 18 socks. How many girls can wear these socks?

Solution: No. of socks = 18
No. of legs one girl have = 2
No. of girls = 18÷ 2

```
   9
2 | 18
  -18
   00
```

Total no. of girls 9.

12) Raj has 36 minutes to make rotis. One roti takes 3 minutes. How many rotis can make in this time?

Solve: No. of minutes = 36
No. of minutes one roti takes = 3
No. of girls = 36÷ 3

```
   12
3 | 36
  - 3
   06
  - 6
   00
```

Total no. of roti 12.

All the best…….