PANCHSHEEL PUBLIC SCHOOL

SESSION 2024-25

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

CLASS – 3

SYLLABUS

STUDY MATERIAL

SAMPLE PAPER

MATHEMATICS

SYLLABUS

Class 3

1. Playing with numbers
2. Subtraction
3. money

CHAPTER – 1
PLAYING WITH NUMBERS

A number is an arithmetic value used for representing the quantity and used in making calculations.

COUNTING NUMBERS

We use numbers to count different things or objects such as 1, 2, 3, 4 etc. Humans have been using numbers to count things from the past thousands of years. For example, there are 7 cows in the field. The counting numbers start from 1 and it goes till infinity.

Number Names 1 to 100

1 = One	11 = Eleven	21 = Twenty-one	31 = Thirty-one	41 = Forty-one
2 = Two	12 = Twelve	22 = Twenty-two	32 = Thirty-two	42 = Forty-two
3 = Three	13 = Thirteen	23 = Twenty-three	33 = Thirty-three	43 = Forty-three
4 = Four	14 = Fourteen	24 = Twenty-four	34 = Thirty-four	44 = Forty-four
5 = Five	15 = Fifteen	25 = Twenty-five	35 = Thirty-five	45 = Forty-five
6 = Six	16 = Sixteen	26 = Twenty-six	36 = Thirty-six	46 = Forty-six
7 = Seven	17 = Seventeen	27 = Twenty-seven	37 = Thirty-seven	47 = Forty-seven
8 = Eight	18 = Eighteen	28 = Twenty-eight	38 = Thirty-eight	48 = Forty-eight
9 = Nine	19 = Nineteen	29 = Twenty-nine	39 = Thirty-nine	49 = Forty-nine
10 = Ten	20 = Twenty	30 = Thirty	40 = Forty	50 = Fifty
51 = Fifty-one	61 = Sixty-one	71 = Seventy-one	81 = Eighty-one	91 = Ninety-one
52 = Fifty-two	62 = Sixty-two	72 = Seventy-two	82 = Eighty-two	92 = Ninety-two
53 = Fifty-three	63 = Sixty-three	73 = Seventy-three	83 = Eighty-three	93 = Ninety-three
54 = Fifty-four	64 = Sixty-four	74 = Seventy-four	84 = Eighty-four	94 = Ninety-four
55 = Fifty-five	65 = Sixty-five	75 = Seventy-five	85 = Eighty-five	95 = Ninety-five
56 = Fifty-six	66 = Sixty-six	76 = Seventy-six	86 = Eighty-six	96 = Ninety-six
57 = Fifty-seven	67 = Sixty-seven	77 = Seventy-seven	87 = Eighty-seven	97 = Ninety-seven
58 = Fifty-eight	68 = Sixty-eight	78 = Seventy-eight	88 = Eighty-eight	98 = Ninety-eight
59 = Fifty-nine	69 = Sixty-nine	79 = Seventy-nine	89 = Eighty-nine	99 = Ninety-nine
60 = Sixty	70 = Seventy	80 = Eighty	90 = Ninety	100 = Hundred

RULES FOR COMPARING TWO NUMBERS

1. First look at the digits in hundreds place. The numeral with more number of hundreds is greater.

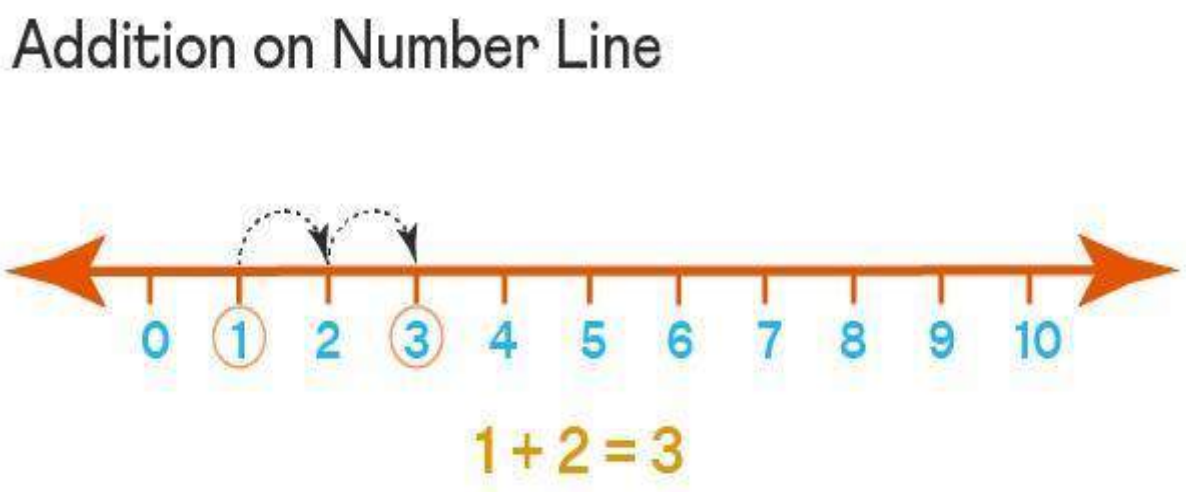
2. When the digits in hundreds place are equal, then the numeral with more number of tens is greater.

3. When the digits in tens place are equal, then the numeral with more number of ones is greater.

4. When all the digits are same, the numbers are equal.

Example: Compare 368 and 342.

Solution: Here, digits in the hundreds place are equal, that is 3 = 3 Now, compare the digits in the tens place. In the tens place 6 is greater than 4(6 > 4) , therefore 368 is greater than 342 or 368 > 342



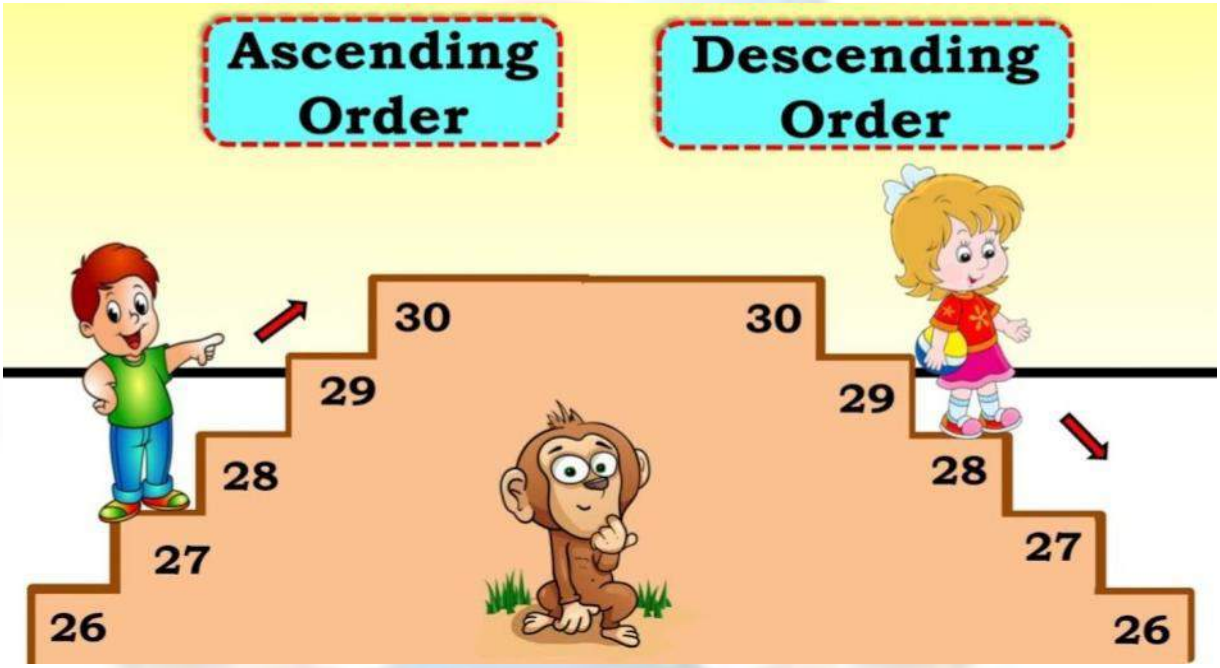
Things to remember:

1.Writing a number in words is called numeration.

2. A number written in figures is called numeral

3. Our number system contains ten digits: 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9

4. Ascending order is the same as increasing order and the descending order is the same as decreasing order.



<u>Greater than and Less than Symbols</u>

5. The grea ıathematical signs whi etween any two values. They are used to compare values.

- What is Greater than Sign?

“>” is greater than sign, it means that the value on the left side is greater than the value on the right side.

- What is Less than Sign?

“<” is the less than sign, it means that the value on the left side is less than the value on the right side.

157	>	128
99	<	101
152	>	139
147	<	174
116	>	108
194	>	148
118	<	182

142	<	171
117	<	126
139	<	153
180	>	108
162	>	147
79	<	103
59	<	95

CHAPTER -2
SUBTRACTION

- Subtraction means taking away or minus smaller number from bigger number and find out the differences.

- We use the symbol (-) to indicate minus. The answer in subtraction is called difference.

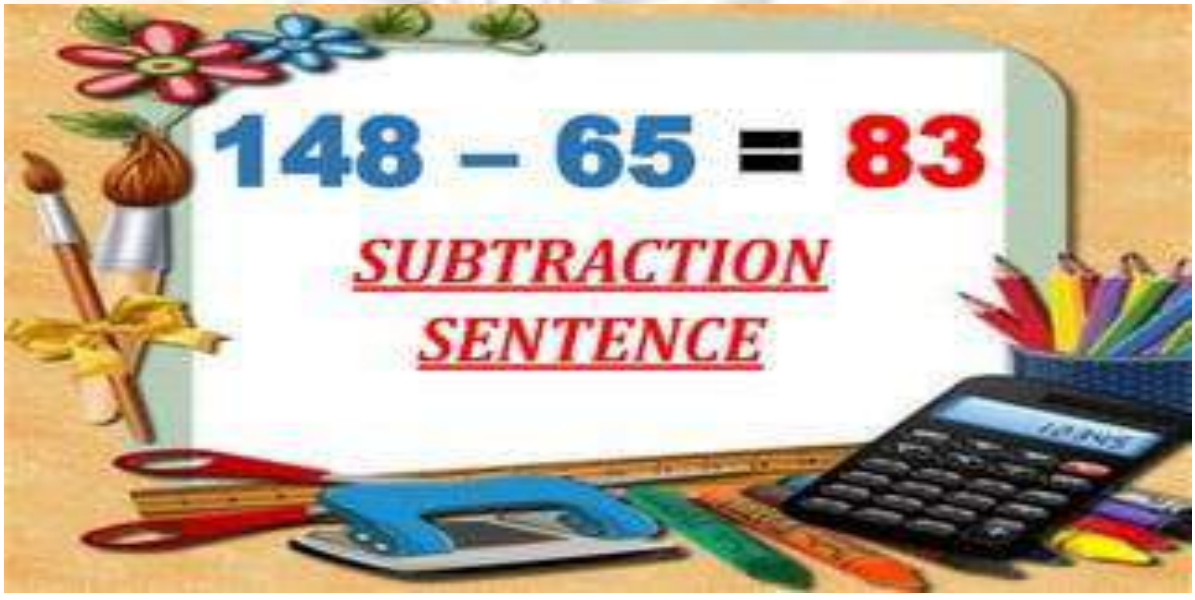
- Subtraction can be done as a process of taking away, comparison and backward counting.

- We follow borrowing method when the number is not sufficient.

• We use subtraction to do comparison between two things like which amount is less or more.

• Subtraction is used to find out the amount left with us.

• Subtraction helps us to deal with money, cooking, travel and time.



SUBTRACTION OF THREE DIGIT NUMBERS

	H	T	O
	2	6	5
-	1	2	4
			1

Subtract ones column

5 – 4 = 1

Write 1 in ones column.

	H	T	O
	2	6	5
-	1	2	4
		4	1

Subtract tens column

6 – 2 = 4

Write 4 in the tens column.

	H	T	O
	2	6	5
-	1	2	4
	1	4	1

Subtract hundreds column

2 – 1 = 1

Write 1 in hundreds column

CHAPTER -3
MONEY

- In Maths, money can be defined as the medium of exchange such as notes, coins and demand deposits, used to pay for commodities and services. The value or price of item or service is paid for using money. Money are either made up of metal, coins or papers. Indian currency is in the form of Rupees and Paise.

- Money is an important part of our lives. It helps us to fulfil our daily needs.

- Whenever we go for shopping, we buy a lot of things.

- To make the payment, the shopkeeper gives us a bill having number of items and their prices. This is called a shopping bill. We have to pay to the money according to the bill to the shopkeeper.

CONVERSION – RUPEES INTO PAISE

$$1 \text{ rupee} = 100 \text{ paise}$$

$$1 \text{ paisa} = \frac{1}{100} \text{ rupee}$$

Conversion of Rupees and Paise

Method I: To convert rupees into paise, we multiply the amount with 100.

(i) Re 0.60 = Rs 0 + 60 paise

= 0 × 100 paise + 60 paise

= 0 paise + 60 paise

= 60 paise

Method II: First we need to remove the point and then remove Rs or Re and write the paise at the end.

For example, to convert Rs 4.25 into paise we express it as 425 paise.

SAMPLE PAPER

Q 1. Read the following questions and tick (✓) the correct answer **(4)**

(a) The smallest 2 digit number is _____
10 100 2

(b) The numeral for four hundred nine is _____
490 409. 499

(c) The greatest 3 digit number is_____
100. 1000. 999

(d) 8 hundreds – 80 tens = _____
10. 8. 0

Q 2. (a) Write the following in ascending order **(2)**
200 210 201 120

(b) Write the following in descending order **(2)**
167 239 110 100

Q 3. Fill in the blanks. **(2)**

(a) Two ten rupee notes make Rs. _____.

(b) Rs. 20 + Rs. 15 + Rs. 20 = Rs. _____.

Q 4. Devansh is an active and smart boy. He actively participates in each activity of his school. His class is going to decorate the classroom for the Christmas event. He has to bring some decorative materials for the decoration. He goes to the shop to purchase some material. He has a 200 rupee note with him.

Below is a rate list of items available in shop;

Bells : Rs. 50 each
Stars : Rs. 30 each
Christmas Tree : Rs. 150 each

(a) How much money is left with Devansh if he buys 1 bell and 2 stars ? **(1)**

(b) Can Devansh buy another Christmas tree if he wants to put 2 stars and 2 bells on Christmas tree? **(1)**

Q 5. Meenu lives in a village and she loves to play with her friends around trees which are planted in her village. They would enjoy their leisure time spending in tree houses. One day, villagers decide to cut some trees to make some space for market. They decide to cut down 20 trees out of 75.

(a) How many trees are still left around the village? (1)

(b) How many trees will be left if villagers decide to cut only 13 trees? **(1)**

(c) If Meenu decides to plant 5 new trees then how many trees are left? (1)