

Primary

MATHEMATICS

(Class-III)



Publication Division

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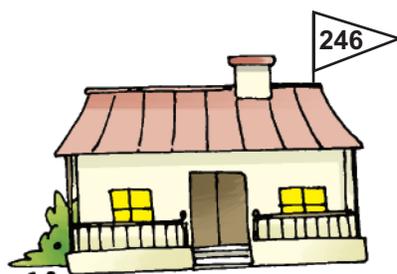
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Unit – 1

NUMBERS UP TO 9999

Let us play with Numbers.



Rohit



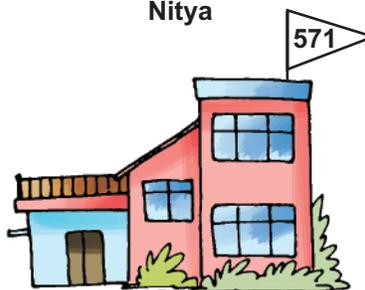
Nitya



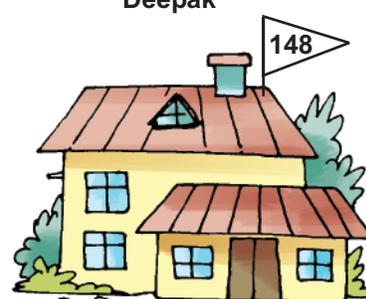
Deepak



Neha



Vicky



Sonal

1. House numbers of some children are given here. Write the number names of their house numbers in the space provided. The first one is done for you.

Child Name	House Number	Number Name
(a) Rohit	246	Two hundred forty six
(b) Nitya		
(c) Deepak		
(d) Neha		
(e) Vicky		
(f) Sonal		

2. Write the house numbers of the following children and arrange them in the ascending order.

Child Name: Rohit Sonal Nitya Deepak Neha

House No.:

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Ascending order:

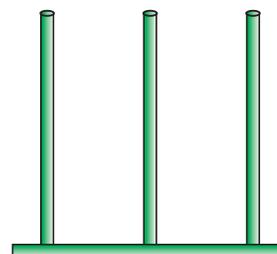
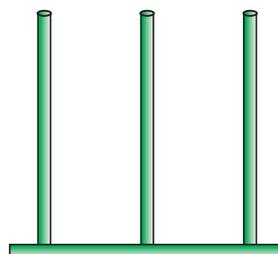
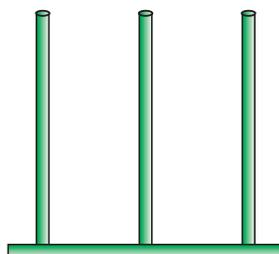
3. Arrange the house numbers of the following children on the given abacus.

Names:

Rohit

Vicky

Deepak



House No.:

4. What is one more than the house number of Rohit?

5. What is one less than the house number of Deepak?

6. How much more is the house number of Vicky than Deepak?

7. Find the sum of the house numbers of Sonal and Nitya.

8. Write the name of the child whose house number is—

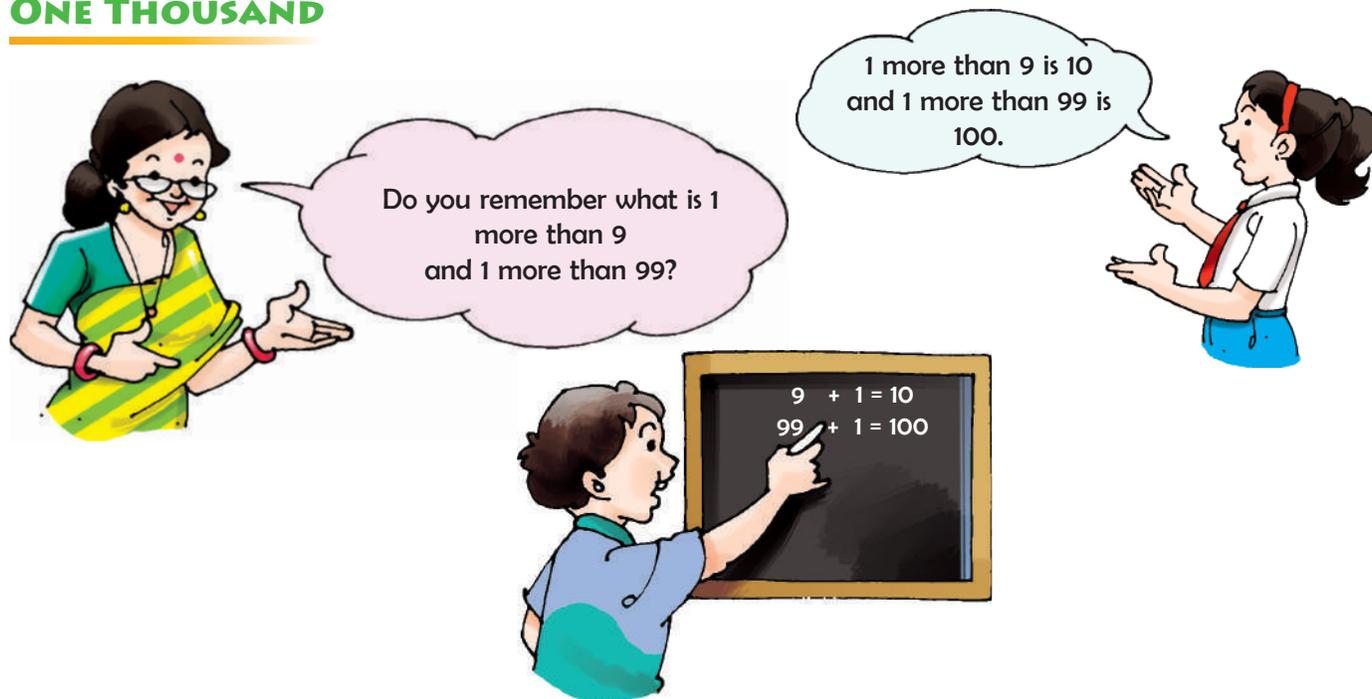
(a) the smallest.

(b) the greatest.

(c) greater than 500 but less than 800.

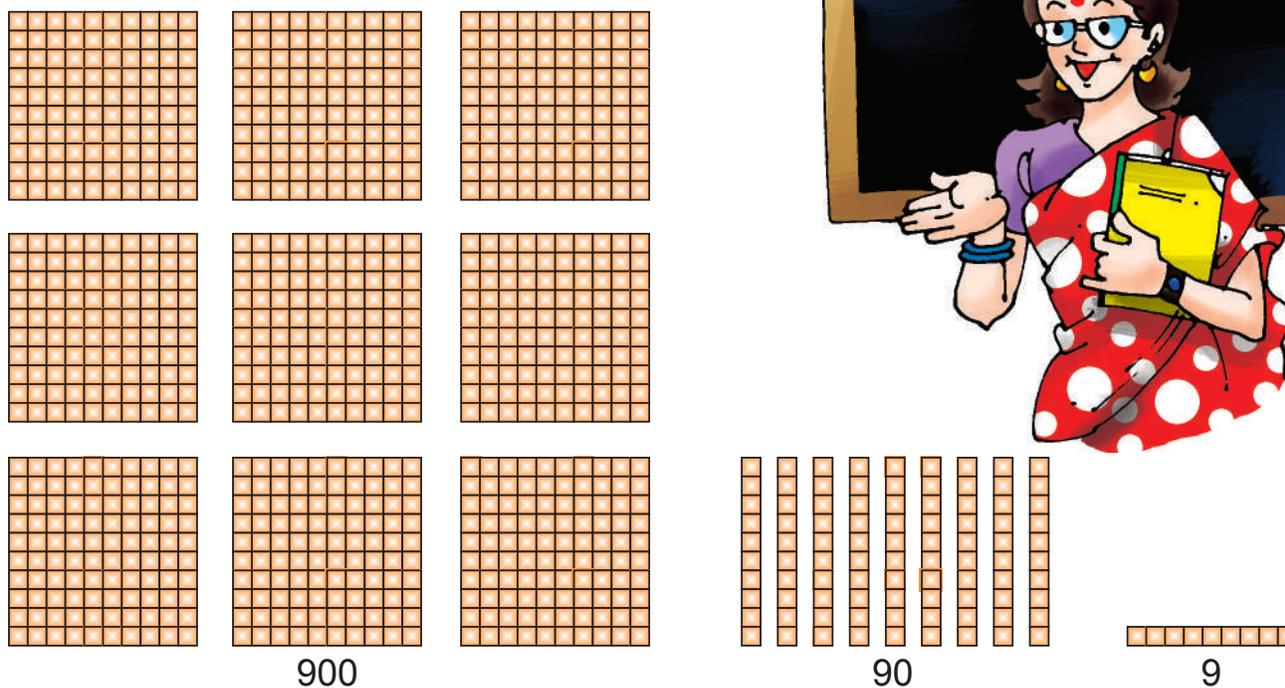
(d) between 350 and 450.

ONE THOUSAND



Now let us see what is 1 more than 999?

If we have **999** blocks...



and we add 1 more block , we get **1000** blocks.

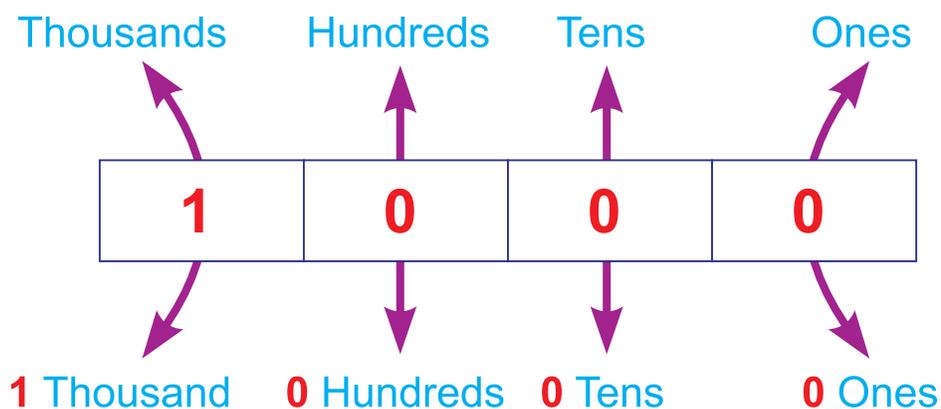
$$999 + 1 = 1000$$

We read 1000 as One Thousand

Count the number of digits in 1000.

The places of the 4 digits in **1000** are—

1000 has 4 digits.



Remember

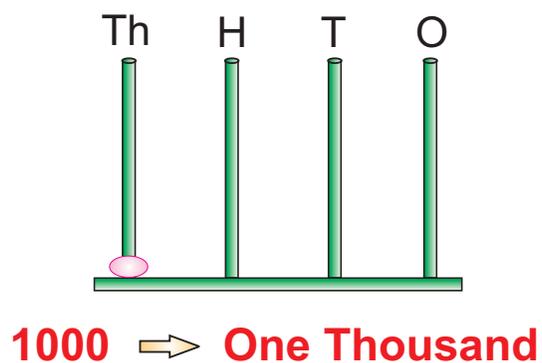
10 ones = 1 ten

10 tens = 1 hundred

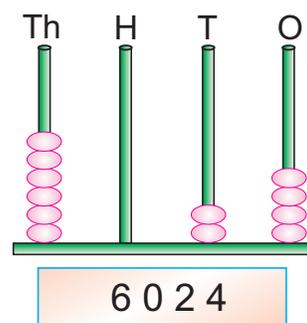
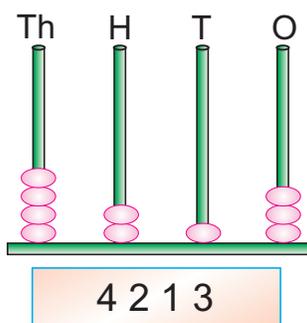
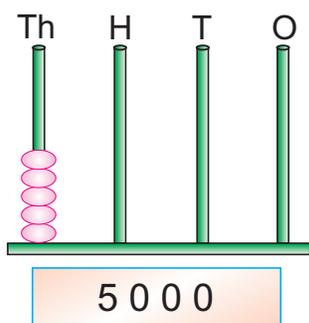
10 hundreds = 1 thousand

Ten hundreds One thousand

On the abacus, 1000 is shown like this—

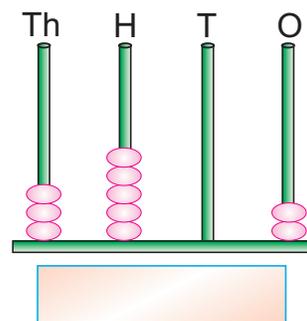
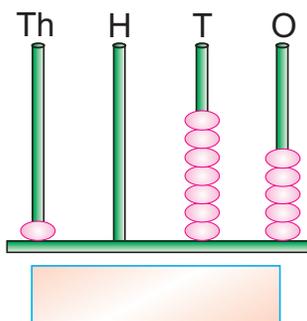
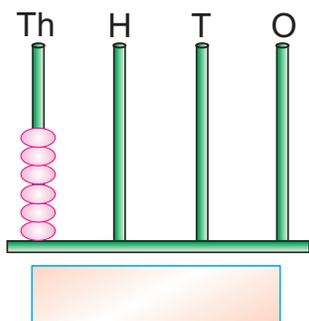
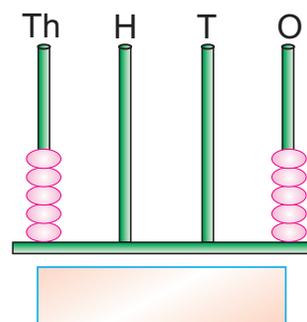
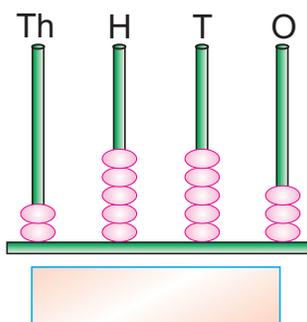
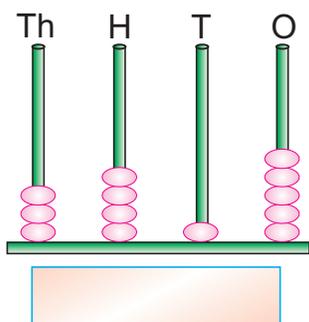


See the representation of some 4-digit numbers on the abacus.

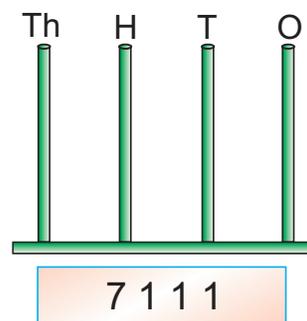
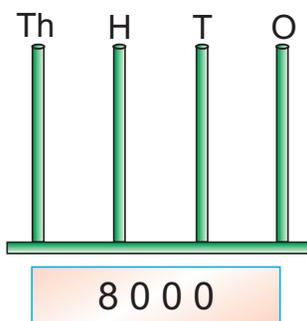
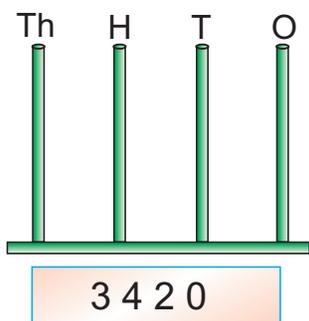


Worksheet 1

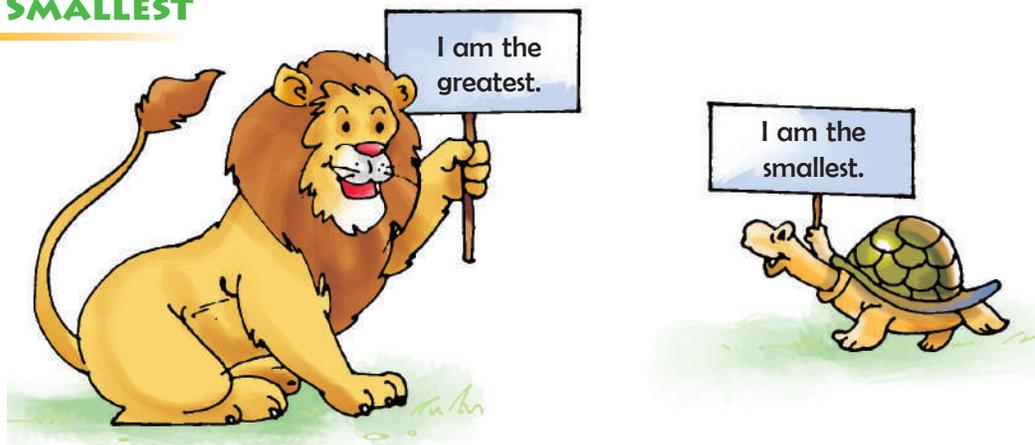
1. What number does the abacus show?



2. Represent the following numbers on the abacus.



GREATEST AND SMALLEST



Greatest
1-digit number

$$9 + 1 = 10$$

Smallest
2-digit number

Greatest
2-digit number

$$99 + 1 = 100$$

Smallest
3-digit number

Greatest
3-digit number

$$999 + 1 = 1000$$

Smallest
4-digit number

9999 is the greatest 4-digit number.

Thus, the greatest 4-digit number is _____

Worksheet 2

1. Fill in the blanks by picking up the correct number from the following box.

9 999 1000 9999 100 10

(a) The smallest 3-digit number is

(b) The smallest 2-digit number is

- (c) The greatest 3-digit number is
- (d) The greatest 4-digit number is
- (e) The smallest 4-digit number is
- (f) The greatest 1-digit number is

2. Which one is greater?

- (a) Greatest 3-digit number or Greatest 4-digit number.
- (b) Smallest 4-digit number or Greatest 3-digit number.

3. What is one more than the—

- (a) greatest 2-digit number?
- (b) greatest 3-digit number?

4. What is one less than the—

- (a) smallest 4-digit number?
- (b) smallest 2-digit number?



Now let us read numbers beyond 1000.

I Write

Numbers

- 1 0 0 0
- 4 0 0 0
- 6 5 0 0
- 7 2 1 6
- 9 9 9 9

I Read

Number Names

- One thousand
- Four thousand
- Six thousand five hundred
- Seven thousand two hundred sixteen
- Nine thousand nine hundred ninety nine



Worksheet 3

1. Read loudly the following numbers.

- (a) 2000 (b) 4321 (c) 7701 (d) 2508
 (e) 8006 (f) 9998 (g) 7256 (h) 6066

2. Write the number names for the following:

- (a) 7000 (b) 7312 (c) 6806 (d) 4509
 (e) 9009 (f) 9993 (g) 4356 (h) 2020

3. Write the numerals for the following:

- (a) Four thousand five hundred nine (b) Three thousand six
 (c) Five thousand nine hundred fifty (d) Four thousand eighty nine
 (e) Four thousand eight hundred five (f) Two thousand twenty
 (g) Six thousand six hundred sixty six (h) Nine thousand nine

PLACE VALUE

Look at this 4-digit number.

TH	H	T	O
3	4	9	6

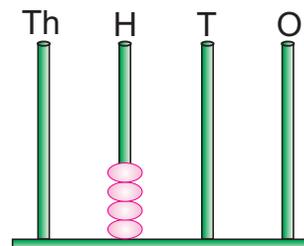
One of the digits has been encircled.

	TH	H	T	O
The value of 4 in	3	4	9	6



is **four hundred** or **400**.

On the abacus, the value of 4 is shown as



	TH	H	T	O
Similarly, the value of 4 in	4	2	9	6

is **four thousand** or **4000**.

Remember

The value of a digit in a number depends on its place in that number. It is called its **Place Value**.

Worksheet 4

1. Draw the abacus in your notebook and show the value of the encircled digit. Also write the value.

(a) 5 8 **(2)** 4

(b) 9 0 8 **(4)**

(c) **(7)** 2 5 3

(d) 6 6 **(4)** 2

(e) 1 **(3)** 2 4

(f) 6 8 **(0)** 8

2. Write the value of the encircled digit in the given numbers.

(a) **(7)** 7 9 6

(b) 3 4 **(8)** 0

(c) 1 **(8)** 9 6

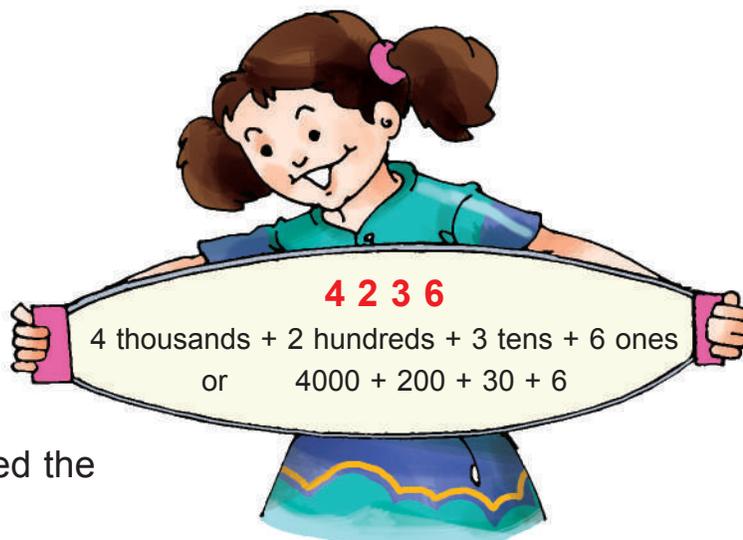
(d) 8 9 4 **(3)**

(e) 2 1 6 **(0)**

(f) 2 **(5)** 0 3

EXPANDED FORM

See how Neha writes the number giving the details of the place value as well.



This form of writing a number is called the **Expanded Form**.

The expanded form of a number can be written in two ways:

$$9021 = 9 \text{ thousands} + 0 \text{ hundreds} + 2 \text{ tens} + 1 \text{ ones}$$

or

$$9000 + 0 + 20 + 1$$

Worksheet 5

1. Write the following numbers in expanded form in two ways.

- (a) 3462 (b) 4621 (c) 8001 (d) 673
 (e) 9018 (f) 3303 (g) 1463 (h) 999

2. Write the numeral for each of the following. The first one is done for you.

(a) $7000 + 300 + 20 + 1 =$

(b) $6000 + 0 + 40 + 8 =$

(c) $5000 + 800 + 0 + 9 =$

(d) $4000 + 200 + 10 + 0 =$

(e) $9000 + 900 + 90 + 9 =$

(f) $2000 + 0 + 0 + 2 =$

(g) $1000 + 0 + 30 + 0 =$

(h) $3000 + 500 + 30 + 7 =$

(i) $8000 + 100 + 10 + 1 =$

(j) $4000 + 0 + 0 + 0 =$