

**NIRMALA MATHA CENTRAL
SCHOOL, THRISSUR**

CLASS III

QUESTION BANK

PART III

2023-24

English

Lesson - 10

Why Cheetah's Cheeks are Stained

I. Answer in a sentence:-

1. What did the hunter steal?
2. Which animal did the hunter want to make a meal of?
3. Where did the cheetah go leaving her cubs behind?
4. Where had the hunter taken the cubs?
5. What do you understand by the term tribe?

II. Answer in detail:-

1. What did the villagers do when they heard about the hunter?
2. How did she hunt them?
3. How should a hunter hunt?

III. Give a word for:-

1. The ability to do something well.
2. To look at something or someone for a long time.

IV. Antonyms:-

1. beautiful
2. danger
3. understand
4. wicked

V. Reference to the context:-

1. "Don't worry, I will get your babies back."
 - i) Name the lesson and the writer.
 - ii) Who said this to whom?

Lesson : 11

Litterbug

I. Answer in a sentence:-

1. Which class was Vicky in?
2. What did no one like about Vicky?

3. Who explained to Vicky that no one liked his untidy habits?
4. What did Vicky find in his bed?
5. Who is a litterbug?

II. Answer in detail:-

1. What did Vicky find in his washroom?
2. Why did Vicky's mother not clean up his room and washroom?
3. Why was Vicky's study table littered?

III. Give a word for:-

1. given a special name
2. thin sheet of paper used for personal cleaning.

IV. Antonyms:-

1. ashamed
2. remembered
3. listen
4. litter

V. Reference to the context:-

1. "He has become the tidiest boy."
 - i) Name the lesson.
 - ii) Who said this to whom?

Lesson - 12
Meeting Qutub

I. Answer in a sentence:-

1. How many levels does Qutub Minar have?
2. Who was Qutub-ud-din Aibak?
3. What is the last level of the Qutub Minar built of?
4. Which year did the children land in?
5. Who was being thanked by building the mosque?

II. Answer in detail:-

1. Where did the children go after speaking to Qutub-ud-din Aibak?

2. Write a paragraph on Qutub Minar.
3. Write a paragraph on Red Fort Delhi.

III. Give a word for:-

1. pictures made by digging in stone
2. a long cloth winding around the heads of men

IV. Antonyms:-

1. victory 2. lightly 3. complete 4. rust

V. Reference to the context:-

1. "Do you know enough about the Minar for your project?"
 - i) Name the lesson and the writer.
 - ii) Who said this to whom?

ANSWER KEY

Lesson - 10

Why Cheetah's Cheeks are Stained

I.

1. The hunter stole the cheetah's babies.
2. The hunter wanted to make meal of a buck.
3. The cheetah went to the pond.
4. The hunter had taken the cubs to the pond.
5. It means a small group of people who have the same language and ways.

II.

1. They found the wicked hunter hiding in a hut and they threw him out of the village.
2. She silently moved forward so that the bucks did not notice her and when she was very near them, the cheetah pounced on the herd.
3. A hunter should only use his own power and skill to hunt and to kill.

III.

1. skill
2. gazed

IV.

1. ugly
2. safety
3. misunderstand
4. good

V.

1. i) Why the Cheetah's Cheeks are Stained adapted from Zulu folk tale.
ii) The old man to the Cheetah

Lesson 11

Litterbug

I.

1. Vicky was in class three.
2. He was always untidy.
3. Miss Jaya explained so.
4. Vicky found his old smelly socks and pieces of tissues in the bed.
5. A person who drops litter carelessly in public places.

II.

1. In the washroom, Vicky found his wet towel lying on the floor and soap inside the washbasin.
2. Vicky's mother did not clean up his room and washroom to teach him a lesson.
3. Vicky's mother did not clean up after Vicky, thus his study table was littered.

III.

1. nicknamed
2. tissue

IV.

1. proud
2. forget
3. neglect
4. clear

V.

1. i) Litterbug Lesson 11
ii) This was said by Miss Jaya to Vicky's mother.

Lesson - 7
Meeting Qutub

I.

1. The Qutub Minar has five levels.
2. Qutub-ud-din Aibak was the first Sultan of Delhi.
3. The last level of the Qutub Minar is built of marble.
4. The children landed in the year 1192.
5. Saint Qutub-ud-din Kaki was being thanked.

II.

1. The children went after speaking to Qutub-ud-din Aibak travelling some years after Sultan Qutub's time.
2. Qutub Minar is a famous historical monument in India. It is located in Delhi. It is built as a symbol of victory. It was built by Qutub-Ud-din Aibak. It is made up of marble as well as red and white sandstone. It is 73 metres high , recognised by UNESCO as a heritage site. It is a famous tourist attraction in India. It attracts millions of tourists every year. It is an important part of our history, culture and heritage.
3. The Red fort complex was built as the palace fort of Shahjahanabad the new capital of the fifth Mughal Emperor of India. Shah Jahan named for its massive enclosing walls of red sandstone, it is adjacent to an older fort, the Salimgarh, built by Islam Shah Suri in 1546, with which it forms the Red fort Complex.

III. 1. carving 2. turban

IV. 1. defeat 2. heavily 3. incomplete 4. build

V. i) Lesson 12 Meeting Qutub by Sutapa Basu.

ii) Father said this to children

മലയാളം

പാഠം 12

കൊടുങ്കാറ്റിനെ സ്നേഹിച്ച കുട്ടി

1. കുഞ്ഞിമോനോട് അച്ഛൻ പറഞ്ഞ കഥ നടന്ന നാടിന്റെ പേരെന്ത്?
2. കൊടുങ്കാറ്റുകളെ ഇഷ്ടപ്പെട്ട കുട്ടിയോട് അമ്മ എന്താണ് പറഞ്ഞുകൊടുത്തത്?
3. കഥയിലെ കുട്ടി പിന്നീട് പ്രസിദ്ധനായി. ആരാണ് അദ്ദേഹം?
4. ഏറ്റവും വലിയ പുസ്തകം ഏതാണെന്നാണ് അച്ഛൻ കുഞ്ഞുമോനോട് പറഞ്ഞത്?
5. മലയാള വർഷത്തിലെ നാലാം മാസം ഏത്?
6. ലെബനോണിൽ ഏത് തരം മരങ്ങളാണ് നിരനിരയായി നിൽക്കുന്നത്?
7. ചെലീൽ ജിബ്രാൻ എന്ന കവിയുടെ അച്ഛന്റെ ജോലി എന്തായിരുന്നു?
8. കുഞ്ഞുമോന്റെ വീടിന്റെ മുറ്റത്തെ ഇലകളെയിളക്കി വീശിയ കാറ്റ് ഏതായിരുന്നു?
9. അച്ഛന്റെ സാന്നിധ്യം കുഞ്ഞുമോന് എന്ത് പോലെ സുഖപ്രദമായിരുന്നു?
10. ജിബ്രാൻ ജനാലക്കിടയിലൂടെ പുറത്ത് എന്ത് നോക്കിയാണ് ഇരിക്കുക.

പാഠം 15

കാക്ക

1. 'കാക്ക' എന്ന കവിത എഴുതിയതാര്?
2. 'കാക്ക' എന്ന കവിത ഏത് കൃതിയിൽ നിന്നാണ് എടുത്തത്?
3. കാക്കയ്ക്ക് എന്തിന്റെ നിറമെന്നാണ് കവി പറയുന്നത്?
4. സൂര്യപ്രകാശത്തിന്റെ തോഴി ആരാണ്?
5. ഈ കവിതയിൽ കവി 'നാളികേരപ്പൂള്' എന്ന് വിശേഷിപ്പിക്കുന്നത് എന്തിനെയാണ്?
6. കാക്ക എന്ന കവിതയിലെ കാരണവത്തി ആരാണ്?
7. കാക്കയെ എന്തുകൊണ്ടാണ് കവി കാരണവത്തിയായി വിശേഷിപ്പിക്കുന്നത്?
8. കാക്കകൾ നമ്മെ എങ്ങനെയാണല്ലാം സഹായിക്കുന്നു?

പാഠം 16

നാടൻപാട്ടും, പഴഞ്ചൊല്ലും, കടങ്കഥയും

1. വാമൊഴിയായി തലമുറയിൽ നിന്ന് തലമുറയിലേക്ക് എത്തിയ പാട്ടുകൾ ഏതാണ്?
2. നാടൻ പാട്ടുകളിൽ നിന്ന് നമുക്ക് എന്തെല്ലാം മനസ്സിലാക്കാം?
3. മനുഷ്യപ്രയത്നം ആവശ്യമുള്ള എല്ലാ സാഹചര്യങ്ങളിലും ഉപയോഗിച്ചിരുന്ന പാട്ടുകൾ ഏതാണ്?
4. ബുദ്ധിശക്തി വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കാനുതകുന്ന ഒരു ചെറിയ വിനോദം ഏതാണ്?
5. വിജ്ഞാനപ്രദമായ ലഘുവാക്യങ്ങൾ എന്താണ്?
6. പഴഞ്ചൊല്ലിനു പറയുന്ന മറ്റൊരു പേര്?
7. എപ്പോഴാണ് പഴഞ്ചൊല്ലുകൾ കൂടുതൽ പ്രയോഗിക്കുക.
8. നിരീക്ഷണത്തിന്റെയും അനുഭവത്തിന്റെയും വെളിച്ചത്തിൽ സാമാന്യ ജനങ്ങൾ നൽകിയ ചിന്തയുടെ രൂപമാണ്

ഉത്തരങ്ങൾ

പാഠം 12

കൊടുങ്കാറ്റിനെ സ്നേഹിച്ച കുട്ടി

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 1. ലെബനോൺ | 2. കൊടുങ്കാറ്റിന്റെ അപകടസാധ്യതയെ കുറിച്ച് |
| 3. ഖലീൽ ജിബ്രാൻ | 4. പ്രകൃതി |
| 5. വ്യശ്ചികം | 6. ദേവദാരുക്കൾ |
| 7. കരം പിരിക്കൽ | 8. വ്യശ്ചികകാറ്റ് |
| 9. ഒരിളം തെന്നൽപോലെ | 10. മഞ്ഞ് വീഴുന്നത് |

പാഠം 15

കാക്ക

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| 1. വൈലോപ്പിള്ളി ശ്രീധരമേനോൻ | 2. ബാലകവിതകൾ |
| 3. കുതിരുട്ടിന്റെ | 4. കാക്ക |
| 5. ചന്ദ്രകലയെ | 6. കാക്ക |
| 7. പുലർകാലത്ത് കാക്ക എല്ലാവരെയും ഉണർത്തുന്നു. | |
| 8. പരിസരം വൃത്തിയാക്കുന്നു. പുലർക്കാലത്ത് നമ്മെ ഉണർത്തുന്നു. | |

പാഠം 16

നാടൻപാട്ടും, പഴഞ്ചൊല്ലും, കടങ്കഥയും

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. നാടൻ പാട്ടുകൾ | 2. ഗ്രാമീണജീവിതവും, സംസ്കാരവും |
| 3. നാടൻ പാട്ടുകൾ | 4. കടങ്കഥ |
| 5. പഴഞ്ചൊല്ലുകൾ | 6. പഴമൊഴി |
| 7. സംഭാഷണവേളയിൽ | 8. പഴഞ്ചൊല്ലുകൾ |

HINDI

पाठ - 11

सबसे श्रेष्ठ कौन

I. एक शब्द में उत्तर दो।

1. सबसे बड़ी और लंबी उँगलि का नाम लिखो।
2. अनामिका को कैसे सजाते है?
3. श्री कृष्ण ने किस उँगली में सुदर्शन चक्र धारण किया?
4. किस उँगली की छाप हस्ताक्षर का काम देती है?
5. सबसे दुबली पतली और छोटी उँगली का नाम लिखो।

II. वाक्य पूरे करो।

1. “सबसे श्रेष्ठ कौन” की रचना पर आधारित है।
2. हम सबकी शोभा रहने में ही है।
3. अनामिका को भी कहते हैं।
4. तर्जनी संकेत द्वारा दिखाती है।

पाठ - 13

बीरबल की सोच से

I. वाक्य पूरा करो।

1. अकबर अपने में टहल रहे थे।
2. एक उनके सिर पर मँडराने लगा।
3. मुझे अशरफ़ियाँ चाहिए।
4. आगरा में कौए हैं।

II. एक शब्द में उत्तर दो।

1. अकबर कहाँ पर टहल रहे थे?
2. अकबर के सिर पर कौन मँडरा रहा था?
3. अकबर की राजधानी कहाँ पर है?
4. आगरा में कितने कौए हैं यह जानने के लिए कितने दिन का समय दिया गया?
5. बीरबल ने कितनी अशरफ़ियाँ माँगी?
6. एक सप्ताह में कितने दिन हैं?

Answer key

पाठ - 11 सबसे श्रेष्ठ कौन

I. एक शब्द में उत्तर दो।

- | | | |
|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. मध्यमा | 2. अँगूठी से | 3. तर्जनी पर |
| 4. अँगूठा | 5. कनिष्ठा | |

II. वाक्य पूरे करो।

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------|
| 1. वी. सुरेशकुमार | 2. मिलकर |
| 3. रिंग फिंगर | 4. रास्ता |

पाठ - 13

बीरबल की सोच से

I. वाक्य पूरा करो।

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------------|
| 1. बगीचे | 2. कौआ |
| 3. एक हज़ार | 4. दो हज़ार चार सौ उनसठ |

II. एक शब्द में उत्तर दो।

- | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. बगीचे में | 2. कौआ | 3. आगरा में |
| 4. सात दिन | 5. एक हज़ार | 6. सात दिन |

EVS
L-6
LEAVES

I. Fill in the blanks:-

1. are of different shapes.
2. palm tree is about 25 m long.
3. is the green-coloured substance that is present in leaves.
4. is a piece of land where fruit trees are grown.
5. leaves are used to make the roofs of Kachcha houses.

II. True or False

1. Khus is a tall grass with short and thick leaves.
2. Leaves of neem, ashoka are used as medicines.
3. Silkworm feeds on mulberry leaves.
4. Leaves are called the food factory of a plant.
5. The topmost layer of the soil is called the humus.

III. Short answer questions.

1. Name two plants whose leaves are used to serve food.
2. Name two plants/trees whose leaves are used to decorate the place for functions.
3. Name two plants leaves used to add flavour to our cooking.
4. What is photosynthesis?
5. Name the raw materials needed for photosynthesis.

IV. Answer the following.

1. Draw the process of photosynthesis.
2. Mention 4 ways how leaves are useful in our day-to day life.

L-15

Water for All

I. Fill ups:

1. The plant has thick spongy stem that store water.
2. Water is used to produce
3. The can live without water for up to a month.
4. is the important source of water.
5. Tap water and well water contain many such as dust and germs.

II. True or False

1. Every city has a water supply department
2. Water is a precious resource
3. One- fourth of the earth's surface is covered by water .
4. Rain water seeps down into the ground.
5. Oceans and sea water are salty.

III MCQ

1. ____ helps plants to absorb minerals from the soil
a. Tube well b. water c. snow
2. The ____ contains fresh water
a. Ocean b. ponds c. sea
3. ____ kills the germs in the water
a. Boiling b. sieving c. steaming
4. The purified water is stored in huge tanks called
a. Storage tanks b. bottle c. jug
5. Water covers ____ of the earth's surface
a. $\frac{2}{4}$ b. $\frac{3}{4}$ c. $\frac{1}{4}$

L-17

How we travel

I. Match it

- | | |
|-------------------|-------|
| 1. Rocket | air |
| 2. Tongas | water |
| 3. Submarines | horse |
| 4. Land transport | space |
| 5. Helicopter | rail |

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. ship carry goods in huge containers.
2. A place where an aeroplane takes off and lands is called an _____
3. _____ are used in forest to carry heavy logs.
4. A _____ is used to travel into space.
5. _____ are used for transport in the deserts.

III. True or False:

1. Helicopters are used during the time of emergency.
2. Metro trains travel very slowly.
3. In villages , people travel by bullock cart and tongas.
4. There are four means of travelling.
5. Horses and yaks carry goods over mountains and hilly areas.

L-18

How we communicate

I. Fill in the blanks:

1. The _____ is an important part of the address
2. _____ were once used to send short and urgent messages.
3. The first Indian post office was opened by the British almost 300 yrs ago in _____
4. also allow us to send and receive photos.

II. True or false:

1. Newspapers carry news from all over the world.
2. Dancers use bhavas and mudras to tell a story.
3. We can communicate without speaking.
4. Parcels and money orders can be sent by E-mail.
5. Urgent letters can be sent through speed post.

III. Full form of:

1. PIN-
2. STD-
3. ISD-
4. E-MAIL

Answer Key

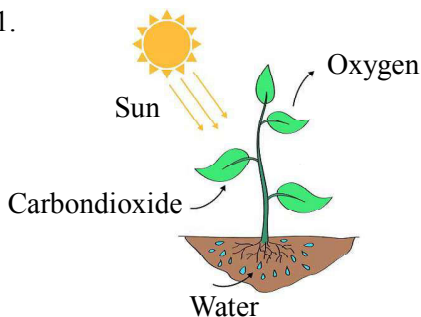
L-6 Leaves

- I. 1. Leaves 2. Raphia 3. Chlorophyll
4. Orchard 5. Coconut/ Palm

- II. 1. False 2. True 3. humus
4. True 5. True

- III 1. Banana, areca
2. mango, tulsi
3. coriander, mint
4. The process by which green plants prepare their own food is called photosynthesis
5. Sunlight, air, water, chlorophyll

- IV. 1.



2. i) We eat leaves like spinach, cabbage
- ii) make tea with tea leaves
- iii) tulsi and neem are used as medicines
- iv) banana leaves, areca leaves are used to serve food

L-15 Water for All

- I.** 1. cactus 2. electricity 3. camel
 4. Rain 5. impurities
- II.** 1. True 2. True 3. False
 4. True 5. True
- III** 1. water 2. ponds 3. boiling
 4. storage tanks 5. 3/4

L-17 How we travel

- I.** 1. Rocket space
 2. Tongas horse
 3. Submarines water
 4. Land transport rail
 5. Helicopter air
- II.** 1. Cargo 2. airport 3. Elephants
 4. rocket 5. Camels
- III.** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. True

L-18 How we communicate

- I.** 1. pincode 2. Telegrams
 3. Mumbai 4. Smart phones
- II.** 1. True 2. True 3. True 4. False 5. True
- III.** Refer text book

MATHS
Chapter - 9
MEASUREMENT

I. Fill in the blanks.

1. are used to measure shorter lengths.
2. $1 \text{ km} = \dots\dots\dots \text{ m}$
3. $700 \text{ g} + \dots\dots\dots \text{ g} = 1 \text{ kg}$
4. are used to measure larger quantities of liquid.
5. $1 \text{ m} = \dots\dots\dots \text{ cm}$
6. $250 \text{ ml} = 1 \text{ l}$
7. The length of a bus = $10 \dots\dots\dots$
8. $500 \text{ ml} + \dots\dots\dots = 1 \text{ l}$
9. $1 \text{ kg} = \dots\dots\dots \text{ g}$
10. $400 \text{ g} + \dots\dots\dots = 1 \text{ kg}$
11. A tailor was a to measure the cloth.
a) ruler b) metre tape c) measuring jug
12. The standard unit of measurement of length is
13. $200\text{g} + 300\text{g} + \dots\dots\dots = 1 \text{ kg}$
14. The distance between Delhi and Kolkata is measured in
15. $\frac{1}{2} \text{ kg} = \dots\dots\dots \text{ g}$
16. $6\text{m } 25\text{cm} = \dots\dots\dots \text{ cm}$
17. $3\text{m } 3 \text{ cm} = \dots\dots\dots \text{ cm}$
18. A basket of mangoes weighs $5 \dots\dots\dots$
19. $250 \text{ ml} + \dots\dots\dots + \dots\dots\dots + \dots\dots\dots = 1 \text{ l}$
20. The distance between earth and moon is measured in

II. Do as directed:

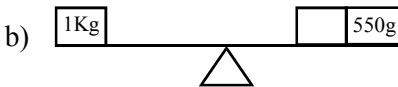
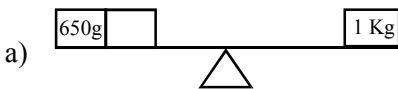
1. Circle the smallest
 - a) 300 m
 - b) 200 m
 - c) 400 cm
2. Which is the same as 3 l
 - a) 30 m/
 - b) 3000 m/
 - c) 300 m/
3. Which is the most appropriate tool to measure 100 ml of milk?
 - a) a ruler
 - b) a weighing scale
 - c) a measuring jug
4. Which of the below can be measured in litres?
 - a) Mango
 - b) Book
 - c) A bottle of juice
5. Which of the below can be measured in metres ?
 - a) A bucket of water
 - b) Cake
 - c) A saree

6. Compare ($>$, $<$, $=$)

1m 100 cm

7. Mother bought some butter from the supermarket. The weight of the butter was 250.....
 - a) g
 - b) l
 - c) cm
8. Your weight is close to
 - a) 15 kg
 - b) 15g
 - c) 15 l

9. Make the scale balance by filling in the correct weight



10. Rahul measured a pencil in
 - a) cm
 - b) km
 - c) g
11. The weight of a bag of flour is 500 g. What is the weight of 2 bags?

12. When I am trying to find how much oil I have, I am measuring.
a) Mass b) Weight c) Volume
13. I have two cups of juice. Each cup has 6ml in it. How much juice do I have altogether?
a) 2 ml b) 12 ml c) 12 g
14. The two methods of measuring length are and
a) olden and young
b) olden and modern
c) ruler and armspan
15. Shreya has to fill a 750 ml bowl. She has a 250 ml glass with her. How many times she has to pour water with the glass to fill the bowl?

Chapter - 11

MONEY

I. Fill in the blanks.

1. 1 rupee = paise.
2. Money can be a combination of and
3. Symbol for rupees is
4. two rupee coins make ₹10.
5. Symbol for paise is
6. Which of the following currency does not exist in Indian currency?
a) ₹200 b) ₹400 c) ₹2000
7. By adding ₹30 and ₹20 you will get
a) ₹40 b) ₹10 c) ₹50
8. Write in figures.
a) Fifty rupees twenty five paise
9. ₹100 + ₹50 =
10. ₹63.50 – ₹21.50 =

11. ₹3 more than ₹55 is
12. Observe the following table and answer accordingly.

| | | |
|-------------|-----------------|--------------|
| ₹100 Pen | ₹550 Toy Car | ₹350 Book |
| ₹500 Bag | ₹400 Bat | |








- a) Which item costs the most?
- b) Which items cost more than ₹450?
- c) Which item costs the least?
13. five rupee coins make ₹20.
14. ₹10.50 + ₹2.50 =
15. ₹85.50 – ₹13.00 =

II. Do as directed:

- Add ₹132.00 + ₹43.50
- Subtract ₹185.00 – ₹102.50
- Raju had ₹700. He bought one bat for ₹380. How much money is he left with?
- Observe the following table and prepare a bill?

| | | |
|--------|---------|-----------|
| Pencil | Toy Car | Chocolate |
| ₹25 | ₹150 | ₹125 |

| Bill | | |
|-----------|--------|-------|
| Item | Rupees | Paise |
| Pencil | | |
| Toy Car | | |
| Chocolate | | |
| Total | | |

5. Arun bought 2 erasers. If each cost ₹3.50, how much money he should pay?
- a) ₹8.25 b) ₹7.00 c) ₹8.00
6. Three 50p coins make rupee.
- a) ₹3.50 b) ₹1.05 c) ₹1.50
7. Five 50 p coins make rupee.
- a) ₹2.50 b) ₹5.00 c) ₹8.25
8. Write in figures
- a) 15 rupees 5 paise
b) 8 rupees 25 paise
9. Count the money
- a)  
- b)  
- c)   
10. Write the following amounts in words.
- a) ₹14.25 b) ₹5.05 c) ₹8.50
11. Convert the following into paise
- a) ₹10 b) ₹7 c) ₹0.50
12. Write the following in figures.
- a) 100 rupees b) 3 rupees 50 paise
13. Add the following
- a) ₹35 + ₹47.50 b) ₹16.50 + ₹36.25
14. Subtract the following.
- a) ₹70.50 – ₹32.50
b) ₹32 – ₹12.50

15. Find

| Bill | |
|--------|--------|
| Pen | ₹25.50 |
| Pencil | ₹10.50 |
| Scale | ₹3.25 |
| Total | |

Paid

| |
|-----|
| ₹50 |
|-----|

Find the balance?

Answer Key

Chapter - 9

MEASUREMENT

I. Fill in the blanks.

- 1) cm
- 2) 1000
- 3) 300
- 4) l
- 5) 100
- 6) four
- 7) m
- 8) 500 ml
- 9) 1000
- 10) 600 g
- 11) metre tape
- 12) metre
- 13) 500 g
- 14) km
- 15) 500
- 16) 625
- 17) 303
- 18) kg
- 19) 250 ml + 250 ml + 250 ml
- 20) km

II. Do as directed:

1. c) 400 cm
- 2.b) 3000 ml
3. c) measuring jug
4. c) A bottle of juice
5. c) A saree
6. =
7. a) g
8. a) 15 kg
9. a) 350 g
- b) 450 g
10. a) cm
11. 1000g/1kg
12. c) volume
13. b) 12 ml
14. c) ruler and armspan
15. 3 times

Chapter - 11

MONEY

I. Fill in the blanks.

1. 100
2. Rupees, paise
3. ₹
4. Five
5. p
6. b) ₹ 400
7. c) ₹ 50
8. ₹ 50.50
9. ₹ 150
10. ₹ 42.00
11. ₹ 58
12. a) Toy car, b) Bag, Toy car, c) pen
13. 4
14. ₹ 13.00
15. ₹ 72.50

II. Do as directed:

1. ₹ 175.50
2. ₹ 82.50
3. ₹ 320

4.

| Bill | | |
|-----------|--------|-------|
| Item | Rupees | Paise |
| Pencil | 125 | 00 |
| Toy Car | 150 | 00 |
| Chocolate | 125 | 00 |
| Total | 300 | 00 |

₹ 300.00

5. b) ₹ 7.00
6. c) ₹ 1.50
7. a) ₹ 2.50
8. a) ₹ 15.05
- b) ₹ 8.25
9. a) ₹ 10.50
- b) ₹ 50.50
- c) ₹ 220.50
10. a) Fourteen rupees twenty five paise
- b) Five rupees 5 paise
- c) eight rupees 50 paise
11. a) 1000 p
- b) 700 p
- c) 50 p
12. a) ₹ 100
- b) ₹ 3.50
13. a) ₹ 82.50
- b) ₹ 52.75
14. a) ₹ 38
- b) ₹ 19.50
15. Total : ₹ 39.25
- Balance: ₹ 10.75
