



Class : 3 KEY ANSWERS TERM : III

Lesson 1. Numbers

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Just for Practice 1.1:

Objects	Number of groups	Number of objects in each group	Symbols
Bowling pins	5	2	$10 \div 5 = 2$
	2	5	$10 \div 2 = 5$
Chess coins	8	4	$32 \div 8 = 4$
	4	8	$32 \div 4 = 8$
	2	16	$32 \div 2 = 16$
Coins	7	3	$21 \div 7 = 3$
	3	7	$21 \div 3 = 7$

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Just for Practice 1.2:

1.

Total number of marbles	Number of marbles for each friends	No. of friends	Division fact
10	2	5	$10 \div 2 = 5$
	5	2	$10 \div 5 = 2$
35	7	5	$35 \div 7 = 5$
	5	7	$35 \div 5 = 7$
16	8	2	$16 \div 8 = 2$
	4	4	$16 \div 4 = 4$
28	7	4	$28 \div 7 = 4$
	4	7	$28 \div 4 = 7$
27	9	3	$27 \div 9 = 3$
	3	9	$27 \div 3 = 9$
20	10	2	$20 \div 10 = 2$
	5	4	$20 \div 5 = 4$
30	5	6	$30 \div 5 = 6$
	6	5	$30 \div 6 = 5$

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Activity 1.1

- 15, 15
- 10, 10, 10
- 7, 7, 7, 7 (2 beads left out)

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Just for Practice 1.3:

- Sharing
 - Grouping
 - Grouping
 - Sharing
 - Grouping
 - Grouping

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Just for Practice 1.4:

1.

	Numbers	Multiplication fact	Division fact
a)	20 share in 4's	$5 \times 4 = 20$	$20 \div 4 = 5$
b)	15 share in 5's	$3 \times 5 = 15$	$15 \div 5 = 3$
c)	10 share in 2's	$5 \times 2 = 10$	$10 \div 2 = 5$
d)	21 share in 3's	$7 \times 3 = 21$	$21 \div 3 = 7$
e)	8 share in 4's	$2 \times 4 = 8$	$8 \div 4 = 2$

- Division, 205
 - Multiplication, 1250.

3.

	Operation involved	Mathematical fact
1.	Division	$32 \div 4 = 8$
2.	Multiplication	$4 \times 3 = 12$
3.	Multiplication	$5 \times 3 = 15$
4.	Division	$40 \div 2 = 20$
5.	Division	$120 \div 5 = 24$
6.	Multiplication	$11 \times 20 = 220$
7.	Division	$100 \div 20 = 5$

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Just for Practice 1.5:

1. a. 17 b. 37 c. 57 d. 77 e. 77
f. 34 g. 24 h. 25 i. 79 j. 109
k. 90 l. 40 m. 88 n. 60

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Just for Practice 1.6:

- a. 2 b. 2 c. 11 d. 7 e. 20 f. 10

Lesson 2. Patterns

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Just for Practice 2.1:

1. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 Rule: Adding 2
2. 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60 Rule: Adding 10
3. 15, 30, 45, 60, 75, 90 Rule : Adding 15
4. 17, 26, 35, 44, 53, 62, 71 Rule : Adding 9
5. 18, 28, 38, 48, 58, 68, 78 Rule: Adding 10

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Just for Practice 2.2:

1.

	Series	Operation	Rule
a.	21, 24, 27, 30, 33, 36, 39, 42	Multiplication	Adding 3
b.	54, 45, 36, 27, 18, 9	Division	Subtracting 9
c.	18, 16, 14, 12, 10, 8, 6, 4, 2	Division	Subtracting 2
f.	49, 42, 35, 28, 21, 14, 7	Division	Subtracting 7

2. a) Multiplication
b) Multiplication
c) Division

Lesson 3. Measurement

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Just for Practice 3.1:

1. Tablespoon, Bucket, Water Tank
2. a. 3 tumblers of water
b. 2 jugs of water
c. 100 drops
3. a. litre b. ml c. ml d. litre

Lesson 4. Money

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Example:

1.	₹5.25	Five rupees twenty five paise
2.	₹20.10	Twenty rupees ten paise
3.	₹2.14	Two rupees fourteen paise
4.	₹5.65	Five rupees sixty five paise
5.	₹15.30	Fifteen rupees thirty paise
6.	₹9.47	Nine rupees forty seven paise

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Just for Practice 4.1:

1. a. ₹14.75 = 1475 paise
b. ₹3.05 = 305 paise
c. ₹4.45 = 445 paise
d. ₹10.85 = 1085 paise
e. ₹18.20 = 1820 paise
2. a. 6475p = ₹64.75
b. 3460p = ₹34.60
c. 4550p = ₹45.50
d. 145p = ₹1.45
e. 100p = ₹1

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Just for Practice 4.2:

1. ₹69.50
2. ₹48.90
3. ₹28.60
4. ₹77.50
5. ₹85.10
6. ₹196.90

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//correction in example: hence $25.70 - 20.10 = 5.60$ //

//correction in example: hence, $₹13.60 - ₹3.70 = ₹9.90$ //

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Just for Practice 4.3:

1. ₹18.10
2. ₹25.15
3. ₹19.05
4. ₹38.10
5. ₹45.05
6. ₹1

Word problems:

1. ₹130
2. ₹40
3. ₹350
4. ₹48
5. ₹180

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1. Organic fruit stall
2. 0250
3. 21/10/22
4. 3 items
5. ₹310
6. ₹100
7. ₹50
8. ₹30

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Just for Practice 4.4:

1. a.

	Items	Rate	Quantity	Price
1.	Choco bar	20.00	10	200.00
2.	Vanilla	18.00	4	72.00
3.	Strawberry	30.00	3	90.00
4.	Mango	25.00	4	100.00
Total				462.00

b.

	Items	Rate	Quantity	Price
1.	Dosa	15.00	5	75.00
2.	Idli	10.00	3	30.00
3.	Poori	8.00	1	8.00
4.	Upma	12.00	1	12.00
Total				125.00

Lesson 5. Information Processing

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Just for Practice 5.1:

Student's work

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Just for Practice 5.2:

1. 83, 63
2. 107, 87
3. 118, 98
4. 50, 30



CLASS : 3 KEY ANSWERS TERM : III

LESSON 1. OUR ENVIRONMENT

Page No. 47:

A. Write biotic or abiotic:

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1. Abiotic | 4. Abiotic |
| 2. Biotic | 5. Biotic |
| 3. Biotic | 6. Abiotic |

B. Fill in the blanks:

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1. interact | 3. decomposers |
| 2. thick fur | |

C. Match:

- living organisms
- non-living organisms
- plants
- lions and humans
- bacteria and fungi
- study of our environment

D. Answer the following:

- Biotic factor and Abiotic factor
- Abiotic factors like temperature and rainfall affect certain place. The animals in Colder regions have thick coats of fur to protect themselves from cold.
- The biotic factors like bacteria and fungi helps in the process of decomposition and makes the soil fertile.

LESSON 2. ALL ABOUT ANIMALS

Page No. 60 and 61:

A. Guess who I am.

- | | | |
|---------|---------------|----------|
| 1. Crow | 3. Sun | 5. Tiger |
| 2. Cow | 4. Herbivores | |

B. Classify:

Herbivores	Carnivores	Omnivores
panda, elephant, rhinoceros, butterfly, monkey, giraffe, deer	leopard, cat	man, crow, raccoon, peacock, bear, rat

C. Circle all correct answer:

- crocodile, snake
- tiger, wolf, cheetah
- sun, lion, plant, crow
- goat, sheep
- crow, human being

D. Answer the following:

- The change in shape and size of animal's body to match their way of life is called adaptation.
- The chain of eating and being eaten is called food chain. Grass -> grasshopper -> frog -> snake -> eagle.
- Male elephants have tusks, they use them to fight and to move things. The elephant's trunk is designed to grab things. It can pick up a single blade of grass with it.



4. Herbivorous animals like cow and goat chew their cud and so they are called ruminants.

LESSON 3. OUR FEATHERED FRIENDS

Page No. 75 and 76:

A. What kind of food the bird eat?

[small animals, grain, nectar, fish, nuts]

B. Fill in the blanks:

- | | | |
|---------|------------|------------|
| 1. boat | 3. feather | 5. humming |
| 2. tail | 4. talon | |

C. Choose the right answer:

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| 1. ostrich | 3. all the above |
| 2. sharp pointed beak | 4. duck |

D. Complete the given statement:

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. warm | 3. break hard nuts |
| 2. food they eat | 4. catch food |

E. Answer the following:

1. Feather helps the bird to fly.
They keep the bird's body warm.

2. Beaks help the birds to eat and catch their food. It helps in building nests.
3. Movement of birds from one place to another is called Migration.

LESSON 4. AIR AND WIND

Page No. 88:

A. Choose the correct answer:

- | | |
|-------------------|------------|
| 1. Oxygen | 3. sun |
| 2. carbon dioxide | 4. heavier |

B. Name the following:

- | | |
|----------------|-----------|
| 1. sea breeze | 3. breeze |
| 2. land breeze | |

C. Answer the following:

1. The heat of the sun causes the wind to blow.
2. The windmills situated in Tamil Nadu are at Aralvaimozhi and Kaitharu.
3. Air occupies space
- Hot air rises
- Air has weight
- Air can move things



CLASS : 3 KEY ANSWERS TERM : III

LESSON 1.

FREEDOM FIGHTERS OF TAMIL NADU

Page No. 100 and 101:

A. Fill in the blanks:

1. Koh-i-noor diamond
2. Rail and Road
3. Achamillai Achamillai
4. Chempakaraman
5. Captain Lakshmi Sahgal

B. Match the name of the freedom fighters with their place of birth:

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| 1. Tiruppur | 4. Tuticorin |
| 2. Dindigul | 5. Thirunelveli |
| 3. Malabar | |

C. Write True or False:

- | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. False | 3. False | 5. False |
| 2. False | 4. False | |

D. Match the following:

1. Jai Hind
2. Gnanabanu
3. Kapalottiya Tamizhan.
4. Swadesamitran
5. Thiaga Maligai

E. Who am I?

1. Captain Lakshmi Sahgal
2. Tiruppur Kumaran
3. Subramaniya Siva
4. Chempakaraman
5. Subramaniya Bharathi

LESSON 2.

MINERAL RESOURCES

Page No. 104:

Let us Find out:

- | | |
|----------|--------------|
| 1. Gold | 5. Silver |
| 2. Steel | 6. Lead |
| 3. Brass | 7. Copper |
| 4. Iron | 8. Aluminium |

Page No. 112 and 113:

A. Fill in the blanks:

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| 1. Metals | 4. Mineralogy |
| 2. An Alloy | 5. Metallurgy |
| 3. Ore | 6. Fossil Fuel |

B. Look at the following pictures and state what metal alloy or mineral it is made from:

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| 1. Copper | 6. Aluminium |
| 2. Gold | 7. Iron |
| 3. Steel | 8. Brass |
| 4. Iron and steel | 9. Potash |
| 5. Silver | |

C. Answer the following:

1. Iron, Copper, Gold, Zinc, Bauxite etc. are some minerals found on the earth.
2. Properties of Metal:
 - a. It is shiny.
 - b. It can be heated.
 - c. It can be made into Wires or Sheets and are flexible.
3. Fossil Fuel:

When dead animals and plants are buried for hundreds of years, due to heat and pressure, they become crude oil. This is known as Fossil Fuel.

Example: Petrol and Diesel
4. Copper and Aluminium are used to make electrical wires, vessels, pipes etc.
5. Corrosion or rusting is formed when metals react with the gases or water in the environment.

LESSON 3.

KEEPING SAFE

Page No. 121 and 122:

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. 1996
2. Child Labour
3. Child marriage
4. Bonded labour
5. 1098

C. Expand the following:

1. POSCO: The Protection of Children from Sexual offences act.
2. IPC: Indian Penal Code.
3. ICDS: The Integrated Child Development Services.

4. NCLP: The National Child Labour Project Scheme.

D. Write True or False:

1. False
2. False
3. True
4. True
5. True

E. Answer the following:

1. We can call the Child help line number 1098 to inform when children are distressed.
2. The National Child Labour Project Scheme [NCLP] helps to rescue children who are put on dangerous jobs like firework factories and also ensures that children go to school and get vocational education.
3. Good Touch:
 - a. Hug from our parents or grandparents.
 - b. High five from a friend or teachers.
 - c. Any touch in the presence of elders, like a Doctor examining us or a tailor measuring us to stitch our clothes.
4. Bad Touch:
 - a. when anyone tries to touch us when we are alone and tells us to keep it a secret.
 - b. If anyone touches our chest, between our legs, our lips all these are bad touch.
5.
 - a. when we are going out, we should go only with our parents or close relatives.
 - b. when we are undressing in hotel rooms and washrooms, or in trial rooms of shops we should be careful and should ask our parents to check if the mirrors are good or two-way mirrors, and also should check any hidden cameras are fixed.