

**INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, DAMMAM**  
**UPPER PRIMARY SECTION**  
**CLASS – III                      SUBJECT – MATHEMATICS**  
**TERM– II REVISION WORKSHEET (2017 – 2018)**

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ SEC: \_\_\_\_\_ ROLL NO: \_\_\_\_\_

**L-5 DIVISION**

**I. FILL IN THE BLANKS**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is a way of finding how many times a number is contained in another number.
2.  $48 \div \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 6$  , here dividend = \_\_\_\_\_ , divisor = \_\_\_\_\_ , quotient = \_\_\_\_\_ , remainder = \_\_\_\_\_
3. The number that is being divided is called the \_\_\_\_\_
4.  $200 \div \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 20$ .
5. The answer in division is called the \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Dividend = Quotient x Divisor, when \_\_\_\_\_ is zero.
7. When a number is divided by 1, we get the \_\_\_\_\_ as the quotient.
8. When 54 pens are divided equally among 6 boys, then each boy gets \_\_\_\_\_ pens and \_\_\_\_\_ pens are leftover.
9. The smallest divisor of a number is \_\_\_\_\_.
10.  $1001 \div \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 1$
11. Multiplication and division are \_\_\_\_\_ operations.
12. If the divisor is 6 and the quotient is 9, then the dividend is \_\_\_\_\_.

**II. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:**

1. The remainder must always be smaller than the \_\_\_\_\_.  
(quotient , dividend , divisor , zero)
2. 9 can be taken away \_\_\_\_\_ times away from 63.                      (5, 7, 9, 0)
3. There are \_\_\_\_\_ groups of 8 in 72.    (9, 4, 6, 8)
4. We cannot divide any number by \_\_\_\_\_.    (1, 10, 0, 100)
5. \_\_\_\_\_  $\div 12 = 7$     (72, 60, 84, 96)

**III. STATE WHETHER THE FOLLOWING ARE TRUE OR FALSE:**

1. The number that is left over in division is called remainder. \_\_\_\_\_
2. When we divide by 10 the digit in tens place is the remainder. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Multiplication is equal sharing or distribution. \_\_\_\_\_
4.  $54 \div 6 = 3 \times 3$ . \_\_\_\_\_

**IV. MATCH THE FOLLOWING:**

- |                    |             |
|--------------------|-------------|
| 1. $240 \div 10$   | 0           |
| 2. $0 \div 550$    | 10          |
| 3. 8 tens $\div 8$ | $54 \div 9$ |
| 4. $36 \div 6$     | 24          |

**V. WRITE THE MULTIPLICATION FACTS:**

1.  $108 \div 12 = 9$  \_\_\_\_\_

**VI. WRITE THE DIVISION FACTS:**

1.  $10 \times 7 = 70$  \_\_\_\_\_

**VII. DIVIDE EQUALLY BY MAKING GROUPS:**

1. ★★☆☆☆☆

★★☆☆☆☆

$12 \div 4$ ; Q = \_\_\_\_\_, R = \_\_\_\_\_

2. ☆☆☆☆☆☆☆

☆☆☆☆☆☆

$17 \div 3$ ; Q = \_\_\_\_\_, R = \_\_\_\_\_

**VIII. FIND THE QUOTIENT AND THE REMAINDER:**

1.  $128 \div 8$       2.  $4062 \div 4$       3.  $636 \div 6$       4.  $3231 \div 9$

**IX. DIVIDE AND VERIFY YOUR ANSWERS:**

1.  $78 \div 5$       2.  $345 \div 7$       3.  $704 \div 2$       4.  $8645 \div 3$

**X. WORD PROBLEMS:**

- There are 258 students in 6 classes. How many students are there in each class?
- Divide the largest three digit number by 3.
- How many boxes are required to pack 3771 balls with 9 in each box?
- Ram shared 67 marbles equally with 7 of his friends. How many marbles did each friend get? How many marbles are left with Ram?
- When a number is divided by 9, the quotient is 20 and the remainder is 3. Find the number.
- Total cost of 5 books is Rs 300. Find the cost of one book.

## L - 10, 11 and 12- MEASURES OF LENGTH, MASS AND CAPACITY

### I. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The basic unit of length is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ of gold is measured in grams.
3. 8 litre and 20ml = \_\_\_\_\_ ml.
4. The distance between Chennai and Mumbai is measured in \_\_\_\_\_.
5. To covert litres into millilitres, we multiply the number of litres by \_\_\_\_\_.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ centimetres = 1 m.
7. 1 km = \_\_\_\_\_ x 500 m.
8. Petrol is measured in \_\_\_\_\_.
9. 9 km = 9 x \_\_\_\_\_ m.
10. The height of a building is measured in \_\_\_\_\_.
11. 1 kg = 4 x \_\_\_\_\_ g.
12. 2 x 500 ml = \_\_\_\_\_.
13. To measure heavier weights we use \_\_\_\_\_.
14. Milligram, gram and kilogram are the units used to measure \_\_\_\_\_.
15. The weight of a boy is measured in \_\_\_\_\_.
16.  $\frac{1}{4}$  l = \_\_\_\_\_ ml.
17. \_\_\_\_\_ is the basic unit of capacity.
18. 1 litre = \_\_\_\_\_ ml.
19. The unit of measurement of eye drops is \_\_\_\_\_.
20. \_\_\_\_\_ is used to measure smaller quantities of liquid.

### II. MATCH THE FOLLOWING:

- |                     |            |
|---------------------|------------|
| 1. 9 kg             | 1 L        |
| 2. Length of a sari | 100 cm.    |
| 3. 1 m              | 3 km400 m. |
| 4. 3400 m           | 9000 g.    |
| 5. 4 x 250 ml       | Metre      |

**III. COMPARE AND PUT >, < or =**

1. 5010 ml \_\_\_\_\_ 5 L
2. 20 m \_\_\_\_\_ 235 cm
3. 8516 g \_\_\_\_\_ 8000 g + 16 g
4. 600 cm \_\_\_\_\_ 400 cm + 100 cm
5. 1 kg \_\_\_\_\_ 1200 g
6. 250 ml + 250 ml \_\_\_\_\_ 400 ml

**IV. WRITE TRUE OR FALSE:**

1. The basic unit of capacity is litre. \_\_\_\_\_
2. 9 km 25 m = 925 m. \_\_\_\_\_
3. The weight of a pen is measured in grams. \_\_\_\_\_
4. 1kg = 250g +250 g \_\_\_\_\_

**V. CONVERT THE FOLLOWING:**

- 1) 75m 30cm into cm
- 2) 82 kg into g
- 3) 21m into cm
- 4) 6 kg 37g into g
- 5) 11L 19ml into ml
- 6) 22 km 51m into m

**VI. ADD THE FOLLOWING:**

1. 67m 56cm, 18m 29cm and 42 m
2. 35 kg 420 g, 14kg18g and 32kg 322g
3. 950 L 631ml and 7L 370ml
4. 25km 12m, 85m and 17km 39m

**VII. SUBTRACT THE FOLLOWING:**

1. 48km 368m – 16km 20m
2. 17kg 636g from 80kg 532g
3. 426kg – 148kg 156g
4. 73L 66ml – 42L 49ml
5. 223m 89cm from 390m 2cm
6. 429L 7ml from 628L 202ml