

**Periodic Assessment Test  
Mathematics**

**Std : 3  
Time : 1 Hour**

**December -2020  
Marks : 25**

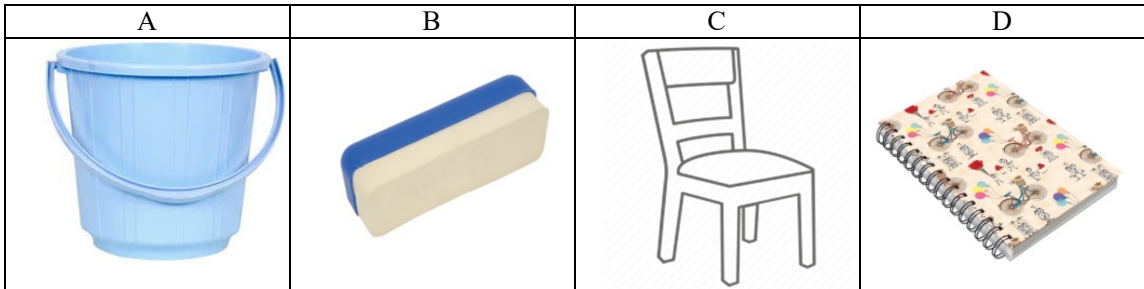
**(L.O.- Learning Outcome)**

LO Estimates the weight and heaviness of objects.

**Q.1 Mark O on the correct answers to the following questions.**

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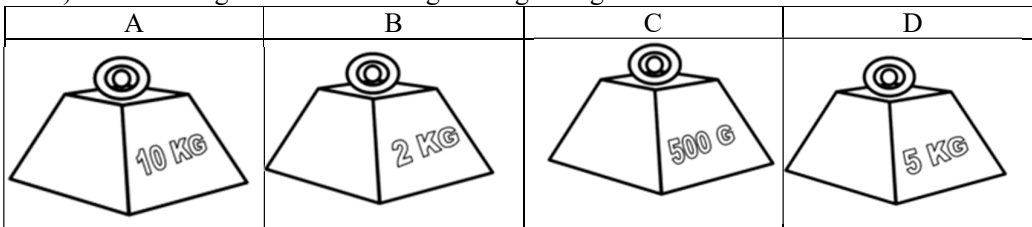
1) Which of the following is the heaviest ?



2) Which of the following is the lightest ?

- |                |                       |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| a) 1 kg cotton | b) 1 kg groundnut     |
| c) 1 kg wheat  | d) None of the above. |

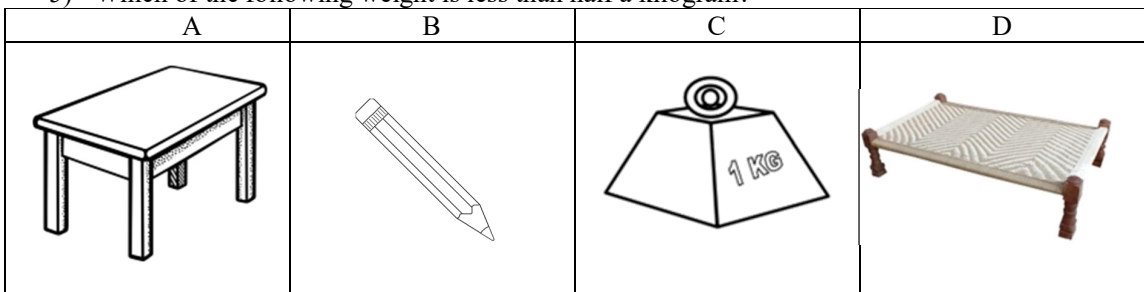
3) Which weight will be used to give 2 kg of sugar?



4) What will be the approximate weight of Pritha studying in Std 3?

- |          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| a) 30 kg | b) 3 kg   |
| c) 30 g  | d) 3000 g |

5) Which of the following weight is less than half a kilogram?



LO Solves practical puzzles on addition and subtraction of grams and kilograms.

**Q.2 Answer the following questions based on the item and its weight given in a table.**

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Item	Weight
Wheat	5 kg
Potato	10 kg
Cabbage	1 kg
Maize	15 kg
Jaggery	8 kg

- 1) What is the weight of both wheat and jaggery?
- 2) What is the total weight of both potato and maize?
- 3) How much heavier is maize than wheat?






- 4) How much heavier is potato than cabbage?
- 5) Which object is the least in weight?

LO  
Q.3

Knows about different types of scales and weights.

**Match 'A' with 'B' correctly.**

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A	B
Objects	Scale
1) To weigh the body	
2) To weigh Gold-Silver	
5) To weigh vegetables	
3) To weigh a sack of grain	
5) To measure the weight of a gas bottle	

LO  
Q.4

Constructs and uses multiplication facts of 2, 3, 4, 5 and 10 in everyday life situation.

**Fill in the blanks.**

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- 1)  $2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = 6 \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
- 2)  $11 + 11 + 11 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \times 11$
- 3) One chocolate costs Rs.2, then price of 2 chocolates is  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .
- 4)  $3 \times 8 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
- 5) Seven times one means  $= \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

LO  
Q.5

Completes the pattern based on multiplication.

**Proceed to the following pattern.**

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- (१) 2, 4, 6, 8, ..... ..
- (२) 3, 6, 9, 12, ..... ..
- (3) 6, 12, 18, 24, ..... ..
- (४) 10, 20, 30, 40, ..... ..
- (५) 20, 40, 60, 80, ..... ..