Time

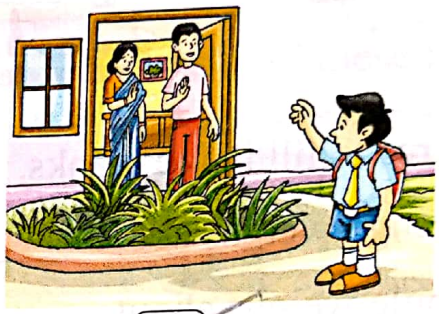
Class I 3rd term

4, 8, 9, 11

Looking Back

1. (✓) the correct box.

Day ☐ Night ☑



Morning ☑ Evening ☐

2. (✓) the activity that takes more time.

☐

☑

3. Number the pictures in order of their happening.

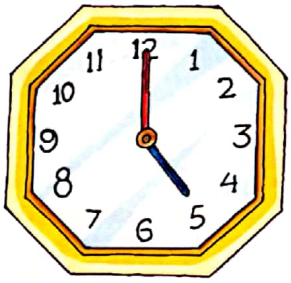
1

3

0

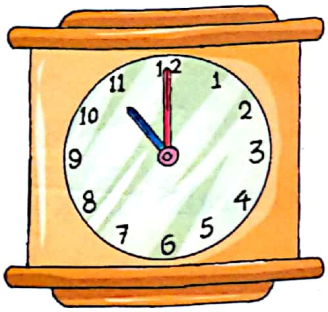
2

Write the time in two ways. One has been done for you.



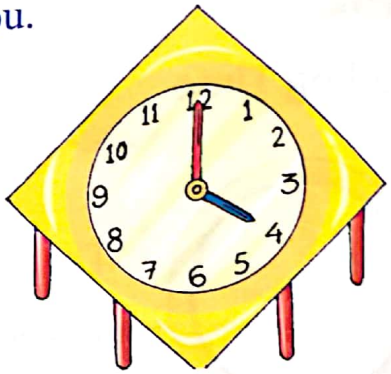
5 o'clock

5:00



11 o'clock

11:00



4 o'clock

4:00

Draw the hour hand in blue to show the time.

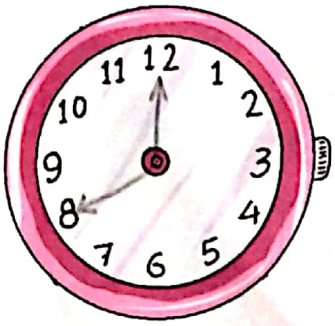
3:00

1:00

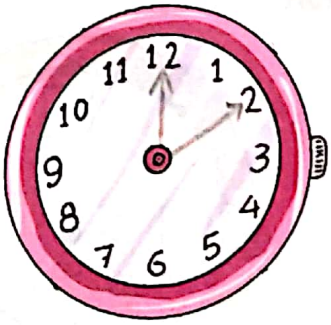
7:00

6:00

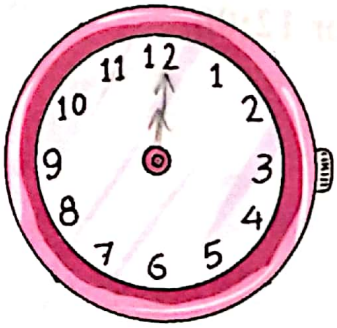
Draw the hands to show the time.



8:00



2:00



12:00

11:00

Refer Worksheet on page 138.

Days of a Week

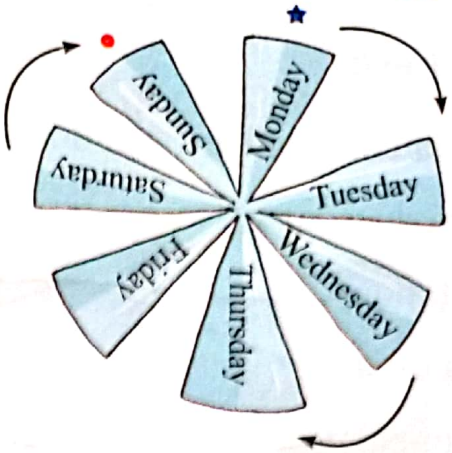
There are 7 days in a week.

★ Start from the star

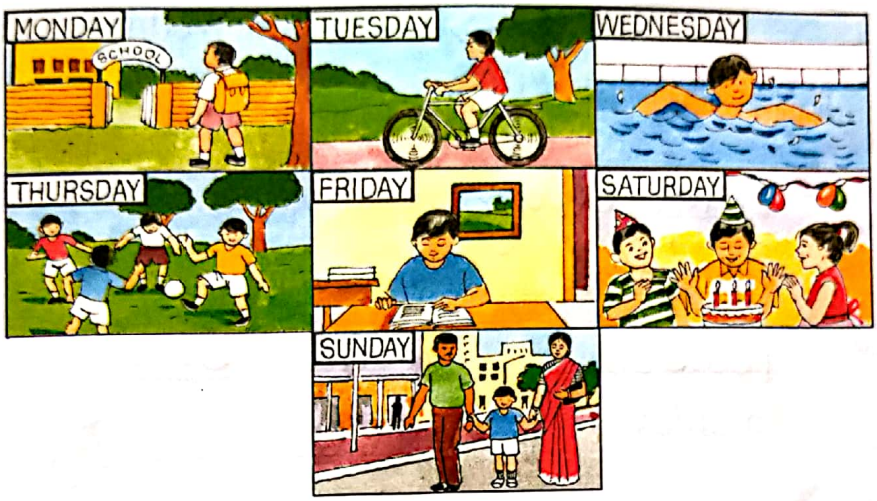
- Monday is the first day of the week.

● End at the dot

- Sunday is the last day of the week.



A week in Rohit's life.



On which day is Rohit…

(a) playing? Thursday

(b) having a party? Saturday

(c) reading? Friday

(d) swimming? Wednesday

(e) cycling? Tuesday

(f) out with his parents? Sunday

Project

Find out:

On which day is your birthday this year? _____

On which day was it last year? _____

On which day will it be next year? _____

TEACHER'S TIP

Make 2 sets of cards with days of the week. Shuffle and keep them between 2 students who will take turns to open the cards and start placing them in order. The cards that are picked and do not fit the order are put at the bottom of the pile.

Do these

1. Match. One has been done for you.

Wednesday	comes after Monday
Monday	is the first day of the week
Tuesday	comes before Thursday
Thursday	is the last day of the week
Sunday	is between Wednesday and Friday

2. Fill in the blanks in order.

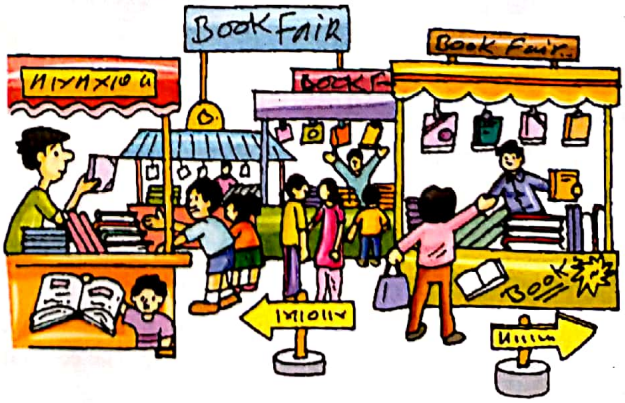
Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday
Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday

3. Write down the days of the week and then colour according to instructions.

Monday
Tuesday
Wednesday
Thursday
Friday
Saturday
Sunday

Colour:

- The first day of the school week blue.
- The school holiday red.
- The middle of the school week green.
- The day before the school holiday yellow.

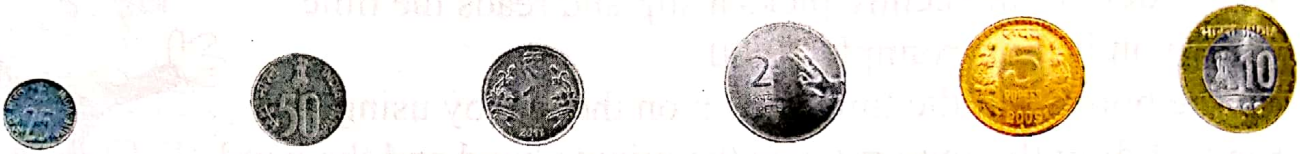


Money

Money

Sumit's father is buying vegetables. He will pay money to the vegetable seller when he takes the vegetables from the seller.

Given below are some commonly used coins.



25p 50p ₹1 ₹ 2 ₹ 5 ₹ 10

These coins are in paise.
'p' stands for 'paise'.

These coins are in rupees.
₹ stands for 'rupee' or 'rupees'.

Look at these pictures below showing both the sides of a coin.

The side shows the number that gives the value of the coin. This side is called 'tails'.

The other side of the coin is called 'heads'.

- Toss a coin up in the air. Call out 'heads' or 'tails' before it lands on the ground. Were you right? Do this three times.

1 Rupee = 100 paise

Match the following.

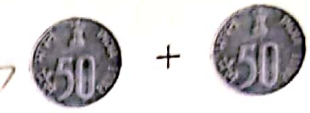
(a) ₹ 10

(b) ₹ 50

(c) 25p

(d) ₹ 1

(e) 50p



Fill in the blanks.

(a) Fifteen rupees is written as ₹ 50.

(b) Fifty paise is written as 50.

(c) One hundred rupees is written as ₹100.

(d) Twenty paise is written as 20.

(e) Twenty rupees is written as ₹20.

TEACHER'S TIP

Photocopies of notes can be made and stuck on to card paper. The students can handle these to familiarise themselves with notes of different denominations. A class 'shop' can also be set up using these notes to buy and sell.

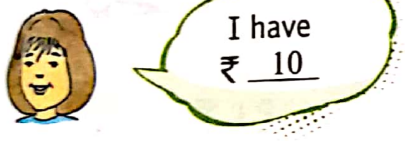
Counting Money

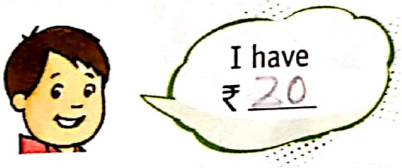
You can often use skip counting when you need to count money.

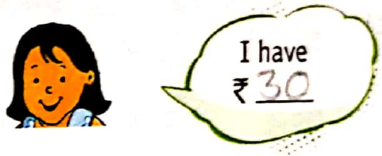
2 → 4 → 6 → 8 → 10 → ₹ 10

5 → 10 → 15 → 20 → 25 → ₹ 25

10 → 20 → 30 → 40 → 50 → ₹ 50





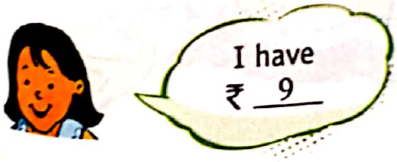


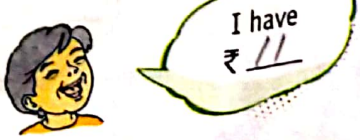
When you have different amounts, start with the biggest amount first.

5 → 7 → 8 → 9 = ₹ 9

10 → 15 → 20 → 22 = ₹ 22

20 → 30 → 31 → 32 = ₹ 32





Count how much money.

(a)  = ₹ 35

(b)  = ₹ 11

(c)  = ₹ 10

(d)  = ₹ 19

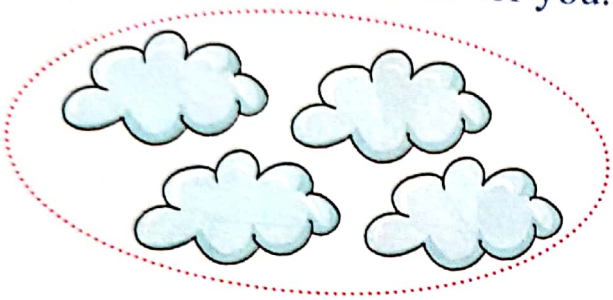
(e)  = ₹ 26

(f)  = ₹ 28

How much for each? Write the price on the tag.

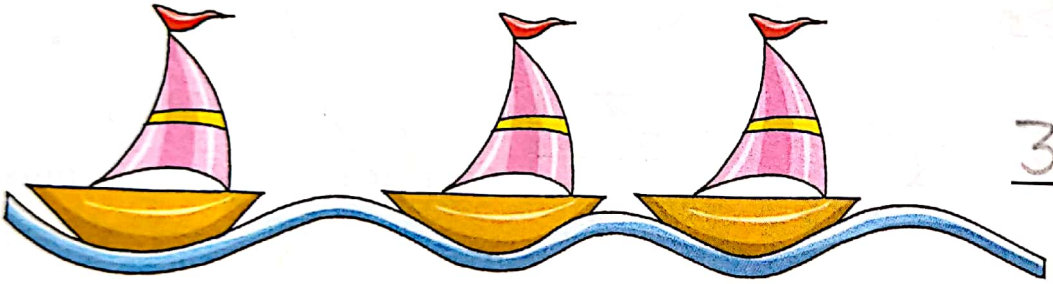
Multiplication Readiness

Identify the groups in the picture. Circle them and write how many in the group. One has been done for you.



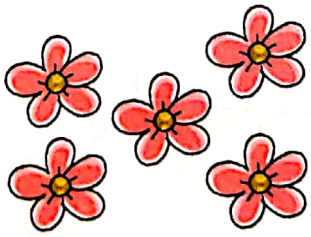
4 clouds

6 Birds



3 Boats

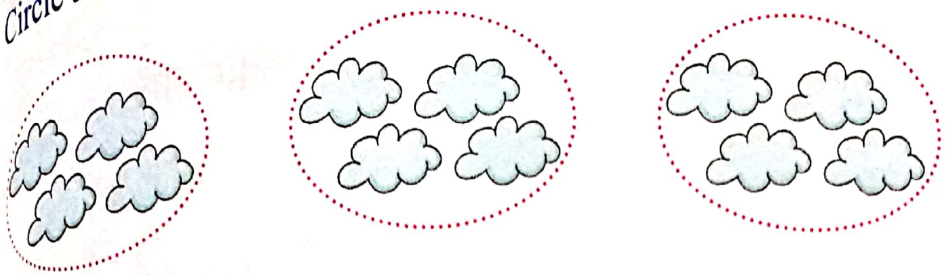
5 flowers



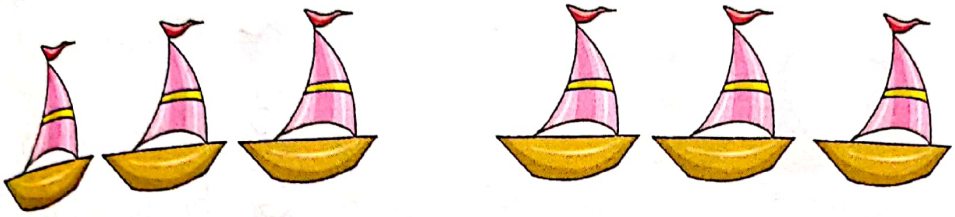
2 children

7 Butterflies

Circle and count the number of equal groups. One has been done for you.

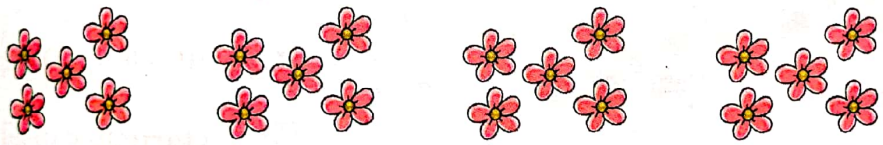


3 groups of
4 clouds each



2 groups of
3 boats each

6 groups of
6 birds each



4 groups of
5 flowers each

5 groups of
7 butterflies each

3 groups of
2 children each

Find out how many in all. One has been done for you.

4 + 4 + 4 = 12

3 groups
4 in each group
12 clouds in all

3 + 3 = 6

2 groups
3 in each group
6 boats in all

6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 = 36

6 groups
6 in each group
36 birds in all

5 + 5 + 5 + 5 = 20

4 groups
5 in each group
20 starfishes in all

7 + 7 + 7 + 7 + 7 = 35

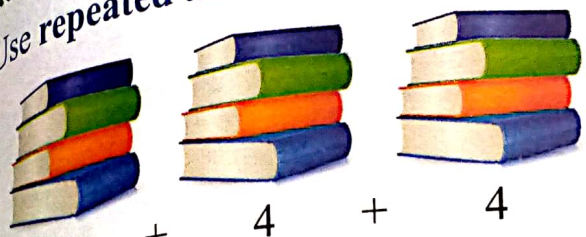
5 groups
7 in each group
35 butterflies in all

2 + 2 + 2 = 6

3 groups
2 in each group
6 children in all

When you add the same numbers again, it is called repeated addition.

Use **repeated addition** to complete the sentences.



4 + 4 + 4 = 12

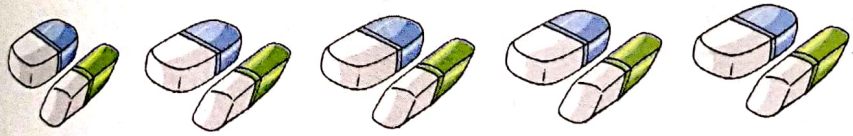
3 groups of 4 books each is 12 books.

2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = 8

4 groups of 2 water bottles each is 8 water bottles.

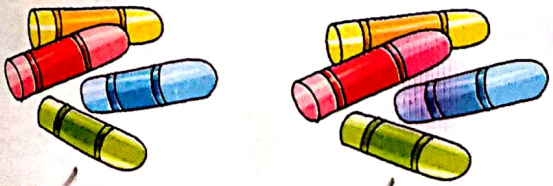
5 + 5 + 5 = 15

3 groups of 5 pencils each is 15 pencils.



2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = 10 erasers

5 groups of 2 erasers each is 10 erasers.

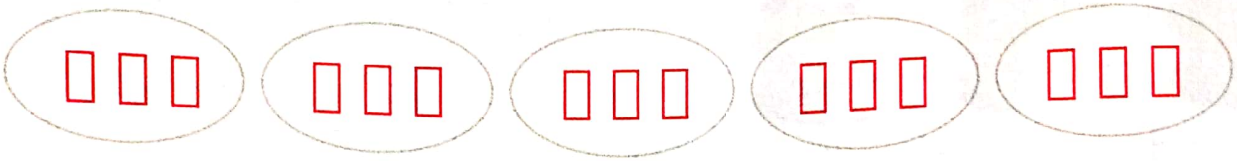


4 + 4 = 8

2 groups of 4 crayons each is 8 crayons.

Draw the shapes to show equal groups. Then use repeated addition to find how many in all. One has been done for you.

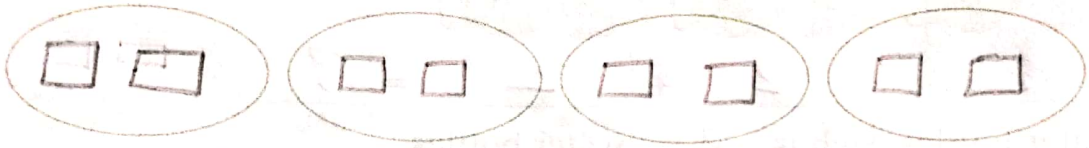
5 groups of 3 ▭ each.



3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 = 15

5 times 3 = 15

4 groups of 2 ▭ each.



2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = 8

4 times 2 = 8

3 groups of 3 △ each.

3 + 3 + 3 = 9

3 times 3 = 9

2 groups of 6 ○ each.

6 + 6 = 12

2 times 6 = 12