**ARMY PUBLIC SCHOOL, AHMEDNAGAR**

**Grade :3 Math Question Bank (2024-2025)**

**Ch-10. TIME**

**Q1. Multiple Choice Questions: -**

1. How many minutes are there in one hour?

a) 30 minutes b) 60 minutes c) 100 minutes d) 120 minutes

2. What time does the clock show if the minute hand is at 12 and the hour hand is at 4?

a) 3:00 b) 4:00 c) 5:00 d) 6:00

3. If it is 7:30 AM, how many minutes have passed since 7:00 AM?

a) 30 minutes b) 60 minutes c) 90 minutes d) 15 minutes

4. How many hours are there in a day?

a) 12 hours b) 24 hours c) 48 hours d) 60 hours

5. What comes after 11:59 AM?

a) 11:00 AM b) 12:00 AM c) 12:00 PM d) 1:00 AM

6. If the minute hand moves from 3 to 6, how many minutes have passed?

a) 10 minutes b) 15 minutes c) 30 minutes d) 45 minutes

7. How many seconds are there in one minute?

a) 30 seconds b) 45 seconds c) 60 seconds d) 90 seconds

8. If a train leaves at 9:15 AM and reaches at 11:45 AM, how long does the journey take?

a) 1 hour b) 2 hours c) 2 hours 30 minutes d) 3 hours

9. What is the time 2 hours after 2:45 PM?

a) 4:45 PM b) 5:45 PM c) 6:45 PM d) 7:45 PM

10. What does the short hand of the clock represent?

a) Hours b) Minutes c) Seconds d) Days

\* **Assertion and Reason (A&R) Questions**

1**.** Assertion (A): There are 24 hours in a day.

Reason (R): The clock shows only 12 hours, so we count the same 12 hours twice in a day.

a) Both A and R are true, and R explains A.

b) Both A and R are true, but R does not explain A.

c) A is true, but R is false.

d) A is false, but R is true.

2. Assertion (A): The minute hand moves faster than the hour hand.

Reason (R): The minute hand completes one full round in 60 minutes, while the hour hand takes 12 hours.

a) Both A and R are true, and R explains A.

b) Both A and R are true, but R does not explain A.

c) A is true, but R is false.

d) A is false, but R is true.

3. Assertion (A): There are 60 seconds in a minute.

Reason (R): Every second is counted separately, and after 60 seconds, the next minute starts.

a) Both A and R are true, and R explains A.

b) Both A and R are true, but R does not explain A.

c) A is true, but R is false.

d) A is false, but R is true.

4. Assertion (A): 12:00 PM is also called noon.

Reason (R): Noon is the time when the sun is at its highest point in the sky.

a) Both A and R are true, and R explains A.

b) Both A and R are true, but R does not explain A.

c) A is true, but R is false.

d) A is false, but R is true.

5. Assertion (A): The clock hands move in the clockwise direction.

Reason (R): The numbers on the clock are arranged in ascending order from right to left.

a) Both A and R are true, and R explains A.

b) Both A and R are true, but R does not explain A.

c) A is true, but R is false.

d) A is false, but R is true.

**\*Higher Order Thinking Skills (HOTS) questions**

1. A clock shows the time as 9:15. If the minute hand moves forward by 40 minutes, what will be the new time?

2. Ria started reading a book at 4:30 PM. She read for 1 hour and 25 minutes. At what time did she finish reading?

3. A school starts at 8:15 AM and ends at 2:45 PM. How long does the school day last?

4. The train schedule says a train will arrive at 10:50 AM, but it is 25 minutes late. What is the actual arrival time?

5. A movie starts at 6:10 PM and ends at 8:35 PM. How long is the movie?

6. A cake takes 45 minutes to bake. If you put it in the oven at 3:20 PM, at what time will it be ready?

7. If you sleep at 9:00 PM and wake up at 6:30 AM, how many hours and minutes did you sleep?

8. The time on a clock is 5:45. The minute hand moves backward by 20 minutes. What is the new time?

9. Rahul’s watch is 10 minutes slow. If the actual time is 3:25 PM, what time does his watch show?

10. A bus journey starts at 7:40 AM and takes 2 hours 50 minutes to reach its destination. What time does it arrive?

 **CH- 11. MONEY**

**Q1. Multiple Choice Questions: -**

1. What is the symbol of the Indian Rupee?

a) $ b) € c) ₹ d) £

2. How many 50 paise coins make ₹1?

a) 1 b) 2 c) 5 d) 10

3. Which of the following is the smallest unit of money?

a) ₹1 b) 50 paise c) ₹5 d) ₹10

4. If you have two ₹20 notes and one ₹10 note, how much money do you have in total?

a) ₹30 b) ₹40 c) ₹50 d) ₹60

5. Which of these is a paper currency?

a) ₹1 coin b) ₹5 coin c) ₹50 notes d) ₹2 coin

6. How many ₹5 notes are needed to make ₹50?

a) 5 b) 10 c) 15 d) 20

7. Riya buys a toy for ₹85. She gives ₹100 to the shopkeeper. How much change will she get back?

a) ₹10 b) ₹15 c) ₹20 d) ₹25

8. Aman has ₹200. He buys a book for ₹125. How much money is left with him?

a) ₹50 b) ₹65 c) ₹75 d) ₹100

9. What is the total value of three ₹10 notes and four ₹5 coins?

a) ₹30 b) ₹40 c) ₹50 d) ₹60

10. If you exchange 10 coins of ₹1 each for ₹5 notes, how many ₹5 notes will you get?

a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 5

**\*Bill-related word problems\***

**1. Grocery Shopping Bill**

Ravi went to a grocery store and bought the following items:

-Rice – ₹50, Sugar – ₹30, Milk – ₹40

What is the total bill amount?

**2. Toy Shop Bill**

Neha buys these items from a toy shop:

- Teddy Bear – ₹150, Doll – ₹120, Toy Car – ₹90

How much does she need to pay in total?

**3. Stationery Bill**

Aman buys the following school supplies:

- Notebook – ₹35 Pencil Box – ₹50 Crayons – ₹60

If he gives ₹200 to the shopkeeper, how much change will he get back?

**4. Restaurant Bill**

Riya and her family went to a restaurant. They ordered:

- Pizza – ₹180 Pasta – ₹120 Juice – ₹50

What is the total bill amount?

**5. Clothing Store Bill**

Rehan bought some clothes:

- Shirt – ₹250 Trousers – ₹350 Cap – ₹150

What is the total bill amount? If he gives ₹800, how much change does he get?

**6. Fruit Seller’s Bill**

Rohit buys the following fruits:

- Apples – ₹60 Bananas – ₹40 Grapes – ₹50

Find the total bill amount.

\***Bus journey money-related word problems\***

**1. Ticket Cost Calculation**

Ravi buys a bus ticket for ₹25. His sister buys a ticket for ₹30. How much do both tickets cost together?

**2. Change from the Ticket**

Aman buys a bus ticket for ₹45 and gives ₹100 to the conductor. How much change will he get back?

**3. Group Travel Cost**

A bus ticket costs ₹50. If 4 friends are traveling together, how much do they need to pay in total?

**4. Round Trip Fare**

Priya takes a bus to her grandmother’s house for ₹60. She returns home by the same bus, paying the same fare. How much does she spend in total?

**5. Counting Money for Tickets**

A bus ticket costs ₹35. Rohan has ₹100. Does he have enough money to buy 3 tickets? If not, how much more does he need?

**6. Family Trip Cost**

A family of 5 travels by bus. Each ticket costs ₹80. What is the total cost of all tickets?

**7. Finding the Cheapest Ticket**

A bus journey from City A to City B costs ₹120, and from City A to City C costs ₹150. Which journey is cheaper and by how much?

**8. Distance and Ticket Price**

A bus ticket for a 10 km journey costs ₹20. How much will a 30 km journey cost if the price increases proportionally?

**9. Discount on Tickets**

A bus company gives a ₹10 discount on every ticket of ₹100 or more. If a ticket costs ₹120, how much will you pay after the discount?

**10. Money Left After Travel**

Rahul has ₹500. He buys a bus ticket for ₹75 and spends ₹125 on food. How much money is left with him?

 **Ch. 12. Symmetry and Patterns**

**Q1. Multiple Choice Questions: -**

1. Which of the following shapes has only one line of symmetry?

a) Circle b) Square c) Rectangle d) Triangle

2. How many lines of symmetry does a square have?

a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4

3. What is the meaning of symmetry?

a) A shape that has no sides

b) A shape that can be folded into two equal halves

c) A shape that has only one side

d) A shape that cannot be divided

4. Which of these objects is symmetrical?

a) A book b) A leaf c) A ball d) All of the above

5. Which of the following letters has a vertical line of symmetry?

a) A b) B c) C d) D

6. A butterfly is an example of which type of symmetry?

a) Vertical symmetry b) Horizontal symmetry

c) No symmetry d) Circular symmetry

7. What is the next shape in the pattern: ◼️, ⚫, ◼️, ⚫, ◼️?

a) ◼️ b) ⚫ c) 🔺 d) ⬜

8. How many lines of symmetry does a rectangle have?

a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4

9. Which of the following has infinite line of symmetry?

a) A square b) A leaf c) A triangle d) A circle

10. If a pattern follows the sequence 🔺⬜🔺⬜, what comes next?

a) 🔺 b) ⬜ c) ⚫ d) ◼️

**\*Assertion and Reason (A&R) questions\***

1. Assertion (A): A square has four lines of symmetry.

Reason (R): A shape has a line of symmetry if it can be folded into two equal halves.

a) Both A and R are true, and R explains A.

b) Both A and R are true, but R does not explain A.

c) A is true, but R is false.

d) A is false, but R is true.

 2. Assertion (A): A circle has only one line of symmetry.

Reason (R): A circle can be divided into two equal halves in many different ways.

a) Both A and R are true, and R explains A.

b) Both A and R are true, but R does not explain A.

c) A is true, but R is false.

d) A is false, but R is true.

3. Assertion (A): The letter ‘M’ has a vertical line of symmetry.

Reason (R): A shape is symmetrical if it looks the same on both sides of a dividing line.

a) Both A and R are true, and R explains A.

b) Both A and R are true, but R does not explain A.

c) A is true, but R is false.

d) A is false, but R is true.

4. Assertion (A): A triangle can never have symmetry.

Reason (R): Some triangles, like an equilateral triangle, have lines of symmetry.

a) Both A and R are true, and R explains A.

b) Both A and R are true, but R does not explain A.

c) A is false, but R is true.

d) A is true, but R is false.

5. Assertion (A): A butterfly is an example of symmetry.

Reason (R): If an object can be divided into two identical halves, it is symmetrical.

a) Both A and R are true, and R explains A.

b) Both A and R are true, but R does not explain A.

c) A is true, but R is false.

d) A is false, but R is true.

6. Assertion (A): A pattern always follows a specific order.

Reason (R): Patterns repeat in a predictable manner using shapes, numbers, or colors.

a) Both A and R are true, and R explains A.

b) Both A and R are true, but R does not explain A.

c) A is true, but R is false.

d) A is false, but R is true.

7. Assertion (A): The letter ‘Z’ has both horizontal and vertical symmetry. Reason (R): If a shape can be folded in half perfectly, it has symmetry.

a) Both A and R are true, and R explains A.

b) Both A and R are true, but R does not explain A.

c) A is true, but R is false.

d) A is false, but R is true.

**Q2. Solve the following :-**

1. If you have 3 notes of ₹10 and 5 coins of ₹2, what is the total amount?
2. How many ₹5 notes do you need to make ₹50?
3. Ria has ₹100. She buys a toy for ₹45. How much money does she have left?
4. If you give ₹20 to your friend from ₹80, how much will you have?
5. A shopkeeper gives 2 chocolates for ₹10. How many chocolates can you buy with ₹50?
6. You buy a pencil for ₹15 and a book for ₹35. What is the total cost?
7. Which is greater: 7 notes of ₹10 or 3 notes of ₹20?
8. What are two different ways to make ₹50 using ₹10 and ₹5 notes?

**Ch. 13. Data Handling**

**Q1. Multiple Choice Questions: -**

1. What is the name of the graph that shows data using bars?

a) Line Graph b) Pie Chart c) Bar Graph d) Pictograph

2. Which of the following is used to collect data?

a) Bar Graph b) Pictogram c) Survey d) Circle

3. In a pictogram, one picture represents 5 items. If you have 3 pictures, how many items do you have?

a) 10 b) 15 c) 5 d) 30

1. A zoo has recorded the number of visitors in 4 days:

Monday: 50 visitors Tuesday: 40 visitors

Wednesday: 60 visitors Thursday: 45 visitors

Draw a bar graph for the data.

5.On which day did the zoo get the highest number of visitors?How many total visitors came in these four days?How many more visitors came on Wednesday than Tuesday?

6. A library recorded the number of books borrowed by students in four months. In January, 80 books were borrowed, in February 90 books, in March 75 books, and in April 95 books.

1. Which month had the highest book borrowing?
2. How many books were borrowed in total?
3. How many more books were borrowed in April than in March?
4. Draw a bar graph for this data.