SCHOOL ACCOLADES

Std-3

Elementary Mathematics

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Ex-11: Nipu has 14 times of what Rimi has.

Rimi has TK 225

∴ Nipu has TK (225×14) = TK 3150

Ans: TK 3150

Ex-12: The price of 1 Hilsha is TK 350

∴ The price of 20 hilshas is TK (350×20) = TK 7000.

Ans: TK 7000.

Chapter- 5

Dividend ÷ Divisor = Quotient

Dividend ÷ Quotient = Divisor

Divisor × Quotient = Dividend

Dividend = Quotient × Divisor + Remainder

Ex-1: There are 21 mangoes in a box and if these are distributed equally among 7 members of a family, then how many mangoes will each get?

Ex-2: 1) 14÷2 = 7. Here multiplication table of 2 has been used.

2) 40÷5 = 8. Here multiplication table of 5 has been used.

3) 42÷7 = 6. Here multiplication table of 7 has been used.

4) 18÷3 = 6. Here multiplication table of 3 has been used.

5) 36÷6 = 6. Here multiplication table of 6 has been used.

6) 63÷9 = 7. Here multiplication table of 9 has been used.

Ex-1: Solve the following calculations:

1) 0÷2 = 0 2) 18÷1 = 18 3) 0÷9 = 0

Ex-1: Let us calculate;

1) 14÷5 = 2 and Remainder = 4

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 5\overline{)14} \\ -10 \\ \hline 4 \end{array}$$

2) 38÷4 = 9 and Remainder = 2

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ 4\overline{)38} \\ -36 \\ \hline 2 \end{array}$$

3) 57÷9 = 6 and Remainder = 3

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 9\overline{)57} \\ -54 \\ \hline 3 \end{array}$$

4) 17÷3 = 5 and Remainder = 2

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 3\overline{)17} \\ -15 \\ \hline 2 \end{array}$$

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Ex-2: Let us calculate:

1) 2)13(6
-12
1
Quotient = 6
Remainder = 1

2) 6)45(7
-42
3
Quotient = 7
Remainder = 3

3) 4)27(6
-24
3
Quotient = 6
Remainder = 3

4) 8)60(7
-56
4
Quotient = 7
Remainder = 4

Ex-3: Let us calculate:

1) 40 ÷ 2 = 20
20
2)40
-4
00
-0
0
Quotient = 20
Remainder = 0

2) 84 ÷ 7 = 12
7)84(12
-7
14
-14
0
Quotient = 12
Remainder = 0

3) 51 ÷ 3 = 17
3)51(17
-3
21
-21
0
Quotient = 17
Remainder = 0

4) 96 ÷ 4 =
4)96(24
-8
16
-16
0
Quotient = 24
Remainder = 0

5) 69 ÷ 4 =
4)69(17
-4
29
-28
1
Quotient = 17
Remainder = 1

6) 85 ÷ 6 =
6)85(14
-6
25
-24
1
Quotient = 14
Remainder = 1

7) 2)60(30
-6
0
-0
0
Quotient = 30
Remainder = 0

8) 7)84(12
-7
14
-14
0
Quotient = 12
Remainder = 0

9) 3)57(19
-3
27
-27
0
Quotient = 19

10) 2)75(37
-6
15
-14
1
Quotient = 37
Remainder = 1

11) 6)99(16
-6
39
-36
3
Quotient = 16
Remainder = 3

12) 8)97(12
-8
17
-16
1
Quotient = 12
Remainder = 1

13) 3)76(25
-6
16
-15
1
Quotient = 25
Remainder = 1

14) 5)68(13
-5
18
-15
3
Quotient = 13
Remainder = 3

15) 4)94(23
-8
14
-12
2
Quotient = 23
Remainder = 2

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Ex-4:

1) The price of 5 eggs is TK 75.

∴ The price of 1 eggs is TK (75 ÷ 5) = TK 15

$$\begin{array}{r} 15 \\ 5\overline{)75} \\ -5 \\ \hline 25 \\ -25 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

Ans: TK 15

2) 3 students can sit in 1 bench.

∴ 41 students can sit in (41 ÷ 3) bench

= 13, remainder 2

$$\begin{array}{r} 13 \\ 3\overline{)41} \\ -3 \\ \hline 11 \\ -9 \\ \hline 2 \end{array}$$

But 1 bench is needed for remainder 2 students.

∴ They needed (13+1) or 14 benches.

Ans: 14 benches.

3) 7 students will get 83 pencils.

∴ 1 students will get (83 ÷ 7) pencils

= 11 pencils and remainder 6

$$\begin{array}{r} 7\overline{)83}(11 \\ -7 \\ \hline 13 \\ -7 \\ \hline 6 \end{array}$$

So, each will get 11 pencils and 6 pencils will remain.

Ex-5.3: 5 students will share 649 sheets of paper.

So, 1 student will share (649 ÷ 5) sheets of paper.

= 129 sheets of paper and remainder 4 sheets of paper.

$$\begin{array}{r} 5\overline{)649}(129 \\ -5\downarrow \\ \hline 14 \\ -10\downarrow \\ \hline 49 \\ -45 \\ \hline 4 \end{array}$$

∴ Each student will get 129 sheets of paper and 4 sheets will remain.

Ans: 129 sheets and remainder 4 sheets of paper.

Ex-1: Let us calculate:

1) $$\begin{array}{r} 3\overline{)715}(238 \\ -6 \\ \hline 11 \\ -9 \\ \hline 25 \\ -24 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$$

Quotient = 238

Remainder = 1

2) $$\begin{array}{r} 8\overline{)427}(53 \\ -40\downarrow \\ \hline 27 \\ -24 \\ \hline 3 \end{array}$$

Quotient = 53

Remainder = 3

3) $$\begin{array}{r} 7\overline{)819}(117 \\ -7 \\ \hline 11 \\ -7 \\ \hline 49 \\ -49 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

Quotient = 117

Remainder = 0

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Geometry:

Angle: Two lines from a vertex make a shape called an angle.

Here, $\angle ABC$ is a angle.

Right angle: An angle which is equal to $90°$, one quarter of a full revolution is called right angle.

Here, $\angle ABC$ is a right angle.

Acute angle: An angle which is less than $90°$ or right angle is called acute angle.

Here, $\angle ABC$ is an acute angle.

Obtuse angle: An angle which is more than $90°$ but less than $180°$ is called is called obtuse angl

Here, $\angle ABC$ is an obtuse angle.

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