



BISHOP SCOTT BOYS' SCHOOL

STUDENT CURRICULUM MANUAL

Subject : Maths

Class : III

Academic Plan : 2025 -26

Month	Course Description	Learning Outcome	Activity	No. of Periods	Portion for PT & TERM Assessment
April	<u>Concept First Mathematics</u> Chapter : 1 Numbers Up to 10000 <u>Mental Maths Speed Solver</u> Chapter 4 digit Numbers (Worksheet no. 1 to 7)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Students will be able to understand the value of digits in numbers up to 10,000, including tens, hundreds, thousands, and ten-thousands. * Identifying that the place value and face value of a digit. * Writing numbers in expanded form from standard form. * Recognizing that numbers are compared based on the value of their digits, starting from the leftmost place. * Ordering numbers in ascending and descending order. * Arranging given digits to form the largest and smallest possible 4-digit numbers. * Understanding the Concept of Rounding. 	Forming the greatest and smallest 4-digit numbers using number cards, man cards and ganit mala (From Jodo gyaan Kit).	15	Portion for P.T. 1 <u>Concept First Mathematics</u> Chapter: 1 Numbers Up to 10000 Chapter : 2 Roman Numerals Chapter : 3 Addition <u>Mental Maths Speed Solver</u> Worksheet no. 2, 5 , 8 , 12 and 16
April	<u>Concept First Mathematics</u> Chapter : 2 Roman Numerals <u>Mental Maths Speed Solver</u> (Worksheet no.8)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Students can recognize that roman numerals use specific letters (I, V, X, L, C, D, M) to represent numbers. * Understanding key rules, such as: Repeating a numeral increases its value (III = 3, XX = 20). Placing a smaller numeral before a larger one subtracts its value (IV = 4, IX = 9). Placing a smaller numeral after a larger one adds its value (VI = 6, XI = 11). 	Roman numerals representation through matchsticks.		

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May	<u>Concept First Mathematics</u> Chapter : 3 Addition <u>Mental Maths Speed Solver</u> (Worksheet no. 9 to 16)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Recognizing that addition combines two or more numbers to find a total or sum. * Performing addition of 2-digit, 3-digit, and 4-digit numbers with and without regrouping (carrying). * Adding numbers by aligning them correctly based on place value (ones, tens, hundreds, thousands). * Understanding the Properties of Addition: Learning and applying: Commutative Property ($a + b = b + a$) Associative Property ($(a + b) + c = a + (b + c)$) Identity Property ($a + 0 = a$) * Applying addition in real-life situations, such as calculating total cost etc. * Rounding numbers and using estimation to check the reasonableness of answers. 	Addition flower using coloured papers	10	Portion for Term -1 Examination <u>Concept First Mathematics</u> Chapter: 1 Numbers Up to 10000 Chapter : 2 Roman Numerals Chapter : 3 Addition Chapter : 4 Subtraction Chapter : 5 Multiplication Chapter : 6 Division <u>Mental Maths Speed Solver</u> Worksheet no. 19, 24 , 31 , 33 , 34 and 41.
June	<u>Concept First Mathematics</u> Chapter : 4 Subtraction <u>Mental Maths Speed Solver</u> (Worksheet no. 17 to 25)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Students learn to understand subtraction as taking away or finding the difference between two numbers. * Developing the ability to subtract numbers accurately, both with and without borrowing. * Understanding the properties of subtraction. * Identifying when to use subtraction to solve everyday problems (e.g., finding how much is left, comparing amounts). * Recognizing that subtraction is the inverse (opposite) of addition and using one operation to check the other. * Recognizing that estimation helps find an approximate answer instead of an exact one. 	To find the difference between 4-digit numbers with borrowing using bindis.	7	

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		* Learning to round numbers to the nearest 10 or 100 before subtracting to make calculations easier.			
July	<u>Concept First Mathematics</u> Chapter : 5 Multiplication <u>Mental Maths Speed Solver</u> (Worksheet no. 26 to 33)	* Understanding Multiplication as Repeated Addition – Recognizing multiplication as adding equal groups (e.g., 3×4 means $4 + 4 + 4$). * Memorizing and recalling multiplication tables up to 10×10 or 12×12 for quick calculations. * Applying the properties of multiplication – Understanding the commutative (e.g., $3 \times 4 = 4 \times 3$), associative, and distributive properties to simplify problems. * Applying multiplication to real-life scenarios, such as grouping objects or calculating arrays.	Let's play pop! (By singing multiplication table.)	25	
August	<u>Concept First Mathematics</u> Chapter : 6 Division <u>Mental Maths Speed Solver</u> (Worksheet no. 34 to 42)	* Recognizing that repeated subtraction is a strategy to divide a number into equal groups (e.g., $12 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 = 0$, so $12 \div 3 = 4$). * Recognizing division as splitting a total into equal parts or groups (e.g., $12 \div 3$ means splitting 12 into 3 equal groups). * Understanding that division is the inverse of multiplication (e.g., if $5 \times 4 = 20$, then $20 \div 5 = 4$). * Understanding the Identity Property of Division – Recognizing that any number divided by 1 remains the same (e.g., $8 \div 1 = 8$). * Understanding the Zero Property of Division – Learning that zero divided by any number is always zero (e.g., $0 \div 5 = 0$), but division by zero is undefined. * Recognizing the Division Property of One – Understanding that any number divided by itself equals 1 (e.g., $9 \div 9 = 1$). * Applying division to real-life scenarios, such as sharing	Division of 1- digit number without remainder (by using bindis).	22	

		objects equally or determining how many groups can be formed.			
September	Revision for Term 1 Examination				
Month	Course Description	Learning Outcome	Activity	No. of Periods	Portion for PT & TERM Assessment
October	<u>Concept First Mathematics</u> Chapter : 7 Fractions <u>Mental Maths Speed Solver</u> (Worksheet no. 43 to 48)	* Understanding Fractions as Equal Parts of a Whole: Recognize that a fraction represents part of a whole (e.g., $1/2$, $1/3$, $1/4$). Identify fractions in shapes (e.g., dividing a circle or rectangle into equal parts). * Read and write fractions in words and numbers (e.g., "one-half" = $1/2$). * Understand numerator and denominator. * Compare fractions with the same denominator (e.g., $1/4 < 3/4$). * Add and subtract fractions with the same denominator (e.g., $1/4 + 2/4 = 3/4$).	To subtract the fractions with the same denominator (using colored paper).	7	Portion for P.T -2 <u>Concept First Mathematics</u> Chapter: 7 Fractions Chapter : 8 Money <u>Mental Maths Speed Solver</u> Worksheet number: 43 , 48 , 54 and 55
	<u>Concept First Mathematics</u> Chapter : 8 Money <u>Mental Maths Speed Solver</u> (Worksheet no. 54 to 58)	Recognize and identify different coins and bills. * Reading and writing money in words and figures. * Conversion of rupees into paise by multiplying 100. * Conversion of paise into rupees by dividing 100. * Different operations in the form of money.	Design your own currency.		

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November	<u>Concept First Mathematics</u> Chapter : 9 Measurement of Length	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Identify and use standard units of length in the metric system (millimeters, centimeters, meters, kilometers). * Recognize and use non-standard units (e.g., hand span, foot span, pace, etc) to measure length. * Understand that non-standard units provide an estimate rather than an exact measurement. * Conversion between different units of length within the same system (e.g., cm to m, kilometres into metres). * Solve word problems involving length (e.g., "A rope is 2 meters long. If it is cut into 2 equal parts, how long is each part?"). * Measure distances in everyday situations (e.g., measuring the height of a door, the length of a table). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Have students measure classroom objects using hand spans or foot spans(e.g., "How many hand spans long is your desk?"). * Measure your pencil using scale. 		Portion for Term -2 Examination <u>Concept First Mathematics</u> Chapter: 7 Fractions Chapter : 8 Money Chapter : 9 Measurement of Length Chapter : 10 Measurement of Weight Chapter : 11 Measurement of Capacity Chapter : 12 Time Chapter : 13 Geometry Chapter : 14 Symmetry and Patterns
	<u>Concept First Mathematics</u> Chapter : 10 Measurement of Weight	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Identify and use standard units of weight in the metric system (grams (g) and kilograms (kg)). * Understand the relationship between different units (e.g., 1 kg = 1,000 g). * Conversion of units of weight (e. g. kg into g, g into kg etc) . * Addition and subtraction of weight. * Solve word problems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Writing of weight using weighing scale. 		<u>Mental Maths Speed Solver</u> Worksheet no. 49 , 53 , 59 , 63 , 65 , 68 , 70 , 73 , 76 and 79.

	<u>Concept First Mathematics</u> Chapter : 11 Measurement of Capacity <u>Mental Maths Speed Solver</u> (Worksheet no. 49 to 53)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Identify and use standard units of capacity in the metric system (millilitres (mL) and litres (L). * Understand the relationship between different units (e.g., 1 L = 1,000 mL). * Conversion between millilitres and litres (e.g., 500 mL = 0.5 L). * Addition and subtraction of capacities. * Solve real-world problems involving capacity. 			
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December	Concept First Mathematics Chapter : 12 Time Mental Maths Speed Solver (Worksheet no. 59 to 64)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Read and write time to the nearest minute using both analog and digital clocks. * Differentiate between AM and PM. * Identify and sequence days, weeks, and months in a year. * Identify and sequence days, weeks, and months in a year. * Determine the number of days in each month. * Read and interpret a calendar to answer questions about dates, days of the week, and months. * Conversion of Time * Apply time-related concepts to real-life situations (e.g., school schedules, daily routines, and travel times). 	3 d model of clock using paper plate.		

<p><u>Concept First Mathematics</u> Chapter : 13 Geometry</p> <p><u>Mental Maths Speed Solver</u> (Worksheet no. 65 to 69)</p>	<p>* Recognize and name 2D shapes (circle, square, rectangle, triangle, pentagon, hexagon, etc.)</p> <p>* Recognize and name 3D shapes (cube, sphere, cylinder, cone, pyramid, etc.)</p> <p>* Understand the differences between 2D and 3D shapes.</p> <p>* Understand Basic Geometric Concepts</p> <p>* Define and identify a point as a location in space.</p> <p>* Define and identify a line as a straight path that extends infinitely in both directions.</p> <p>* Define and identify a ray as a part of a line with one endpoint and extending infinitely in one direction.</p> <p>* Define and identify a line segment as a part of a line with two endpoints.</p> <p>* Identify the five/seven geometric pieces (tans) of a tangram: triangles (small, medium, large), square, and parallelogram.</p> <p>* Identify and recognize basic shapes that can tile a surface (e.g., squares, triangles, hexagons).</p>	<p>* Using different cut outs of 2 d shapes make any one object (e. g. hut, flower, clown etc.)</p> <p>* Sorting shapes from Aakar parivaar (Jodo gyaan kit) .</p>			
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	<p>Concept First Mathematics Chapter : 14 Symmetry and Patterns Mental Maths Speed Solver (Worksheet no. 70 to 74)</p>		<p>Symmetry Art with Paint (Butterfly Painting)</p>	<p>12</p>	

January	<p>Concept First Mathematics</p> <p>Chapter : 15 Pictorial Representation of Data Mental Maths Speed Solver (Worksheet no. 75 to 80)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Identify different ways to represent data using pictographs, bar graphs, and tally charts. * Collect data through surveys, observations, or counting objects. * Organize data in a table before creating a pictorial representation. * Creating Pictographs and Bar Graphs. * Read and analyze pictographs and bar graphs. 	Dice roll data collection.		
February	Revision for Term -2 Examination				