

Lesson-14

Rupees and Paise



Kamal and grandfather

Grandfather gave Kamal a bicycle as a gift on his birthday. He was very happy to get it. After a few days,



Kamal went to a book fair with his grandfather. He noticed that his grandfather was looking at a book with great interest. The name of the book was 'Kalaguru Bishnuprasad Rabha.'



Kamal thought that his grandfather probably liked the book a lot. After returning home he opened the lock of his Piggy Bank where he used to save some money. He found that he had saved a lot of money. He gave



the money to his father and requested him to buy him the book. When his father brought him the book, he gifted it to his grandfather.



Let us see how much money Kamal had saved in his Piggy Bank.



= ₹ 30



= ₹ 50



= ₹ 20



= ₹ 50



= ₹ 250

Total = ₹ 400

Write the value under each coin and note



₹ 1



₹ 2



₹ 5



₹ 10



₹



₹



₹



₹



₹ 200



₹



₹

Let us play the game 'Buying and Selling'

Instructions to the teacher :

- Divide the students into two groups.
- One group will play the role of the shopkeepers. They will arrange the things to be sold with price tags.
- The other group will play the role of buyers. They will buy the things by giving money (play money) according to price tags.



Let us see the price of the things and write the price in the box



The price of a pencil box



₹ 10



₹ 10



₹ 5

=

₹



The price of a toy car



₹ 20



₹ 20



₹ 10



₹ 10

=

₹



The price of a ball



₹ 10



₹ 5



₹ 2



₹ 2



₹ 2

=

₹



The price of a ludo



₹ 50



₹ 20



₹ 10



₹ 5



₹ 5

=

₹

Instruction to the teachers: Through the game of 'Buying and Selling', the students should be given the opportunity to have an idea of the price of things and help them to calculate the price with the help of play money of coins and notes.

Let us calculate the price of the following things and write them in the box.



Price of a  =  = ₹ 5

Price of four  =  = ₹

Price of a  =  = ₹

Price of a  =  = ₹

Price of a  =  = ₹

Price of a  =  = ₹

Price of a  =  = ₹

Price of a  =  = ₹

Let us see how much money was spent and how much remained

- Tagar went to the market with ₹ 20 and bought the following objects. How much money did she spend and how much money remained with her?

Objects purchased	Price
1 Pen	₹ 7
1 Eraser	+ ₹ 3
Total Cost	₹10

She had = ₹ 20

She spent = ₹ 10

Money remained in hand = ₹ 10

- Ramala went to a shop with ₹ 50. She bought a packet of colour pencils for ₹ 20 and an icecream for ₹ 20. How much money did she spend and how much money remained with her?

Objects purchased	Price
1 Packet of colour pencils	₹ 20
1 Ice cream	+ ₹ 20
Total Cost	₹.....

She had = ₹

She spent = ₹

Money remained in hand = ₹

- **Solve**

Nahar went to the market with ₹ 80. She bought onions for ₹ 40 and tomatoes for ₹35. How much money did she spend and how much money remained with her?

Objects purchased	Price

..... =

..... =

..... =

Let us know

Money is required to buy and sell any product. The symbol ₹ is used to denote the value of money. That's why, rupees 10 is written as ₹ 10.

Write the given amount in numerals and complete the table

Value of money in words	Value of money in numerals
Five rupees and seventy paise	₹ 5 paise 70
Eight rupees and twenty five paise	₹ 8 paise 25
Two rupees and thirty paise	-----
Twenty rupees and fifty paise	-----

One day at school

All the students of Marami's school were asked to bring ₹ 10 for the farewell ceremony of their Headmaster. Most of the students brought ₹ 10 notes. But Najima, Ronghan and Joseph brought the combinations of a few notes and coins to make it ₹ 10.

Najima gave one ₹ 1 coin, two ₹ 2 coins and a ₹ 5 note

$$\text{₹ 1 coin} + \text{₹ 2 coin} + \text{₹ 2 coin} + \text{₹ 5 note} = ₹ 10$$

Ranghan gave four ₹ 1 coins and three ₹ 2 coins.

$$\text{₹ 1 coin} + \text{₹ 1 coin} + \text{₹ 1 coin} + \text{₹ 1 coin} + \text{₹ 2 coin} + \text{₹ 2 coin} + \text{₹ 2 coin} = ₹ 10$$

Joseph gave a ₹ 5 coin and a ₹ 5 note

$$\text{₹ 5 note} + \text{₹ 5 coin} = ₹ 10$$

Think and write (The answers can differ)

Which coins and notes together make ₹ 10 ?

Which coins and notes together make ₹ 20 ?

Which coins and notes together make ₹ 50 ?

Which coins and notes together make ₹ 100 ?

Let's go to the market

Konmoina and Junmoni went to the market with their father. Let us see what their father bought and how much money he spent for each item.

Sol fish	= ₹ 400
Rohu fish	= ₹ 200
Spinach	= ₹ 20
Tomato	= ₹ 30
Coriander leaf	= ₹ 10
Cauliflower	= ₹ 35
Elephant apple	= ₹ 16
Lemon	= ₹ 10
Chilly	= ₹ 10
Onion	= ₹ 20
Plum	= ₹ 15
Patato	= ₹ 20



Find out how much money has been spent to buy different items :

Sol fish - ₹ 400

Rohu fish - ₹ 400

Total cost - ₹

Cauliflower - ₹

Elephant apple - ₹

Total cost - ₹

Spinach - ₹

Coriander leaf - ₹

Total cost - ₹

Lemon - ₹

Chilly - ₹

Total cost - ₹

Plum - ₹

Onion - ₹

Total cost - ₹

Tamato - ₹

Patato - ₹

Total cost - ₹

Let's try : Can you find out how much money was spent altogether?

Konmoina and Jummoni's father also brought the following food items from Imran's shop.



Biscuit



Bread



Jam



Mixture



Tea leaf

Imran gave him a cash memo for the things that he bought. Let us see the cash memo



Cash Memo Imran Store Kordoiguri		
Items	Price	
	Rs.	P
Biscuit	30	
Bread	15	
Jam	60	
Mixture	40	
Tea leaf	70	
Total	215	

How much money did their father give to Imran? ₹

Prepare a cash memo for the following items



A bottle of jam
₹ 70



A packet of milk
₹ 60



A tube of toothpaste
₹ 50



A packet of salt
₹ 25

Cash Memo		
Products	Price	
	Rs	P
Milk		
Jam		
Toothpaste		
Salt		
Total		

Add the following

(a) ₹ 100

+ ₹ 80

(b) ₹ 240

+ ₹ 132

(c) ₹ 590

+ ₹ 380

Subtract the following

(a) ₹ 303

- ₹ 62

(b) ₹ 550

- ₹ 440

(c) ₹ 930

- ₹ 740

Let us solve the following problems

- Malaya went to the market with her mother. She bought a frock for ₹ 240 and a pair of shoes for ₹ 210. How much money did she spend altogether?
- Mina went to a fair with her mother. She bought a ticket for a ride in the giant wheel for ₹ 200 and a ticket for a ride in the toy train for ₹ 60. How much money was spent altogether for the tickets?
- Ramen had ₹ 700. He bought two hens for ₹ 500. How much money was left with him?
- Hari went to a bookstall with Ratan. He wanted to buy a book of ₹ 78. But he had only ₹ 50 with him. So he borrowed from Ratan the remaining amount and bought the book. How much money did he borrow?

The families of Tarali, Sewali, Rupam and Balen collected some money to donate to an orphanage.

Let us see the amount of money given by each family

Family of Tarali

Family of Sewali

Family of Rupam

Family of Balen

Let us see how much money was collected altogether

Tarali’s family gave

₹..... Paise.....

Sewali’s family gave

₹..... Paise.....

Rupam’s family gave

₹..... Paise.....

Balen’s family gave

₹..... Paise.....

Total money collected

₹..... Paise.....

Let us know : ₹ 1 = 100 Paise



Convert rupees into paise

₹ 5 =500.....Paise

₹ 6 =Paise

₹ 10 = Paise

₹ 12 = Paise

Let us add

(a) ₹ 10 Paise 75

+ ₹ 18 Paise 20

₹ 28 Paise 95

(b) ₹ 20 Paise 25

+ ₹ 27 Paise 20

(c) ₹ 32 Paise 75

+ ₹ 44 Paise 10

(d) ₹ 100 Paise 60

+ ₹ 127 Paise 10

(e) ₹ 120 Paise 25

+ ₹ 127 Paise 15

(f) ₹ 170 Paise 25

+ ₹ 224 Paise 30

Let us subtract

(a) ₹ 75 Paise 70

- ₹ 42 Paise 60

₹ 33 Paise 10

(b) ₹ 55 Paise 75

- ₹ 24 Paise 25

(c) ₹ 70 Paise 75

- ₹ 44 Paise 10

(d) ₹ 224 Paise 75

- ₹ 121 Paise 10

(e) ₹ 375 Paise 25

- ₹ 225 Paise 15

(f) ₹ 376 Paise 30

- ₹ 243 Paise 25

Class - III
Lesson wise learning outcome

Lesson	Learning point	Learning outcome
1	Shapes and Patterns	<p>Students will be able to –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● know about 2D shapes ● identify and prepare 2D shapes by folding papers, cutting paper with net of points and using straight lines. ● describe 2D shapes by using side (edge), corner and diagonals. For example, cover page of your mathematics text book has 4 sides, 4 corners and 2 diagonals ● cover an area by using tiles of given shapes.
2	Concept of numbers from 100 to 500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● do sums with numbers having 3 digits ● read and write numbers upto 500 using place value ● compare numbers upto 500 on the basis of place value.
3	Time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● learn to read the clock and the calender ● identify special days and dates on a calender ● say the time correctly upto hours by observing clocks.
4	Concept of numbers from 500 to 999	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● read and write numbers upto 999 using place value ● compare numbers upto 999 on the basis of place value
5	Addition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● solve simple problems of addition of 3 digit numbers related to daily life situations.
6	Length	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● estimate the length and distance by using suitable unit of length and distance. e.g. cm, metre etc. Also can measure the length and distance properly using a suitable unit. ● know the relation between different units.
7	Pattern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● extend the patterns of simple shapes and numbers.
8	Subtraction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● solve simple problems of subtraction related to daily life situations using 3 digit numbers.

Lesson	Learning point	Learning outcome
9	Weight	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● measure weights of different objects using suitable units like gram and kilogram with the help of common balance. ● apply addition and subtraction on daily life related problems of gram and kilogram
10	Multiplication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Read the tables of 2, 3, 4, 5 and 10 and can use them in real life situation. ● analyse and apply the processes on numbers properly in various situations.
11	Capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● discuss the capacity of different pots by observing their shape on the basis of different non standard units.
12	Division	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● explain the meaning of division with the help of equal parts or equal groups ● find out the quotient with the help of repeated subtractions e.g. to explain the quotient of $12 \div 3$ they have to know that how many groups of 3 make 12. That is 4 groups. So, it gives $12 \div 3 = 4$. We get this by subtracting 3 repeatedly from 12.
13	Data Handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● represent the data with the help of pictographs which are tabulated using tally marks. Also can interpret the presented data.
14	Rupees and Paise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● add and subtract money having small value ● prepare cash memo and simple bills

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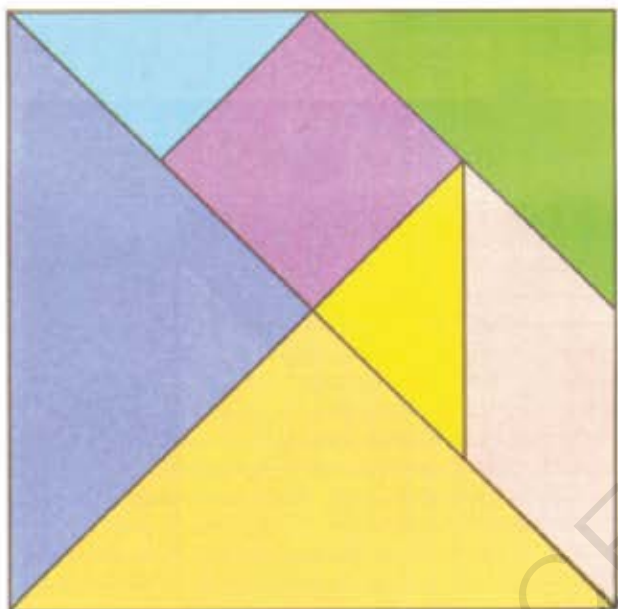
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For the use of students



Cut the following parts of a Tangram and make different shapes



Cut the images of rupees and coins and use them as play money

A few precautionary measures to be taken in order to avoid road accidents



While walking on the road—

- Always walk on your left side
- While crossing the road always look to your right and left and then cross.
- Walk on the footpath if there is one.
- At zebra crossing cross the road walking over the zebra lines.
- Use torchlight at night.
- Don't ride a bicycle carrying a pillion rider

While crossing the railway level crossing—

- Don't cross the gate at the railway level crossing when it is closed.
- Don't cross the railway lines till the train passes.
- Don't cross the railway lines till both the gates of the railway level crossing are opened.



While travelling by bus —

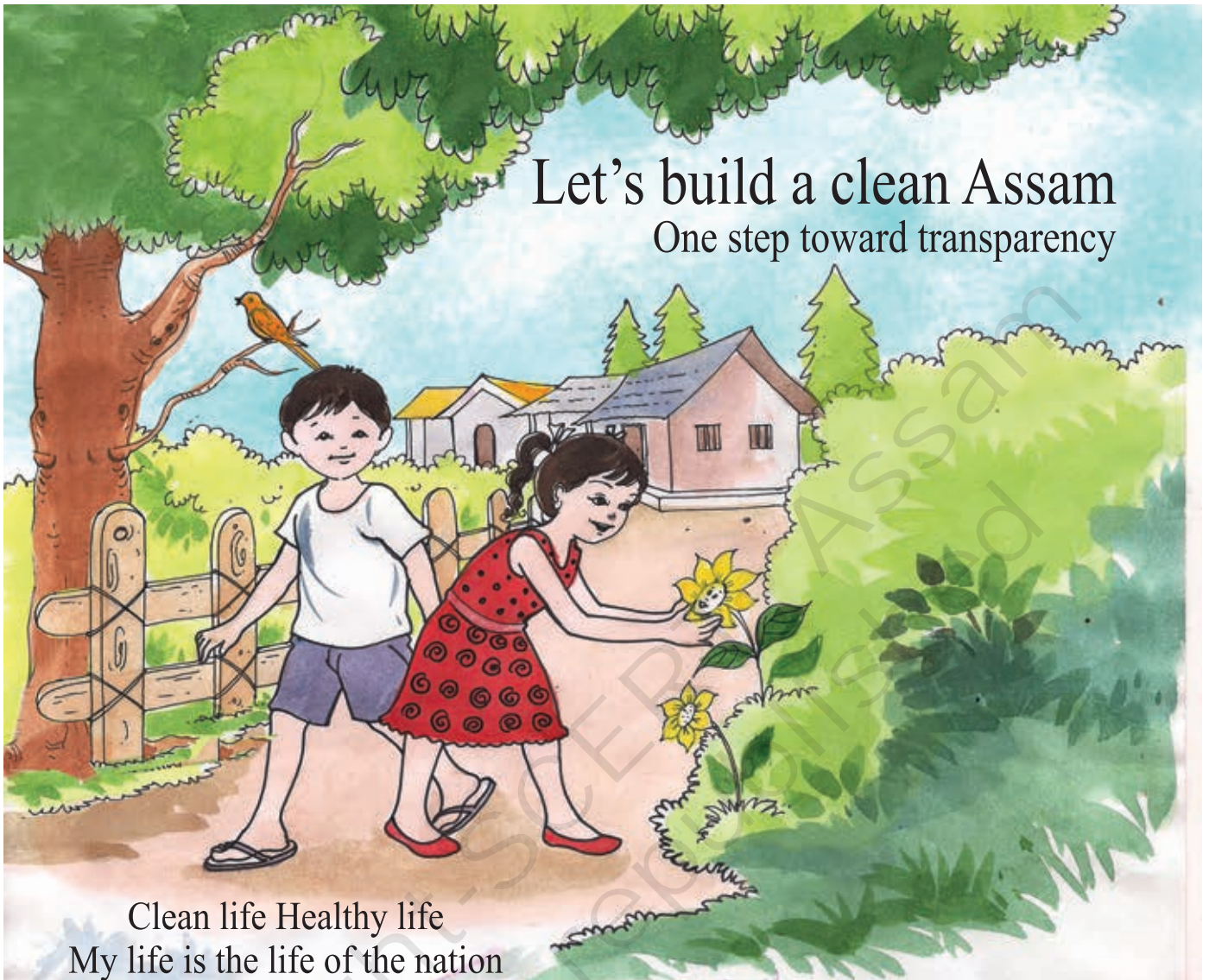
- Board the bus carefully.
- Don't spit outside.
- If there are lots of passengers make a queue and then board the bus.
- Don't travel by standing on the foot-board of the bus.
- Don't put your hands and legs or head outside the window.
- Alight from the bus when it stops properly.
- While alighting from the bus look to your right and left properly.



It is our responsibility and duty to help the children the old or the physically disabled persons walking on the road or crossing the road.

Let's build a clean Assam

One step toward transparency



Clean life Healthy life
My life is the life of the nation



Garbage should be disposed in dustbins or in a hole. Keeping the locality and surroundings clean is as important as keeping our house and our school clean.

EDUCATION (ELEMENTARY) DEPARTMENT, GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM