

CLASS-III (2020-2021)

1. SUBJECT - MATHEMATICS

- To be done in Mental Maths Book. (page nos. – 1 , 2 , 3 , 4 , 12 , 13 , 14 , 15)
- It should be copied exactly in the same way as written in the pages below.



Exercise 1

Fill in the blank boxes.

a. $91 + 109 = \boxed{200}$ $\begin{array}{r} 109 \\ +91 \\ \hline 200 \end{array}$

b. $\frac{7 \text{ tens} - 7 \text{ ones}}{7 \times 10 = 70} = \boxed{63}$ (70 - 7)

c. $\frac{16 + 34}{50} = \boxed{5}$ tens (50 = 5 tens)

d. $\frac{70 + 80}{150} = \boxed{100} + 50$ (150 - 50)

e. $\frac{14 \text{ tens} + 9 \text{ ones}}{14 \times 10 = 140} = \boxed{149}$ (140 + 9)

f. $\boxed{1} + 999 = 1000$ (1000 - 999)

g. $300 + \frac{8 \text{ tens}}{8 \times 10 = 80} = \boxed{380}$ (300 + 80)

h. $\boxed{125} - 25 = 100$ (100 + 25)

i. $\frac{11 \text{ hundreds}}{11 \times 100 = 1100} - \boxed{400} = 700$ (1100 - 700)

j. $\frac{100 + 37}{137} = \boxed{1}$ H + $\boxed{3}$ T + $\boxed{7}$ O
 $= 100 + 30 + 7$
 For Rough Work

ate : Marks Sign.



Exercise 2

Fill in the blank boxes.

a. $\frac{72 + 16}{88} = \boxed{8}$ tens + $\boxed{8}$ ones ($88 = 80 + 8$)

b. $\frac{95 - 35}{60} = 40 + \boxed{20}$ ($60 - 40$)

c. $\frac{16 \text{ tens} + 4 \text{ ones}}{16 \times 10 = 160 \quad 4} = \boxed{164}$ ($160 + 4$)

d. How many 10s are there in 400? $\boxed{40}$

e. 150 minus 42 is $\boxed{108}$. ($\frac{150}{42} \rightarrow 108$)
 $\frac{150 - 42}{108}$ ($400 \div 10$)

f. Take away 9 from 80. $\boxed{71}$ ($80 - 9$)

g. $\frac{160 + 160}{320} = \boxed{32}$ tens ($320 = 32 \text{ tens}$)

h. $\frac{4 \text{ hundreds} + 5 \text{ ones}}{4 \times 100 = 400} = \boxed{405}$ ($400 + 5$)

i. 3 more than 188 is $\boxed{191}$. ($188 + 3$)

j. How many hundreds are there in a thousand?

$\boxed{10}$ ($1000 \div 100$)

• For Rough Work •

Date :

Marks Sign.



Exercise 3

Fill in the blank boxes.

a. How many tens are there in 582? 58

b. Add $\frac{11 \text{ tens}}{11 \times 10 = 110}$ to 88. 198 ($110 + 88$)

c. Expand 92 tens: $\frac{92 \times 10 = 920}{900 + 20 + 0}$

d. $330 + \text{[170]} = 500$ ($500 - 330$)

e. 41 is how much more than 30? 11 ($41 - 30$)

f. $\frac{500 + 50}{550} - \text{[5]} = 545$ ($550 - 545$)

g. 60 - 30 = 30 ($30 + 30$)

h. 19 less than 100 is 81. ($100 - 19$)

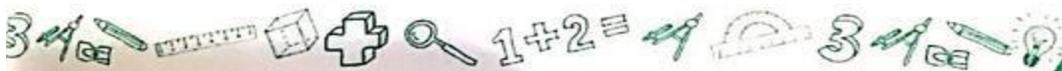
i. 1000 more than 45 is 1045. ($1000 + 45$)

j. In $\overline{4287}$, the place value of 2 is 200.

• For Rough Work •

Date :

Marks Sign.



Exercise 4

Fill in the blank boxes.

a. 20 less than 200 is $\boxed{180}$. ($200 - 20$)

b. $\frac{16 + 18}{34} - \boxed{4} = 30$ ($34 - 30$)

c. $\frac{5 \text{ tens} + 3 \text{ tens} + 7 \text{ ones}}{5 \times 10 = 50 \quad 3 \times 10 = 30} = \boxed{87}$ ($50 + 30 + 7$)

d. $\frac{105 + 105}{210} - 105 = \boxed{705}$ ($210 - 105$)

e. $1 + \boxed{899} = 900$ ($900 - 1$)

f. $\frac{8 \text{ tens} + 25 \text{ ones}}{8 \times 10 = 80} = \boxed{105}$ ($80 + 25$)

g. $\frac{69 + 51}{120} = \boxed{12}$ tens ($120 \div 10$)

h. $\frac{85 + 33}{118} - 5 = \boxed{113}$ ($118 - 5$)

i. $\boxed{400} - 240 = 160$ ($160 + 240$)

j. $3110 - 100 = \boxed{3010}$ ($\begin{array}{r} 3110 \\ - 100 \\ \hline 3010 \end{array}$)

• For Rough Work •

Date :

Marks Sign.



Exercise 12

Fill in the blank boxes.

- a. ₹ 20 minus ₹ 13 is ₹ $\boxed{7}$. ($20 - 13$)
- b. Which number can be added to 77 to get 104?
 $\boxed{27}$ ($104 - 77$)
- c. How many 4s are there in 84? $\boxed{21}$ ($84 \div 4$)
- d. Nine ten-rupee coins make ₹ $\boxed{90}$. ($9 \times ₹ 10$)
- e. 105 less than 1005 is $\boxed{900}$. ($1005 - 105$)
- f. $6000 - 1 = \boxed{5999}$
- g. $\frac{8 \text{ thousands}}{8 \times 1000 = 8000} + \frac{16 \text{ tens}}{16 \times 10 = 160} = \boxed{8160}$ ($8000 + 160$)
- h. $\frac{57 + 60}{117} = 13 \times \boxed{9}$ ($117 \div 13$)
- i. $\frac{35 + 15}{50} - \boxed{25} = 25$ ($50 - 25$)
- j. How many months are there in $\frac{1}{2}$ a year? $\boxed{6 \text{ months}}$

1 year = 12 months ($12 \div 2$)

For Rough Work

Date :

Marks Sign.



Exercise 13

Fill in the blank boxes.

a. $\frac{8 + 8 + 8 + 8 + 8}{40} = 4 \times \boxed{10} \quad (40 \div 4)$

b. $100 + 980 + 10 = \boxed{1090}$

$$\begin{array}{r} 980 \\ + 10 \\ \hline 990 \\ + 100 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

c. $\boxed{300} + 900 = 1200 \quad (1200 - 900)$

d. $\frac{6 \times 5 \times \boxed{3}}{30} = 90 \quad (90 \div 30)$

e. $\text{₹ } 24.05 = \boxed{2405} \text{ paise} \quad (\text{₹ } 1 = 100 \text{ p}, \text{₹ } 24.5 \times 100)$

f. Product of 7 and 45 is $\boxed{315}$.
(45×7)

g. $\frac{1000 + 100}{1100} = 1 + \boxed{1099} \quad (1100 - 1)$

h. Put <, > or = : $\frac{31 + 9}{40} \text{ (=) } \frac{8 \times 5}{40}$

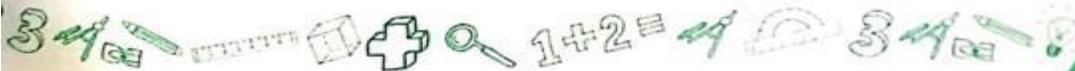
i. $\frac{8 \text{ hundreds} + 16 \text{ tens} + 9 \text{ ones}}{8 \times 100 = 800 \quad 16 \times 10 = 160} = \boxed{969} \quad (800 + 160 + 9)$

j. How many 7s are there in 77? $\boxed{11} \quad (77 \div 7)$

• For Rough Work •

Date :

Marks Sign.



Exercise 14

Fill in the blank boxes.

- a. Half of ₹ 50 = ₹ ($50 \div 2$)
- b. What must be added to 161 to make it 300?
 ($300 - 161$)
- c. How many hours are there from 7 a.m. to 1 p.m.?
 hours
- d. $\frac{3 \text{ dozens} - 18}{3 \times 12 = 36} = \text{input type="text" value="18"} \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ dozen} = 12 \\ 36 - 18 \end{array} \right)$
- e. $\frac{4 \text{ sets of } 12 \text{ plus } 13 \text{ sets of } 4}{(4 \times 12 = 48) \quad (13 \times 4 = 52)} \text{ are } \text{input type="text" value="100"} \quad (48 + 52)$
- f. Expand 27 tens: $200 + 70 + 0$
 $27 \times 10 = 270$
- g. How many 9s are there in 108? ($108 \div 9$)
- h. 11 more than 99 is . ($99 + 11$)
- i. Which number multiplied by 121 gives 121?
 ($121 \div 121$)
- j. $\frac{9 \text{ sets of } 9 \text{ minus } 21}{9 \times 9 = 81} = \text{input type="text" value="60"} \quad (81 - 21)$
-
- For Rough Work •

Date :

Marks Sign.

Exercise 15

Fill in the blank boxes.

a. Which number equals $\frac{20 \text{ hundreds?}}{20 \times 100}$ 2000

b. Add 12 four times. 48 (12×4)

c. 1400 paise = ₹ 14 $\left(\begin{array}{l} 100 \text{ p} = ₹ 1 \\ 1400 \div 100 \end{array} \right)$

d. $\frac{37 \text{ hundreds} + 9 \text{ tens}}{37 \times 100 = 3700 \quad 9 \times 10 = 90} =$ 3790

e. In 1054, the place value of 1 is 1000.

f. Add 18 to the product of 5 and 6. 48
 $(5 \times 6 = 30)$
 $30 + 18$

g. How many 11s are there in 121? 11 $(121 \div 11)$

h. Take away 24 from 3 dozens. 12 $(36 - 24)$
 $(1 \text{ dozen} = 12)$ $(3 \times 12 = 36)$

i. $1999 +$ 1 $= 2000$ $(2000 - 1999)$

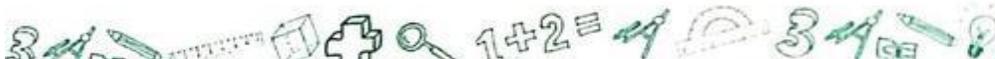
j. 6 tens and 4 ones = 4 $\times 16$ $(64 \div 16)$
 $(6 \times 10 = 60)$

$60 + 4 = 64$

• For Rough Work •

Date :

Marks Sign.



2. SUBJECT – SCIENCE

- Work given below has to be done in Science c.w. copy .

CH-2: Animals: Food and More

I New Words (To be done in copy)

1. shelter
2. reptiles
3. herbivores
4. oxygen
5. locomotion
6. atmosphere
7. lungs
8. webbed
9. environment
10. dependent

II. Answer these: (To be done in copy)

Q1. Why do you think that animals move from one place to another?

Ans1: Animals move from one place to another in search of food, shelter, and protection from their enemies.

Q2. Describe how animals depend on plants?

Ans2: Animals depend on plants for various things such as oxygen which the plant produces during photosynthesis. Apart from this animals depend on plants for food and shelter.

Q3. Define Herbivores, Carnivores and Omnivores with examples.

Ans3: a) **Herbivores**: Animals that eat only plants are called herbivores. Eg: sheep, zebra

b) **Carnivores**: Animals that eat only the flesh of other animals are called carnivores. Eg: lion, tiger.

c) **Omnivores**: Animals that eat both plants and other animals are called omnivores. Eg: humans, bears.

3. SUBJECT – SOCIAL SCIENCE

- To be done in Practice Book, S.S.T Portion , Ch -1 , page no. – 114 , 115 , 116 .

Social Studies

1 The Earth—Our Home

Worksheet 1

Label the continents on the given world map.

Africa	Antarctica	Asia	Australia
Europe	North America	South America	

Map not to scale

114

Worksheet 2

A. Name the five oceans.

1. Pacific Ocean
2. Indian Ocean
3. Southern Ocean
4. Atlantic Ocean
5. Arctic Ocean

B. Write any five facts about the planet Earth.

71% of the Earth's surface is covered in water.

Earth is the only planet known to have life.

The Earth has water, air and sunlight.

The Earth is round in shape.

There are seven continents and five oceans on the Earth.

C. What is the difference between horizon and coast?

Horizon	Coast
The point at which the Earth and sky appears to meet is called horizon.	The point where the sea and land actually meet is called coast.

D. Fill in the blanks.

1. Our Earth is covered with a layer of gases called the atmosphere.
2. There are five oceans and seven continents on the Earth.
3. The surface of the Earth is made up of land and water.
4. The atmosphere protects us from the Sun's harmful rays.

- To be done in Practice Book, S.S.T Portion , Ch - 2 , page no. – 118 , 119 , 121 .

2 Globes and Maps

Worksheet 1

- A. Look at the picture and answer the questions that follow.



1. What is shown in the picture?

2. How is it useful to us?

3. When was it first used?

- B. With the help of a political map of India, find out the names of two states that lie in the following directions of India.

Directions	States
East	Assam, Meghalaya
West	Gujarat, Jodhpur
North	Jammu & Kashmir, Uttarakhand
South	Kerala, Tamil Nadu

Worksheet 2

A. Answer these questions in brief.

1. What are globes used for?
Globes are used to locate places, continents, countries, oceans etc.
2. What kind of maps are hung on the walls?
Wall maps are hung on the walls.
3. What does the Earth look like when it is seen from space?
The Earth looks like a blue ball when it is seen from space.
4. What is a book of maps called?
A book of maps is called an atlas.

B. Match correctly.

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| 1. drawing of the Earth | a) Earth 4 |
| 2. model of the Earth | b) continent 5 |
| 3. book of maps | c) globe 2 |
| 4. oblate spheroid | d) map 1 |
| 5. South America | e) atlas 3 |

C. Answer these questions in detail.

1. Why do we need to rotate the globe to see all parts of the Earth?
Due to the spherical shape of the Earth we can see only half of the Earth at a time on a globe. So we need to rotate it to see all the parts of the Earth.

Worksheet 3

A. Answer these questions.

1. Why do you think it is easier to carry maps from one place to another?

Maps are easier to carry because they may be rolled or folded to a comfortable size to carry.

2. Why do maps give us more details than a globe?

(i) Maps represent the real world on a smaller scale.
(ii) Maps show rivers, mountains, countries, cities etc in detail.

3. Maps are extremely important to sailors and navigators. Who are they?

B. Find Out.

1. How have Indians contributed to the making of maps and globes?

2. Write two ways in which maps and globes help us.

4. SUBJECT - ENGLISH

- Work given below has to be done in English Grammar book .
Ch -3 ,Page nos. – 12 , 13 , 14 ,15 , 16 .



3 Gender

 **Masculine and Feminine Gender**

We use masculine nouns for males. This is called the **masculine gender**.
Some examples are **boy, father, son** and **brother**.

We use feminine nouns for females. This is called the **feminine gender**.
Some examples are **girl, mother, daughter** and **sister**.

There are some words that are completely different for masculine and feminine genders.

Learn

Masculine	Feminine
father	mother
brother	sister
son	daughter
man	woman
boy	girl
husband	wife
uncle	aunt
nephew	niece

Some animals have completely different words for masculine and feminine genders.

Learn

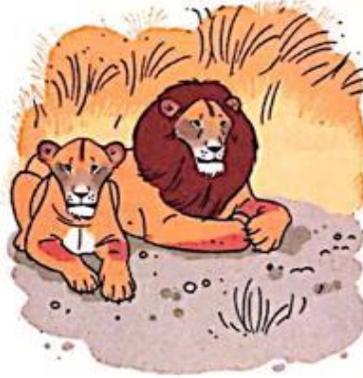
Masculine	Feminine
bull	cow
rooster/cock	hen
horse	mare
drake	duck
gander	goose
fox	vixen

 12 Grammar Land 3

We often add **-ess** to change from masculine to feminine.

Learn lion - lioness

- leopard - leopardess
- host - hostess
- count - countess
- steward - stewardess
- heir - heiress



In some cases, we need to change the spelling when we add **-ess**.

Learn tiger - tigress

- actor - actress
- waiter - waitress
- master - mistress
- duke - duchess
- emperor - empress

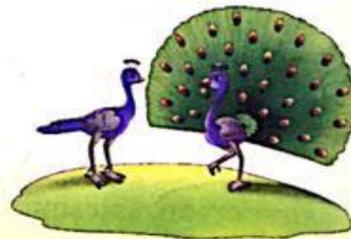
Note

We no longer have to use the suffix **-ess** for some feminine nouns. We may use words like **actor** or **waiter** for both genders.

In some cases, we can change from masculine to feminine gender by changing a part of the word.

Learn policeman - policewoman

- landlord - landlady
- grandfather - grandmother
- peacock - peahen



A Write M for masculine nouns and F for feminine nouns.

1. uncle M
2. tigress F
3. washerman M
4. sister F
5. landlord M
6. emperor M
7. airhostess F
8. niece F



Common Gender

We can use some words for both males and females. Such words are called the **common gender**.

Some examples are **child, baby, cousin, friend, teacher and person**.

B Circle the words that belong to the common gender.

1. sister, brother, child
2. father, teacher, mother
3. baby, girl, boy
4. bird, hen, gander
5. fireman, firewoman, firefighter
6. salesperson, salesman, saleswoman
7. uncle, cousin, aunt
8. person, husband, wife



Write the correct words from the box.

governess	hostess	actress	empress
princess	waitress	priestess	heiress

1. priest priestess
2. prince princess
3. waiter waitress
4. heir heiress
5. actor actress
6. emperor empress
7. host hostess
8. governor governess



Complete these sentences with the correct nouns from the box.

headmaster	hero	steward	washerwoman
king	fireman	headmistress	heroine
stewardess	washerwoman	queen	firewoman

1. A steward or stewardess looks after passengers on a plane.
2. A fireman or firewoman helps to put out fires.
3. A washerwoman or washerwoman washes clothes.
4. The headmaster or headmistress runs a school.
5. A hero or heroine is the main character in a story.
6. A king or queen rules a country.

E Complete these sentences with the opposite gender of the underlined words.

1. My father was the host and my mother was the hostess.
2. The king and the queen have two children—a prince and a princess.
3. The fox and vixen live in a cave. So do a tiger and a tigress.
4. Grandfather and grandmother have four children—two sons and two daughters.
5. A peahen is not as pretty as a peacock and the cock is bigger than a hen.
6. My landlord is rude to salesmen, but my landlady is good to saleswomen.

omit Change the gender of the underlined words.

Tinku, the little kitten, sits on the windowsill in the warm winter sun. It is unwell. It sees a washerwoman walking on the road, carrying a big bundle of clothes. Grandmother's red scarf and blue coat are in the bundle. Tinku is about to drink some warm milk from a big yellow bowl when a giant sneeze comes. The bowl flies out of the window and hits the washerman on the head. The washerwoman and the bundle of clothes fall on the road.



- Work given below has to be done in English Grammar book .
Ch-4 , Page nos.- 19 , 20, 21 .

A Choose the correct words from the brackets to complete these sentences.

1. Deepa plays in the park. She goes to the park in the evening. (He/She)
2. Vinod is studying. *He* has a test tomorrow. (He/She)
3. That is a nice sari! *you* look very pretty in it. (It/You)
4. It is going to rain. *I* don't have an umbrella. (I/He)
5. The house is big. *It* has many rooms. (It/She)
6. My parents and I are in Munnar. *We* like this place. (We/They)



Subject and Object Pronouns

There are two types of pronouns—**subject pronouns** and **object pronouns**.

Subject pronouns come before the verb or the linking verb.

- Farid buys sweets. **He** gives me a sweet every day.
- Ramya is a good girl. **She** helps her grandmother.
- The leopard is sitting on a tree. **It** is sleeping.

Object pronouns come after the verb or the linking verb.

- My family loves **me**.
- I like **her** very much.
- We swim every morning.
We enjoy **it**.
- I call **him** daily.
- He helps **you** in class.
- Ask **them** to join the club.
- No one knows **us**.

Note

Singular subject pronouns to object pronouns

- I → me
- he → him
- she → her
- it → it
- you → you

Plural subject pronouns to object pronouns

- you → you
- we → us
- they → them

B Circle the subject pronouns and underline the object pronouns.

1. Rima is in the garden. But I cannot see her.
2. There is the blue chair. A cat is sitting on it.
3. My uncle and aunt are busy. Please do not disturb them.
4. Raju likes to wear a tie. It looks good on him.
5. Rohit and I are classmates. Mr Roy teaches us.
6. Savita dances well. She dances better than me.
7. Does he play basketball?
8. This is a nice orange. You must eat it.



C Match the sentences in column A with the correct ones in column B.

A	B
1. My brother is sick.	a. Father will buy it for me. 4
2. The tap is open.	b. You are sitting on it. 6
3. The Sharmas are coming for dinner.	c. We must take him to the doctor. 1
4. I want a new bag.	d. Mother is cooking for them. 3
5. We are going to the zoo.	e. Turn it off. 2
6. The book is on the sofa.	f. You can come with us. 5

D Choose the correct pronouns to complete these sentences.

1. He wakes up at 7 o'clock. (Him/He)
2. Do you know them? (they/them)
3. Mamta is baking a cake for her. (she/her)
4. I play with Rahul in the evening. (Me/I)
5. I want them to choose me for the school play. (I/me)



6. We often meet them at the market. (they/them)
7. It is too heavy for him to carry. (It/They)
8. We know the answer! You can ask us. (we/us)

E Complete these sentences with suitable pronouns.

My name is Charu. ¹ I have two sisters. ² They are older than ³ me. Every evening, I go to the park with ⁴ them. I like playing with ⁵ them because we have a lot of fun. We are going to the park today. Would you like to come with ⁶ us? ⁷ We can all play together. Then, ⁸ you can come to my house afterwards.



F Read this passage. Underline the pronouns. Then, write the subject pronouns and the object pronouns in the correct columns in the table on the next page.

This is Satish. He studies in a college in Mumbai. Father, mother and I are here to see him off. Rakesh and Megha are going with Satish. They are late. Satish, Rakesh and Megha are going to study in the same college in Mumbai. I am going to miss them.



Mother is a very good cook. She is carrying a basket filled with yummy food for them. It is very heavy. Father is helping her carry it. We are waiting for the 7 o'clock bus.

- Work given below has to be done in Practice Book (English portion)
Ch – 1 ,The king and the bees , page no. – 3 , 5 .

X Arrange these sentences in sequence. Write the correct order in the boxes.

He carefully wove these around the branch, to form a strong rope from which his nest would hang.

Then, slowly he learnt how to tear off long strips of strong grass, using his sharp beak.

Baya made up his mind to build a strong nest.

First he found a sturdy branch, which might bend with the wind, but not break.

He worked hard, flying off time and again to find grass that he could use.

No one knows who taught Baya to build such an amazing house! That is why Baya is also known as the weaver bird!

Finally, he plastered the opening of the nest with clayey mud, so that it would stay strong.

The beautifully made nest was ready, neat and clean on the outside, and snug and cosy on the inside!

Slowly, the nest took shape. It looked like a long-stemmed jar, hanging upside down.

He spent hours, knotting the grass tightly, and then stitching them together to form the walls of his nest.

Vocabulary

Read the clues in column A and write the words in column B. Then, in column C, fill in the missing letters to find the opposites of the words you have written in column B.

Column A	Column B	Column C
1. likely to break under pressure	w <u>eak</u>	S <u>T</u> R O N G
2. a person who is on good terms with others	f <u>riend</u>	E N E M Y
3. free from dirt; neat	c <u>lean</u>	D I R T Y
4. showing good manners	p <u>olite</u>	R U D E
5. belonging to the past	o <u>ld</u>	N E W

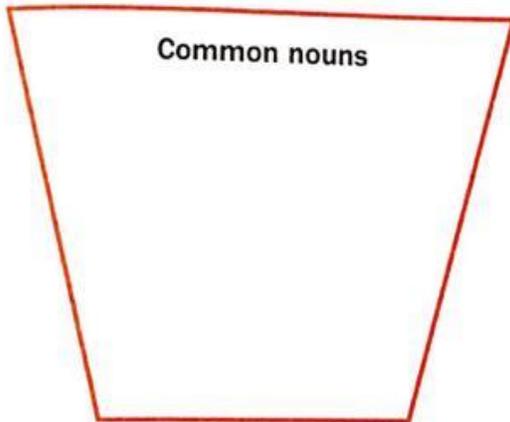
Worksheet 2

Grammar

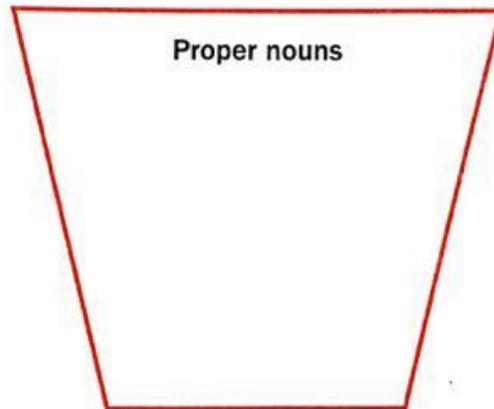
- X A. Read the paragraph. Identify all the nouns and write them in the correct columns.

Once upon a time, there were four little rabbits—Flopsy, Mopsy, Cottontail and Peter. They lived under a big fir tree. One day, Mrs Rabbit went out and told them not to go to Mr McGregor's garden. Flopsy, Mopsy and Cottontail were good little bunnies. They went down the lane to gather blackberries. But Peter, who was very naughty, ran straightaway to Mr McGregor's garden, and squeezed under the gate.

Common nouns



Proper nouns



- B. Read the clues and find the answers in the grid.

1. the Taj Mahal is in this city
2. it grows
3. we drink water from it
4. it is called the 'Pink City'
5. it lives in a sty

S	E	T	H	U	B
A	G	R	A	N	E
R	L	E	M	D	A
J	A	I	P	U	R
A	S	D	I	N	G
N	S	Y	G	E	R

➤ Work given below has to be done in English c.w. copy .

HITAISHI

Page _____

Date _____

Paragraph Writing

Punctuality

Punctuality means the habit of doing everything on time. It has a great value in our life. It is a good habit of any person to do any task on time.

It creates a good impression on others.

It is one of the most important secret of success. Nature also teaches us to be punctual. The sun rises and sets at the right time. A person who is punctual

gets up early, reaches on time, eats food timely and goes to bed early, which helps him to stay fit and healthy. Those who study on time, score good marks in exam. Those who are not punctual they get up late, hurry for their work and are not able to finish their task on time which brings pains, difficulties and failures in life. Every child should learn to be punctual from early

childhood. Therefore, we all need to be
punctual because time and tide
wait for none.

- Work to be done in Cursive Book (Fun with Cursive) .
Page no. – 1 to 11 . (to be done on your own)

5. SUBJECT - HINDI

- Work given below has to be done in Hindi Vyakaran Book . Ch – 4, page no. – 29 , 30 and 31 .

में और मेरा व्याकरण

पाठ 4. शब्द और वाक्य

Book work

1 . वर्णों को सही क्रम में लगाकर शब्द बनाइए।

उत्तर (क) बादल

(ख) जलेबी

(ग) किरण

(घ) बरतन

(ङ) कुतुबमीनार

(च) गुजराती

2. उचित शब्द भरकर वाक्य पूरे कीजिए।

उत्तर (क) कोयल

(ख) जयपुर

(ग) सुबह

(घ) सूरज

(ङ) हरा -भरा

प्रश्न 3 और प्रश्न 4 स्वयं करें

5. नीचे दिए गए वाक्यों में शब्दों को सही क्रम में लगाकर सही वाक्य बनाइए।

उत्तर (क) रसोई में टोकरी रखी है।

(ख) शीना कार से आई।

(ग) गन्ने में मिठास है।

(घ) प्रवीण घूम रहा है।

(ङ) अदिति अच्छी लड़की है।

6. डायरी के पन्ने पर सही शब्द पहचान कर डायरी के दूसरे पन्ने पर लिखिए और गलत शब्दों के सही रूप तीसरे पन्ने पर लिखें।

उत्तर सही शब्द

रोटी, चिड़िया, कलश, रस्सी, मित्र, साइकिल, पालक, भाला

गलत शब्द

खआँ, लकम, मलछी, कबंदू, तसरा, झाघो, रंदब, लीतित

6. SUBJECT - COMPUTER

➤ To be done in Computer Book.(page no. – 27 , 28)

Chapter-3

Operating the Computer

Book Work

Q1. Match the actions to Do's and Don'ts by drawing lines.

- (a) Cover the computer properly when not in use. **Do's**
- (b) Take lunch in the computer lab. **Don'ts**
- (c) Press the keys of the keyboard gently. **Do's**
- (d) Hammer the keys of the keyboard. **Don'ts**
- (e) Take shoes into the computer lab. **Don'ts**
- (f) Switch off the computer from the power switch. **Don'ts**
- (g) Play cricket in the computer lab. **Don'ts**

Q2. Fill in the blanks to begin the operation in computer.

- (a) Computer works on **electric** power.
- (b) Make sure that all the **wires** are properly connected.
- (c) Make sure there is proper flow of **electricity** power to the computer system.

(d) Switch ON the CPU from its **power** button.

Q3. Arrange the following steps to turn OFF the computer in Linux BOSS OS.

- (a) Select the 'Log Out' option. **2**
- (b) Click on the 'Main Menu' button. **1**
- (c) Click on 'Turn OFF Computer'. **3**

Q4. Match the following:

- (a) Charm Bar- **Settings**
- (b) Start screen- **Apps**
- (c) Desktop screen- **Icon**
- (d) Recycle Bin- **Stores deleted files in windows OS**

➤ **To be done in Computer copy.**

Copy Work

Q5. Explain about Operating System?

Ans. An Operating System is a system software that acts as an interface between the user and the computer and controls

execution of all kinds of programs. For ex- Linux (boss), windows10, etc.

Q6. Explain the following terms:

- (a) **Documents:** It stores the files or other documents which the user wants to access quickly or the ones which are not located at other places.
- (b) **Recycle Bin:** It is like a dustbin where any file or folder which is deleted in Windows gets automatically transferred to the recycle bin.
- (c) **Task Bar:** The thin bar at the bottom of the windows screen is called taskbar.
- (d) **Wallpaper:** The screen of the desktop has a background that is known as the 'Wallpaper'.
- (e) **Screen Saver:** A screen saver is a moving picture, pattern, still photograph or a blank screen that appears on the screen when a computer has not been in use for a specific duration while it is 'ON'.

7. SUBJECT – ART

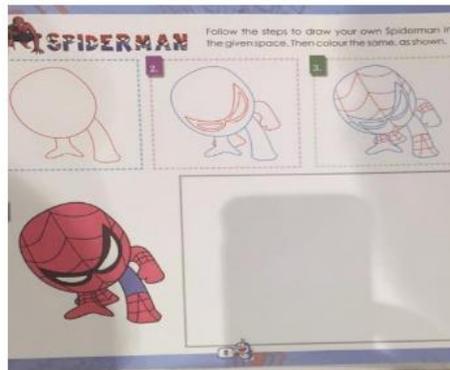
➤ Work given below has to be done in Art book.

List of materials to be used

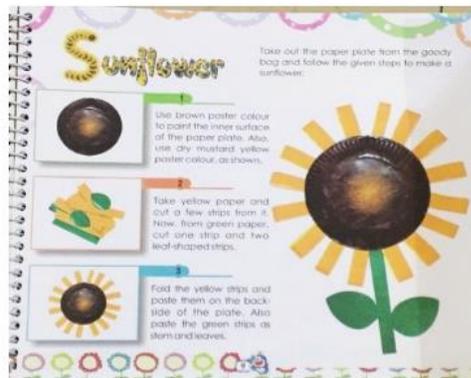
1. Pencil
2. Eraser
3. Drawing copy/Book
4. Pastel colour/ Pencil colour/Crayons/Sketch pen

Please refer page no from Drawing book

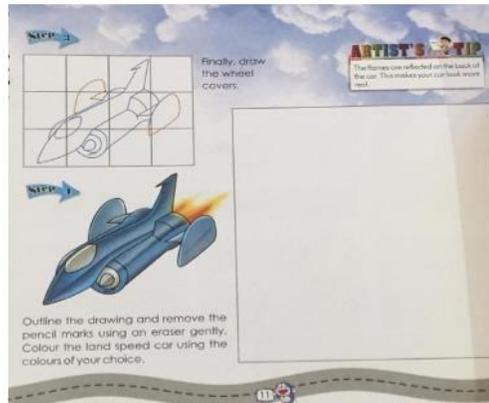
1. Page no 8- Please read and follow the steps from given direction in the book to draw and colour a Spiderman accordingly.



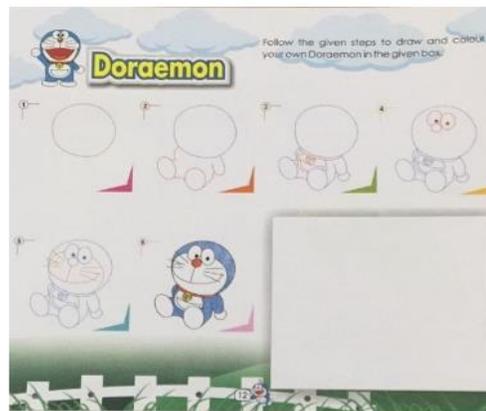
2. Page no 9- Take a paper plate from your goody bag then follow the given steps 1,2,3 and make one sunflower



3. Page no 10 &11- Follow the given instructions in the page and draw and colour a land speed car.



4. Page no 12- Follow the given steps to draw and colour a Doraemon in the square area in the book.



5. Page no 13- Follow the steps from your book and make one Rain painting.

