

SARALA BIRLA PUBLIC SCHOOL

CLASS 3 CLASS NOTES OF ALL THE SUBJECTS

1. SUBJECT - MATHEMATICS

➤ Work given below has to be done in Mental Maths Book

Exercise 81

Fill in the blank boxes.

a. $\frac{37 + 63}{100} - 42 = \boxed{58}$ ($100 - 42 = 58$)

b. $\frac{5 \text{ kg } 92 \text{ g}}{5 \times 1000 \text{ g} + 92} = \boxed{5092}$ g

c. $\frac{(91 - 13)}{78} - \boxed{64} = 14$ ($78 - 14 = 64$)

d. $15 \times 15 = \boxed{225}$

e. $104 - 96 = \boxed{8}$

f. $\frac{6 \text{ hours } 40 \text{ minutes}}{6 \times 60 \text{ min} + 40 \text{ min}} = \boxed{400}$ minutes [$\because 1 \text{ hr} = 60 \text{ min}$]

g. $\frac{56 \text{ cm} + 80 \text{ cm} + 14 \text{ cm}}{150 \text{ cm}} = \boxed{1.5}$ m $150 \div 100 = 1 \text{ m } 50 \text{ cm}$

h. How many paise are there in four 10-rupee notes? $\boxed{4000}$ p.

i. $\text{₹ } 185 - \text{₹ } 90 = \text{₹ } \boxed{95}$

j. $2400 - 30 = \boxed{2370}$

1 rupee = 100 p.
One 10 rupee = 10×100 p.
= 1000 p.
 \therefore Four 10 rupees =
= 4×1000 p.
= 4000 p.

Exercise 82

Fill in the blank boxes.

a. $\frac{(18 \times 1)}{18} + \frac{(13 \times 0)}{0} = \boxed{18}$

b. $\frac{20 \times 20}{400} \times \boxed{10} = 4000 \quad 4000 \div 400$

c. $\frac{1500 + 1600}{3100} - 700 = \boxed{2400}$

d. ₹ 10.50 - ₹ 2.85 = ₹ $\boxed{7.65}$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 14 \\ ₹ 10.50 \\ - ₹ 2.85 \\ \hline ₹ 7.65 \end{array}$$

e. $\frac{3 \times 70}{210} - 120 = \boxed{90}$

f. How many metres are there in 5 km? $\boxed{5000}$ m
 [∵ 1 km = 1000 m] 5×1000

g. $140 \times 90 = \boxed{12600}$

h. $\frac{35 \times 1}{35} + \boxed{320} = 355 \quad [355 - 35 = 320]$

i. How many dozens are there in 600? $\boxed{50}$ dozens
 [1 dozen = 12] $600 \div 12$

j. $\frac{750 \text{ m} + 465 \text{ m}}{1215 \text{ m}} = \boxed{1}$ km $\boxed{215}$ m

• For Rough Work •

(j) $1215 \text{ m} \div 1000 = 1 \text{ km } 215 \text{ m}$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1000 \overline{) 1215} \\ \underline{1000} \\ 215 \end{array}$$

Date :

Marks

Sign.

Exercise 91

Fill in the blank boxes.

a. $13 \times \boxed{7} = 91$ $91 \div 13 = 7$

b. $420 \div 14 = \boxed{30}$

c. $\frac{99 \text{ tens}}{99 \times 10} + 120 = \boxed{1110}$ $990 + 120 = 1110$

d. Find the difference between 4000 and 444.

$\boxed{3556}$

$4000 - 444$

e. $\frac{60 \text{ tens}}{60 \times 10} = 135 + \boxed{400} + 65$

(e) $135 + 65 = 200$

$600 - 200 = 400$

f. $\boxed{0} \div 32 = 0$

g. $\frac{3 \text{ dozens}}{3 \times 12} - 8 = \boxed{28}$ $36 - 8 = 28$

h. $7 \times \boxed{6} = 7 \times (2 + 4)$
 7×6

(h) $7 \times \square = 42$

$\square = 42 \div 7$

$\square = \underline{6}$

i. $\frac{20 \text{ sets of } 6}{20 \times 6} = 10 \text{ sets of } \boxed{12}$

j. $2 \text{ h } 15 \text{ min} = \boxed{135} \text{ min}$

For Rough Work

(i) $20 \times 6 = 10 \text{ sets of } \square$

$\therefore 120 \div 10 = \underline{\underline{12}}$

(j) $2 \text{ h } 15 \text{ min}$

$= 2 \times 60 \text{ min} + 15 \text{ min}$

$= 120 \text{ min} + 15 \text{ min}$

$= \underline{\underline{135 \text{ min}}}$

Date :

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Exercise 92

Fill in the blank boxes.

a. $\frac{(700 \div 7)}{100} - 100 = \boxed{0}$

(b)
$$\begin{array}{r} 2000 \\ - 1101 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\times 899$$

b. $2000 - \boxed{899} = 1101$

c. Convert 29 km into metres. $\boxed{29000}$ m $\because 1 \text{ km} = 1000 \text{ m}$
 $29 \times 1000 \text{ m}$

d. $7800 \div 13 = \boxed{600}$

e. $\frac{20 \text{ hundreds}}{20 \times 100} \div \frac{5 \text{ tens}}{5 \times 10} = \boxed{40}$ $2000 \div 50$

f. There are $\boxed{307}$ tens in 3070. $3070 \div 10$

g. $9 \times \boxed{90} = 810$ $810 \div 9$

h. $37 \div 37 = \boxed{1}$

i. $2 \text{ Th} + 10 \text{ H} + 2 \text{ T} = \boxed{3020}$

j. $\text{₹ } 15.75 + \text{₹ } \boxed{4.25} = \text{₹ } 20$

• For Rough Work •

(i) $2 \text{ Th} + 10 \text{ H} + 2 \text{ T}$
 $= 2 \times 1000 + 10 \times 100 + 2 \times 10$
 $= 2000 + 1000 + 20$
 $= 3020$

(j)
$$\begin{array}{r} 19.90 \\ \text{₹ } 20.00 \\ - \text{₹ } 15.75 \\ \hline \text{₹ } 4.25 \end{array}$$

Exercise 93

Fill in the blank boxes.

a. $\frac{(56 \div 7)}{8} - \frac{(64 \div 16)}{4} = \boxed{4}$

b. 1 eraser costs ₹ 2. The cost of 8 erasers will be ₹ $\boxed{16}$. 2×8

c. $80 \times \boxed{60} = 4800$ $4800 \div 80 = 60$

d. $3\frac{1}{2}$ kg = $\boxed{3500}$ g (d) $1 \text{ kg} = 1000 \text{ g}$
 $\frac{1}{2} \text{ kg} = \frac{1000}{2} = 500 \text{ g}$

e. How many sets of 15 are there in 180? $\boxed{12}$
 $180 \div 15$

f. $\frac{20 \text{ hundreds} - 5 \text{ tens}}{20 \times 100 - 5 \times 10} = \boxed{1950}$ $2000 - 50$

g. 6 h 25 min = $\boxed{385}$ minutes (g) $6 \text{ h } 25 \text{ min}$
 $= 6 \times 60 \text{ min} + 25 \text{ min}$

h. 2 m - 75 cm = $\boxed{125}$ cm $= 360 \text{ min} + 25 \text{ min}$
 $= 385 \text{ min}$

i. $\boxed{330} \div 11 = 30$ $[30 \times 11 = 330]$

j. $14 \times 23 = (\boxed{5} \times 23) + (9 \times 23)$ (j) $322 - 207$
 $= 115 \div 23$
 $= 5$

(d) $3\frac{1}{2} \text{ kg} = 3 \text{ kg } 500 \text{ g}$
 $= 3 \times 1000 \text{ g} + 500 \text{ g}$
 $= 3000 \text{ g} + 500 \text{ g}$
 $= 3500 \text{ g}$

(h) $2 \text{ m} - 75 \text{ cm}$
 $= 2 \times 100 \text{ cm} - 75 \text{ cm}$
 $= 200 \text{ cm} - 75 \text{ cm}$
 $= 125 \text{ cm}$

Date :

Marks

Sign

Exercise 94

(b) 1 dozen = 12
 1 score = 20

Fill in the blank boxes.

a. $769 \times \boxed{1} = 769$

b. $\frac{9 \text{ dozens} - 1 \text{ score}}{9 \times 12 - 20} = \boxed{88}$ units

c. Add $\frac{5 \text{ sets of } 14}{5 \times 14}$ to $\frac{11 \text{ tens}}{11 \times 10}$. $\boxed{180}$ $[70 + 110]$

d. There are $\boxed{46}$ hundreds in 4600. $[4600 \div 100]$

e. $4000 + 1300 + 94 + 6 = \boxed{5400}$

f. $\frac{(2 \times 10)}{20} + \frac{(2 \times 6)}{12} = 2 \times \boxed{16}$ $[32 \div 2 = 16]$

g. $56 - \boxed{52} = 4$ $56 - 4 = 52$

h. $\frac{(9 \times 8)}{72} = 42 + \boxed{30}$ $72 - 42 = 30$

i. How many hours are there from 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.? $\boxed{6}$ hrs

j. ₹ 15 - ₹ 7.60 = ₹ $\boxed{7.40}$ $\begin{array}{r} ₹ 15.00 \\ - 7.60 \\ \hline ₹ 7.40 \end{array}$

• For Rough Work •

Work given below has to be done in Practice Book .

Worksheet 1

1. Match the following. One has been done for you.

8 m	675 cm 3
7 km 72 m	7720 m 4
6 m 75 cm	7072 m 2
7 km 720 m	800 cm

2. Fill in the blanks.

- a) $487 \text{ cm} = \underline{400} \text{ cm} + \underline{87} \text{ cm} = \underline{4} \text{ m } \underline{87} \text{ cm}$
 b) $3058 \text{ cm} = \underline{3000} \text{ cm} + \underline{58} \text{ cm} = \underline{30} \text{ m } \underline{58} \text{ cm}$
 c) $7249 \text{ cm} = \underline{7200} \text{ cm} + \underline{49} \text{ cm} = \underline{72} \text{ m } \underline{49} \text{ cm}$
 d) $4450 \text{ m} = \underline{4000} \text{ m} + \underline{450} \text{ m} = \underline{4} \text{ km } \underline{450} \text{ m}$
 e) $6839 \text{ m} = \underline{6000} \text{ m} + \underline{839} \text{ m} = \underline{6} \text{ km } \underline{839} \text{ m}$

3. Add the following lengths.

a)

m	cm
34	20
59	40
+	82 51

b)

m	cm
150	49
207	06
+	581 00
938 55	

4. Subtract the following lengths.

a)

m	cm
9	26
-	4 04
5 22	

b)

m	cm
74	68
-	23 79

5. Sameer bought two pieces of cloth ^{of length} 2 m 50 cm and 1 m 80 cm for him and for his brother. Find the total length of the cloth purchased.
6. Anusha's house is 8 km 520 m away from school and Neetu's house is 4 km 982 m away from school. Whose house is nearer to school and how much?

⑤ Solⁿ: Length of Sameer's cloth = 2 m 50 cm

Length of his brother's cloth = 1 m 80 cm

∴ Total length of the cloth = 2 m 50 cm + 1 m 80 cm

Working

m	cm
2	50
+	1 80
4 30	

Ans:- Total length of the cloth = 4 m 30 cm.

Worksheet 2

1. Match the following. One has been done for you.

3 km 250 m	3480 mL 5
30 km	3490 m 3
3 km 490 m	30000 m 2
3 L	3250 m 1
3 L 480 mL	3000 mL

2. Fill in the blanks.

- a) 8500 g = 8 kg 500 g
 b) 4828 g = _____ kg _____ g
 c) 5000 mL = _____ L _____ mL
 d) 6591 mL = _____ L _____ mL

(a) $1000 \text{ g} = 1 \text{ kg}$
 $8500 \text{ g} = 8500 \div 1000$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1000 \overline{) 8500} \quad (8) \\ \underline{8000} \\ 500 \end{array}$$

Ans 8 kg 500g

3. Add the following.

a)

kg	g
<u>200</u>	<u>2</u>
381	470
285	375
+ 156	260
<u>823</u>	<u>105</u>

b)

L	mL
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
62	260
45	380
+ 28	345
<u>135</u>	<u>985</u>

4. Subtract the following lengths.

a)

L	mL
86	648
- 23	204
<u>63</u>	<u>444</u>

b)

m	cm
452	879
- 130	220
<u>322</u>	<u>659</u>

Worksheet 3 (Differentiated)

Easy

1. Fill in the blanks.

- a) 1 m = 100 cm
 b) 1 km = 1000 m
 c) 1000 g = 1 kg
 d) 1 L = 1000 mL

2. Add the following.

a)

m	cm
5	34
3	22
+ 10	13
<u>18</u>	<u>69</u>

b)

kg	g
7	250
5	100
+ 2	500
<u>14</u>	<u>850</u>

c)

L	mL
4	<u>1</u> 215
5	280
+ 6	145
<u>15</u>	<u>640</u>

3. Subtract the following.

a)

m	cm
8	250
- 5	120
<u>3</u>	<u>130</u>

b)

kg	g
<u>1</u> 14	480
- 8	750
<u>3</u>	<u>730</u>

c)

L	mL
5	<u>5</u> 910
- 2	375
<u>3</u>	<u>225</u>

Work given below has to be done in Maths C.W. Copy.

Ch-4

Measurement

Page :

①

Date: / /

I Measurement of length :-

Points to remember :-

1. Metre is the standard unit of length.

2. To measure small lengths, we use centimetre (cm)

3. To measure long distances, we use kilometre (km)

4. $1\text{ m} = \underline{100\text{ cm}}$

5. ~~the~~ To convert metre into centimetre, we multiply by 100

For Eg :- 6 m into cm

$$\Rightarrow 1\text{ m} = 100\text{ cm}$$

$$\therefore 6\text{ m} = 6 \times 100 = 600\text{ cm}$$

6. To convert centimetre into metre,
we divide by 100.

For Eg:- 400 cm into 'm'

$$\Rightarrow 100 \text{ cm} = 1 \text{ m}$$

$$\therefore 400 \text{ cm} = (400 \div 100) \text{ m} = 4 \text{ m}$$

7. To convert kilometre into metre,
we multiply by 1000.

For Eg:- 2 Km

$$\Rightarrow 1 \text{ km} = 1000 \text{ m}$$

$$\therefore 2 \text{ km} = (2 \times 1000) \text{ m} = 2000 \text{ m}$$

8. To convert metre into kilometre,
we divide by 1000.

For Eg:- 9000 m into km

$$\Rightarrow 1000 \text{ m} = 1 \text{ km}$$

$$\therefore 9000 \text{ m} = (9000 \div 1000) \text{ km} \\ = 9 \text{ km}$$

9. $1 \text{ km} = \underline{1000 \text{ m}}$

Ex-4.1

Q1. Convert into 'cm' (centimetre) :-

a) 8 m

Sol \rightarrow 1 m = 100 cm

\therefore 8 m = (8 \times 100) cm

= 800 cm Ans

$$\begin{array}{r} 100 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline 800 \end{array}$$

b) 4 m 70 cm

Sol \rightarrow 1 m = 100 cm

\therefore 4 m 70 cm = 4 m + 70 cm

= (4 \times 100) cm + 70 cm

= 400 cm + 70 cm

= 470 cm Ans

$$\begin{array}{r} 100 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline 400 \\ + 70 \\ \hline 470 \end{array}$$

c) 8 m 58 cm

Sol \rightarrow 1 m = 100 cm

\therefore 8 m 58 cm = 8 m + 58 cm

= (8 \times 100) cm + 58 cm

= 800 cm + 58 cm

= 858 cm Ans

$$\begin{array}{r} 100 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline 800 \\ + 58 \\ \hline 858 \end{array}$$

Q3) Convert into 'm' and 'cm' :-

a) 462 cm

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \rightarrow m \\ 100 \overline{) 462} \\ \underline{-400} \\ 62 \rightarrow cm \end{array}$$

Sol \rightarrow 100 cm = 1 m

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore 462 \text{ cm} &= (462 \div 100) \text{ m} \\ &= 4 \text{ m } 62 \text{ cm} \text{ Ans} \end{aligned}$$

b) 200 cm

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \rightarrow m \\ 100 \overline{) 200} \\ \underline{-200} \\ 00 \rightarrow cm \end{array}$$

Sol \rightarrow 100 cm = 1 m

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore 200 \text{ cm} &= (200 \div 100) \text{ m} \\ &= 2 \text{ m } 00 \text{ cm} \\ &= 2 \text{ m} \text{ Ans} \end{aligned}$$

c) 4206 cm

$$\begin{array}{r} 42 \rightarrow m \\ 100 \overline{) 4206} \\ \underline{-400} \downarrow \\ 206 \\ \underline{-200} \\ 06 \rightarrow cm \end{array}$$

Sol \rightarrow 100 cm = 1 m

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore 4206 \text{ cm} &= (4206 \div 100) \text{ m} \\ &= 42 \text{ m } 06 \text{ cm} \\ &= 42 \text{ m } 6 \text{ cm} \text{ Ans} \end{aligned}$$

Ex - 4.2

1. Convert into metre (m) :-

a) 7 km 231 m

Sol → 1 km = 1000 m

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore 7 \text{ km } 231 \text{ m} &= 7 \text{ km} + 231 \text{ m} \\ &= (7 \times 1000) \text{ m} + 231 \text{ m} \\ &= 7000 \text{ m} + 231 \text{ m} \\ &= 7231 \text{ m Ans} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1000 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline 7000 \\ + 231 \\ \hline 7231 \end{array}$$

b) 34 km 627 m

Sol → 1 km = 1000 m

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore 34 \text{ km } 627 \text{ m} &= 34 \text{ km} + 627 \text{ m} \\ &= (34 \times 1000) \text{ m} + 627 \text{ m} \\ &= 34000 \text{ m} + 627 \text{ m} \\ &= 34627 \text{ m Ans} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1000 \\ \times 34 \\ \hline 4000 \\ + 30000 \\ \hline 34000 \\ + 627 \\ \hline 34627 \end{array}$$

4. Convert into "km" and "m" :-

a) 3508 m

Sol → 1000 m = 1 km

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore 3508 \text{ m} &= (3508 \div 1000) \text{ km} \rightarrow \text{km} \\ &= 3 \text{ km } 508 \text{ m Ans} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1000 \overline{) 3508} \\ \underline{3000} \\ 508 \rightarrow \text{m} \end{array}$$

b) 6179 m

Sol → 1000 m = 1 km

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore 6179 \text{ m} &= (6179 \div 1000) \text{ km} \\ &= 6 \text{ km } 179 \text{ m Ans} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1000 \overline{) 6179} \quad (6 \rightarrow \text{km}) \\ \underline{6000} \\ 179 \rightarrow \text{m} \end{array}$$

Ex-4.3

Q2] Arrange and add :-

a) 136 km 254 m and 50 km 33 m

Sol →

	km		m			
	1	3	6	2	5	4
+		5	0	0	3	3
	1	8	6	2	8	7

Ans :- 186 km 287 m

b) 5 km 40 m, 12 km 7 m and 14 km 195 m

Sol →

	km		m			
	0	5		0	4	0
		1	2		0	0
+	1	4		1	9	5
	3	1		2	4	2

Ans :- 31 km 242 m

Ex-4.4

Q2] Arrange and subtract :-

a) Subtract 72 km 483 m from 85 km 605 m

Sol →

	km		m			
				5	10	
	8	5		6	0	5
-	7	2		4	8	3
	1	3		1	2	2

Ans :- 13 km 122 m

b) Find the difference between 8 km 314 m and 15 km 270 m

Sol →

	km		m			
	0	8		12	6	10
+	5		2	7	0	
	8		3	1	4	
-	15		9	5	6	

Ans :- 6 km 956 m

Ex-4.5 (word Problem)

Q1. Neetu needs 28m 75cm fur required?

Sol → Length of red fur = $\begin{array}{r} \text{m} \\ 28 \\ \text{cm} \\ 75 \end{array}$

Length of white fur = $\begin{array}{r} 34 \\ 15 \end{array}$

∴ Total length of fur = $\begin{array}{r} 62 \\ 90 \end{array}$

Ans:— 62 m 90 cm is the total length of the fur required for making a Santa Claus.

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Q5. A rope measures rope is left?

Sol → Total length of rope = $\begin{array}{r} \text{m} \\ 20 \\ \text{cm} \\ 80 \end{array}$

Length of rope cut and kept aside = $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 75 \end{array}$

∴ Length of rope left = $\begin{array}{r} 17 \\ 15 \end{array}$

Ans:— 17 m 15 cm length of rope is left.

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II Measurement of Mass or Weight

Points to remember :-

1. Gram is the standard unit of mass.
2. The masses of heavier objects or large quantities of small objects are measured in Kilogram.
3. The masses of very small things are measured in milligram.
4. $1 \text{ Kg} = \underline{1000} \text{ g}$
5. To, convert kilograms into grams, we multiply the kilograms by 1000.

For eg:- 5 Kg into g

$$\Rightarrow 1 \text{ Kg} = 1000 \text{ g}$$

$$\therefore 5 \text{ Kg} = 5 \times 1000 = 5000 \text{ g}$$

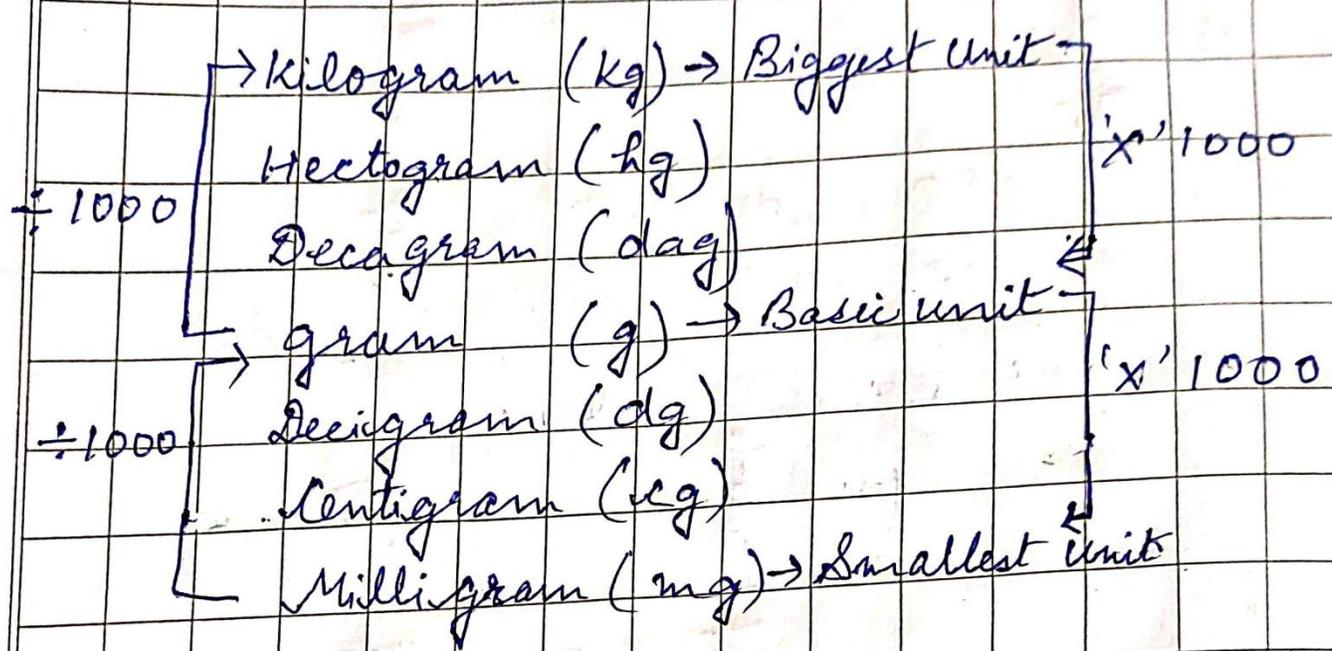
6. To convert grams into kilograms, we divide it by 1000.

For eg:- 7000 g

$$\Rightarrow 1000 \text{ g} = 1 \text{ Kg}$$

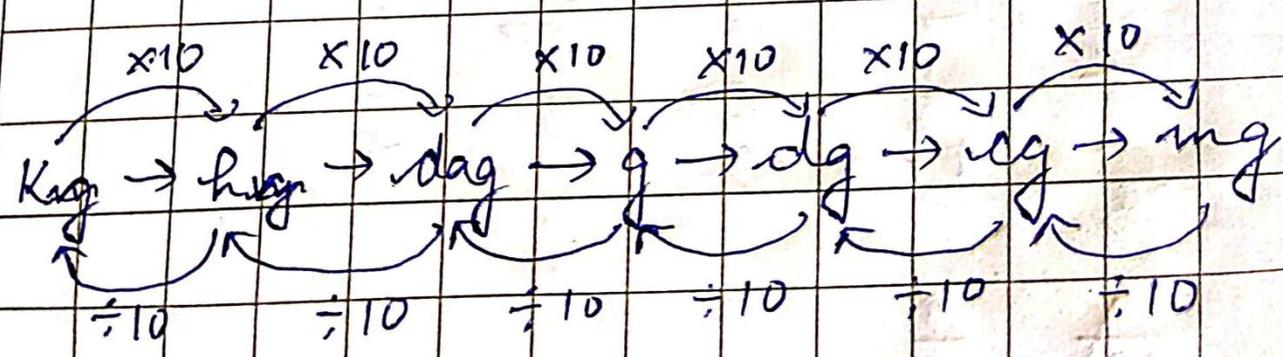
$$\Rightarrow 7000 \text{ g} = (7000 \div 1000) \text{ Kg} \\ = 7 \text{ Kg}$$

Ladder of conversion (Mass or Weight)



To convert bigger unit into smaller unit, we "multiply".

To convert smaller unit into bigger unit, we "divide".



Q1. Convert into grams (g) :-

a) 8 kg
 Sol → 1 kg = 1000 g
 ∴ 8 kg = (8 × 1000) g
 = 8000 g Ans

$$\begin{array}{r} 1000 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline 8000 \end{array}$$

b) 3 kg 900 g
 Sol → 1 kg = 1000 g
 ∴ 3 kg 900 g = 3 kg + 900 g
 = (3 × 1000) g + 900 g
 = 3000 g + 900 g
 = 3900 g Ans

$$\begin{array}{r} 1000 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline 3000 \\ + 900 \\ \hline 3900 \end{array}$$

c) 6 kg 198 g
 Sol → 1 kg = 1000 g
 ∴ 6 kg 198 g = 6 kg + 198 g
 = (6 × 1000) g + 198 g
 = 6000 g + 198 g
 = 6198 g Ans

$$\begin{array}{r} 1000 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline 6000 \\ + 198 \\ \hline 6198 \end{array}$$

3. Convert into kilograms (kg) and grams (g) :-

a) 8000 g
 Sol → 1000 g = 1 kg
 ∴ 8000 g = (8000 ÷ 1000) kg
 = 8 kg 000 g
 = 8 kg Ans

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{g} \rightarrow \text{kg} \\ 1000 \overline{) 8000} \\ \underline{- 8000} \\ 000 \rightarrow \text{g} \end{array}$$

b) 1300 g
 Sol → 1000 g = 1 kg
 ∴ 1300 g = (1300 ÷ 1000) kg
 = 1 kg 300 g Ans

$$\begin{array}{r} 1000 \overline{) 1300} \quad (1 \rightarrow \text{kg}) \\ \underline{- 1000} \\ 300 \rightarrow \text{g} \end{array}$$

c) 7689 g
 Sol → 1000 g = 1 kg
 ∴ 7689 g = (7689 ÷ 1000) kg
 = 7 kg 689 g Ans

$$\begin{array}{r} 1000 \overline{) 7689} \quad (7 \rightarrow \text{kg}) \\ \underline{- 7000} \\ 689 \rightarrow \text{g} \end{array}$$

Q1 Arrange and add :-

1. 63 kg 332 g and 20 kg 485 g

Sol →

	Kg		g			
	63		332		20	485
+	20		485			
	83		817			

Ans :- 83 kg 817 g

2. 375 kg 955 g, 222 kg 87 g and 6 kg 134 g

Sol →

	Kg		g			
	375		955		222	87
	6		134			
+	222		87			
	604		176			

Ans :- 604 kg 176 g

1. Subtract 14 kg 250 g from 15 kg 750 g

Sol →

	Kg		g
	15		750
-	14		250
	01		500

Ans :- 1 kg 500 g

2) Take away 54 kg 534 g from 278 kg 407 g

Sol →

	Kg		g
	278		407
-	54		534
	223		867

Ans :- 223 kg 867 g

3) Find the difference between 800g and 250g

Sol →

	Kg		g
	00		800
-	00		250
	00		550

Ans :- 550 g

Ex-4.9 (Word Problem)

Q2) A box of chocolates the boxes?

Sol → Weight of a box of chocolates = 650 g
 Weight of a box of toffees = 1 kg
 Weight of a box of juice packets = 2 kg 250 g
 ∴ Total weight = 650 g + 1 kg + 2 kg 250 g
 = 3 kg 900 g

Working

	kg	g
	0	650
	1	000
+	2	250
	3	900

Ans:- 3 kg 900 g is the total weight of the boxes.

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Q9) A basket of fruits of the fruits?

Sol → Weight of fruit basket = 9 kg 738 g
 Weight of basket = 1 kg 118 g

∴ Weight of fruits = 9 kg 738 g - 1 kg 118 g
 = 8 kg 620 g

Working

	kg	g
	9	738
-	1	118
	8	620

Ans:- 8 kg 620 g is the weight of the fruits.

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III Measurement of Capacity

Points to remember:-

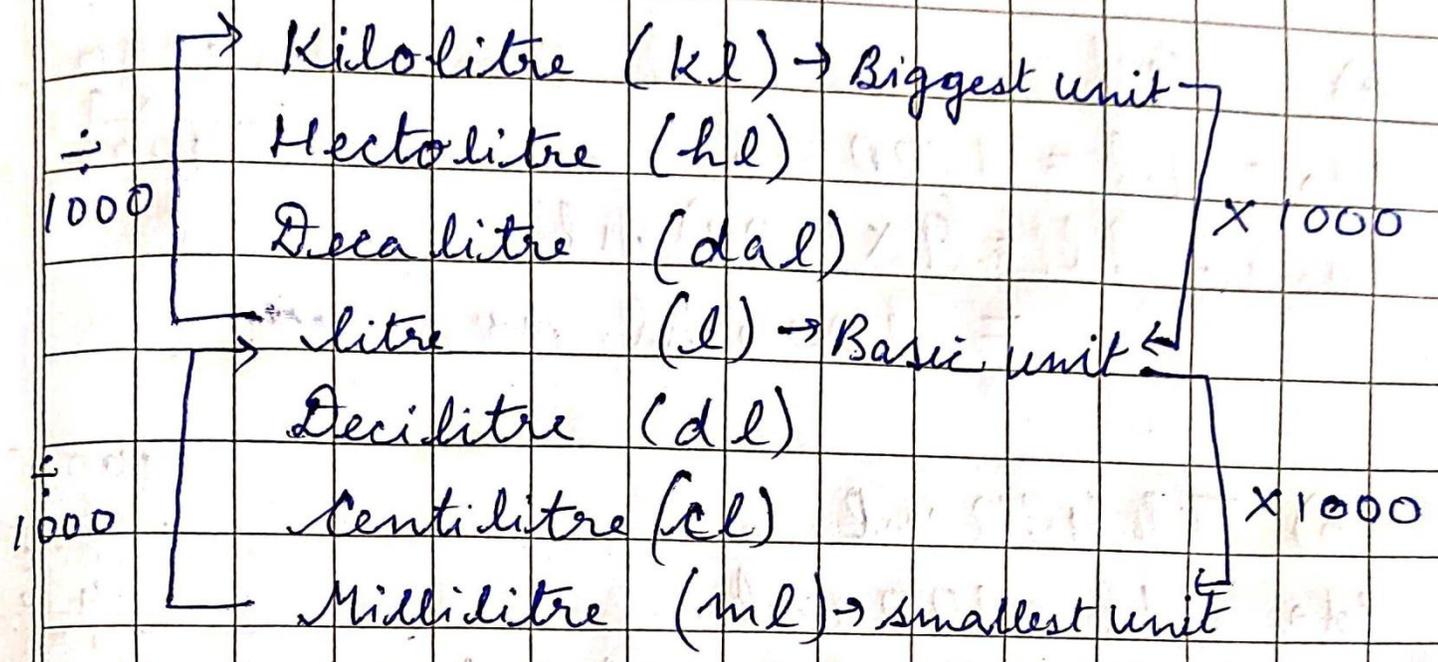
1. Capacity tells us how much liquid a container can hold.
2. Litre is used to measure large quantities of liquids.
3. Millilitre is used to measure small quantities of liquids.
4. $1\text{ l} = \underline{1000\text{ ml}}$
5. To convert litre into millilitre, we multiply litre by 1000.

For eg:- 2 l into ml
 $\Rightarrow 1\text{ l} = 1000\text{ ml}$
 $\therefore 2\text{ l} = (2 \times 1000) = 2000\text{ ml}$

6. To convert millilitres into litres, we divide it by 1000.

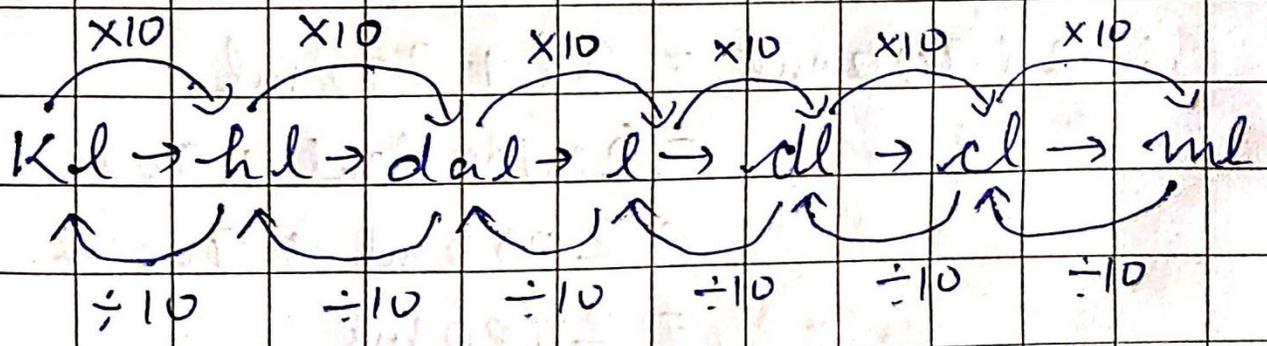
For eg:- 9000 ml into l
 $\Rightarrow 1000\text{ ml} = 1\text{ l}$
 $\therefore 9000\text{ ml} = (9000 \div 1000)\text{ l}$
 $= 9\text{ l}$ Ans

Ladder of conversion (Capacity)



To convert bigger unit into smaller unit, we "multiply".

To convert smaller unit into bigger unit, we "divide".



Ex - 4.10

1. Convert into millilitres (ml) :-

a) 9 l

Sol \rightarrow 1 l = 1000 ml

$$\therefore 9 \text{ l} = (9 \times 1000) \text{ ml}$$

$$= 9000 \text{ ml} \text{ Ans}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1000 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline 9000 \end{array}$$

b) 7 l 470 ml

Sol \rightarrow 1 l = 1000 ml

$$\therefore 7 \text{ l } 470 \text{ ml} = 7 \text{ l} + 470 \text{ ml}$$

$$= (7 \times 1000) \text{ ml} + 470 \text{ ml}$$

$$= 7000 \text{ ml} + 470 \text{ ml}$$

$$= 7470 \text{ ml} \text{ Ans}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1000 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline 7000 \\ + 470 \\ \hline 7470 \end{array}$$

c) 2 l 900 ml

Sol \rightarrow 1 l = 1000 ml

$$\therefore 2 \text{ l } 900 \text{ ml} = 2 \text{ l} + 900 \text{ ml}$$

$$= (2 \times 1000) \text{ ml} + 900 \text{ ml}$$

$$= 2000 \text{ ml} + 900 \text{ ml}$$

$$= 2900 \text{ ml}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1000 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline 2000 \\ + 900 \\ \hline 2900 \end{array}$$

Q2. Convert into litres (l) :-

a) 5000 ml

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1000 \overline{) 5000} \quad 5 \rightarrow l \\
 \underline{-5000} \\
 000 \rightarrow ml
 \end{array}$$

Sol \rightarrow 1000 ml = 1 l

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore 5000 \text{ ml} &= (5000 \div 1000) \text{ l} \\
 &= 5 \text{ l } 000 \text{ ml} \\
 &= 5 \text{ l } \underline{\text{Ans}}
 \end{aligned}$$

b) 3050 ml

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1000 \overline{) 3050} \quad 3 \rightarrow l \\
 \underline{-3000} \\
 050 \rightarrow ml
 \end{array}$$

Sol \rightarrow 1000 ml = 1 l

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore 3050 \text{ ml} &= (3050 \div 1000) \text{ l} \\
 &= 3 \text{ l } 050 \text{ ml} \\
 &= 3 \text{ l } 50 \text{ ml } \underline{\text{Ans}}
 \end{aligned}$$

c) 7555 ml

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1000 \overline{) 7555} \quad 7 \rightarrow l \\
 \underline{-7000} \\
 555 \rightarrow ml
 \end{array}$$

Sol \rightarrow 1000 ml = 1 l

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore 7555 \text{ ml} &= (7555 \div 1000) \text{ l} \\
 &= 7 \text{ l } 555 \text{ ml } \underline{\text{Ans}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Ex-4.11

Q1 Arrange and add :-

1. 5 l 207 ml and 5 l 354 ml

Sol \rightarrow

	l	ml
	5	207
+	5	354
<hr/>		
	10	561

Ans :- 10 l 561 ml

2. 2 l 454 ml, 17 l 50 ml and
5 l 9 ml

Sol \rightarrow

	l	ml
	02	454
	17	050
+	05	009
<hr/>		
	24	513

Ans :- 24 l 513 ml

Ex-4.12

1. Subtract 12 l 380 ml from 35 l 540 ml

Sol →

	l	ml
	35	4 ¹⁴ 80
-	12	380
<hr/>		
	23	160
<hr/>		
Ans:-	23 l	160 ml

2. Take away 2 l 50 ml from 7 l 900 ml

Sol →

	l	ml
	7	9 ¹⁰ 00
-	2	050
<hr/>		
	5	850
<hr/>		
Ans:-	5 l	850 ml

3. Find the difference between 750 ml and 5 l 20 ml

Sol →

	l	ml
	8 ¹² 4	00
-	0	750
<hr/>		
	4	270
<hr/>		
Ans:-	4 l	270 ml

2. SUBJECT – SCIENCE

➤ Work given below has to be done in Crystal Curated Book .

5

Our Environment



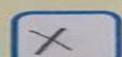
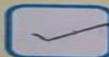
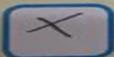
Learning objectives

- Describe what is pollution and different types of pollution
- Explain how pollution occurs in cities and villages
- Discuss the importance of clean environment

Warm up



Tick (✓) the activities that cause pollution and cross (X) which do not.



Checkpoint

Fill in the blanks.

1. Everything around us is called Environment.
2. Pollution is of three types.
3. Air pollution causes disease like asthma.
4. Vehicles and industries produce smoke which causes air pollution.

Exercise

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Smoke from vehicles and industries when mixed with air causes water/land/air pollution. ✓
2. Always throw garbage in the dustbin/road/house. ✓
3. Litter is a solid/liquid/gas waste material. ✓
4. People throw garbage on the road which causes air/land/water pollution. ✓

B. Match the following.

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Garbage in water | 2 a) Air pollution |
| 2. Smoke | 3 b) Land pollution |
| 3. Garbage on the road | 4 c) Solid waste |
| 4. Litter | 1 d) Water pollution |

Write the type of the pollution shown in each picture.



Water Pollution



Land Pollution



Air Pollution

Work given below has to be done in Practice Book .

5 Our Environment

Worksheet 1

Fill in the blanks.

1. When some harmful things mix with the environment, they cause pollution.
2. Everything around us, living and non-living things constitute our environment.
3. Smoke from vehicles and factories give rise to air pollution.
4. When we dump household and garbage into the river, it causes water pollution.
5. To keep fit and healthy we need to clean our surroundings.

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

DATE: / /

Lesson 5 — Our Environment

I New Words —

1. environment
2. harmful
3. substances
4. garbage
5. diseases
6. industrial
7. pollution
8. litter
9. vehicles
10. surroundings

II Define —

1. Environment — all organisms including plants, animals and human beings and their physical surroundings with which they interact is called Environment.
2. Pollution — Addition of harmful substances into the natural environment that can cause adverse change is called pollution.

III Answer these —

Q1. What are the three types of pollution?

Ans 1. The three types of pollution are —

- (a) land pollution
- (b) air pollution
- (c) water pollution

Q2. State any three points by which we can clean our environment.

Ans 2. We can clean our environment in the following ways —

1. Do not throw the garbage in rivers and lakes.
2. Do not spit on streets and walls.
3. Plant trees around our surroundings.

Q3. What are the causes of water pollution in villages?

Ans 3. Rivers and lakes in villages are polluted due to human activities such as washing clothes and bathing animals.

Q4. What is land pollution? How it is caused?

Ans 4. Land pollution is the deposition of solid or liquid waste material on land which contaminates the soil, groundwater etc. It is caused when we throw garbage or some harmful chemicals on the roads, farms.

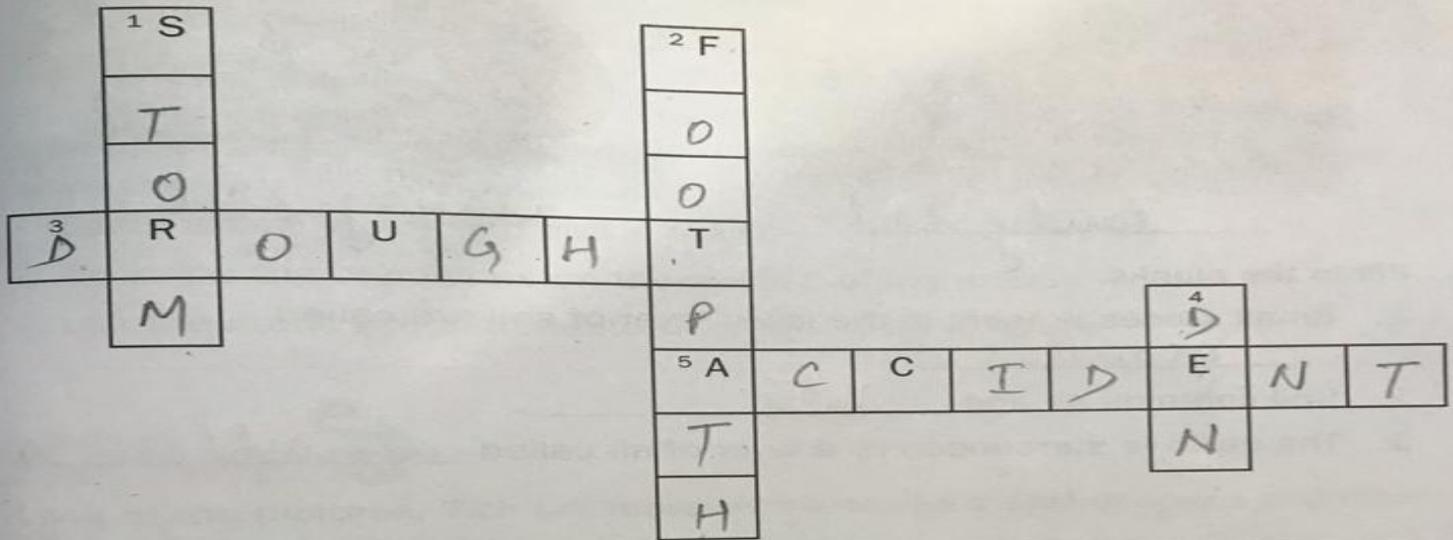
IV Give reason —

Q1. Villages are much cleaner than the cities.

Ans 1. Villages are more cleaner than the cities because of presence of more number of trees which cleans the air and also they have less number of vehicles and industries which pollutes the environment.

WORKSHEET 1

A. Solve the crossword.



Across

- 3. Place where no rain is observed from long period of time
- 5. Incident that happens unexpectedly

Down

- 1. When wind blows at faster rate
- 2. A path for people to walk on the road
- 4. It is the home of lion

B. Tick (✓) the correct option.

- 1. Humus/Clay is highly rich in minerals.
- 2. Sandy/Loamy soil is present in desert areas.

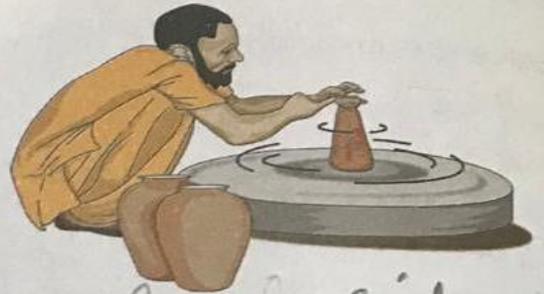
C. State true or false.

- 1. Addition of manure destroys the soil. **F**
- 2. Loamy soil is best for the growth of crops. **T**

D. Depict the soil shown in the pictures.



sandy soil



clayey soil

E. Fill in the blanks.

- 1. Small stones present in the lower layer of soil are called gravel.
- 2. Soil contains air and water.
- 3. The earth is surrounded by a layer of air called atmosphere.

3. SUBJECT – ENGLISH

Work given below has to be done in Grammar book.

17 Subject and Predicate

A Circle the subject parts in these sentences.

- ① like Maths.
- The sky is cloudy.
- The teacher is reading a poem.



90 Grammar Land 3

- Anu is singing a song.
- Children love chocolates.
- The car crashed into a wall.
- Students wear uniforms.
- My cat likes to drink milk.



B Underline the predicate parts in these sentences.

- School closes at 3.30 p.m.
- Maya and Mala are reading storybooks.
- Fish live in lakes, rivers and seas.
- We are driving to Bengaluru on Saturday.
- The baby cries a lot.
- Vasanti is wearing a sari.
- The newspaper is on the table.
- The snake catches a frog.



C Match the subject parts with the predicate parts and write the complete sentences in the space given below.

Subject	Predicate
1. Dina	a. went to the zoo with our cousins. 5
2. My favourite colour	b. smell nice. 6
3. Lata and Leela	c. bakes the best cakes. 8
4. The bicycle	d. likes to draw and paint. 1
5. We	e. shines brightly at noon. 7
6. The flowers	f. is the colour of the sunset. 2
7. The sun	g. needs new tyres. 4
8. Mother	h. are chatting in their garden. 3

Grammar Land 3 91

D Complete these sentences with suitable subjects.

1. Goats give milk.
2. Sheep bleat loudly.
3. The lotus is our national flower.
4. The lion is the king of the jungle.
5. The parrot has a green body and a red beak.
6. Rose, lily and lotus are types of flowers.



E Complete these sentences with suitable predicates.

1. A little girl is playing in the park.
2. My father is going to the office.
3. My mother is baking a cake.
4. The kite is flying high.
5. A tiger attacked the deer.
6. My best friend likes to dance.
7. My favourite storybook is 'The Jungle Book'.
8. My school is situated in Mahilong.



The given work has to be done in practice book- Pg.24 L -5 The Wonderful Thing (Sem-2).

Vocabulary

Fill in the blanks to complete the meanings of these phrasal verbs. Use words from the box.

find overcome responsibility punished
place wrong communicate well

get across: to be able to communicate something

get around: to move from place to place

get at: to find out something

get away with: to do something wrong and not be punished for it

get on: to show how well somebody is doing

get out of: to avoid a responsibility

get over: overcome a difficulty

Ch-5 The Wonderful Thing

I. New Words

1. bottom

10. glitter

2. wonderful

3. gasped

4. spaceship

5. tissue

6. sequins

7. glued

8. jewellery

9. goodness

II. Word Meanings :

1. sequins - small shiny pieces of metal used for decoration.
2. glitter - tiny pieces of shining material
3. proud - feeling pleased about something good that one has done.
4. frowned - wrinkled the brows to show displeasure.

III. Fill in the blanks :

- 1) Amina was making something

different and special.

2. Amina knew she had made a wonderful thing.

3. In the evening Grandma stopped for a cup of tea.

4. Grandma gave Amina a big hug.

IV. Make sentences :

1. proud - I am proud of my country.

2. admiring - The teacher was admiring Amina's wonderful thing

3. special - My friends are very special

to me.

4. empty - The jar of cookies was empty.

V. Who said to whom:

Q1. "What a silly boat! Look at mine, Miss Manju."

Ans. Peter John said to Miss Manju.

Q2. "What do boys know? Anyone can see its a jewellery box".

Ans. Amina's sister said to Amina.

Q3. "How pretty! Did you make it all by yourself?"

Ans. Amina's mother asked Amina.

VI. Answer the following questions:

Q1. What did Amina make at school? What all things did she use?

Ans. When all the students were busy making boats, Amina made a wonderful thing. She used an empty ice cream tub, silver paper, bits of blue cloth, pink tissue, coloured sequins and glitter powder to make her wonderful thing.

Q2. Who was Peter John? What comments did he make about Amina's Wonderful Thing?

Ans. Peter John was Amina's classmate. He commented that Amina had made a silly thing.

Q3. What made Amina frown and why?

Ans. Amina frowned when nobody understood what she had made.

Q4. Who made Amina smile? Why?

Grandma made Amina smile when she

gave her a big hug and admired the Wonderful Thing made by Amina.

Grandma also said that it was the most wonderful thing made by her.

Letter - Writing (Informal)

Write a letter to your friend apologising for not being able to attend his elder brother's wedding as your final exams are approaching.

Ishani Enclave

Kanke Road

Ranchi

20th Jan 2021

Dear Rohan

How are you? I am fine and hope the same about you and everyone at home.

Yesterday I received the wedding invitation of your elder brother. I am glad to know that Krish Bhaiya is getting married. I am really very excited about it but I won't be able to attend the ceremony because the date of the wedding is on 15th Feb and my final exams

starts from 13th Feb. Please accept my
apology but don't worry Mummy and Papa
will be there to witness the wedding. I am
sending a token of my love through them.
Hope everyone likes it.

Rest everything is fine here. Give my regards
to elders and love to younger ones.

Your friend

Anirudh

4. SUBJECT - HINDI

पत्र लेखन

पिकनिक साथ-साथ मनाने के लिए
अपने मित्र को पत्र लिखें।

अशोक नगर

रोड नं - 3

दिनांक -

प्रिय मित्र

नमस्ते ।

मैं यहाँ कुशल हूँ । आशा करता हूँ

कि तुम भी वहाँ कुशल होगे । मेरी

इच्छा है कि रविवार को तुम भी

हमारे साथ पिकनिक मनाने चलो ।

हम सब नंदन पहाड़ घूमने चलेंगे ।

सभी मित्र एक साथ मिलकर खूब

खेलेंगे और खायेंगे । मैंने अपने दोस्तों

भी आमंत्रित कर दिया है । उम्मीद है तुम

निराश नहीं करोगे ।

अपने माताजी और पिताजी को मेरा

प्रणाम कहना और बहन को धार ।

तुम्हारा मित्र

नाम -

वृक्ष हमारे मित्र

मानव को प्रकृति ने अनेक वरदान दिए हैं। वृक्ष भी प्रकृति का एक अनुपम उपहार है। मानव का वृक्षों से बहुत पुराना नाता है। वृक्ष हमारे सच्चे मित्र हैं। वे न केवल प्रकृति का सौंदर्य प्रदान करते हैं, बल्कि ऑक्सीजन के रूप में मानव को प्राण - वायु देते हैं। मानव अपनी श्वास - प्रक्रिया द्वारा जो कार्बन - डाइऑक्साइड छोड़ता है, उसे ग्रहण कर वृक्ष हमें शुद्ध ऑक्सीजन देते हैं। पेड़ पौधों से औषधियाँ भी बनती हैं। वृक्षों से वनों का निर्माण होता है जो कि अनेक वन्य - प्राणियों का आश्रय - स्थल भी है। परंतु मानव वृक्ष जैसे

सच्चे साथी को मूल ज्ञान है।

इसके दुष्परिणाम भी हमारे सामने आ

रहे हैं। अब समय आ गया है

कि वृक्षों की अंधाधुंध कटाई पर रोक

लगाई जाए। अनुभव वृक्ष को काटे

नहीं बल्कि लगाए और उनकी देखभाल

करें।

2. गद्यांश को पढ़िए और प्रश्नों के उचित विकल्प चुनिए—

एक लड़का सुबह-सुबह दौड़ने जाता था। आते-जाते वह हर रविवार को एक बूढ़ी महिला को देखता था। वह बूढ़ी महिला तालाब के किनारे छोटे-छोटे कछुओं की पीठ साफ़ किया करती थी। एक दिन लड़का बूढ़ी महिला के पास गया और उन्हें प्रणाम कर बोला, "मैं आपको हमेशा इन कछुओं की पीठ साफ़ करते हुए देखता हूँ। आप ऐसा किस वजह से करती हैं?" महिला ने उस लड़के को देखा और जवाब दिया, "मैं हर रविवार को यहाँ आती हूँ और इन छोटे-छोटे कछुओं की पीठ साफ़ करते हुए सुख-शांति का अनुभव करती हूँ, क्योंकि इनकी पीठ पर जो कवच होता है, उस पर मैल जमा हो जाने की वजह से इनकी गरमी पैदा करने की क्षमता कम हो जाती है। इसलिए, कछुए तैरने में मुश्किल का सामना करते हैं। कुछ समय तक अगर ऐसा ही रहे तो ये कवच भी कमजोर हो जाते हैं इसलिए कवच को साफ़ करती हूँ।"

(क) बूढ़ी महिला किनकी पीठ साफ़ करती थी?

(i) खरगोशों की

(ii) पक्षियों की

(iii) गायों की

(iv) कछुओं की

(ख) कछुओं की पीठ साफ़ करने से बूढ़ी महिला को क्या अनुभव होता था?

(i) सुख-शांति

(ii) प्रेम

(iii) गर्व

(iv) ये सभी

(ग) कवच पर मैल जमने से कछुओं को क्या परेशानी होती है?

(i) भोजन करने में

(ii) ज़मीन पर चलने में

(iii) तैरने में

(iv) साँस लेने में

(घ) कछुओं की पीठ के कवच कब कमजोर हो जाते हैं?

(i) उम्र बढ़ने पर

(ii) धूप में रहने पर

(iii) साफ़ न करने पर

(iv) ये सभी

5. SUBJECT – SOCIAL SCIENCE

Ch. 8 Communication and Transportation

I. New words:

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. gesture | 6. portable |
| 2. grocery | 7. e-mails |
| 3. signals | 8. internet |
| 4. distant | 9. verbally |
| 5. messengers | 10. telecast |

II. New terms:

1. Signals: actions used to convey information
2. Messengers: people who carry messages
3. E-mails: messages sent with the help of internet
4. Telecast: to show something on television

III. Define:

1. Gesture: Movement of body parts such as hands to express an idea is called gesture.
2. internet: A large network of computers that enables people to communicate with each other and share information is called internet.

IV. Answer these questions:

Q1. Omitted

Q2. Omitted

Q3. State any one feature of a news paper.

Ans. A news paper brings information from all over the world to our door step.

Q4. How does transportation help us?

Ans. Transportation helps people to move from one place to another. It also helps people to carry goods from one place to the other.

Q 5.What is the difference between personal and mass communication?

Ans. The difference between personal and mass communication are as follows-

1. Personal communication takes place between two people.

2. Means of personal communication are telephone, mobile, letters etc.

1. Mass communication takes place between a large number of people.

2. Means of mass communication are radio, television, newspaper etc.

Q6. Explain briefly the importance of land transport.

Ans. The importance of land transport are as follows-

1. It is the most common means of transport.
2. It is the only means of transport to move within the city.
3. We may go to far off places too using buses or trains. After water ways railway system is the cheapest means of transport.

Q7. What do you mean by postal services?

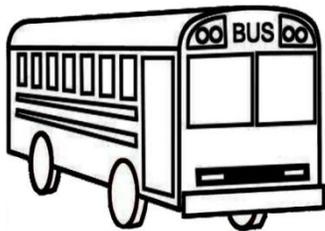
Ans. Postal service is a service used to send messages, parcels, money orders etc. Post offices provide us with postcards, envelopes, stamps etc. which help us to communicate with others.

They deliver our letters, parcels etc. to concerned people by buses, trains, aeroplanes and even by buses.

Q8. Omitted

V: Draw, colour and label :

- a. Two means of land transport.



Bus

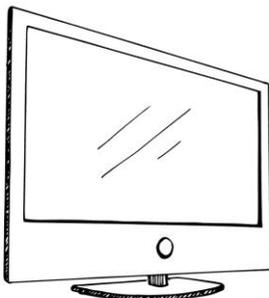


car

- b. One means of personal communication and one means of mass communication.

Means of mass communication

television



Means of personal communication

mobile phone



Checkpoint

Say true (T) or false (F).

1. Communication helps us to know about the people around us.
2. Early humans used mobile phones.
3. The Wright Brothers invented the wheel.
4. Air transport is the fastest means of transport.
5. Trucks carry heavy goods.

T
F
F
T
T

Page -269

Exercise

A. Choose the correct options.

1. Bus is an important means of road transport.
a) Bus b) Boat c) Ship
2. Boat is an important means of water transport.
a) Bus b) Boat c) Train
3. Exchange of ideas and thoughts is called communication.
a) communication b) occupation c) hobby
4. Pigeons were used to send and receive messages in earlier times.
a) Sparrows b) Pigeons c) Ducks

B. State whether these statements are true (T) or false (F).

1. The story of transportation begins with cars.
2. The Internet is the fastest means of communication.

F
T

3. Television helps us to improve our writing skills.
4. Submarines travel underwater.
5. Ships are used to cover long distances.

F
T
T

c. Unscramble the letters to form meaningful words.

1. SOPT: POST
2. BOMILE: MOBILE
3. PWSAERNPE: NEWSPAPER
4. DIORA: RADIO
5. AINSRT: TRAINS

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8 Communication and Transportation

Worksheet 1

A. Identify and name these pictures.



Radio



stamp



Newspaper



Television

Choose the correct options.

1. People use ships to cross oceans. (buses/ships/carts)
2. The amber light on the traffic signals says caution. (go/caution/stop)
3. We should always walk on the pavements. (pavements/road/railway tracks)
4. A goods train carries things from one place to another. (passenger/mail/goods)
5. A train is not a form of water transport. (ship/raft/train)
6. A scooter has two wheels. (four/three/two)
7. Wolves are animals that are not used for travel. (Horses/Elephants/Wolves)
8. We should cross the road only at the zebra crossing. (horse/elephant/zebra)
9. The Wright Brothers were the first to build an aeroplane. (Wright/ Henry/Harold)
10. Sometimes animals are used for transportation. (robots/plants/animals)

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Worksheet 2

A. Answer these questions.

1. What is communication?
Communication is the exchange of ideas and thoughts with others.
2. What is mass communication?
Type of communication in which information is given to a large number of people at once is called mass communication.
3. What is a landline phone?
called mass communication.
4. What is the Internet?
A large network of computers that enables people to communicate with each other and share information is called internet.

B. Find out.

1. Which is the longest railway track in the world?

Trans-Siberian Railway

2. Which cities in India ^{has both} have tram and metro rail network?

Kolkata

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6. SUBJECT – COMPUTER

TOOLS OF TUX PAINT

CHAPTER-6

Book Work:

Pg:56

1. Fill in the blanks:

- a. The Shapes/Lines tool is selected to draw a square.
- b. The drawing is made in the Drawing Canvas.
- c. To make a new drawing click on New tool.
- d. Images can be inserted in the canvas with the help of Stamp.
- e. Thickness of the line can be selected from Selector.

2. Write down the names of the tools that are used :

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| a. To draw a straight line. | <u>Lines tool</u> |
| b. To draw a circle. | <u>Shapes tool</u> |
| c. To type any text. | <u>Text tool</u> |
| d. To erase a part of a drawing. | <u>Eraser Tool</u> |
| e. To draw line of different thickness and style | <u>Paint tool</u> |
| f. To insert an image or sticker | <u>Stamp tool</u> |
| g. To apply magical effects | <u>Magic tool</u> |
| h. To undo the last drawing action | <u>Undo tool</u> |
| i. To quit the Tux Paint | <u>Quit tool</u> |
| j. To take the print of the drawn picture | <u>Print tool</u> |
| k. To save a drawing | <u>Save tool</u> |

COPY WORK:

3. Write about the uses of the following tools:

- a. Line Tool: **This tool helps to draw straight line on the drawing canvas.**
- b. Paint Tool: **This tool is used to draw lines of different thickness and style which helps us to draw free hand images.**
- c. Text Tool: **This tool helps to type the text on the drawing canvas with the help of a keyboard.**

7. SUBJECT – GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

6

Sports Round-Up

Worksheet

Fill in the blanks.

1. **Virat Kohli** took over as the captain of the Indian Test cricket team after MS Dhoni's retirement from the format.
2. *Unbreakable: An Autobiography* is a book by the Indian boxer **Mary Kom**.
3. The famous tennis player **Sania Mirza** received the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna award in 2015.
4. The terms 'freestyle' and 'breaststroke' are associated with **Swimming**.
5. Cristiano Ronaldo is a professional **football** player.
6. Roger Federer plays **tennis**.
7. Tiger Woods is a professional **golf** player.
8. The famous cricketer **Rohit Sharma** received the Arjuna Award in 2015.

Worksheet

Answer these questions with the help of the given hints.

Devanagari Urdu Bengali Hindi
Punjabi English Kannada

- Which language is commonly spoken by the people of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar?
Hindi
- Which is the commonly used official language of India?
Hindi and English
- In which language was the National Anthem written?
Bengali
- Which language do the people of Karnataka speak?
Kannada
- Which language used in India is also the national language of our neighbouring countries, Pakistan and Bangladesh?
Urdu
- What is the script of the Hindi language?
Devanagari
- Which language originated from the Gurmukhi script?
Punjabi

10

The Solar System



Warm up



How many planets are there in our solar system?

Fill in the blanks.

- The Sun is at the centre of our solar system.
- Our solar system is a part of a galaxy known as the Milky Way.
- The Moon is a natural satellite of the Earth.
- The Sun is the closest Star to the Earth.
- Mercury is the closest planet to the Sun.
- Neptune is the farthest planet from the Sun.
- Jupiter is the largest planet.
- Mercury is the smallest planet.
- Venus is also known as the evening star.



Warm up



Who is your favourite sports star? Why do you like him/her?

Fill in the blanks using the given hints.

Hints

Vijay Kumar
Virat Kohli

MC Mary Kom
Saina Nehwal

Pankaj Advani
P Harikrishna

- The first batsman to score three centuries in his first three innings as Test captain
- An excellent shooter; also won a silver medal at the 2012 Olympic Games
- One of the best chess players in the world
- A world famous billiards and snooker player
- One of the world's best badminton players
- India's most famous women boxer

Virat Kohli

Vijay Kumar

P Harikrishna

Pankaj Advani

Saina Nehwal

MC Mary Kom

Warm up



Find out the wettest place in India.

Find the answers in the given word grid.

- Largest mosque in India *Jama Masjid*
- Longest dam in India *Hirakud*
- Largest lake in India *Wular*
- Highest waterfall in India *Togfall*
- Longest river in India *Ganga*
- Largest desert in India *Thar*

J	A	M	A	M	A	S	J	I	D	K
O	E	N	R	H	G	T	Y	P	L	M
G	S	E	O	B	H	M	N	M	M	L
F	S	L	N	A	G	D	L	W	G	B
A	I	M	A	H	A	W	L	U	G	T
L	S	E	L	V	N	S	T	L	A	H
L	L	S	D	B	G	E	N	A	T	A
S	I	S	O	T	A	E	I	R	I	R
P	O	I	C	W	Q	U	I	N	M	U
L	H	I	R	A	K	U	D	M	A	Y



Warm up



What is the other name of a plateau?

T A B L E L A N D

Our Earth is made up of different landforms and water bodies. Use the hints and fill in the missing letters to complete the crossword.

¹ S T R A				² I T				
				S				
				L				
				A				
⁴ M O U			N T		A I		N	
			D					
			⁵ V					
⁶ P L		A T		E A		U		
		L				L		
		L				⁷ B A		Y
⁸ O C		E A		N				
		Y						

4

Plant and Animal Kingdom

Worksheet

Tick (✓) the correct answer

- What is *dhania* called in English?

a) coriander <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	b) clove <input type="checkbox"/>	c) cardamom <input type="checkbox"/>
--	-----------------------------------	--------------------------------------
- To which country does the bird rhea belong?

a) Asia <input type="checkbox"/>	b) Australia <input type="checkbox"/>	c) South America <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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- 'Basmati' and 'GobindoBhog' are varieties of _____.

a) wheat <input type="checkbox"/>	b) corn <input type="checkbox"/>	c) rice <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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- Which bird is also known as mollymawk?

a) kiwi <input type="checkbox"/>	b) emu <input type="checkbox"/>	c) albatross <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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- Which is the heaviest of all birds?

a) albatross <input type="checkbox"/>	b) ostrich <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	c) sarus crane <input type="checkbox"/>
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- Which of these birds has a pouch for catching the fish?

a) kiwi <input type="checkbox"/>	b) pelican <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	c) hummingbird <input type="checkbox"/>
----------------------------------	--	---
- Which of these is a green pigment that helps plants make their own food?

a) carbohydrate <input type="checkbox"/>	b) photosynthesis <input type="checkbox"/>	c) chlorophyll <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
--	--	--
- Which of these parts of a plant produces food?

a) root <input type="checkbox"/>	b) seed <input type="checkbox"/>	c) leaf <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
----------------------------------	----------------------------------	---

8. SUBJECT – ART

GIRAFFE PUPPET

Trace the different parts of the giraffe on the tracing paper and again on the coloured paper. Cut the shapes as drawn, and follow the given steps to make your giraffe puppet.

1. Trace and cut out different body parts of the giraffe, as shown. Also, take the wool from your goody bag and cut it into small pieces for its hair.



2. Now, paste the different parts and make two small holes at the bottom for your fingers to pass through them, as shown.



3. Paste the mouth and horns (with white colour paper). Also, paste the ears and the wool pieces as hair.



My SPRING Banner

There's spring in the air! Gather different flowers, leaves and grasses from a garden. Follow the given steps to make a spring banner.

Gardening



Lay down a wooden board and place a sheet of newspaper on it.



Arrange the items you have collected in any way you like.



Cover the different items with the given white fabric.



Use a wooden block or any other suitable object to pound the fabric.



When you have finished, remove the fabric and brush off the remaining pieces of flowers and leaves. Let your fabric dry.



Put glue along the top edge of the fabric. Fold down the glued end, about one inch, and stitch it where it touches the fabric. Insert a stick through this fold and hang it wherever you want.



FROM the Garden

Gardening

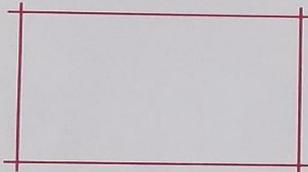
Leaves, leaves all around! Go to a park or a garden. Pick up various kinds of leaves and stick them here, as shown.



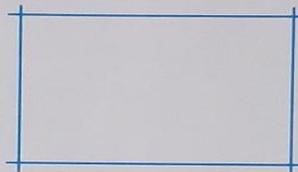
I CAN EAT THE WHOLE PLANT!

Gardening

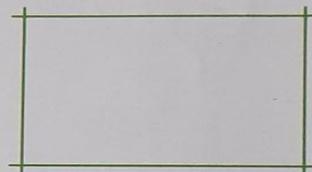
Go into a garden, collect the plant parts as mentioned below. Dry them for a few days and stick them whole or a part of it here in the appropriate boxes. In case of the last box, prefer small fruits that can be dried and glued here easily. You may also stick fruit peels like those of an orange or apple.



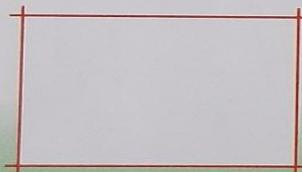
Leaf



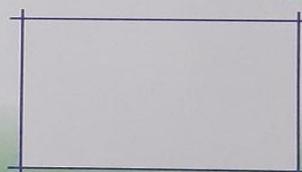
Stem



Root



Flower



Fruit

