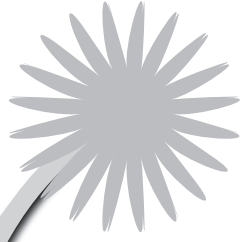


*Teacher's
Resource Book*



**Class
3**

SPARROW SEMESTER BOOK

Sem 1 & Sem 2

- * English
- * English Grammar
- * Mathematics
- * Science
- * Social Studies
- * GK



CONTENTS

SEMESTER 1

English	-	3-7
English Grammar	-	8-13
Mathematics	-	14-21
Science	-	22-27
Social Studies	-	28-35
G.K.	-	36-37

SEMESTER 2

English	-	38-42
English Grammar	-	43-49
Mathematics	-	50-58
Science	-	59-63
Social Studies	-	64-70
G.K.	-	71-72

ENGLISH CLASS 3 - SEMESTER 1
CHAPTER 1 - THE HONEST WOODCUTTER

A. Complete the sentences choosing suitable words from the option given below:

1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (c) 6. (a) 7. (b)

B. Answer the following questions:

1. Sarath was a poor man. He lived in Rampur, a small village near the foothills of the Himalayas.
2. He earned his livelihood by cutting wood in the nearby forest and selling them in the market. He was very honest. He never lied even for the sake of his own benefit.
3. Sarath's axe slipped from his hand and fell straight into the river. He sat down on the river bank with a heavy heart and began to weep.
4. No, Sarath did not accept the golden axe because it was not his axe and he was a very honest man.
5. The River god gave Sarath all the three axe because he was pleased with Sarath's honesty and truthfulness.
6. Rajan went to cut wood in the forest because he wanted to meet the River God. He knowingly let his axe slip down into the river.
7. River God threw away the golden axe into the river and disappeared. The greedy man lost his own axe also.

C. Think and answer the following question:

1. *Individual answer will vary*
2. Rajan was a cunning man because he knowingly let his axe slip down into the river. The punishment he got for his cunningness is that he lost his own axe also.

D. Tick the true sentences and cross the false ones.

- True : 1, 2, 5, 7 False : 3, 4, 6

CHAPTER 2 - KING MIDAS

A. Tick the correct statements and cross the wrong ones.

- Correct : 1, 2 Wrong : 3, 4, 5

B. Write why:

1. Midas was very, very rich because he had more gold than any other king in the world. He sat on a golden throne and wore a golden crown on his head. He had huge rooms full of treasures- gold bangles, earrings, necklaces, gold coins, sacks full of

- precious stones like emeralds, rubies and diamonds.
2. Midas wished that whatever he touched should turn into gold because he wanted to be the richest man in the world.
 3. Midas cried out, "No, no, don't come near me." because he knew that as soon as he touches his daughter she will turn into a golden statue.
 4. Midas began to cry because his daughter turned into a golden statue.
 5. Midas thanked god for all the simple things of life because he was no longer the richest king in the world but surely was the happiest.
- C. Answer the following questions:
1. Midas had more gold than any other king in the world. He sat on a golden throne and wore a golden crown on his head. He had huge rooms full of treasures- gold bangles, earrings, necklaces, gold coins, sacks full of precious stones like emeralds, rubies and diamonds.
 2. God granted Midas a boon that everything he touched would turn into gold.
 3. When Midas tried to drink and eat the plate, the glass, the knife and fork he touched turned into gold and when his tongue tasted water, it turned into gold too. He then put some food into his mouth- that too turned into gold.
 4. King Midas ran out of the room because his sweet, six year-old daughter came running into the room. "Daddy! Daddy!" she cried and started to skip towards him.
 5. The god felt sorry for King Midas as the king had learnt his lesson - never to be greedy. He said to him, "Go and wash in the river and you will be free from the Golden Touch."
 6. The king felt relieved after losing his gift of the golden touch.
 7. Both father and daughter had breakfast They ate soft and fresh bread roll, green peas and juicy carrots.

CHAPTER 3 - THE RAINBOW FAIRIES

- A. Choose the correct answer.
- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (d) | 3. (d) | 4. (b) | 5. (b) |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
- B. Match the following.
- | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (c) | 3. (d) | 4. (a) |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|

- C. Answer the following questions.
1. On a summer's day the clouds went through the sky.
 2. The two little clouds cried because they bumped their heads.
 3. The old father Sun said 'Oh, never mind, my dears, I'll send my little fairy folk
To dry your falling tears.' to the two little clouds.
 4. Seven fairies came. The colour of the dresses they wore are violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange and red
 5. When the poem ends, the rain has stopped. They wiped the clouds' tears all away,

CHAPTER 4 - THE HUNTER AND THE PIGEONS

- A. Answer the following questions.
1. The flock of pigeons was searching for food.
 2. They found some rice grains scattered under a banyan tree.
 3. As soon as they started eating the grains, a huge net fell over them and they were all trapped.
 4. The king pigeon's plan was that they should all fly up together clutching the net in their beaks.
 5. The mouse lived on the nearby hill. The mouse immediately started nibbling at the net. One by one all the pigeons became free.
- B. Think and Answer
1. If some pigeons had refused to co-operate the hunter would have caught them all.
 2. The hunter was surprised to see the birds flying away along with his net because he had never imagined this.
 3. There is strength in unity

CHAPTER 5 - ABU ALI COUNTS HIS DONKEY

- A. Tick the correct option.
1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (c)
- B. Answer the following questions:
1. Abu Ali went to the fair to buy some donkeys.
 2. Abu Ali bought nine donkeys from the fair.
 3. Abu Ali asked Musa to count his donkeys because he thought that there were only eight donkeys.
 4. Musa counted ten donkeys.
 5. Abu Ali was the tenth donkey.

CHAPTER 6 - FROM THE RAILWAY CARRIAGE

- A. 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (c)
B. 1. meadows 2. glimpse 3. scramble 4. lumping

CHAPTER 7 - TENALI RAMAN AND THE THIEVES

- A. Tick the correct option:
(a) (iii) (b) (iv) (c) (ii) (d) (iv)
- B. Who said the following statements and to whom?
1. Tenali Raman to his wife
 2. Tenali Raman to his wife.
 3. Leader of thieves to thieves
 4. Tenali Raman to thieves.
- C. Answer the following questions.
1. Tenali Raman was a courtier of king Krishnadevaraya. He had to draw out water from a deep well to water the garden. He used to get very tired doing it.
 2. When he was working in his garden he saw some thieves hiding in the bushes near his house.
 3. Tenali Raman shouted loudly to his wife so that the thieves could hear him.
 4. They sat in the bushes waiting for Tenali and his wife to put the box into the well and go off to sleep.
 5. The leader of the thieves said, "Come on, it is getting late. Let us draw the water out from the well. Then we can take out the box of gold."
 6. Tenali and his wife packed the box with stones. They then dragged the heavy box out and dropped it in the well.
 7. Yes, the thieves were caught.
- D. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.
1. Krishnadevaraya
 2. clever, intelligent
 3. rushed
 4. late
 5. watching
 6. frightened

CHAPTER 8 - ANDROCLES AND THE LION

- A. Tick the correct option.
1. (c)
 2. (b)
 3. (b)
- B. Answer these questions.
1. Androcles was a poor slave.
 2. Androcles' master was very cruel. He made Androcles work

from morning to night.

3. There was a great big thorn pressed into the lion's paw.
4. The lion rubbed up against him and stroked him with its paw and made no attempt to do him any harm.
5. We learned from the story that we should be kind to animals. We should not tease or kill them. They are our friends. They need our care and love.

C. Write opposite of the following words.

1. thin
2. weak
3. unhappy
4. master
5. cruel
6. love

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT

A. Choose the correct option.

1. (c)
2. (b)
3. (c)
4. (c)
5. (c)

B. Fill in the blanks with the correct word.

1. rushed
2. watching
3. mouse
4. Musa
5. Androcles

C. Tick the correct statement and cross the wrong ones.

Correct : 1, 3 Wrong : 2, 4, 5

D. Answer the following questions.

1. The River god gave Sarath all the three axes because he was pleased with Sarath's honesty and truthfulness.
2. When king Midas tried to drink and eat, the plate, the glass, the knife and fork he touched turned into gold. When his tongue tasted water, it turned into gold too. He then put some food into his mouth- that too turned into gold.
3. The two little clouds cried because they bumped their heads.
4. The flock of pigeons was searching for food.
5. Abu Ali bought nine donkeys from the fair.
6. Musa counted ten donkeys.
7. When he was working in his garden he saw some thieves hiding in the bushes near his house.
8. Tenali and his wife packed the box with stones. They then dragged the heavy box out and dropped it in the well.
9. Seven fairies came. The colour of the dresses they wore were violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange and red
10. In the poem 'From a Railway Carriage', the child clammers and scrambles.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR - CLASS 3 SEMESTER - 1

CHAPTER 1 - SENTENCE

A. Tick (✓) those which make complete sense.

1, 5, 7 and 9 makes complete sense

B. Rearrange the following groups of words to form sentences. Use capital letters and full stops.

1. Rohan is a good boy.
2. There are five mangoes in the basket.
3. New Delhi is the capital of India.
4. An elephant is a very strong animal.
5. Mohan is a lazy boy.
6. He is seven years old.
7. The girl has a sweet voice.
8. An apple is a fruit.
9. The box is empty.
10. He has one sister

C. Put question marks after the questions and full stops after the statements.

1. Milk is white.
2. Who came to school with you?
3. My mother likes red roses.
4. How old are you?
5. Stop looking at me.
6. What is the first letter of the alphabet?
7. My sister has curly hair.
8. Which pair of shoes do you want?
9. Please give me a glass of water.
10. Where has mother gone?

D. Fill in the blanks with the correct word.

1. Hurrah! 2. Oh! 3. Oops! 4. Yes! 5. Ouch! 6. Brilliant!

E. Write whether the following sentences are statements, questions or exclamatory sentences.

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. statement | 2. question | 3. Statement |
| 4. exclamatory | 5. question | 6. question |
| 7. exclamatory | 8. statement | 9. question |
| 10. exclamatory | | |

CHAPTER 2 - SUBJECT AND PREDICATE

A. In each of these sentences circle the subject and underline the Predicate. One is done for you.

Subject	Predicate
1. Apples	grow on trees.
2. The foolish crow	tried to sing.
3. The cow	is eating grass.
4. Hari's mother	is ill.
5. The teacher	told him to sit down.
6. The basket	is full of oranges.
7. I	am proud of my country.
8. His sister's name	is Kanika.
9. I	look like my mother.
10. The book on the table	is new.
11. My sister	is twelve years old.
12. The man in the blue shirt	is my father.

B. Match the subject and predicate and write them in the space given below.

1. The moon shines at night.
2. The birds live in nests.
3. The earth is round in shape.
4. India is a large country.
5. The farmer grows corn.
6. The camel is called the ship of the desert.
7. The goat eats leaves.
8. This train is going to New Delhi.
9. The bats can see at night.
10. The sky is blue.

CHAPTER 3 - NOUN AND ITS KINDS

A. Circle all the common nouns.

- | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. mother, doctor | 2. books, table | 3. monkey, tail |
| 4. cow, milk | 5. Birds, wings | 6. boy, kite |
| 7. grapes | 8. wolf, goat | 9. banana |
| 10. farmer, field | 11. dog, thief | 12. school, day |

B. Underline the Proper Nouns in the following sentences.

1. Ooty 2. Christmas, December 3. Ramesh 4. New Delhi, India
5. Manvi 6. Gandhiji 7. Ganga 8. Sarita 9. Mohit 10. Amit's

C. Underline the Proper Nouns and circle all the Common Nouns:

Proper Nouns	Common Nouns
1. Taj Mahal, Agra	-
2. Ahmed, Salim	friends
3. Simi	girl
4. Ashoka	king
5. Neha	letter, father
6. -	Mice, cats
7. Ganga, Yamuna	ivers
8. -	rose, flower
9. Columbus, America	-
10. Chennai, Tamil Nadu.	-

D. Match the Collective Nouns.

1. h 2. e 3. f 4. i 5. c
6. g 7. a 8. j 9. d 10. b

E. Underline the collective nouns in the following sentences.

1. class 2. album 3. bouquet 4. swarm 5. bunch
6. bundle 7. bunch 8. herd 9. pride 10. flock

F. Read the sentences and circle the abstract nouns.

1. truth 2. intelligence 3. Anger, health
4. Sleep, rest, energy 5. wisdom, kindness 6. laughter, jokes
7. quarrel 8. darkness 9. health, happiness 10. voice

CHAPTER 4 - NOUN'S - POSSESSIVE

A. Using an apostrophe, rewrite the following in the possessive form.

1. the cat's tail 2. Mr Dixit's coat 3. the birds' nests
4. Rajan's house 5. Rashmi's book 6. the man's hat
7. Mary's dog 8. the men's cars 9. the bird's wing
10. the dog's tail

B. Rewrite the sentences adding ' or 's to the nouns in the

brackets, as required.

1. The girl's voice is sweet.
2. Sunidhi is my sister's friend.
3. The children's clothes are new.
4. My father's friend is coming for dinner.
5. The ladies' sarees were beautiful.
6. Donkeys' ears are very big.
7. My brother's cat is in the garden.
8. Cow's milk is good for health.
9. I have seen Mohan's new bicycle.
10. Have you seen Jack's new bicycle?
11. The dogs' collar is brown.
12. I really like my grandmother's cookies.
13. The bird's egg is blue.

CHAPTER 5 - PRONOUNS

A. Fill in the blanks with suitable personal pronouns.

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| 1. She | 2. her | 3. They | 4. ours | 5. It |
| 6. them | 7. They | 8. He | 9. We | 10. they |

B. Pick out the Demonstrative Adjectives and Demonstrative Pronouns in the following sentences. Write DA or DP in the box against each.

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. Those - DA | 2. This - DP | 3. These - DA |
| 4. This - DA | 5. Those - DP | 6. These - DA |
| 7. These - DP | 8. Those - DA | 9. This - DA |
| 10. This - DP | 11. That - DP | 12. That - DA |

C. Fill in the blanks with reflexive pronouns.

- | | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. yourself | 2. himself | 3. itself | 4. themselves | 5. itself |
| 6. yourself | 7. ourselves | 8. myself | 9. herself | 10. yourself |
| 11. ourselves | 12. himself | 13. herself | | |

D. Fill in the blanks with suitable interrogative pronouns.

- | | | | | |
|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. What | 2. Whom | 3. Which | 4. Who | 5. Whom |
| 6. Who | 7. Which | 8. What | 9. Whose | 10. What |

CHAPTER 6 - ADJECTIVES

A. Pick out the Adjectives of Quality in the following sentences

1. faithful 2. fresh 3. delicious 4. sour 5. large
6. heavy 7. pretty 8. great 9. naughty 10. dirty

B. Fill in the blanks with suitable Adjectives of Quality from the box.

1. foolish 2. wise 3. sweet 4. big 5. long
6. fresh 7. useful 8. Bright 9. naughty 10. beautiful

C. Underline the Adjectives of Quantity.

1. whole 2. much 3. few 4. some 5. enough
6. many 7. no 8. little 9. All 10. some
11. all 12. enough 13. all 14. little 15. no

D. Pick out the Adjectives of Quantity or Quality in the following sentences and write them in the blank spaces.

Adjectives of Quality: - 1. ripe 3. Fresh 5. smart
10. rainy

Adjectives of Quantity:- 2. some 4. some 6. small
7. Many 8. enough 9. little

E. Underline the Adjectives of Number in the following sentences.

1. many 2. thirty 3. twenty-nine 4. sixty 5. second
6. eight 7. Several 8. Some 9. first 10. Most

F. Circle the Demonstrative Adjectives in the following sentences.

1. This 2. That 3. Those 4. these 5. that
6. Those 7. That 8. Those 9. This 10. Such

G. Fill in the blanks with the opposites of words used in the sentences. The first one is done for you.

1. small 2. empty 3. heavy 4. rich 5. hard
6. cold 7. sour 8. polite 9. dirt 10. narrow

CHAPTER 7 - DEGREES OF COMPARISON

A. Complete the following table.

faster, fastest;	smaller, smallest;	larger, largest;
funnier, funniest;	thinner, thinnest;	

more beautiful, most beautiful; worse, worst

- B. Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of Adjectives given in brackets.

1. smarter 2. prettier 3. most dangerous 4. richest 5. tallest
6. toughest 7. best 8. slower 9. larger 10. better

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT

- A. Write whether the following are statements, questions or exclamatory sentences.

1. question 2. statement 3. exclamatory
4. question 5. exclamatory

- B. Circle the Subject and underline the Predicate in the following sentences.

SUBJECT

1. A soldier
2. Bees
3. My father
4. The earth
5. Lions

PREDICATE

is a brave man.
gather honey from flowers.
runs a bakery.
moves round the sun.
roar in the forest.

- C. Some words have been underlined in the sentences below. Write down what kind of nouns they are.

1. common 2. collective 3. Proper 4. Abstract 5. Common

- D. Write the Possessive form of the following.

1. the bird's wing 2. the men's cars 3. the cat's tail
4. Rashmi's house 5. the nests of the birds'

- E. Fill in the blanks with suitable pronouns.

1. I 2. ours 3. they 4. yours 5. She

- F. Select the adjectives in the following and say to which kind each belong.

1. beautiful- Quality 2. many - Number 3. some - Quantity
4. Whose - Demonstrative 5. These - Demonstrative

- G. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of adjectives given in the brackets.

1. tallest 2. more expensive 3. lighter
4. best 5. more careful

MATHEMATICS - CLASS 3 - SEMESTER 1

CHAPTER 1 - NUMBERS

Exercise 1.1

- A. Write the following in figures:
i. 8370 ii. 648 iii. 1736 iv. 9999
- B. Write in words
1. Four thousand two hundred and fifty nine.
2. Eight hundred sixty one.
3. Seven thousand three hundred and twenty eight.
4. Six thousand fifty one.
- C. Write the following number in the expanded form.
1. $6000 + 200 + 80 + 9$ 2. $700 + 50 + 3$
3. $5000 + 600 + 7$ 4. $1000 + 900 + 20 + 0$
- D. Give the short form of the following numbers.
1. 7804 2. 1247 3. 9350 4. 2019
- E. Name the odd numbers between 1600 and 1650.
1601, 1603, 1605, 1607, 1609, 1611, 1613, 1615, 1617, 1619,
1621, 1623, 1625, 1627, 1629, 1631, 1633, 1635, 1637, 1639,
1641, 1643, 1645, 1647, 1649
- F. Name the even numbers between 2125 and 2160.
2126, 2128, 2130, 2132, 2134, 2136, 2138, 2140, 2142, 2144,
2146, 2148, 2150, 2152, 2154, 2156, 2158, 2160
- G. Rewrite the following in ascending order.
1. 5192, 6760, 7516 2. 805, 990, 1000
3. 1150, 1598, 2402, 3145
- H. Rewrite the following in descending order.
1. 4921, 3130, 2317 2. 2369, 1840, 1574
3. 1200, 891, 759, 560
- I. Write the place value of the underlined digits.
1. 4000 2. 800 3. 5
- J. Write the greatest and smallest 4 digit numbers using the following digits.
1. 9541, 1459 2. 8632, 2368 3. 7621, 1267
- K. Fill in the blanks.
1. 1 2. 99 3. 100 4. 9999

Exercise 1.2

- A. Write the numerals that each diagram represents.
1. 51327 2. 46253
- B. *Check answer individually*
- C. Write these in words
1. Thirty seven thousand five hundred and ten
 2. Seventy four thousand five hundred and twelve
 3. Thirty thousand one hundred and ninety five
 4. Eight nine thousand and seventy one
 5. Twenty one thousand three hundred and fifty
- D. Write in figures.
1. 25846 2. 12250 3. 80600 4. 78321 5. 67104
- E. Write these in short form.
1. 24367 2. 13823 3. 60730 4. 93045 5. 31507
- F. Write the place value of the underlined digits.
a. 20000 b. 300 c. 4000 d. 7 e. 10

Exercise: 1.3

- A. Circle the largest number in the following.
1. 57414 2. 20259 3. 60249 4. 18460 5. 78315
6. 54867
- B. Circle the smallest number in the following.
1. 13657 2. 19541 3. 36147 4. 19127 5. 80513
- C. Put the correct sign (>, < or =)
1. <
 2. >
 3. >
 4. =
 5. <
- D. Rewrite in ascending order
1. 13209, 15798, 16452, 20314
 2. 21698, 24150, 25136, 29012
 3. 52000, 52260, 52460, 52868
 4. 21059, 32518, 49620, 54600
- E. Rewrite in descending order
1. 18417, 16138, 15280, 12300
 2. 40000, 39241, 35179, 31098
 3. 71699, 71519, 71318, 71047
 4. 95600, 60114, 56219, 9886

Exercise: 1.4

A. Fill in the blanks

1. 16633, 16634, 16635
2. 46344, 46345, 46346
3. 35785, 35786, 35787
4. 54676, 54677, 54678
5. 83646, 83647, 83648

Exercise: 1.5

A. Write the smallest number using the following digits only once.

1. 2349
2. 1457
3. 24568
4. 10467
5. 12346
6. 20379

B. Write the greatest number using the following digits only once.

1. 8643
2. 7531
3. 86542
4. 76541
5. 83210
6. 95421

C. Answer the following.

1. 10000
2. 9999
3. 99999

Exercise: 1.6

A: Count in 5's.

- a. 18300, 18305, 18310, 18315, 18320, 18325, 18330, 18335, 18340, 18345, 18350, 18355, 18360, 18365, 18370, 18375, 18380, 18385, 18390
- b. 31210, 31215, 31220, 31225, 31230, 31235, 31240, 31245, 31250, 31255, 31260, 31265, 31270, 31275

B: Count in 10's.

- a. 58110, 58120, 58130, 58140, 58150, 58160, 58170, 58180, 58190, 58200
- b. 81405, 81415, 81425, 81435, 81445, 81455, 81465, 81475, 81485, 81495

C: Count in 100's.

- a. 36000, 36100, 36200, 36300, 36400, 36500, 36600, 36700, 36800
- b. 62500, 62600, 62700, 62800, 62900, 63000, 63100, 63200, 63300, 63400

CHAPTER 2 - ADDITION

Exercise: 2.1

A. Find the sum of:

1. 141
2. 524
3. 641
4. 2225
5. 1054

6. 279 7. 11420 8. 9166 9. 13252 10. 9536

B. Add the following by rearranging them

1. 1101 2. 430 3. 5343 4. 233 5. 5058

6. 9632 7. 3331 8. 17979

Exercise: 2.2

A. Find the sum of:

1. 92026 2. 82333 3. 93273 4. 41000 5. 86123

6. 93979 7. 76143 8. 62207 9. 89153 10. 56703

11. 96421 12. 99710 13. 23656 14. 97320 15. 90213

B. Add the following by rearranging them

1. 64135 2. 105504 3. 42846 4. 85865

C. Fill in the Blanks.

1. 0 2. 15213 3. 1 4. 312 5. 80000

CHAPTER 3 - SUBTRACTION

Exercise: 3.1

A. Find the difference.

1. 14 2. 108 3. 4335 4. 1789 5. 277

6. 2285 7. 3818

B. Solve the following:

1. 6 2. 18 3. 145 4. 1909

Exercise: 3.2

A. Find the difference.

1. 11302 2. 29578 3. 40389 4. 27129 5. 48717

6. 38337 7. 16575 8. 10545 9. 15586 10. 11684

11. 20649 12. 6585 13. 2888 14. 3 15. 15489

B. Do as directed.

1. 10131 2. 17889 3. 12077 4. 2229

Exercise: 3.3

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. 21392 2. 16382 3. 36184 4. 26450 5. 18451

6. 24564 7. 9999 8. 29314

Exercise: 3.4

Simplify the following.

1. 21681 2. 2834 3. 10029 4. 29422 5. 17102 6. 8374

CHAPTER 4 - MULTIPLICATION

Exercise: 4.1

A. Fill in the blanks

1. 4, 24 2. 5, 5* 3. 5, 2, 10 4. 7, 3, 7 5. 50 6. 7

* $2.5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 = \square \times \square = 25$

B. Find the product

1. 582 2. 612 3. 3192 4. 3580 5. 7544
6. 5748 7. 8015 8. 18144 9. 20660 10. 21852
11. 8500 12. 15544 13. 16248 14. 18050 15. 24642

Exercise: 4.2

A. Fill in the blanks

a. 252 b. 45 c. 879 d. 0 e. 24702
f. 9, 8 g. 0 h. 1

Exercise: 4.3

A. Find the product of

a. 64038 b. 56812 c. 307690 d. 238408 e. 224770
f. 336852 g. 400660 h. 371277

Exercise: 4.4

A. Find the product of

1. 28300 2. 60004 3. 144270 4. 116288 5. 160200
6. 90718 7. 152056 8. 275940 9. 297360 10. 357324
11. 666000 12. 104748 13. 183315 14. 249480 15. 77454

Exercise: 4.5

A. Find the product of

1. 26412 2. 25725 3. 36842 4. 69651 5. 45530
6. 87954 7. 33896 8. 52152 9. 43152 10. 43296

Exercise: 4.6

A. Find the product of

1. 190 2. 240 3. 690 4. 700 5. 1470
6. 3600 7. 5200 8. 720 9. 560 10. 12060
11. 600 12. 180

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. 10 2. 20 3. 3 4. 700 5. 87
6. 4 7. 1660 8. 40

Exercise: 4.7

A. Find the product of

1. 600 2. 1800 3. 8800 4. 3800 5. 3500

6. 8000 7. 9900 8. 5000 9. 6600 10. 9000
 11. 9000 12. 8800

B. Match the following

1. 6 2. 1 3. 4 4. 2 5. 3 6. 5

Exercise: 4.8

A. Find the product of

1. 15000 2. 18000 3. 14000 4. 39000 5. 99000
 6. 84000 7. 32000 8. 43000 9. 54000 10. 90000

B. Select the correct answer and write in the box

1. 63000 2. 8* 3. 10 4. 1000 5. 23

* 2. $\times 1000 = 8000$

CHAPTER 5 - DIVISION

Exercise: 5.1

A. Divide

1. 19 2. 31 3. 30 4. 32 5. 44 6. 238

Exercise: 5.2

A. Fill in the blanks

1. 1 2. 250 3. 0 4. 1 5. 0 6. 48

Exercise: 5.3

Find the quotient and the remainder (if any)

1. 21567 2. 4251 3. 7149 4. $Q = 3177, R = 1$
 5. 11311 6. $Q = 4538, R = 1$

Exercise: 5.4

Find the quotient and the remainder (if any)

1. 124 2. 213 3. $Q = 404, R = 12$
 4. $Q = 1334, R = 12$ 5. $Q = 517, R = 8$ 6. $Q = 1167, R = 12$
 7. $Q = 73, R = 6$ 8. 121 9. 645

Exercise: 5.5

A. Find the quotient for the following and verify your answer.

1. 19 2. $Q=11, R=5$ 3. 14 4. $Q=68, R=12$
 5. $Q=516, R=7$ 6. $Q=128, R=7$ 7. $Q=621, R=4$ 8. $Q=113, R=3$
 9. 332 10. 23 11. 154 12. 195

Exercise: 5.6

Find the quotient and the remainder

1. $Q = 7, R = 5$ 2. $Q = 18, R = 0$ 3. $Q = 11, R = 2$
 4. $Q = 159, R = 6$ 5. $Q = 681, R = 0$ 6. $Q = 368, R = 1$

$7. Q = 1245, R = 0$

$8. Q = 6573, R = 2$

Exercise: 5.7

A. Solve the Following

1. 1823

2. 304

3. 429

4. 468

5. 314

6. 21

7. 6037

8. 5232

CHAPTER 6 - FRACTIONS**Exercise: 6.1**

A. Write the fractions shown by the shaded part.

1. $\frac{1}{4}$

2. $\frac{3}{4}$

3. $\frac{1}{4}$

4. $\frac{2}{4}$

5. $\frac{1}{8}$

6. $\frac{1}{3}$

B. Colour the figures to show the given fractions

1 - 6 *Check answer individually*

C. Write these fraction in words.

1. One-Fourth

2. one-third

3. three-fourth

4. one-half

5. three-tenth

D. Write the fractions for the following.

1. $\frac{2}{3}$

2. $\frac{1}{7}$

3. $\frac{3}{8}$

4. $\frac{5}{20}$

5. $\frac{1}{10}$

E. Write the numerator and denominator of the following.

1. $N = 7, D = 8$

2. $N = 3, D = 5$

3. $N = 1, D = 4$

4. $N = 9, D = 10$

F. Write the fraction using the numerator and denominator given below.

1. $\frac{4}{7}$

2. $\frac{3}{4}$

3. $\frac{1}{9}$

4. $\frac{2}{5}$

Exercise: 6.2A. 1-3 *Check answer individually*B. 1-3 *Check answer individually*

C. Write three equivalent fractions for the given fractions by multiplication

a. $\frac{6}{8}, \frac{9}{12}, \frac{12}{16}$

b. $\frac{4}{10}, \frac{6}{15}, \frac{8}{20}$

c. $\frac{2}{14}, \frac{3}{21}, \frac{4}{28}$

d. $\frac{6}{10}, \frac{9}{15}, \frac{12}{20}$

D. Write two equivalent fractions for the given fractions by division method

a. $\frac{20}{40}, \frac{10}{20}$

b. $\frac{8}{10}, \frac{4}{5}$

c. $\frac{6}{15}, \frac{2}{5}$

d. $\frac{6}{9}, \frac{4}{6}$

E. Fill in the blanks to complete equivalent fractions.

a. 21

b. 9

c. 2

d. 5

F. Find out whether the pair of fractions given below are equivalent.

Equivalent Fractions - a, c, d

Exercise: 6.3

A. Circle the greater of the given fractions

- a. $\frac{3}{4}$ b. $\frac{2}{3}$ c. $\frac{3}{5}$ d. $\frac{6}{7}$ e. $\frac{3}{5}$
 f. $\frac{5}{6}$ g. $\frac{7}{10}$ h. $\frac{8}{9}$

B. Fill in the blanks with correct sign =, > or <

- a. < b. = c. < d. > e. > f. > g. = h. <

Exercise: 6.4

A. Arrange the following fractions in ascending order

- a. $\frac{2}{8}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{5}{8}$ b. $\frac{2}{9}$, $\frac{6}{9}$, $\frac{7}{9}$
 c. $\frac{1}{10}$, $\frac{6}{10}$, $\frac{7}{10}$, $\frac{8}{10}$ d. $\frac{1}{5}$, $\frac{2}{5}$, $\frac{3}{5}$, $\frac{4}{5}$

B. Arrange the following fraction in descending order.

- a. $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ b. $\frac{7}{6}$, $\frac{5}{6}$, $\frac{3}{6}$
 c. $\frac{7}{9}$, $\frac{4}{9}$, $\frac{2}{9}$, $\frac{1}{9}$ d. $\frac{10}{11}$, $\frac{7}{11}$, $\frac{6}{11}$, $\frac{4}{11}$

C. Arrange the following fractions in ascending order.

- a. $\frac{2}{6}$, $\frac{2}{5}$, $\frac{2}{4}$ b. $\frac{3}{9}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{3}{6}$
 c. $\frac{4}{9}$, $\frac{4}{8}$, $\frac{4}{6}$, $\frac{4}{5}$ d. $\frac{7}{10}$, $\frac{7}{9}$, $\frac{7}{6}$, $\frac{7}{5}$

D. Arrange the following fractions in descending order.

- a. $\frac{4}{5}$, $\frac{4}{6}$, $\frac{4}{7}$ b. $\frac{5}{6}$, $\frac{5}{7}$, $\frac{5}{8}$, $\frac{5}{9}$
 c. $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{3}{5}$, $\frac{3}{6}$, $\frac{3}{8}$ d. $\frac{6}{7}$, $\frac{6}{8}$, $\frac{6}{9}$

Exercise: 6.5

A. Find out the value of

- a. 4 b. 10 c. 20 d. 32 e. 12 f. 10
 g. 14 h. 17 i. 12 j. 10 k. 40 l. 150

B. Fill up the blanks

- a. 12 b. 6 c. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. 15 e. 50 f. $\frac{1}{3}$

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT

1. 1. 86431, 13468 2. 75421, 12457
2. 1. 20,000; 2 2. 900; 9
3. 1. 83980 2. 15705 3. 93934 4. 28678
4. 1. 108031 2. 148887 3. 50864
5. 1. Q=4321, R=0 2. Q=230, R=7 3. Q=150, R=8
6. a. $\frac{2}{10}$, $\frac{3}{15}$ b. $\frac{6}{8}$, $\frac{9}{12}$
7. a. 12,806; 16,396; 29021 b. $\frac{4}{9}$; $\frac{4}{7}$; $\frac{4}{5}$
8. a. 39,160; 24,391; 14,512 b. $\frac{5}{6}$; $\frac{5}{8}$; $\frac{5}{9}$
9. a. 8 b. 6 c. 10
10. 1. 533 2. 24 3. 8417 4. 1323 5. 5685

SCIENCE CLASS 3 SEMESTER 1

CHAPTER 1 - LIVING AND NON-LIVING THINGS

- A. Tick the right statement and cross the wrong ones.
Correct Statements - 2, 4 Wrong Statements - 1, 3, 5
- B. Match the columns.
1. c 2. d 3. b 4. e 5. a
- C. Fill in the blanks.
1. environment 2. gills 3. Sun
4. Touch-me-not or Mimosa 5. Tortoises
- D. Picture of some living things are given below. Write their name in the space.
Mushroom, Monkey
- E. Answer the following questions.
1. The things which have life are called living things.
(i) Living things need food and water, non living things do not.
(ii) Living things breathe, non living things do not.
(iii) Living things reproduce, non living things do not.
(iv) Living things feel, non living things do not.
2. birds, fishes, lizards, turtles
3. Moulds, Mushroom
4. (a) nose (b) air holes (c) stomata (d) gill

CHAPTER 2 - THE PLANT WORLD

- A. Fill in the blanks.
1. Evergreen 2. germination 3. inedible fruits
4. kitchen 5. blade
- B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false sentence.
1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. F
- C. Match the following
1. d 2. e 3. b 4. a 5. c
- D. Name the following.
1. Leaf 2. Flower 3. Germination 4. Conifers
5. Mangroves
- E. Answer the following questions.
1. Seeds of crops like rice are grown in a different way. The seeds are first sown in small seed-beds. When the seedlings are a few inches high, they are taken out from the seed-beds and planted

- in the field. This process is called transplantation.
2. There are two ways of sowing seeds.
 The Direct Method: Seeds of crop plants like wheat, maize, gram and peas are scattered and sown directly in the fields.
 The Indirect Method: Seeds of crops like rice are grown in a different way. The seeds are first sown in small seed-beds. When the seedlings are a few inches high, they are taken out from the seed-beds and planted in the field. This process is called transplantation.
 3. The part of the plant which grows under the ground is called the root. The parts of the plant which grows above the ground is called shoot system. It includes stem, leaves, flowers, fruits and buds.
 4. The process by which the plant- leaves make the food from carbon dioxide, water and sunlight is called photosynthesis.
 5. Soapberry, Asage orange

CHAPTER 3 - ANIMALS AND THEIR FOOD

- A. Fill in the blanks.
 1. tongue 2. lapping 3. canines 4. food 5. three
- B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false for the following sentence.
 True : 3, 4, 5 False : 1, 2
- C. Name two animals that
 1. suck **food**: bees & mosquito 2. lion, tiger, etc.
 3. cow, goat, etc. 4. rabbit, squirrel, etc 5. snakes, crocodile
- D. Write the names of these animals in the correct boxes
 Herbivores: cow, horse, rabbit, squirrel, sparrow
 Carnivores: lion, lizard
 Omnivores: crow, bear
- E. Answer the following questions.
 1. Animals need food to live, grow and stay healthy. They get energy from the food they eat.
 2. Some carnivorous animals like hyenas and vultures do not hunt. They eat the left-overs from another animals hunt. They also eat animals that have died naturally. These types of animals are called Scavengers.
 3. All animals feed on other animals or plants and in turn, become the food for other animals. This chain of eating and being eaten

is called food chain.

4. Animals that eat both plant and other animals are called Omnivores. Examples: Dog, Crow, cat, bear (Any two)
 5. Animals like cows, goats and deers chew their food with the help of their broad back grinding teeth called molars. Flesh eating animals like dogs, cats, lions and tigers etc. have well developed sharp, curved and pointed teeth called canines
- F. HOTS
1. The earthworm turns the soil up and down and swallows the soil containing dead plants and animals. They are called 'Friends of the farmer'.

CHAPTER 4 - MORE ABOUT ANIMALS

- A. Fill in the blanks.
- | | | |
|----------------|----------------|------------|
| 1. surrounding | 2. water, land | 3. Mammals |
| 4. kennels | 5. terrestrial | |
- B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for the false statement.
True : 2, 3, 5, 6 False : 1, 4
- C. Match the following.
- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. b | 2. d | 3. c | 4. e | 5. a |
|------|------|------|------|------|
- D. Answer the following questions.
1. Some animals like monkey, squirrel, tree lizard etc. are mostly found on trees. They are called arboreal animals.
 2. We keep animals at home as pet. These domestic animals need proper care. Just as we build home for ourselves, we should make proper shelter for the animals to stay. The homes of these animals should be cleaned everyday.
We should also take care of food of domestic animals so that they remain healthy and strong.
If the domestic animals fall sick or get hurt, they must be taken to a veterinary hospital.
 3. Animals are of different shapes, sizes and colour. They have different types of body parts. They have different eating habits and live in various kinds of places. There are two kinds of animals.
(1) Animals with bones: Some animals have bones inside their bodies that give shape to these animals and protect their

inner body parts. These animals are divided into five groups. These are as follows: Mammals, birds, reptiles, fish and amphibians

- (2) Animals without bones: Animals without bones can be separated into the following three groups- Insects, Boneless animals with soft body and Boneless animals with hard outer body
4. Mammals are animals that do not lay eggs. They give birth to their babies. Bodies of mammals are covered with hair. They breathe with their lungs
 5. Animals that can breathe in water as well as on land are called amphibians.
 6. Animals without bones can be separated into three groups.
 1. Insects: Some of the boneless animals have six legs and four wing and can fly. These animals are called insects e.g. beetles, butterflies, grasshopper, houseflies, cockroaches, moth and mosquitoes.
 2. Boneless animals with soft body: Some boneless animals have a very soft body. Some of these animals have a shell for protection. Snail, cowrie and bivalve are some boneless animals with shells.
 3. Boneless animals with hard outer body: Some boneless animals like crab, reptiles starfish, scorpion, lobster and spider have body parts that are hard on the outer side.
 7. The way in which an animal's colour or shape matches its surrounding and makes it difficult to be seen is called camouflage.
 8. Some animals move from one place to another to escape from cold weather.
Some animals migrate from one place to another in search of food.
Some animals even move to other places to breed.

CHAPTER 5 - OUR FEATHERED FRIEND

- A. Tick the right statement and cross the wrong ones.
Right : 1, 2, 4 Wrong : 3, 5
- B. Fill in the blanks:

1. hollow 2. feathers 3. nest 4. Penguins 5. crow's
- C. Write at least names of two birds whose hints are given below.
(Answers will vary)

1. Ducks, Cranes 2. Ostrich, Penguin 3. Vulture, Eagle
4. Crow, Pigeon 5. Peacock, Cock

- D. Answer the following questions.

1. A bird is an animal that has a pair of legs, a pair of wings, a body covered with feathers, a beak and a tail. A bird has no teeth. It breathes with a pair of lungs.

2. Flight Feathers: Flight feathers are long and flat. They are found on the wings and tail. They help the bird to fly. The feathers on the tail help the bird to change its direction while flying.

Down Feathers: These feathers are short and soft. They act like a warm sweater. They keep the bird's body warm in cold weather. A newborn bird has a lot of down feathers.

3. Upstroke: When the wings move upwards and backwards, the movement of the wings is called the upstroke movement.

Downstroke: When the wings move down and forward, the movement of the wings is called the downstroke movement.

4. Aquatic birds have oil glands because it keeps their feathers waterproof. The oil from these glands does not allow their feathers to get wet. Ducks, gulls, pelicans and cranes are some aquatic birds.

5. Birds build their nests to lay eggs.

Birds build their nests to hatch their eggs and reproduce their young ones.

Birds build their nests to protect their young ones from heat, cold, rain and enemies.

6. The tailor bird: Tailor bird makes its nest out of two or three large leaves. It is called a tailor bird because it uses its sharp beak like a needle to sew and join the leaves together with bits of wool, thread and cotton.

The weaver bird: The weaver bird weaves its nest with fine strips of palm, grass, coconut and banana leaves. The nest hangs down from the branch of a tree. It makes a slight bend in the nest so that neither eggs nor the young ones fall out.

Woodpecker: The woodpecker uses its strong and sharp beak

to make a hole in the trunk of trees. They then line the hollow space with soft chips of wood to make the nest warm and cosy.

CHAPTER 6 - HUMAN BODY - THE LIVING MACHINE

- A. Tick the right statement and cross the wrong ones.
Right : 1, 4, 5 Wrong : 2, 3
- B. Match the organ systems with the related organs.
1. c 2. a 3. b 4. e 5. f
6. d
- C. Answer the following questions.
1. The major organ systems of the human bodies are : The skeleton system, muscular system, nervous system, respiratory system, circulatory system, digestive system, excretory system and reproductive system.
 2. Our body produces a lot of waste material which is harmful for the body. So it must be thrown out. This is done by the excretory system with the help of kidneys, lungs and skin.
 3. Our brain is the controlling centre of all our body functions like breathing, running, jumping and thinking. The whole body is covered with thin wire-like tubes. These are called nerves. The brain controls the body parts through these nerves.
 4. The five sense organs of the human body are nose, eyes, ears, tongue and skin.
 5. Our heart is located on the left side of the chest. The heart pumps blood to all parts of our body. Many tubes come out of the heart. These are called blood vessels. These blood vessels carry the blood to all parts of the body
 6. The organs of the digestive system are : Teeth, food pipe, stomach, small intestine and large intestine. Most of the digestive process is completed in the small Intestines.
- D. Write the names of the organs that are used in the following cases.
1. Eyes 2. Tongue 3. Brain 4. Nose

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT

A. Tick the right statement and cross the wrong ones.

Right : 3, 5

Wrong : 1, 2, 4

B. Match the columns.

1. d

2. e

3. a

4. c

5. d

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. Tortoise

2. inedible fruits

3. food.

4. terrestrial

5. hollow

D. Answer the following questions.

1. The things which have life are called living things.

(i) Living things need food and water, non living things do not.

(ii) Living things breathe, non living things do not.

(iii) Living things reproduce, non living things do not.

(iv) Living things feel, non living things do not.

2. There are two ways of sowing seeds.

The Direct Method: Seeds of crop plants like wheat, maize, gram and peas are scattered and sown directly in the fields.

The Indirect Method: Seeds of crops like rice are grown in a different way. The seeds are first sown in small seed-beds. When the seedlings are a few inches high, they are taken out from the seed-beds and planted in the field. This process is called transplantation.

3. Animals that eat both plant and other animals are called Omnivores. Examples: Dog, Crow, cat, bear (Any two)

4. The way in which an animal's colour or shape matches its surrounding and makes it difficult to be seen is called camouflage.

5. Aquatic birds have oil glands because they keep their feathers waterproof. The oil from these glands does not allow their feathers to get wet. Ducks, gulls, pelicans and cranes are some aquatic birds.

6. The five sense organs of the human body are nose, eyes, ears, tongue and skin

E. Give two examples for each of the following.

1. Ducks, cranes

2. Ostrich, penguin

3. Vulture, eagle

4. Crow, pigeon

5. Sparrow, bulbul

6. Camel, horse

7. Fishes, turtles

8. Bats, owl

9. Monkey, Squirrel

10. Mosquito, fly

SOCIAL STUDIES - CLASS 3 SEMESTER 1

CHAPTER 1 - THE EARTH

A. Tick the correct answers

1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (b)

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Sun 2. eight 3. atmosphere 4. coast
5. Portugal 6. Ferdinand Magellan

C. Match the following.

1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a)

D. Answer the following questions?

1. The people in earlier times were afraid of travelling to distant places because people thought that the Earth was flat and it had edges and if they went near the edge, they would fall off.
2. The place where the sky and the land or sea seem to meet is called the horizon. The place where the land and the sea meet is called the coast.
3. Ferdinand Magellan proved that the shape of the earth is not flat.
4. The Sun is also a star that we can see during the day.

CHAPTER 2 -THE FACE OF THE EARTH

A. Tick the correct option.

1. c 2. b 3. a 4. a 5. b
6. a

B. Write one word for the following.

1. atlas 2. West 3. Map 4. ocean 5. continent

C. Write 'T' for true or 'F' for false statements.

1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Globe is a model of the earth. It is round in shape like a ball. It is much smaller in size than the Earth. We can see half of the Earth at one time on the globe. We can rotate the globe to see the other side.

A map is a drawing of the earth or a part of it. Maps can be big or small. We can make a map on a flat paper or any other surface.

2. A compass is used to find direction.
 3. There are seven continents on the surface of the Earth. They are Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Europe, Australia and Antarctica.
 4. Put up a map on a wall. Stand in front of it. The top of the map shows the North direction. The bottom of the map shows the South direction. Towards our right is the East direction and towards our left is the West direction.
 5. A book of maps is called an atlas.
- E. HOTS questions.
1. *Check answers individually*
 2. *Check answers individually*

CHAPTER 3 -THE NEIGHBOURS OF EARTH

- A. Tick the correct option.
1. a 2. b 3. c 4. c 5. b
6. b
- B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements.
1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F
- C. Answer the following questions.
1. Earth is a unique planet because life is present only on earth and no other planet.
 2. Air and water is needed for life. The moon has water but no air. So no life is possible on the moon.
 3. The moon is much closer to the Earth than the Sun and it is also much smaller than the Sun. But, the Sun and Moon appear to us of the same size. The moon appears big due to its less distance from the Earth.
 4. The sun is important to us because
 - it gives us heat and light.
 - plants prepare food in the presence of sunlight.
 - it is an important source of energy.

CHAPTER 4 -THE AIR WE BREATHE

- A. Tick the correct answers.

1. a 2. c 3. a 4. a 5. a

B. Fill in the blanks

1. thin 2. garbage 3. mix 4. air 5. trees

C. Answer the following questions.

1. Our Earth is surrounded by a thick layer of air. This layer of air is called atmosphere.
2. We need clean air to breathe.
3. ➤ We should grow more trees to breathe in fresh air.
➤ Use handkerchief when you cough or sneeze so that germs do not spread.
➤ Do not burn garbage or dry leaves in the open.
➤ Do not throw garbage on the road. Throw it in covered dustbins.
➤ We should stop littering and spitting on the road. We should not allow the road to be used as a toilet.
➤ We should keep garbage bins covered. Garbage attracts flies and mosquitoes which makes us ill.
➤ We should make sure that all drains are covered. Dirty water makes the air dirty, too.
➤ We should keep just not our own house but our entire neighbourhood clean.
4. Air gets polluted due to different human activities. Some of them are as follows:
➤ When we cough or sneeze, the germs mix with the air. These germs pollute the air and spread diseases.
➤ Smoke given out by factories and vehicles mixes with the air and make it impure.
➤ Bursting of fire crackers.
➤ Burning of wood and garbage.
➤ Throwing garbage out in the open pollutes the air.
➤ The traffic on the road raises up dust.

CHAPTER 4 -THE WATER WE DRINK

A. Tick the correct answers.

1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (b) 5. (b)

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. clean, fresh 2. rainfall 3. electricity
4. Earth 5. heated

C. Answer the following questions.

1. We need water for drinking, bathing, cooking our food, washing our clothes and cleaning utensils.
Water is used to make electricity and putting out fire.
Animals need water to drink. They bathe in water to stay cool during the hot months. Birds drink water and bathe in it. Fish and water animals live in ponds, river, lakes, seas and oceans. Plants need water to grow. Farmers too need water to grow crops.
2. We can purify water by
- boiling it - boiling kills most of the germs in water.
 - adding chlorine tablets.
 - filtering it
3. We must not waste water because every day many people in our country have to get water from far away. Even in towns and cities, there is a shortage of water. As a result people often have to buy water.
4. In the village, most people dig wells or use pumps to get water. Some get water from the ponds and rivers
5. The waste that we throw into the rivers, make it dirty.

CHAPTER 6 - STATES OF INDIA

A. Tick the correct options.

1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (a) 5. (c)

B. Write T for true or F for false statements.

1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. 29, 653 2. Chief Minister 3. State, Governor
4. Central 5. Mumbai

D. Match the following.

1. e 2. d 3. h 4. c 5. f
6. g 7. b 8. a

E. Answer the following questions.

1. Since India is very big, it is difficult for one Central Government to look after the law and order in each part of the country. Therefore, India has been divided into smaller areas known as states.
2. The Prime Minister with the help of other minister runs the country. He is the head of the Central Government.
3. The Governor is the representative of the Central Government in the State
4. 7 5. New Delhi
6. - 9. *Answers will vary, Check individually*

CHAPTER 7 - DELHI

A. Tick the correct answers

1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (c)

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Uttar Pradesh 2. Rashtrapati Bhawan 3. 1911
4. Shahjahanabad 5. sandstone

C. Match the following.

1. d 2. e 3. b 4. a 5. c

D. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements.

1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T

E. Answer the following questions.

1. Two old names of Delhi were Indraprastha and Shahjahanabad.
2. Delhi is very hot in summers and very cold in winters. Hot and dry winds, called loo, blow in the months of May and June. It rains mostly between July and September. January is the coldest month of Delhi.
3. The lifeline of Delhi is the Metro System. It is the local rail system, which has made travelling very comfortable in Delhi. The metro rail connects all the important places in Delhi.
4. Delhi's international airport is called Indira Gandhi International Airport.
5. The Qutub Minar is the tallest tower in India. It is 73 m tall.
6. The President of India lives in Rashtrapati Bhawan.

7. The Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha hold their meetings in the Parliament House.
8. The governments of other countries also have their offices in Delhi. These are known as Embassies or High Commissions.

F. HOTS questions

1. January is the coldest month in Delhi. Swamy will wear woollen clothes in this month
2. The weather in January is foggy. Aeroplanes have difficulty in landing and take off at the airport. Hence air services in Delhi are generally delayed in January.
3. People from different states of our country come to Delhi in search of work. They live and work here. Thus, Delhi is having people from different states, who speak their own languages. The main languages spoken are English, Hindi and Punjabi. Women wear salwar-kameez, sarees, skirts, trousers or jeans. It is a cosmopolitan city and is known as Mini India.

CHAPTER 8 - KOLKATA

A. Tick the correct answers.

1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (b) 5. (c)

B. Fill in the blanks

1. Durga Puja 2. 1911 3. Vidyasagar Setu
4. Maidan

C. Match the following

1. d 2. a 3. e 4. b 5. c

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Kolkata enjoys a mild type of climate almost throughout the year. The climate is neither hot in the summer season, nor cold in the winter season. There is heavy rainfall in the rainy season and the general weather is warm and humid.
2. The most important festival of Kolkata is Durga Puja. It is celebrated for five days. Very big pandals are erected in different parts of the city to worship the idols of Durga. The idols are made and decorated by the artist. People buy new clothes. They also exchange gifts with friends and relatives.

3. Howrah Bridge and Vidya Sagar Setu
4. Rabindra Nath Tagore
5. Some of the important tourist attractions of Kolkata are:

(i) Victoria Memorial Place	(ii) The Maidan
(iii) Birla Planetarium	(iv) Botanical Garden
(v) Nicco Park	(vi) Eden Garden
6. Howrah Bridge is one of the main attractions of Kolkata. It is made over the river Hooghly. The bridge can be lifted on two sides from the middle to allow big ships to pass through the river.
Howrah Bridge is also known as Rabindra Setu named after Rabindra Nath Tagore.

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT

A. Tick the correct option

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. c | 2. b | 3. b | 4. a | 5. b |
| 6. c | 7. a | 8. c | | |

B. Fill in the blanks

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| 1. atmosphere | 2. plants | 3. rainfall | 4. Mumbai |
| 5. Rashtrapati Bhawan | | | |

C. Match the following

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. d | 2. c | 3. e | 4. a | 5. b |
|------|------|------|------|------|

D. Write T for true or F for false statement.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. F | 2. F | 3. T | 4. T | 5. F |
|------|------|------|------|------|

E. 1. Pole Star

2. An atlas is a book of maps.
3. The moon is much closer to the Earth than the Sun and it is also much smaller than the Sun. But, the Sun and Moon appear to us of the same size. The moon appears big due to its less distance from the Earth.
4. In the village, most people dig wells or use pumps to get water. Some get water from the ponds and rivers.
5. Two old names of Delhi were Indraprastha and Shahjahanabad.
6. Rabindra Nath Tagore

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE - CLASS 3 SEMESTER 1

Chapter - 1 Plants

- Down: 1. Lotus 2. Mehandi 5. Bamboo
6. Rose 7. Sugarcane 12. Rafflesia
- Across: 3. Groundnut 4. Willow 8. Tulsi
9. Fir 10. Banana 11. Cactus

Chapter - 2 Animal Kingdom

1. Ostrich 2. Hummingbird 3. Fish 4. Kangaroo
5. Cuckoo 6. Elephant 7. Camel 8. Blue Whale
9. Bat 10. Chameleon 11. Dog

Chapter - 3 Beaks and Claws

- a. Duck, 5 b. Pigeon, 4 c. Ostrich, 8 d. Crow, 7 e. Kingfisher, 3
f. Crane, 10 g. Cock, 9 h. Parrot, 1 i. Eagle, 2 j. Woodpecker, 6

Chapter - 4 Capital, My Dear

1. New Delhi 2. Islamabad 3. Dhaka 4. Tokyo
5. Washington D.C 6. London 7. Vienna
8. Lisbon 9. Brussels 10. Copenhagen 11. Accra
12. Baghdad 13. Amman 14. Beijing 15. Moscow

Chapter - 5 India's First

1. Indira Gandhi 2. Rabindra Nath Tagore
3. Rakesh Sharma 4. Kiran Bedi
5. Surekha Yadav 6. Tenzing Norgy
7. S. Radha Krishnan 8. Sushmita Sen
9. Bula Chaudhary 10. Satyendranath Tagore
11. Kalpana Chawla 12. Bhanu Athaiya
13. Bacchendri Pal 14. Rajendra Prasad
15. Jawaharlal Nehru

Chapter - 6 Also Known as...

1. n 2. i 3. f 4. g 5. l 6. d 7. c
8. k 9. h 10. e 11. b 12. m 13. j 14. a

Chapter - 7 Book Wise

1. Manual 2. Thesaurus 3. Atlas 4. Dairy 5. Magazine
6. Novel 7. Dictionary 8. Encyclopaedia 9. Scrap Book

Chapter - 8 Same As

1. Faithful 2. Bee 3. Cunning 4. Donkey 5. Blind

6. Snail 7. Strong 8. Sheep 9. Brave 10. Knife
 11. Easy 12. Honey 13. Hard 14. New 15. Deep

Chapter - 9 The Body Machine

1. Brain 2. Lungs 3. Heart 4. Liver 5. Muscles
 6. Stomach 7. Kidney, Bladder 8. Intestine 9. 24 10. Tongue

Chapter - 10 Folk Dances

1. Manipur 2. Gujarat 3. Bihar 4. Orissa 5. Kerala
 6. Jammu & Kashmir 7. Punjab 8. Tamil Nadu

Chapter - 11 Means of Transport

- Down: 1. Hovercraft 5. Submarine 6. Sledge
 7. Rocket 10. Bicycle 11. Car
Across: 2. Helicopter 3. Aeroplane 4. Ship
 8. Train 9. Truck 12. Motor Cycle

Chapter - 12 National Sports

1. Spain 2. Brazil 3. USA 4. China 5. Malaysia
 6. India 7. Japan 8. England

Chapter - 13 Improve your Counting

1. 20 2. Pentagon ($14 \times 5 = 70$) 3. 15 4. 18

5.

24	4	32
28	20	12
8	36	16

6.

16	+	5)	7	=3
+		x		+	
2	x	11	-	18	=4
)		-)	
3	x	23	+	5	=74
=6		=32		=5	

Chapter - 14 Mixed Bag Quiz

1. 4 2. Pride 3. Stethoscope 4. Ashoka
 5. Cheetah 6. Paramvir Chakra 7. Shane Warne 8. Flower
 9. 24 10. Cockpit 11. Malaria 12. Mumtaj Mahal
 13. Bat 14. Orissa 15. Arjuna Award 16. USA

MODEL TEST PAPER

1. Willow 2. Sugarcane 3. Malaria 4. Camel
 5. Kangaroo 6. Dhaka 7. Cockpit 8. Rabindra Nath Tagore
 9. Atlas 10. Liver 11. Pride 12. Gujarat
 13. Aeroplane 14. Sledge 15. Stethoscope 16. Spain
 17. India 18. Flowers 19. Varanasi 20. Rocket

ENGLISH CLASS 3 - SEMESTER 2

CHAPTER 1 - THE STORK AND THE CRAB

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. drought 2. guilty 3. deep 4. crab
5. surrounding 6. fish bones

B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for the false statement.

1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T 6. F

C. Answer the following questions.

1. The water animals died because there was a drought in the village.
2. The stork was afraid of starving because the water animals were dying one by one due to the drought and soon he would have no food to eat.
3. The stork told the other animals that he had found a deep lake a little distance away and he would take all the water animals to that lake.
4. He had planned to kill all the animals.
5. The crab could see only dry land. He also saw a heap of fish bones on a rock below.
6. When the crab came to know of the stork's plan, he at once clung to the stork's neck with his sharp pincers.

CHAPTER 2 - HOW THE LEOPARD GOT HIS SPOTS

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. sandy-yellowish 2. blotchy, stripy 3. Baboon
4. blotchy 5. shadowy 6. black

B. Answer the following questions.

1. The Leopard lived in a place which was hot, with sand and sandy-yellowish stones and grass.
2. The Giraffe, Zebra and the Leopard were sandy-yellow-brownish all over. However, the Leopard was the sandiest-yellowish-brownest of all and he matched the sandy yellow land exactly.
3. When the Leopard saw that all giraffes and zebras have gone,

he went to meet the dog-headed, barking Baboon. The Baboon was the wisest animal in all of Africa and the Leopard thought that the Baboon would be able to answer where the giraffe and zebra have gone.

4. In the forest after a long time, standing half in the shade and half out of it, the Giraffe grew blotchy, and the Zebra grew stripy.
5. The Leopard told a passerby man, "If you want to live, make some spots on my body, but don't make them too big. I don't want to look like Giraffe."
6. When the Leopard got the spots he was very happy. He could lie on the bare ground and look like a heap of pebbles, or he could lie on naked rocks and look like a piece of stone, or he could lie on a leafy branch and look like sunshine filtering through the leaves. All these would help him in hunting other animals as it would be difficult for other animals to spot him.

CHAPTER 3 - MY DOG

A. Choose the correct answer.

1. a 2. b 3. c 4. a 5. b

B. mischievous, messy, dirty

C. Answer the following questions.

1. The poet is looking for her dog because she loves her dog very much.
2. The dog barks at cars because he is always looking for some mischief.
3. Check answers individually
4. The poet loves her dog very much. She is unwilling to exchange her dog even for all the treasures of the sea.
5. The eyes of the dog looks like twinkling stars.
6. The dog has a whirly and curly tail.

- D.** 1. about, out 2. air, care 3. whirly, curly 4. do, shoe
5. himself, shelf 6. cars, stars 7. be, sea

CHAPTER 4 - ROBERT BRUCE AND THE SPIDER

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. Scotland 2. peace 3. six 4. failure 5. seventh

B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for the false statement.

1. F 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. T

C. Answer the following questions.

1. Robert Bruce was a king of Scotland. After the sixth battle his army was scattered and he was forced to hide himself in a cave among the mountains.
2. Robert Bruce hid himself in a cave after the sixth defeat.
3. The spider made seven attempts in all.
4. When the spider could not weave a web six times, it did not lose heart but tried for the seventh time. It succeeded this time. This encouraged Bruce to fight a battle one more time.
5. *Check answers individually.*

CHAPTER 5 - HELEN KELLER

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. June 27, 1880. 2. blind and deaf 3. Miss Sullivan
4. palm 5. dots 6. 50

B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for the false statements.

1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. F 6. T

C. Answer the following questions.

1. When Helen was a year and a half old, she became very sick. She had a high fever. Her parents were afraid that she would die. A few days later the fever was gone but the the illness had left her blind and deaf.
2. Miss Sullivan taught her the alphabet.
3. Miss Sullivan taught Helen the signs for the letters of the alphabet by writing them on her palm. She would lead Helen to something like a tree or a horse and she would get her to touch it so that she would get an idea of what its shape and size was. Then she would spell the word that represented the object in the palm of Helen's hand.
4. After finishing her education, Helen became an activist and

spoke out against child labour.

5. Helen Keller's most famous book is '*The Story of My Life*'.
6. Helen Keller became famous and travelled around the world speaking to groups of people. She met many important and well-known people as she travelled. This tells us that she was liked by people.

CHAPTER 6 - THE QUARREL

A. Answer the following questions.

1. The poet quarrelled with her brother.
2. The quarrel began for petty things.
3. According to the poet her brother was wrong.
4. The poet's brother thumped her in the back in a friendly way.
5. The poet in these lines means that she was wrong in not making out with her brother.
6. *Check individual answers*
7. *Check individual answers*
8. *Check individual answers*

B. The words brother and another in the poem rhyme with each other. Write five more rhyming words from the poem.

1. about, out
2. slight, right
3. strong, wrong
4. black, back
5. night, right

CHAPTER 7 - UNITY IS STRENGTH

A. Tick the correct option.

1. a
2. c
3. a

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. grass
2. united
3. afraid
4. helping each other
5. lion

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for the false statement.

1. F
2. F
3. T
4. T
5. F

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Most of the animals who lived nearby were afraid of them. No one dared to fight with them as they always kept together.
2. A lion thought of a plan to kill the bulls. He thought of a way to

- break their unity. Once the bulls were divided he could easily kill them one by one.
3. The lion said into the ear of each of the four bulls, The other bulls get more grass than you.
 4. We learn from the story - 'Unity is strength' or 'United we stand and divided we fall.

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT

A. Choose the correct option.

1. b 2. c 3. c 4. b 5. a 6. c

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. crab 2. fish bones 3. shadowy 4. peace 5. six
6. blind, deaf

C. Tick the correct statement and cross the wrong ones.

1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F
6. F 7. F 8. F

D. Answer the following questions.

1. The water animals died because there was a drought in the village.
2. The Giraffe, Zebra and the Leopard were sandy-yellow-brownish all over. However, the Leopard was the sandiest-yellowish-brownest of all and he matched the sandy yellow land exactly.
3. The Leopard told a passerby man, "If you want to live, make some spots on my body, but don't make them too big. I don't want to look like Giraffe."
4. The dog in the poem 'My Dog' loves to bite shoes.
5. The dog has a whirly and curly tail.
6. The spider made seven attempts in all.
7. Helen Keller's most famous book is '*The Story of My Life*'.
8. The poet quarrelled with her brother.
9. Most of the animals who lived nearby were afraid of them. No one dared to fight with them as they always kept together.
10. The lion said into the ear of each of the four bulls, The other bulls get more grass than you.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR - CLASS 3 SEMESTER - 2

CHAPTER 1 - VERBS

A. Underline the verbs in the following sentences.

1. jumped 2. sails 3. runs 4. bakes 5. barks
6. swimming 7. goes 8. walk 9. carried 10. shines

B. Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct verb from the brackets.

1. has 2. eat 3. buys 4. teaches 5. makes
6. reads 7. have 8. go 9. drives 10. visits
11. make 12. go 13. belongs

C. Fill in the blanks with correct verbs given below.

1. drink 2. live 3. walk 4. shone 5. twinkle
6. brings 7. stopped 8. studied 9. slept 10. grow

D. Fill in the blanks with Being Verbs.

1. is 2. are 3. is 4. are 5. is
6. have 7. have 8. is 9. are 10. am
11. have 12. had 13. had, have 14. had

CHAPTER 2 PRESENT TENSE

A. Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verbs given in brackets.

1. barks 2. rains 3. works 4. open 5. closes
6. starts 7. meet 8. build 9. costs 10. hide
11. teaches 12. rises 13. speaks 14. goes 15. boils

B. Fill in the blanks using the present continuous form of the verbs.

1. am walking 2. is writing 3. are sitting 4. are coming
5. is eating 6. are swimming 7. is cutting 8. is watching
9. is crying 10. is flying 11. are going 12. is barking
13. are learning 14. is raining 15. are talking

C. Complete the sentences with the Simple Present Tense or the Present Continuous Tense of the verb given in brackets.

1. Rosy usually goes to school by bus, but now she is going to school by car.
2. Salman often reads in bed. He is reading his book in bed now.
3. These boys play in the park every day. They are playing in the park now.
4. Mummy waters the plants every evening. She is watering the

plants now.

5. The sun **rises** in the east every morning. It **is rising** in the east now.

CHAPTER 3 : PAST TENSE

A. Change the following verbs to the simple past tense form.

1. talked 2. ringed 3. raced 4. loved 5. climbed
6. enjoyed 7. went 8. watched 9. thought 10. wrote
11. brought 12. found 13. fell 14. bought 15. shot
16. made

B. Use the simple past tense form of the verb given in the brackets to complete the sentences.

1. went 2. ate 3. tried 4. worked 5. swam
6. bought 7. flew 8. dressed 9. knew 10. cried

C. Rewrite these sentences in the simple past tense.

1. Sunita wore a pink frock.
2. They woke up early.
3. The girl played with her dolls.
4. He wanted to wear a new shirt.
5. The moon shone at night.
6. He seemed to be happy.
7. The tortoise won the race.
8. Sanjana sang beautifully.
9. It started raining heavily.
10. Priya wrote well.

D. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the past continuous tense of the verbs given in brackets.

1. was writing 2. was travelling 3. were walking
4. was running 5. was writing 6. were doing
7. was working 8. was ploughing 9. were playing
10. was roaring 11. were flying 12. was barking
13. were sleeping 14. was howling 15. was waiting

CHAPTER 4 - SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE

A. Complete the sentences with 'shall' or 'will'.

1. Shall we have breakfast now?
2. Are you sure it will be easy?
3. We shall be away tomorrow.

4. Will she have sugar in her tea?
5. Do you think he will do it for me?
6. When shall we know the result?
7. How long shall they stay ?
8. I shall arrive before noon.
9. What will we do now? We are lost.
10. I hope they will be ready by 10.
11. Shall I wait for you? Tell me.
12. She will turn 10 next June.

B. Complete each sentence by changing the verb in brackets to future tense.

1. I shall ask a lot of questions.
2. The dog will bark at the stranger.
3. I shall prepare for tomorrow's test in the evening.
4. We shall go to Chennai next month.
5. Kanchan will come to my house this evening.
6. We shall serve lunch at 12:30.
7. The music teacher will teach us a new song today.
8. Grandma will bake cookies for me.
9. They will go to see a play tomorrow.
10. I shall complete my homework right now.
11. She will reach school by eight o'clock.
12. Karan will play football tomorrow.
13. I shall write a letter to him.

CHAPTER 5 - ADVERBS

A. Fill in the blanks by adding -ly to the adjectives given within the brackets.

1. soundly 2. tightly 3. quickly 4. loudly 5. bravely
6. softly 7. easily 8. correctly 9. angrily 10. slowly

B. Underline the Adverbs of Manner in the sentences and circle the Verbs to which they are related.

1. She writes **neatly**.
2. The dog runs **fast**.
3. The student spoke **politely** to the teacher.
4. The girls sing **merrily**.
5. Rani folded the clothes **neatly** and put them away.
6. The sun shines **brightly**.

7. She treated the beggar **kindly**.
8. Tortoises walk **slowly**.
9. You have to sit **quietly** in the library.
10. The story is **well** written.

C. Underline the Adverbs of Time in the sentences and circle the Verbs to which they are related.

1. Please come **tomorrow**.
2. You are already **late**.
3. I hurt my elbow **yesterday**.
4. I have heard this **before**.
5. I shall return **soon**.
6. I **always** speak the truth.
7. Do it **now**.
8. He never comes home **early**.
9. The holidays will begin **tomorrow**.
10. Sonia brushes her teeth **daily**.

D. Underline the Adverbs of Place in the sentences and circle the Verbs to which they are related.

1. We sat **inside**.
2. Bring your book **here**.
3. Amit is sitting **outside**.
4. Walk three steps **backward**.
5. All the children played **inside**.
6. The army marched **forward**.
7. The boy is standing **outside**.
8. There was water **everywhere**.
9. The smoke rises **upwards**.
10. I have lost my bag **somewhere**.

E. Underline the Adverbs in the following sentences. Write which kind of adverbs they are.

1. The wind was blowing **fiercely**. (Manner)
2. The girl danced **gently**. (Manner)
3. The bird flew **swiftly**. (Manner)
4. I lost a pen **today**. (Time)
5. Prakash looked **down**. (Place)
6. All of us were playing **outside**. (Place)
7. Come and sit down **here**. (Place)
8. My father comes home **early**. (Time)

9. Rani is sitting **outside**. (Place)
10. It snowed **yesterday**. (Time)
11. I don't want to be **late** for the meeting. (Time)
12. The horse runs **fast**. (Manner)

CHAPTER 6 - PREPOSITIONS

A. Fill in the blanks with in, on or at.

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| 1. at | 2. in | 3. in | 4. at | 5. in |
| 6. in | 7. on | 8. in | 9. on | 10. in |

B. Fill in the blanks with the correct preposition of position.

- | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. across | 2. near | 3. on | 4. over | 5. behind |
| 6. between | 7. in | 8. above | 9. beside | 10. above |
| 11. in front of | 12. against | | | |

C. Fill in the blanks with the correct preposition of movement.

- | | | | | |
|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|--------|
| 1. through | 2. towards | 3. into | 4. across | 5. off |
| 6. to | 7. along | 8. out of | | |

CHAPTER 7 - CONJUNCTIONS

A. Fill in the blanks with the conjunctions and, or, but.

1. You are polite and honest.
2. Sunny can read a book or write a poem.
3. Sarika is old but strong.
4. Sunita sings and dances well.
5. Is this pencil yours or Kamal's?
6. He worked hard but failed.
7. Meera ate a sandwich and a pastry.
8. Akbar was intelligent but illiterate.
9. Dad can have tea or coffee.
10. The children were singing and dancing.
11. She is rich but unhappy.
12. You can sing a song or tell a joke.
13. He switched on the lights and book.
14. Do you want to go out or take rest?

B. Use because to join the following sentences.

1. I went to sleep because I was tired.
2. Rita is absent because she has fever.
3. Everyone likes him because he is very helpful.
4. I shall come to your house because I want to meet your sister.

5. I took my umbrella because it was raining.
6. I ate my lunch because I was hungry.
7. We could not have tea because we had no milk.
8. Anita went to Mysuru because her mother was ill.
9. He has not come to play because he is preparing for a test.
10. He could not cross the road because he was blind.

C. Use so to join the following sentences.

1. She missed the bus so she reached the school late.
2. He did not work hard so he failed.
3. It was dark so we could not see anything.
4. It was raining so we took our umbrella.
5. I was late so I walked quickly.
6. He is free now so he is watching TV.
7. I have no money so I cannot buy a car.
8. The box was heavy so I could not carry it.
9. I missed the bus so I reached late.
10. Sunil liked the video game so he bought it.

D. Use and, so, but or because in the blanks to complete the sentences.

1. I like fish and chips.
2. They didn't study hard so they failed.
3. He went to the shop but he didn't buy anything.
4. I was thirsty so I drank a glass of water.
5. I can't speak Malayalam because it is a very difficult language.
6. I like swimming, but I don't like dancing.
7. My brother plays tennis and football.
8. My watch stopped so I missed the bus.
9. She can paint well, but she can't cook.
10. He was afraid because he heard a noise.

CHAPTER 8 - HOMOPHONES

A. Write a word that sounds like the given word.

- | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|----------|----------|------------|
| 1. wood | 2. too | 3. fare | 4. hare | 5. plane | 6. no |
| 7. wait | 8. tale | 9. bear | 10. knot | 11. gate | 12. weight |

B. Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct word from the brackets.

- | | | | | |
|---------|----------|----------|----------|---------|
| 1. deer | 2. sea | 3. brake | 4. wood | 5. sole |
| 6. hear | 7. peace | 8. mail | 9. plane | 10. won |

C. In these sentence one word is spelt wrongly. Underline the word and write its correct spelling.

1. hole 2. feet 3. write 4. meeting 5. fare
6. right 7. sale

D. Underline the correct words given within brackets.

1. Can you see the sea.
2. I write with my right hand.
3. The pale boy carried a pail of water.
4. A flock of sheep are on the ship.
5. I won a prize, when I was in class one.
6. Their house is over there.

E. Check answers individually.

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT

A. Underline the verbs in the following sentences.

1. shone 2. played 3. jumps 4. drink 5. bakes

B. Fill in the blanks using the present continuous form of the verbs.

1. is singing 2. is reading 3. is telling 4. are working
5. is drinking

C. Use the simple past tense form of the verb given in the brackets to complete the sentences.

1. won 2. jumped 3. went 4. wrote 5. caught

D. Complete the sentences with 'shall' or 'will'.

1. shall 2. will 3. Shall 4. will 5. shall

E. Underline the Adverbs in the following sentences. Write which kind of adverbs they are.

1. The bird sings sweetly.
2. We are playing tennis today.
3. The boys ran forward.
4. The children played happily in the park.
5. The book is here.
6. I shall come soon.

F. Fill in the blanks with the correct preposition from the box.

1. on 2. under 3. in front of 4. before 5. over 6. at

G. Use and, or, so, but or because in the blanks to complete the sentences.

1. or 2. but 3. because 4. and 5. so

MATHEMATICS - CLASS 3 - SEMESTER 2

CHAPTER 1 - MEASUREMENT

EXERCISE 1.1

A. Fill in the blanks

- a. 200 cm b. 3 kg c. 6 m d. 8 l e. 4 m 50 cm
f. 4000 g g. 3000 ml h. 5 kg 500 g

B. Match the following

1. 5 2. 1 3. 4 4. 3 5. 2

C. Add.

1. 39 m 80 cm 2. 30 kg 886 g 3. 38 l 698 ml

D. Subtract

1. 5 m 98 cm 2. 22 kg 993 g 3. 19 l 89 ml

E. Multiply

1. 290 m 56 cm 2. 141 kg 138 g 3. 174 l 738 ml

F. Divide

1. 5 m 2. 19 kg 3. 7 l

EXERCISE 1.2

A. What unit of length should be selected to express the following

1. metres 2. kilometres 3. centimetres
4. kilometres 5. centimetres

B. Convert metres into centimetres

- a. 74200 cm b. 31500 cm c. 95400 cm
d. 62884 cm e. 84500 cm f. 4556 cm
g. 36082 cm h. 68070 cm i. 61495 cm
j. 89563 cm

C. Convert centimetres into metres and centimetres

- a. 2 m 75 cm b. 7 m 83 cm c. 21 m 65 cm
d. 5 m e. 145 m 24 cm f. 36 m 28 cm
g. 80 m 99 cm h. 213 m 47 cm i. 181 m 5 cm
j. 6 m 7 cm

EXERCISE 1.3

A. Add

1. 66 m 25 cm 2. 99 m 41 cm 3. 113 m 11 cm

- | | | |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 4. 51 m 34 cm | 5. 106 m 35 cm | 6. 117 m 46 cm |
| 7. 83 m 77 cm | 8. 163 m 51 cm | 9. 96 km 150 m |
| 10. 91 km 295 m | 11. 80 km 945 m | 12. 59 km 726 m |
| 13. 167 km 155 m | 14. 204 km 225 m | 15. 214 km 289 m |
| 16. 121 km 407 m | | |

B. Find the sum of

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| a. 41 m 37 cm | b. 139 m 35 cm | c. 134 m 13 cm |
| d. 111 km 380 m | e. 109 km 396 m | f. 190 km 346 m |

EXERCISE 1.4

A. Find the difference

- | | | |
|------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. 13 m 28 cm | 2. 15 m 7 cm | 3. 9 m 16 cm |
| 4. 48 m 5 cm | 5. 64 m 74 cm | 6. 37 m 37 cm |
| 7. 111 km 18 m | 8. 77 km 926 m | 9. 188 km 852 m |
| 10. 390 km 881 m | | |

B. Find the difference

- | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| a. 8 m 86 cm | b. 77 m 19 cm | c. 59 m 11 cm |
| d. 4 km 96 m | e. 485 km 132 m | f. 124 km 299 m |

EXERCISE 1.5

A. Find the product of

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. 36 m 63 cm | 2. 176 m 33 cm | 3. 453 m 53 cm |
| 4. 517 m 80 cm | 5. 145 km 720 m | 6. 255 km 888 m |
| 7. 586 km 860 m | 8. 605 km 10 m | |

B. Multiply

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| a. 234 m 6 cm | b. 580 m 8 cm | c. 978 km 855 m |
| d. 423 m 54 cm | e. 307 km 116 m | f. 717 km 276 m |

EXERCISE 1.6

A. Solve

- | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. 63 m 23 cm | 2. 336 km 738 m | 3. 4 m 25 cm |
| 4. 35 m 20 cm | 5. 33 m 75 cm | |

EXERCISE 1.7

A. Fill in the blanks

- | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|
| a. 9000 g | b. 21000 g | c. 32000 g |
| d. 18220 g | e. 47812 g | f. 65518 g |

B. Fill in the blanks

- | | | |
|---------|----------|----------|
| a. 7 kg | b. 16 kg | c. 59 kg |
|---------|----------|----------|

- d. 21 kg 450 g e. 34 kg 126 g f. 43 kg 612 g

EXERCISE 1.8

A. Find the sum of

1. 39 kg 403 g 2. 111 kg 161 g 3. 158 kg 113 g
4. 725 kg 220 g 5. 218 kg 143 g 6. 689 kg 169 g

B. Arrange the following in columns and add

- a. 36 kg 651 g b. 96 kg 160 g c. 167 kg 271 g
d. 582 kg 129 g e. 951 kg 13 g

EXERCISE 1.9

A. Find the difference

1. 2 kg 133 g 2. 22 kg 66 g 3. 12 kg 189 g
4. 141 kg 908 g 5. 167 kg 889 g

B. Arrange the following in columns and subtract

- a. 6 kg 134 g b. 514 kg 856 g c. 129 kg 961 g
d. 77 kg 679 g e. 208 kg 742 g f. 254 kg 689 g

EXERCISE 1.10

A. Find the product of

- a. 164 kg 889 g b. 314 kg 808 g c. 1101 kg 375 g
d. 553 kg 552 g e. 1743 kg 792 g f. 1366 kg 574 g
g. 1085 kg 656 g h. 1322 kg 310 g

EXERCISE 1.11

A. Solve

1. 34 kg 125 g 2. 286 kg 800 g 3. 19 kg 240 g
4. 189 kg 5. 39 kg 330 g

EXERCISE 1.12

A. Convert into millilitres

- a. 12000 ml b. 9000 ml c. 28000 ml
d. 36700 ml e. 75250 ml f. 84636 ml

B. Fill in the blanks

- a. 4 l b. 39 l c. 18 l
d. 21780 ml e. 71275 ml f. 61390 ml

EXERCISE 1.13

A. Find the sum of

1. 351679 ml 2. 601860 ml 3. 831340 ml
4. 681364 ml 5. 2071427 ml 6. 1141124 ml

7. $108\text{ l}980\text{ ml}$

B. Add the following

a. $67\text{ l}715\text{ ml}$

b. $66\text{ l}156\text{ ml}$

c. $110\text{ l}665\text{ ml}$

d. $137\text{ l}66\text{ ml}$

e. $240\text{ l}871\text{ ml}$

f. $489\text{ l}337\text{ ml}$

g. $813\text{ l}806\text{ ml}$

EXERCISE 1.14

A. Find the difference

1. $7\text{ l}216\text{ ml}$

2. $9\text{ l}87\text{ ml}$

3. $24\text{ l}888\text{ ml}$

4. $34\text{ l}16\text{ ml}$

5. $27\text{ l}67\text{ ml}$

6. $45\text{ l}921\text{ ml}$

7. $15\text{ l}865\text{ ml}$

8. $158\text{ l}868\text{ ml}$

B. Subtract

a. $14\text{ l}125\text{ ml}$

b. $6\text{ l}17\text{ ml}$

c. $10\text{ l}907\text{ ml}$

d. $134\text{ l}895\text{ ml}$

e. $116\text{ l}968\text{ ml}$

f. $17\text{ l}78\text{ ml}$

g. $132\text{ l}133\text{ ml}$

h. $5\text{ l}60\text{ ml}$

EXERCISE 1.15

A. Find the product of

a. $73\text{ l}960\text{ ml}$

b. $183\text{ l}840\text{ ml}$

c. $433\text{ l}467\text{ ml}$

d. $3181\text{ l}440\text{ ml}$

e. $841\text{ l}476\text{ ml}$

f. $1832\text{ l}450\text{ ml}$

g. $2943\text{ l}180\text{ ml}$

h. $2559\text{ l}780\text{ ml}$

i. $6722\text{ l}44\text{ ml}$

j. $8431\text{ l}875\text{ ml}$

EXERCISE 1.16

A. Solve

1. $761\text{ l}520\text{ ml}$

2. $122\text{ l}920\text{ ml}$

3. $40\text{ l}245\text{ ml}$

4. $383\text{ l}250\text{ ml}$

5. $14\text{ l}887\text{ ml}$

CHAPTER 2 - ROMAN NUMERAL SYSTEM

EXERCISE 2.1

A. Give two examples from your daily life where Roman numbers are used.

Check answers individually

B. Write in Hindu-Arabic numeral system

a. 7

b. 12

c. 15

d. 23

e. 35

f. 49

g. 46

h. 24

i. 40

j. 41

k. 38

l. 19

C. Write in Roman numerals

- | | | | | |
|-----------|----------|----------|--------|---------|
| a. VI | b. XVIII | c. XXIII | d. XXX | e. XXIX |
| f. XLVIII | g. XXXVI | h. XLI | i. XXV | j. XXV |
| k. XXXII | l. XLIV | | | |

D. Fill in the blanks

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 2. $XIV = 10 + 4 = 14$ | 3. $VIII = 5 + 3 = 8$ |
| 4. $XXXIX = 30 + 9 = 39$ | 5. $XL = 50 - 10 = 40$ |
| 6. $XXVIII = 20 + 8 = 28$ | |

CHAPTER 3 - GEOMETRY

EXERCISE 3.1

- A. How many straight lines and how many curved lines are there in the following figures.
 1. 3 & 0 2. 4 & 0 3. 1 & 1 4. 0 & 1 5. 6 & 0
- B. Match the following
 1. 2 2. 1 3. 4 4. 3
- C. Name the following figures and give one example each
 1. Cube 2. Cuboid 3. Sphere 4. Cone 5. Cylinder
Check examples individually

EXERCISE 3.2

- A. Identify the figures and write the name and symbol of each
 1. Line 2. Ray 3. Line
 4. Line Segment 5. Line Segment
- B. Draw the following
Check answers individually
- C. Draw an angle and name it.
Check answers individually

EXERCISE 3.3

- A. Measure the length of the given line segments using a ruler (scale)
 1. 3.8 cm 2. 5.1 cm 3. 6 cm 4. 8 cm
- B. Draw the line segments given below using ruler and pencil.
Check answers individually.

CHAPTER 4 - TIME

EXERCISE 4.1

- A. Write the time shown by each clock below.

20 minutes past 12	10 minutes past 3	15 minutes past 4
15 minutes to 5	5 minutes to 3	15 minutes past 2
10 minutes to 2	Half past 10	10 minutes to 9
15 minutes past 3		

B. Write time in figures

5:10	12:45	10:45	07:05
7:40	5:55	10:10	2:35
5:40	12:00		

C. Draw the hour and minute hands to show the given time in each clock

Check individual answers.

EXERCISE 4.2

A. Convert into minutes

a. 240 b. 540 c. 720 d. 375 e. 645 f. 445

B. Convert into hours/hours and minutes

a. 3 b. 4 c. 5 d. 1 hour 15 mins
e. 1 hour 40 mins f. 1 hour 20 mins

C. How many minutes are there

1. 10 minutes 2. 30 minutes 3. 30 minutes 4. 20 minutes
5. 1 hour 6. 2 hours

D. How many hours and minutes are there

1. 2 hours 2. 1 hour 45 minutes
3. 1 hour 35 minutes 4. 4 hours

EXERCISE 4.3

A. Estimate the time for following activities and tick the correct answer.

1. 10 minutes 2. 2 hours 3. 10 minutes 4. 8 hours
5. 1 minute 6. few days 7. months

EXERCISE 4.4

A. Answer the following questions

1. 5 2. 26th January, Thursday 3. Wednesday 4. Monday
5. 4 6. Wednesday 7. 13 days 8. 51 days

B. Write down the dates in both format

Check individual answers. (Change year wherever necessary)

EXERCISE 4.5

1. 50 minutes 2. 8:30 3. 45 minutes 4. 5:00
5. 11:25 6. 8:30

CHAPTER 5 - MONEY

EXERCISE 5.1

A. Write in figures

1. ₹ 5.50 2. ₹ 38.75 3. ₹ 84.80
4. ₹ 379.60 5. ₹ 721.30 6. ₹ 493.50

B. Write in words

- Nine rupees and fifty paise
- Thirteen rupees and seventy five paise
- Eighty nine rupees and eighty paise
- Forty one rupees and twenty five paise
- Three hundred and seventeen rupees and sixty paise
- Eight hundred forty rupees and ninety paise

EXERCISE 5.2

A. Convert the following into paise

1. 600 2. 1800 3. 13500 4. 47000
5. 1520 6. 8275 7. 13680 8. 45395
9. 9105 10. 12010 11. 40525 12. 37060

B. Convert the following into rupees

1. ₹ 9 2. ₹ 7.80 3. ₹ 1.35 4. ₹ 6.70 5. ₹ 5.05
6. ₹ 21 7. ₹ 36.05 8. ₹ 86.50 9. ₹ 52.75

EXERCISE 5.3

A. Add the following

1. ₹ 56.10 2. ₹ 1225.80 3. ₹ 133.70 4. ₹ 1279.40 5. ₹ 1102.20

B. Arrange the following in columns and add

1. ₹ 50.05 2. ₹ 153.50 3. ₹ 455.50 4. ₹ 1185
5. ₹ 1138.95 6. ₹ 844.60 7. ₹ 248.40 8. ₹ 688.70

EXERCISE 5.4

A. Find the difference

1. ₹ 22.30 2. ₹ 14.15 3. ₹ 25.30 4. ₹ 25.75 5. ₹ 103.55

B. Subtract

1. ₹ 14.95 2. ₹ 43.10 3. ₹ 188.15 4. ₹ 239.75
5. ₹ 308.65 6. ₹ 47.60 7. ₹ 82.35 8. ₹ 81.85

EXERCISE 5.5

A. Find the product of

1. ₹ 60.20 2. ₹ 154.35 3. ₹ 274.80 4. ₹ 973.20
5. ₹ 1871.25 6. ₹ 3135.60

B. Multiply the following

1. ₹ 222 2. ₹ 337.05 3. ₹ 776.25 4. ₹ 1138.40
5. ₹ 3472.15 6. ₹ 4026 7. ₹ 1247.50

EXERCISE 5.6

A. Find out the quotient of the following

1. ₹ 62 2. ₹ 44 3. ₹ 41 4. ₹ 60 5. ₹ 79

B. Divide

1. ₹ 1.77 2. ₹ 9.94 3. ₹ 6.09 4. ₹ 51.7 5. ₹ 2.76 6. ₹ 8.21

EXERCISE 5.7

1. ₹ 390.50 2. ₹ 85.75 3. ₹ 600 4. ₹ 12.50
5. ₹ 294 6. ₹ 145.50 7. ₹ 48.60 8. ₹ 754.25

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT

A. Simplify

- a. 691 km 366 m b. 68 km 969 m c. 217 km 290 m
d. 59 kg 643 g e. 185 kg 720 g f. 30 l 606 ml
g. 1512 l 868 ml

B. Write in Hindu-Arabic numeral System

- a. 8 b. 14 c. 40 d. 27

C. Write in Roman numerals

- a. X b. XXI c. XXXV d. XLIX

D. Draw the following.

Check individual answers

E. Do as directed

- a. 540 minutes b. 3 hours c. 7:00 PM

F. Do as directed

- a. 1800 paise b. ₹ 7.60

G. Simplify

- a. ₹ 179.30 b. ₹ 9.90 c. ₹ 330.75 d. ₹ 17.30

SCIENCE CLASS 3 SEMESTER 2

CHAPTER 1 - BEAKS AND CLAWS

A. Tick the right statement and cross the wrong ones.

1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F

B. Match the columns.

1. e 2. c 3. a 4. b 5. d

C. Name two birds of each type:

1. Sparrow, Crow 2. Hen, Quail 3. Hawk, Vulture
4. Woodpecker, Parrot 5. Crane, Flamingo

D. Answer the following questions.

- The feet and claws help the birds in performing the following tasks:
 - ★ The claws help the bird in catching, holding and eating food.
 - ★ They help some birds in walking, swimming, perching, and climbing
 - ★ They protect the birds from their enemies.
- Most birds use their beaks to smooth their feathers. This is called preening.
- Beaks help birds in performing the following task:
 - ★ Birds use their beaks for feeding.
 - ★ Birds use their beaks for building nest.
 - ★ Most birds use their beaks to smooth their feathers.
 - ★ Birds also use their beaks to protect themselves from their enemies.
- Ducks eat insects and worms present in mud and water. They have broad and flat beak with tiny holes called strainers along the edge. When they take in muddy water with insects and worms, all the mud and water flows out from the strainers leaving behind insects and worms inside their beak.
- Some birds like hen and quail scratch the ground to get grains, insects and worms. They have strong legs with three toes in the front and one at the back. They have very sharp horny claws to dig the ground.
- Two perching birds are sparrow and crow.
- Birds like sparrow, crow, mynah and pigeon use their feet to

hold on to tree branches and sit on them. This act is called perching and such birds are called perching birds. They have three toes in front and one at the back, usually with a sharp and long claw. This helps the perching bird to hold the branch firmly. The grip is so tight that they can even go to sleep while perching.

CHAPTER 2 - HOUSES WE LIVE IN

A. Tick the right statement and cross the wrong ones.

1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. T

B. Match the columns.

1. c 2. e 3. a 4. b 5. d

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. comfortable, fulfills 2. drainage 3. exhaust
4. eyes 5. first aid

D. Answer the following questions.

1. We live in a house because it protects us from heat, cold, rain and storm. It also keeps us safe from thieves and animals.
2. We should grow trees and plants around the house because they give us fresh air.
3. Our house should have a proper drainage system to carry away dirty water and other waste material from the kitchen and bathroom.
4. Two diseases spread by mosquitoes are malaria and dengue.
5. *Check answers individually.*

CHAPTER 3 - OUR FOOD

A. Tick the right statement and cross the wrong ones.

1. We get energy from food.
2. Food that we get from animals are vegetarian food.
3. We get carbohydrates from potatoes.
4. The food that contain vitamins and minerals are protective food.
5. We should drink maximum 2 to 4 glasses of water everyday.

B. Match the columns.

1. e 2. d 3. b 4. c 5. a

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. before, after 2. vendors 3. uneaten
4. minerals, vitamins 5. teeth, bones

D. Give two examples of each type of food listed below.

1. Potato, Banana 2. Egg, Cheese
3. Green Leafy Vegetables, Fruits

E. Name two vegetables that are:

1. Radish, carrot 2. Methi, spinach
3. Sugarcane, potato 4. Wheat, bajra

F. Answer the following questions.

1. We get food items mainly from two sources - Plants and Animals. From plants, we get fruits, vegetables, pulses and grains. From animals we get milk, egg and meat.
2. Potatoes, banana, sugar are three energy giving food items.
3. Milk is regarded as the most perfect food because it contains all the groups required for a complete diet- the proteins, carbohydrates and fats. It is rich in calcium.
4. Wastage of food and water should be avoided at all costs. We should not leave uneaten food in our plates because the amount of food which we throw might provide a complete meal for someone. We should not waste water. Taps should be closed as soon as the bucket or storage material is full. We should use bucket and mug for taking bath instead of shower because it saves plenty of water.
5. Water is very important for the well being of our body. We should drink 8 to 10 glasses of water everyday to keep our body healthy. Water helps in cleaning our body by flushing out waste material as urine. When water is lost from our body as sweat, it cools our body. Thus, water also controls our body temperature.

CHAPTER 4 - SAFETY AND FIRST AID

A. Tick the right statement and cross the wrong ones.

1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F

B. Match the columns.

1. d 2. e 3. b 4. c 5. a

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. accidents 2. prevented 3. Prevention 4. electric 5. queue

D. Answer the following questions.

- Most of the accidents are caused due to following reasons:
★ Carelessness ★ Ignorance ★ Haste
★ Curiosity ★ Inattentiveness
- (a) We should not throw chalk pieces, duster and other things at one another.
(b) We should not jump on desks. The corners of desks are sharp. We may fall down and hurt ourselves badly.
(c) Always stand in a queue while getting into the school bus.
- Check individual answers.*
- Most of the accidents can be prevented. The best way to prevent accidents is to do our best to remove their causes by being careful. We should also do our work slowly and not in hast.
- After an accident, the first help that the injured person gets before a doctor or an elder comes is called First Aid.

CHAPTER 5 THE SOLAR SYSTEM

A. Put a tick against the correct and a cross against the wrong statement.

1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F

B. Match the following.

1. d 2. e 3. a 4. b 5. c

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. orbit 2. Mercury 3. revolution 4. Pole 5. revolves

D. Answer the following questions.

- The earth takes 24 hours to complete one rotation.
- Stars form various patterns in the sky. These patterns of stars are called constellation.
- It takes about eight minutes for the sunlight to reach the earth.
- The moon has no light of its own. It reflects the light of the sun
- Ursa Major or Big Bear is a constellation.
- The names of the planets are - Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune.

E. Write the special name of the following constellations.

(a) Leo (b) Orion (c) Scorpius

CHAPTER 6 - MEASUREMENT

A. Put a tick against the correct and a cross against the wrong statement.

1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. T

B. Match the following:

1. b 2. e 3. a 4. c 5. d

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. metre 2. tonne 3. minutes 4. hot, cold 5. body

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Temperature is measured with the help of a thermometer. Different kinds of thermometers are used to measure temperature.

A room thermometer measures temperature in degree Celsius or °C. A clinical thermometer measures our body temperature in degree Fahrenheit or °F

2. We need to measure many different things in our daily lives - length of objects, weight of objects, amount of liquids such as milk and oil, time on the clock and temperature. For measuring things, we use some standard measure or units which have fixed values. Everyone uses the same units of measurement.

3. The shortest hand of a clock shows the hour and is called the hour hand. The longer hand of the clock shows minute and is called the minute hand. The third hand, if present, shows seconds. It is called the second hand.

4. Volume is the total space occupied by an object or a thing. We often measure the volumes of liquids such as milk, oil, petrol, water and liquid medicines. Even invisible things like air or any other gas has volume. The standard unit of volume is litre.

5. Write the standard unit of the following:

(a) metre (b) kilogram (c) second (d) litre (e) degree

E. Name the unit used to measure.

1. centimetre 2. kilogram or gram
3. Minutes or hours 4. kilometre

F. Name the instrument used to measure.

1. thermometer 2. measuring can
3. weighing machine 4. metre rod

G. Identify the following pictures and write their names below the picture.

Beam balance, Measuring Tape, Measuring Vessel, Thermometer

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT

A. Tick (✓) the right statement and cross (X) the wrong ones.

1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. F 6. F

B. Match the columns.

1. c 2. e 3. d 4. a 5. b

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. drainage 2. before, after 3. Prevention
4. Mercury 5. body

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Beaks help birds in performing the following task:
★ Birds use their beaks for feeding.
★ Birds use their beaks for building nest.
★ Most birds use their beaks to smooth their feathers.
★ Birds also use their beaks to protect themselves from their enemies.
2. Plants give fresh air. So plants should be grown around the house.
3. Milk is regarded as the most perfect food because it contains all the groups required for a complete diet- the proteins, carbohydrates and fats. It is rich in calcium.
4. Most of the accidents are caused due to following reasons:
★ Carelessness ★ Ignorance ★ Haste
★ Curiosity ★ Inattentiveness
5. It takes 24 hours for the earth to complete one rotation.
6. The shortest hand of a clock shows the hour and is called the hour hand. The longer hand of the clock shows minute and is called the minute hand. The third hand, if present, shows seconds. It is called the second hand.

E. Give two examples for each of the following.

1. Hen, Quail 2. Potato, Banana 3. Methi, spinach
4. Mercury, Venus

SOCIAL STUDIES - CLASS 3 SEMESTER 2
CHAPTER 1 - MUMBAI - THE GATEWAY OF INDIA

A. Tick the correct option.

1. b 2. a 3. b 4. c 5. a

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Alpha 2. Mumbadevi 3. Trombay
4. Bollywood 5. Queen's

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for the false statement.

1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T

D. Match the following.

- (1) c (2) d (3) e (4) a (5) b

E. Answer the following questions.

1. Mumbai is situated on the western coast of India. It faces the Arabian Sea. It is an important seaport. In fact, it is the biggest and busiest seaport of India. Many years ago Mumbai was a group of seven islands. Later, these islands were connected with one another to form the city of Mumbai.
2. Mumbai Suburban Railway is the backbone of the city's transport. Mumbai Suburban Railway is a transport system that involves local trains and buses run by BEST (Brihan Mumbai Electric Supply and Transport). They carry millions of people every day. Metro is also an important part of Mumbai transport. The Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport connects Mumbai to the major cities of the world.
3. The important places of tourist interest in Mumbai are - Gateway of India, Elephanta Caves, Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Sangrahalaya, Jijamata Udyan and Marine Drive.
4. Elephanta Caves are located on Elephanta Island, in Mumbai Harbour. These are beautiful rock cut temples. The island is 10 kilometres to the east of the city of Mumbai. One can reach Elephanta Caves by ferries from the Gateway of India. Every year in the month of February, the Elephanta Festival is organised here. Many dancers and musicians take part in this festival.
5. The climate of Mumbai city is neither too hot in summer, nor

too cold in the winter seasons. The city gets heavy rainfall in the month of June, July and August. Some parts of the city also get flooded during rainy season.

CHAPTER 2 - CHENNAI - THE CITY OF TEMPLES

A. Tick the correct option.

1. b 2. a 3. a 4. b 5. b

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Madras 2. Coromandel 3. Chennaiites
4. veshti, shirt 5. bull-fighting 6. Perambur

C. Answer the following questions.

1. Chennai is located on the south-east coast of India called the Coromandel Coast. It faces the Bay of Bengal.
2. Marina Beach is the most popular beach in the region. It is the second longest beach in the world. The VGA Golden Beach is popular with children because of its rides and toy train. Elliot and Covelong Beach are other famous beaches of Chennai.
3. Chennai is warm throughout the year. Thus, people wear cotton clothes. The city gets pleasant sea breezes. Chennai receives more rain in winter than in summer.
4. Pongal is the main festival celebrated in Chennai .It is a harvest festival, celebrated for three days in the month of January.
5. Chennai is known for good quality cotton textiles. Other important industries, including the automobile, paint, glass and leather goods, are located here. Name some of the well developed industries of Chennai.
6. Chennai is an important tourist centre. Beaches of Chennai are the main tourist attractions. The Arignar Anna Zoological Park is the biggest in South-East Asia. More than 170 species of mammals, birds and reptiles are found here. The city is also famous for its beautiful temples with stone carvings. The Parthasarathi and Kapaleeshwar temples are well known for artistic stone carving.

Other places of tourist interest are St. George Fort, Santhome Basilica, Chennai Art Gallery and Snake Park.

The amusement parks comprise all the modern facilities. A popular amusement park in Chennai is Kishkindha.

CHAPTER 3 - SOME MORE CITIES

A. Tick the correct option.

1. c 2. a 3. c 4. b 5. b

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Bangalore 2. Brahmaputra 3. Hyderabad
4. Ahmedabad 5. Thiruvananthapuram

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for the false statement.

1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T

D. Answer the following questions.

- Hyderabad is also called the 'City of Pearls'.
- Bengaluru is called the 'Silicon Valley of India' because of IT industry.
- Some of the places of tourist interest in Hyderabad are - Charminar, Mecca Masjid, Golconda Fort, the Salar Jung Museum, Birla Mandir and the Ravindra Bharti.
- Lucknow is famous for its etiquette, refined manners, gardens, poetry, music and food.
- Jaipur is called the 'Pink City' because most buildings in the old city are made of pink sand stone.
- Since there are no factories in Chandigarh, it is one of the least polluted cities in India.

CHAPTER 4 - LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

A. Tick the correct option.

1. c 2. a 3. c 4. c

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. seventh 2. Gram Panchayat 3. Pradhan, Sarpanch
4. dispensaries 5. Chairman, President

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for the false statement.

1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Every village in our country has a Gram Panchayat or Gram Sabha. The people of the village, who are 18 years and above choose the members of the Gram Panchayat. Each Panchayat must have at least one woman among its elected members. The head of the Panchayat is called the Pradhan or Sarpanch. He or she is elected by the people of the village to this post. The members of the Gram Panchayat meet regularly.
2. Drinking water, electricity, roads, schools and hospitals are called civic amenities.
3. Some of the functions of the Gram Panchayat are as follows:
 - ★ Keeping cleanliness in the village
 - ★ Providing clean drinking water to villagers
 - ★ Digging wells and tubewells
 - ★ Lighting of street and roads.
 - ★ Maintaining village roads.
 - ★ Giving primary education to children.
4. The main functions of a Municipal Committee are as follows:
 - ★ Keeping the city clean by organising collection and disposal of wastes, setting up toilets, etc.
 - ★ Making the city green and pollution-free.
 - ★ Providing clean drinking water.
 - ★ Building new roads, repairing and maintaining the old ones.
5. To do all the welfare work, municipalities need money. They get money by charging a fixed amount as fee or tax on land and house. People pay tax for water, electricity and use of roads. They also pay entertainment tax and tax on vehicles. Central or state governments provide grants for improvement and development of infrastructure and institutions.
6. Cooperative societies have been formed as institutions that work for the welfare of their members. Farmer Cooperatives provide loan assistance and other help to farmers. Small Traders Cooperatives provide loan assistance and other help to small traders in town and cities. There are cooperative societies that sell things at low rates. They also sell school

books, handicrafts and other stationery. Cooperative societies are formed in villages, towns and cities. Women Cooperative Societies provide loan to women for setting up small-scale industries.

CHAPTER 5 - THE STORY OF OUR PAST

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. Archaeologists
2. The old stone age, the new stone age
3. caves
4. warmth, light
5. stones

B. Match the following.

- (1) d (2) c (3) e (4) a (5) b

C. Answer the following questions.

1. We learn history to know about the people who lived many many years ago. We learn about what they did and how they lived. We learn about great people and the wars they fought. We also learn about ordinary people and how they lived.
2. The early paintings and drawings can still be seen today in the caves where they lived.
3. People changed their drawings into symbols because they found that symbols were easier to do than drawing.
4. In the old stone age people used large crude tools which they made from any large stone they found. In the new stone age, they began to cut better and sharper tools. They carried sharp spears and knives both cut out from stones. These were better than the old stone age weapons.
5. People saw that fire gave them warmth when it was cold or light when it was dark. They also discovered that fire protected them from wild animals. They would sleep with a fire lit in front of their caves so that no animals could attack them. They also began to cook their meat on the fire and they found the meat was softer and tastier. Fire also frightened them because it could burn or kill people.
6. People who moved from one place to another in search of food were called nomads.

7. As time went by people learned to dig the ground with sharp sticks and sow the seeds of the plants they ate. They soon discovered that with the help of sharp sticks they could dig long straight lines on the ground. They would sow their seeds in these lines which are called furrows.

CHAPTER 6 - LIFE OF EARLY MAN

A. Answer the following questions.

1. The early villagers grew crops near the river because they found that the soil near the river was fertile. It was also very easy for the people to get water from the river for the crops.
2. The earliest houses made by the people were made out of clay which was moist. When the clay dried in the sun it became hard and they used the clay to make the four walls of their houses. People also used clay to make vessels.
3. Most of the early men were either hunters, farmers or fisher folk.
4. As most of these people lived near the river side they learnt fishing as well. The earliest nets were like traps. They were made out of bamboo and grass. The fish entered the nets and they would be trapped.
5. In olden days there was no system of money, so people exchanged goods. This system of exchanging some goods for others is called 'barter'.
6. The first metal that early men discovered was gold.
7. Long ago people learnt to mix two metals. When copper and tin were mixed, it became bronze. Bronze, they found out was a good alloy for making weapons that were strong and sharp. People began to use bronze for almost every thing. Historians call this period the Bronze age

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Clay
2. bones, stones, wood
3. food, water
4. hunters, fisher folk
5. gold, shaped
6. barter

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT

A. Tick the correct option.

1. a 2. a 3. a 4. b 5. b 6. c

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Trombay 2. Perumbur 3. Brahmaputra
4. Pradhan, Sarpanch 5. Archaeologists 6. barter

C. Match the following.

1. b 2. d 3. a 4. c

D. Write 'T' for true or 'F' for false statements.

1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. F

E. Answer the following questions.

1. Elephanta Caves are located on Elephanta Island, in Mumbai Harbour. These are beautiful rock cut temples. The island is 10 kilometres to the east of the city of Mumbai. One can reach Elephanta Caves by ferries from the Gateway of India. Every year in the month of February, the Elephanta Festival is organised here. Many dancers and musicians take part in this festival.
2. Chennai is located on the south-east coast of India called the Coromandel Coast. It faces the Bay of Bengal.
3. Bengaluru is called the 'Silicon Valley of India' because of IT industry.
4. The main functions of a Municipal Committee are as follows:
 - ★ Keeping the city clean by organising collection and disposal of wastes, setting up toilets, etc.
 - ★ Making the city green and pollution-free.
 - ★ Providing clean drinking water.
 - ★ Building new roads, repairing and maintaining the old ones.
5. People who move from one place to another in search of food were called nomads.
6. As most of these people lived near the river side they learnt fishing as well. The earliest nets were like traps. They were made out of bamboo and grass. The fish entered the nets and they would be trapped.

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE - CLASS 3 SEMESTER 2

Chapter - 1 Spice of Life

1. Cinnamon
2. Black Pepper
3. Cumin
4. Fenugreek
5. Nutmeg
6. Cloves
7. Chillies
8. Turmeric
9. Cardamom

Chapter - 2 Hooves and Paws

- a. Cow, 2
- b. Wolf, 11
- c. Tiger, 3
- d. Bear, 6
- e. Lion, 5
- f. Giraffe, 8
- g. Goat, 7
- h. Monkey, 4
- i. Horse, 10
- j. Fox, 9
- k. Elephant, 1

Chapter - 3 Dogs as a Pet

1. Labrador
2. Dachshund
3. Cocker Spaniel
4. Bull Dog
5. German Shepherd
6. Doberman
7. Mastiff
8. Dalmatian
9. Poodle

Chapter - 4 The Greatest

1. Asia
2. Greenland
3. Nile
4. Sahara
5. Seikan
6. Pacific
7. South China
8. Mt. Everest
9. Angel Falls
10. Caspian Sea
11. Ostrich
12. Etosha Reserve
13. Mahabharata
14. O'Hare

Chapter - 5 Countries and Emblems

1. g
2. a
3. n
4. k
5. f
6. i
7. d
8. e
9. h
10. j
11. l
12. o
13. b
14. m
15. c

Chapter - 6 Brush up your History

1. Shivaji
2. Shah Jahan
3. Chetak
4. Buddhism
5. Mahatma Gandhi
6. Revolt of 1857
7. Navratnas
8. Dara
9. Indus Valley
10. East India Company
11. Mughal
12. Ancient University
13. Shudra
14. Vasco da Gama
15. NAM

Chapter - 7 It's My India

1. Dravidian
2. Babar
3. Nagaland
4. Taj Mahal
5. Charminar
6. Shillong
7. Pokhran
8. Gujratis
9. Punjab
10. Goa
11. Rath Yatra
12. Darjeeling
13. Arunachal Pradesh
14. Assam
15. Baisakhi

Chapter - 8 Picture Proverbs

1. Do not put all your eggs in one basket

2. Honesty is the best policy
3. A rolling stone gathers no moss
4. A bird in hand is worth two in the bush
5. Too many cooks spoil the broth.
6. Strike while the iron is hot.
7. Its no use crying over spilt milk
8. All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy

Chapter - 9 One will Do

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|------------|
| 1. Mountaineer | 2. Nocturnal | 3. Annual | 4. Island |
| 5. Carnivores | 6. Illiterate | 7. Dictionary | 8. Mammal |
| 9. Ore | 10. Calorie | 11. Wigwam | 12. Magnet |

Chapter - 10 Great Inventions

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Thomas Alva Edison | 2. Alexander Graham Bell |
| 3. Marconi | 4. Wilbur Wright and Orville Wright |
| 5. John Logie Baird | 6. Galileo Galilei |

Chapter - 11 Doctor! Doctor!

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. T | 2. T | 3. F | 4. T | 5. T |
| 6. T | 7. F | 8. T | 9. T | 10. T |
| 11. T | 12. T | 13. T | 14. F | 15. F |
| 16. T | 17. T | 18. T | | |

Chapter - 12 Cups and Trophies

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. i | 2. h | 3. f | 4. c | 5. a |
| 6. d | 7. g | 8. b | 9. e | |

Chapter - 13 Brain Twisters

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. L | 2. f | 3. c | 4. a |
|------|------|------|------|

Chapter - 14 Mixed Bag Quiz - IV

- | | | | |
|------------|----------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 1. 2500 | 2. J K Rowling | 3. Astronomy | 4. Portuguese |
| 5. Jupiter | 6. Kimono | 7. 1928 | 8. 5 |
| 9. Octagon | 10. Troop | 11. Teflon | 12. 1952 |
| 13. Earth | 14. Brazil | 15. 10 | 16. 5th September |

Model Test Paper

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. Two | 2. Radiologist | 3. 206 | 4. Mosquito |
| 5. Thomas Alva Edison | 6. Alexander Graham Bell | | |
| 7. Mountaineer | 8. Illiterate | 9. Magnet | 10. Annual |
| 11. Baisakhi | 12. Chetak | 13. Asia | 14. Ostrich |
| 15. Pacific | 16. Yes | 17. Shivaji | 18. Charminar |
| 19. Tennis | 20. 5th September | | |