

**KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS**  
**ACADEMIC YEAR 2020-21**  
**HOME ASSIGNMENT**



**CLASS : III**  
**DATE: 19.07.2020 to 2.08.2020**

<b>SUBJECT</b>	<b>ASSIGNMENT</b>
<b>MATHS</b>	<p><b><u>Work to be done in Maths note book.</u></b></p> <p>➤ Chapter 6 - Division Exercise - 6.1, 6.2, 6.5 and mental maths.</p> <p><b><u>Work to be done in Maths text book.</u></b></p> <p>➤ Chapter 6 - Division Exercise - 6.3, 6.4 and test zone.</p> <p><b><u>Work to be done in Maths note book.</u></b></p> <p><b>1. Divide and find the quotient and the remainder in each of the following.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) 318 by 3</li><li>b) 238 by 7</li><li>c) 405 by 6</li><li>d) 890 by 5</li><li>e) 739 by 4</li></ul> <p><b>2. Divide and check your answer.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) <math>734 \div 5</math></li><li>b) <math>840 \div 4</math></li><li>c) <math>986 \div 6</math></li><li>d) <math>395 \div 3</math></li><li>e) <math>456 \div 7</math></li></ul> <p><b><u>Project:</u></b> Show the concept of fractions (Whole, Halves, One-third, One -fourth, Two- Thirds, Three - fourths) with the help of paper plates and paste in the scrapbook.</p>
<b>SCIENCE</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>CHAPTER 11 – Light, Sound and Force (Revision)</u></b></p> <p>Objective type questions A) Fill in the blanks with correct words :</p>

- 1) The shade of a tree is actually its \_\_\_\_\_. (shadow / image)
- 2) Sound that is loud and unpleasant is called \_\_\_\_\_. (noise / music)
- 3) Light helps us to \_\_\_\_\_ things. (see / smell)
- 4) A shadow is \_\_\_\_\_ (short / long) in the morning.
- 5) When \_\_\_\_\_ (friction / shadow) is very less, things slide.

**B) Write T for true and F for false :**

- 1) Light helps us to see things. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) Shadow is always black. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) All sounds are unpleasant. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) Force can't change the shape of objects. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) The length of the shadow remains the same throughout the day. \_\_\_\_

**C) Choose the correct option :**

- 1) Which of these is a source of light ?
  - (a) sun
  - (b) fire fly
  - (c) bulb
  - (d) all of these
  
- 2) Which organ helps us to make sound ?
  - (a) nose
  - (b) eyes
  - (c) skin
  - (d) tongue
  
- 3) Which of these is unpleasant sound ?
  - (a) music
  - (b) whisper
  - (c) sound of a wind chime
  - (d) bursting of crackers
  
- 4) What is force ?
  - (a) push or pull
  - (b) light or dark
  - (c) red or yellow
  - (d) big or small
  
- 5) Which of these is true about force ?
  - (a) it can change the colour of an object
  - (b) it can change the weight of an object
  - (c) it can't change the shape of an object
  - (d) it can make an object move

**D) Circle the odd one out in each of the following :**

- (1) bulb , plant, fire , tubelight
- (2) noise, eye, nose, ear
- (3) shadow, long , short, noon
- (4) push, pull , slide, torch
- (5) chair, bottle, box, bulb

**2) Very short answer type questions :**

**A) Give one word answer :**

- 1) Objects that give out light. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) The main source of heat and light on earth. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) A special force that slows down movements. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) An organ that helps us to make sound. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) An insect which gives off light. \_\_\_\_\_

**B) Give two examples of the following :**

- 1) Luminous objects - \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) Effect of force - \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) Object that make unpleasant sounds - \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) We get from sun- \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) Non-luminous objects- \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

**3) Answer the following questions :**

- 1) What are Non-luminous objects Give two examples.
- 2) Differentiate between pleasant and unpleasant sound. Give examples.
- 3) What is force? Give two effects of force?
- 4) Differentiate between Luminous and Non-luminous objects. Give examples.
- 5) What is friction? Give one use of friction in our daily life.

**ACTIVITY**

[https://youtu.be/\\_LdcxCdB-s8](https://youtu.be/_LdcxCdB-s8)

**HINDI**

**HINDI LANGUAGE पाठ का नाम - विशेषण**

परिभाषा –संज्ञा या सर्वनाम शब्दों की विशेषता बताने वाले शब्दों को विशेषण कहते हैं ।

**कुछ विशेषण शब्द**

गुण –दोष – वीर ,अच्छा , बुद्धिमान ,मूर्ख ,बुरा, कायर

रंग –रूप - काला ,सफ़ेद ,गोरा , असुंदर ,सुंदर

आकार - गोल,छोटा, बड़ा, ऊंचा, नीचा, मोटा, पतला  
अवस्था - बचपन, गरीब, अमीर, युवा, बूढ़ा  
माप -तौल चार मीटर,दूसरा,पाँच, एक, चम्मच

### अभ्यास ( page 44 )

1 . (क) विशेषण किसे कहते है ?

उत्तर - ( परिभाषा लिखे )

(ख) कोई चार विशेषण शब्द लिखिए ।

उत्तर -( स्वयं लिखे )

2 . नीचे कुछ संज्ञा शब्द दिए हैं । इनके लिए विशेषण लिखिए ।

<u>मीठा</u>	शहद	<u>कठिन</u>	प्रश्न	<u>कड़वी</u>	दवाई
<u>लम्बी</u>	सड़क	<u>कायर</u>	आदमी	<u>मीठा</u>	आम
<u>सुखद</u>	यात्रा	<u>सफ़ेद</u>	खरगोश	<u>गरम</u>	मिठाई

3 . वर्ग पहेली में से छह विशेषण ढूँढकर लिखिए ।

उत्तर -( स्वयं ढूँढे )

4 नीचे दिए विशेषणों के लिए सही संज्ञा शब्द लिखिए ।

भला	<u>आदमी</u>	बढ़िया	<u>खाना</u>	दस	<u>गुब्बारे</u>
कुछ	<u>लोग</u>	पतला	<u>आदमी</u>	गीला	<u>कपड़ा</u>
खट्टा	<u>आम</u>	सुंदर	<u>दुल्हन</u>	भारी	<u>बक्सा</u>
कड़वा	<u>दवा</u>	सख्त	<u>लकड़ी</u>	एक	<u>रोटी</u>

5 . ( किताब में स्वयं करें ) pg 45

6 . (किताब में ही स्वयं विशेषण शब्दों को रेखांकित कीजिये

### HINDI LITRETURE [पाठ - मेरा बचपन ]

कठिन शब्द - मोहल्ले ,रिवाज़ ,पिंजरे शौक ,मँझली ,पंछी ,निगाह ,कैदी , गिलहरी ,पसंद तारीफ़ , चक्कर ,बेजुबान प्राणी , अत्याचार ,डांट , प्रसन्न

शब्दार्थ - हिन्दी साहित्य की पाठ्य पुस्तक से देखकर स्वयं लिखें । Pg 56

अन्य शब्दार्थ - मँझली - बीच की । गुरुआई - गुरूपन ,बड़प्पन । प्रसन्न =खुश

अभ्यास pg -56 ( प्रश्न -उत्तर )

प्रश्न 1 - लेखक का घर किस शहर में था ?

उत्तर - लेखक का घर कोलकाता शहर में था ।

प्रश्न 2- मँझली भाभी को क्या शौक था ?

उत्तर -मँझली भाभी को तरह - तरह की चिड़ियाँ पालने का शौक था ।

प्रश्न 3 -लेखक का मन कब उदास हो जाता था ?

उत्तर - पिंजरो में पंख फड़फड़ाते बंद चिड़ियों को देखकर उदास हो जाता था ।

प्रश्न 4 - मँझली भाभी कौन -सा पक्षी लाई थी ?

उत्तर - मँझली भाभी गिलहरी लाई थी ।

प्रश्न 5 -लेखक के समय में घर किस प्रकार के होते थे ?

उत्तर - उन दिनों घर की छते बड़ी -बड़ी थीं । हर घर के आगे -पीछे खुले - खुले बरामदे थे ।

	<p>प्रश्न 6 उन दिनों किस बात का रिवाज था ? इसका पता कैसे चलता है ?  उत्तर – उन दिनों तरह – तरह की चिड़ियाँ पालने का बहुत रिवाज था । इसका पता इससे चलता है कि हर घर के बरामदों और छतों पर पिंजरे लटकते दिखाई देते थे ।</p> <p>प्रश्न 7- लेखक घर की छत पर क्या किया करता था ?  उत्तर –लेखक अपने घर की छत पर खुले आकाश में पतंग उड़ाता था ।</p> <p>प्रश्न 8 – लेखक किस बात से परेशान हो उठा ?  उत्तर – लेखक पिंजरे में बंद गिलहरी को चारों ओर चक्कर लगाते देखकर परेशान हो उठा ।</p> <p>प्रश्न 9- लेखक को किन – किनसे , किस बात पर डांट सुननी पड़ी ?  उत्तर – लेखक को मँझली भाभी और परिवार के बड़ों से डांट सुननी पड़ी क्योंकि उसने पिंजरे खोलकर गिलहरी तथा अन्य पक्षियों को आजाद कर दिया था ।</p> <p><b>विलोम शब्द</b>  शहर x गाँव                      बहुत x कम                      आगे x पीछे                      बंद x खुला  उदास x खुश                      तारीफ़ x निंदा                      आज़ाद x गुलाम                      प्रसन्न x अप्रसन्न</p> <p><b>वाक्य बनाए</b>  पक्षी – मोर बहुत सुंदर पक्षी है ।  भाभी – मेरी भाभी बहुत अच्छी है ।  पिंजरा – उसने नया पिंजरा खरीदा है ।  खुश – वह पतंग उड़ाकर बहुत खुश है ।</p>
<p><b>ENGLISH</b></p>	<p><b>English language</b>  <b>Prepositions</b>  Complete these sentences with prepositions.  1. She ran _____ the room crying.  2. The boys were playing _____ the park.  3. The cat was hiding _____ the bed.  4. There was no one _____ home.  5. The meeting will be held _____ Monday.  6. He fell _____ the ladder and broke his leg.  7. He went _____ the market.  8. There is a bridge _____ the river.  9. The teacher wrote the alphabets _____ the board.  10. The cat fell _____ the well.  Choose the correct preposition.  1. The teacher put the books _____ the table. (on / in)  2. There are fifty students _____ the class. (in / on)  3. I met him _____ the library. (at / on)  4. Are you the new student _____ Delhi? (to / from)  5. A dam is being built _____ the river. (across / over)</p> <p><b>Comprehension</b>  Read the passage and answer the following questions.  Birds always attract children. They are of different types, colours and nature. We have the smallest bird - the humming bird and the biggest one - Ostrich. Our national bird peacock is also a large, beautiful bird. Birds are of various colours as sparrows are grey, white and black, parrots - light green, dappled, pigeons - light grey, white etc. Pigeons, parrots, sparrows etc are of quiet nature. Hawk, eagle, kite, vulture, crow etc are predators.  Q1. What do birds always do?</p>

Q2. Which is the smallest and largest bird?

Q3. Which bird is our national bird?

Q4. Name some predator birds.

Write the antonyms of the following words from the passage.

1. never x

2. same x

3. small x

4. ugly x

Make sentence

1. children -

2. beautiful -

## **ENGLISH LITERATURE**

### **I - Word Bank**

1. beach

2. adventure

3. excited

4. seaside

5. rushed

6. squashed

7. giggled

8. collar

9. trod

10. Seagull

11. sea shells

12. splash

13. gripped

14. swimming pool

15. slippery

16. scampered

17. terrier

18. rescued

19. squawked

20. trotted

### **II - Synonyms**

a. trod – pressed or crushed something with one's feet

b. squashed – crushed

c. giggled – laughed lightly or repeatedly

d. seagulls – long winged web-footed seabirds

e. gripped – held on tightly

f. scrambled – climbed using all four feet

g. scampered – ran with quick light steps

h. dashed – rushed

i. squawked – made a loud, harsh sound

j. trotted off – ran at a moderate pace

### III - Antonyms

- a. started x stopped
- b. happy x sad
- c. bigger x smaller
- d. near x far
- e. brave x coward
- f. carefully x carelessly
- g. friend x enemy
- h. beautiful x ugly
- i. gently x roughly
- j. different x similar

### IV - Fill in the blanks

1. Puppy lives with Nick, Susan, Mum, Dad and Grandad.
2. Grandad was reading the newspaper
3. Mum jumped out of the car and came back with a beautiful red collar.
4. Nick and Susan found a lot of pretty sea-shells.
5. A little terrier puppy was in the pool.

### V - One word answer

- a. Who saved the little terrier puppy from drowning?

Ans- Puppy

- b. Who jumped out of the car?

Ans- Mum

- c. Who giggled at puppy?

Ans- Nick

- d. Who gripped puppy's paw?

Ans- Crab

- e. Who patted puppy gently?

Ans- Susan

### VI - Write true or false

- a. When Puppy ran into the house, Grandad was watching television = False
- b. Mum got a beautiful red collar for puppy = True
- c. Puppy trod on the sandwiches and they fell into the water = False
- d. The medal hanging on puppy's collar had his name on one side and his address on the other = True
- e. When Puppy splashed into a rock pool, a crab gripped his paw = True
- f. Puppy saved a little Terrier Puppy from drowning = True
- g. When family got home, Puppy rushed to tell the parrot about his brave rescue

= False

h. Mum gave Puppy chocolate cake as a reward = False

### **VII - Questions /Answers**

Q1. Who does Puppy consider as his family? Why do you think he feels they are his family?

Ans- Puppy considered Nick, Susan, Mum, Dad and Grandad as his family. I think he feels they are his family because he received love and affection just like a family member from them.

Q2. What did Puppy's collar look like? Why was it designed like that?

Ans- Puppy had a red collar with a medal hanging from it. It was designed with a name on one side and his address on the other side just in case he got lost.

Q3. 'We can give them to Seagulls'

a. Who are 'we' in the above line.

Ans – In the above line, 'we' are Puppy, Susan and Nick

b. What is 'them' in the above line.

Ans – 'Them' refers to sandwiches in the above line

c. Who is the speaker talking to here?

Ans – Susan is the speaker talking to Puppy

Q4. What made Puppy very happy? How did he express his happiness?

Ans – When Nick and Susan told him that they are all going to the sea side, this made the Puppy very happy. He ran into the house to see if all the family knew about this trip.

Q5. I told him all about a day, especially about my brave rescue.

a. Who is the speaker?

Ans – Puppy is the speaker.

b. Who does 'him' refer to?

Ans – 'Him' referred to blackbird.

c. What was the brave rescue?

Ans – Puppy saved a little Terrier Puppy from drowning.

### **VIII – Make Sentences.**

1. newspaper –

2. sea shells –

3. excited –

4. sandwiches –

5. puppy –

### **IX – Jumbled Words**

1. eabch – beach

2. gulseal – seagull

3. racb – crab

4. esrcue – rescue

5. ollcar – collar

**G.K**

### **Plant Quiz (pg no. 8-9)**

Complete the plant quiz. Take help from the clue:

1. Leaves are green because of Chlorophyll.

2. A plant which stores food in the roots is Ginger.



3. It's a fast growing fungi. Mushroom .
4. The process by which plants make their food is Photosynthesis .
5. The most beautiful and colourful part of a plant. Flower .
6. A prickly plant that grows easily in deserts. Cactus .
7. The leaves of these plants are used to make medicines. Neem .
8. The process of loss of water by a plant through its leaves is called Transpiration .
9. A leafy vegetable that makes leafy salad. Lettuce .
10. The opening through which a leaf breathes. Stomata .
11. In most flowers the colourful part is Petal .
12. I support the leaf. Veins .
13. The Japanese art of growing very small shrubs and trees. Bonsai .
14. The flat part of a leaf. Leaf blade .

### Explore

The gas that plants need to make food is Carbon dioxide .  
a. Oxygen    b. Carbon dioxide.

### White in Winter (pg no. 18-19)

As temperatures drop and autumn gives way to seemingly ceaseless snows of winter, these creatures shift their colour with the seasons.

### Quick warm- up

1. Which bird is the only bird that turns white in winter?  
c. Ptarmigans
2. What is the colour of the coat of an Arctic fox in winter?  
b. Silvery White
3. Identify these animals which can survive in the extreme cold climate.

- a. Polar Bear
- b. Walrus
- c. Musk Ox

Amazing Animals Antics (pg no. 73)

Identify the animals living in the extreme winters.

- 1. Penguin
- 2. Beluga Whale
- 3. Polar Bear
- 4. Arctic Ground Squirrel
- 5. Arctic Fox
- 6. Walrus
- 7. Snow Leopard
- 8. Musk Ox

**SOCIAL STUDIES**

**CHAPTER 8– OUR FESTIVALS**

**I. Read the chapter, Learn the difficult words which you have already underlined.**

**II. Learn the difficult words with their meanings from the notebook.**

**III. Do the exercises – (in the rough note book)**

A. Choose the correct option.

B. Name the following.

C. Fill in the blanks.

**D. Answer the following questions.**

1. Who hoists the national flag at the Red Fort on the Independence Day?

Ans- The Prime Minister of India hoists the national flag at the Red Fort on the Independence Day.

2. Name any four religious festivals.

Ans- Diwali, Holi, Id-ul-Fitr and Christmas are four religious festivals that we celebrate in our country.

3. Why do people celebrate Diwali?

Ans- People celebrate Diwali to mark the return of Lord Rama, his wife Sita, and brother Lakshmana to Ayodhya after 14 years of exile.

4. What are harvest festivals?

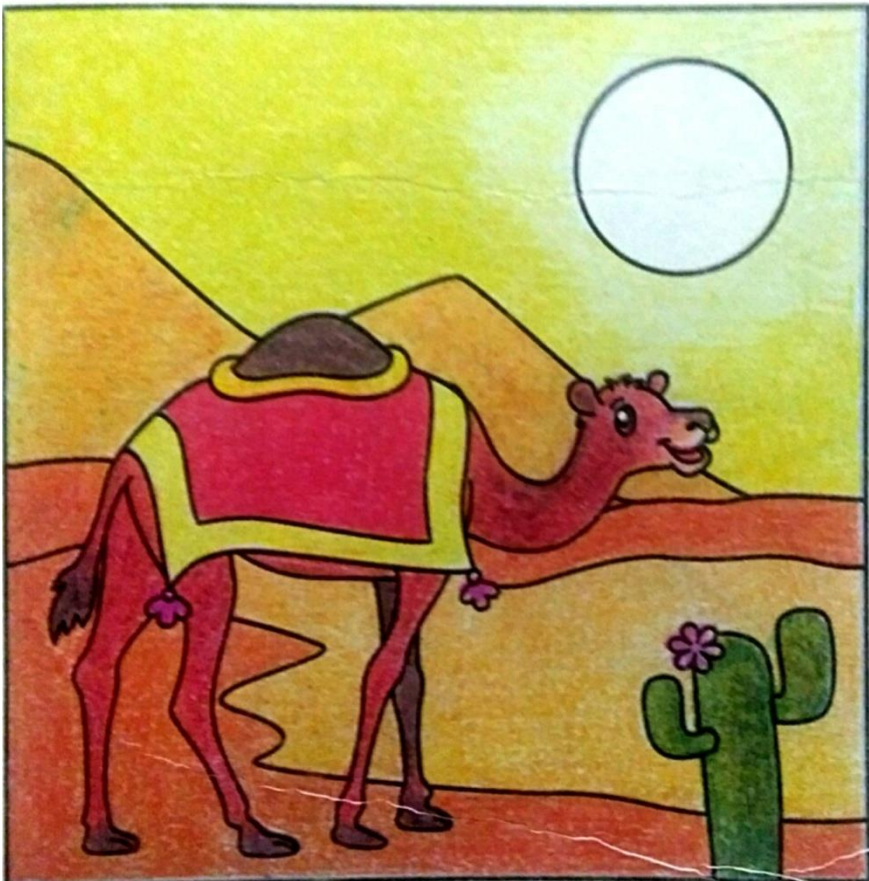
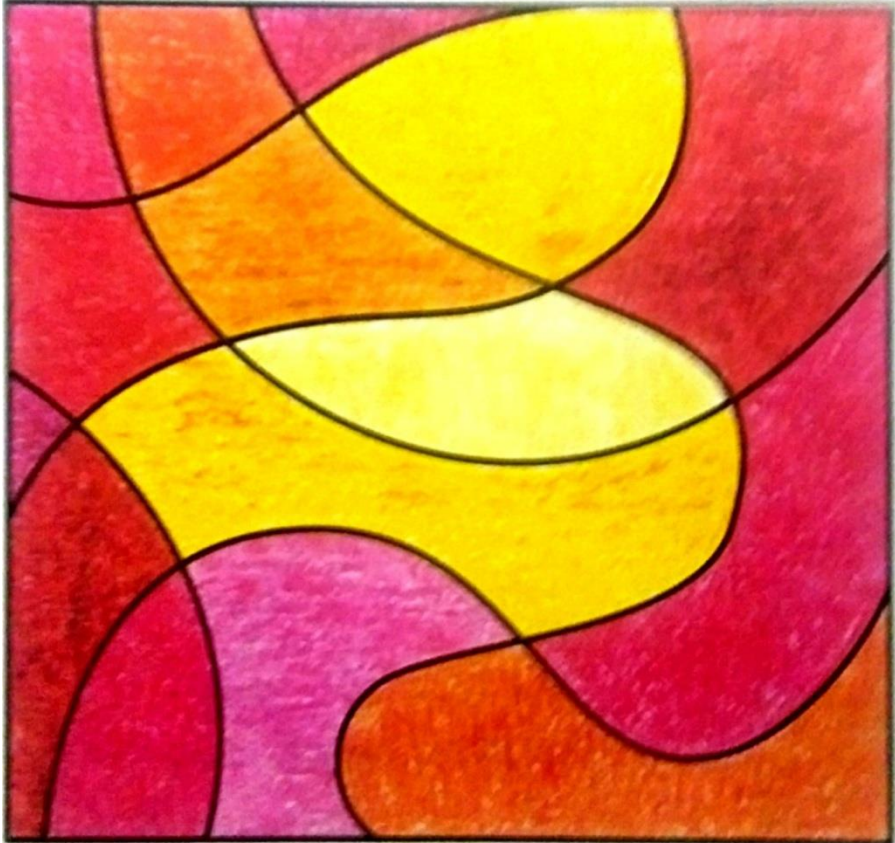
Ans- A festival that marks the events related to the harvest season is called harvest festivals.

**IV. Extra Questions and Answers (Internal):**

1. Why do we celebrate Independence Day? When our country did become independent?

Ans- We celebrate Independence Day to honour our freedom fighter. Our country

	<p>became independent on 15th August 1947.</p> <p>2. What do you mean by a constitution?          Ans- A constitution is a book of laws according to which a country is governed.</p> <p>3. What were the weapons of Gandhi ji?          Ans- Non-violence and truthfulness were the weapons of Gandhi ji.</p> <p>4. What is harvesting? Name any two harvest festivals.          Ans- Cutting and gathering of food crops is called harvesting. Pongal and Onam are two types of harvest festivals.</p> <p>5. Where and when Pongal is celebrated?          Ans- Pongal is celebrated in Tamil Nadu. It is celebrated in the first week of the Tamil month known as Thai.</p> <p>6. Why do we celebrate Gurburab?          Ans- We celebrate Gurburab to mark the birthdays of ten Sikh gurus.</p> <p>7. Why India is called the 'Land of Festivals'?          Ans- India is called the 'Land of Festivals' because the people of India celebrate one or the other festival almost every month.</p> <p>8. What are the three types of festivals that we celebrate in our country?          Ans- The three types of festivals that we celebrate in our country are- National festivals, Religious festivals, Harvest festivals.</p> <p><b>V. Activity- Make a list of any ten famous freedom fighters of India and paste</b></p>
<b>DRAWING</b>	<p><b>Topic - LEAF AND STAR</b></p> <p>Work to be done : <b>Complete page 8 and page 9</b>  as per instruction given in your drawing book.</p>



**Dr.Rachana Nair**  
**Director Academics**