

KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
ACADEMIC YEAR 2021-22
HOME ASSIGNMENT



CLASS : III
DATE : 15.01.22 to 08.02.22

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT
MATHS	<p><u>CH- 12 Time</u> Notebook work- concept map pg no. 164, Mental Maths(pg no. 165) Text book work – Let’s recall pg no. 153, Ex- 12.1(Qno.1,2&3), Ex- 12.2(Qno. 1,2 & 3), Ex- 12.3(Qno.1,2 &3) Ex12.4(Qno.1,2 &3), Ex-12.5(Qno.1,2 &3), Ex 12.6 (Q no 1,2) Test Zone – pg no. 164,165 Activity - Make a model of a working clock.</p> <p><u>Extra questions to be done in the maths notebook:</u> Fill in the blanks. a. When the hour hand moves from 12 to 4, it covers _____ hours. b. Quarter past 3 is also written as _____ or _____. c. Half past 6 is also written as _____ or _____. d. When the time is 4:30, we can also read it as half _____. e. When the minute hand moves from 12 to 6, it covers _____ minutes.</p>

Revision for Final Term:-

Ch 8-Measurement of Length

1. Convert the following into metres.

a. 8 km

b. 6 km 560m

2. Convert the following into kilometres and metres.

a. 3,755m

b. 8,765m

3. Arrange in columns and add.

a. 37km 275m and 59km 264m

b. 5km65m,4km78m and 13km 82m

4. Arrange in columns and find the difference:-

a. 45km and 53km 725m

b.17km 121m and 15km 342m

5. Tick (✓) the correct answer:-

a. 5km is equal to

i. 500 m

ii.5000m

iii. 50m

b. 1700cm is equal to

i. 17m

ii. 100m

iii. 170m

c. 1 km is equal to

i. 1000m

ii. 100m

iii. 10m

d. To convert the smaller units to bigger units, we use

i. Division

ii. Multiplication

iii. Addition

e. To convert kilometres into metres we use

i. Multiplication

ii. Division

iii. Subtraction

Ch 9-Measurement of Weight:

1. Convert the following into kilograms and grams .

a. 7,000g

b. 4,089g

2. Convert the following into grams.

a. 7kg

b. 4kg 20g

3. Compare the following using <, > or =

4,654g ___ 4 kg 654g

b. 7,890 g ___ 7kg 800g

4. The weight of one packet of sweets is 10 kg250g and the weight of another packet of sweets is 1 kg 500g. What is the total weight of two packets?

5. Add 7,000g and 3,000g and write the answer in kg.

Ch 10- Measurement of Capacity

1. Write in columns and find the sum:-17 L 260mL
2. Are there enough mL in 800mL to make 1L?
3. What is the standard unit used to measure capacity?
4. Convert into mL:- 4L 265mL.
5. A tank contained 60L 350mL of oil. 16L 230mL of oil is used. How much oil is still there in the tank?

Ch 12- Time

1. What time it must be? Write a.m. or p.m. :-
a. 9:30 in the morning b. 6:30 in the evening
2. How many minutes make 3 hours?
3. Fill in the blanks: 3:15 is also written as _____ or _____.
4. Do quarter past 5 and half 5 represent the same time? If not, then what is the difference between the two timings?
5. Tick the correct choice.
a. Roomy takes her dinner at 10a.m./p.m.
b. Ajit goes to school at 7a.m./p.m.
c. My mother comes back from office at 8:30a.m./p.m.

Ch 14- Geometry

1. Draw a line segment of 4cm.
2. With the help of a ruler, draw two sets of parallel lines.
3. Draw any two closed figures.
4. Encircle the odd one out: pencil box, football, cupboard.
5. Identify the shapes of the following objects:
a. a coin of 10-rupee
b. a page of notebook

STD 3 CHAPTER: BIRDS

A. Read the chapter thoroughly

B. Learn and write the following words in the notebook

wings	webbed feet
beaks	wading bird
claws	chisel
talon	woodpecker
perching bird	penguin

SCIENCE

Objective type questions

A. Fill in the blanks with correct words.

1. A bird uses its **beak** (beak/wings) to catch and eat food.
2. Birds like **sunbird** (sunbird/pigeon) suck nectar from flowers.
3. Birds usually have **two** (two/four) feet with **four** (two/four) toes on each.
4. Water birds have **webbed feet** (sharp claws/webbed feet) that help them push water while swimming.
5. Wings are joined to the bird's body with the help of **muscles** (muscles/webbed feet).

B. State True or False for the statements.

1. A bird uses its toes to catch and hold food. **False**
2. A bird uses its wings for building its nests. **False**
3. All birds have the same kind of beaks. **False**
4. Birds fly with just a down stroke of their wings. **False**
5. Birds have three types of feathers. **True**

C. Choose the correct option.

1. Which part of the body helps a bird to catch and eat food?

- a. wings b. toes c. beak d. none of these

Ans. beak

2. Which of these feathers help to keep a bird warm?

- a. body feathers b. down feathers c. flight feathers d. none of these

Ans. down feathers

3. Why do some birds have a sharp and hooked beak?

- a. To tear flesh b. To pull out insects from holes c. To crack open nuts and fruits
d. to suck nectar from flowers.

Ans. to tear flesh

4. Which of these birds uses its beak like a needle to sew leaves together to build a nest?

- a. weaver bird b. tailor bird c. woodpecker d. crane

Ans. tailorbird

5. Which of these is true about goose?

- a. broad and flat beak b. webbed feet c. holes in a beak d. all of these

Ans. all of these

6. Which of these birds collect stones and pebbles to make their nests on the ground?

- a. woodpecker b. crane c. penguin d. sparrow

Ans. penguin

7. Which bird uses its beak to look for food inside tree holes?

- a. hoopoe b. crane c. pigeon d. duck

Ans. hoopoe

8. Which of these birds cannot walk through water?

- a. stork b. pigeon c. crane d. heron

Ans. pigeon

II. Fill in the blanks with the correct words:

1. A bird uses its _____ to catch and eat food.
2. Birds like _____ suck nectar from flowers.
3. The _____ connects all nerves of the body to the brain.
4. The _____ system cleans our body by throwing out body wastes.
5. Water birds have _____ that help them push water while swimming.
6. The arm muscles _____ to move the arm up and down.

III. Give one word /name for the following:

1. The building blocks of the body _____
2. A living being made up of different organ systems _____
3. The organ that gives orders to the different parts of the body _____
4. Birds with strong, short and hard beak _____
5. Birds with strong, pointed beaks _____

IV. Write one example of the following:

1. An organ of the digestive system _____
2. An organ of the respiratory system _____
3. An organ of the nervous system _____
4. A bird with webbed feet _____
5. A bird with talon _____
6. A thing that birds use to make nests _____

V. Answer the following questions:

1. What is perching?
2. What is digestion?
3. Describe the tree different kinds of feathers of birds.
4. Why do birds need to make a nest?
5. Why is it important to exercise the body regularly?
6. How do flesh eating birds use their feet to catch their prey?

VI. State True or False for the statement:

1. All birds have the same kind of beaks. _____
2. Birds fly with just a down stroke of their wings. _____
3. Birds have three types of feathers. _____
4. Birds have three types of feathers. _____
5. Our body is made up of cells, tissues, organs and organ systems. _____

हिंदी साहित्य**आवश्यक निर्देश**

1. सभी कार्य हिंदी नोटबुक में साफ़ सुन्दर लिखावट में लिखें।
2. प्रत्येक पृष्ठ में मार्जिन खींचें एवं पाठ का नाम लिखकर रेखांकित करें।
3. पाठ का सस्वर वाचन करें।

HINDI**पाठ – समय का मूल्य समझो****कठिन शब्द** (उत्तरपुस्तिका में दो दो बार लिखें)

मूल्यवान	सफलतापूर्वक	द्वारा	प्रतियोगिता
असफलता	प्रसिद्ध	शीघ्रता	इच्छुक
कद्र	प्रतिभाशाली	रचनात्मक	पुरस्कार
अनुशासन	मस्तिष्क	दक्षता	आत्मविश्वास
निर्णायक-मंडल	सर्वश्रेष्ठ	उत्सुकता	सांत्वना

शब्दार्थ

पृष्ठ संख्या 24 से देखकर अपनी उत्तरपुस्तिका में लिखें।

प्रश्न उत्तर (मौखिक)

प्रश्न 1. पाठ में किस विद्यार्थी के नाम का उल्लेख हुआ है ?

उत्तर—अर्नेस्ट के नाम का उल्लेख हुआ है।

प्रश्न 2. पाठ में किसकी प्रतियोगिता आयोजित की गई थी ?

उत्तर—कहानी-लेखन प्रतियोगिता।

प्रश्न 3. अर्नेस्ट पुरस्कार क्यों नहीं जीत पाया ?

उत्तर—अच्छी कहानी नहीं लिख पाया।

नीचे लिखे प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए

प्रश्न 1. अर्नेस्ट कैसा विद्यार्थी था ? उसमें क्या-क्या गुण थे ?

उत्तर—अर्नेस्ट एक प्रतिभाशाली विद्यार्थी था। उसका मस्तिष्क तेज गति से चलता था। उसकी लेखन शक्ति भी बहुत अच्छी थी। वह कहानी-लेखन में कुशल था।

प्रश्न 2. अर्नेस्ट ने कहानी लिखने में क्या लापरवाही बरती ?

उत्तर—उसने दिए गए समय को मौज-मस्ती में बिता दिया। अंतिम दिनों में उसने कहानी लिखी और संशोधन किए बिना ही जमा करा दी।

प्रश्न 3. पुरस्कार किसको मिला ? अर्नेस्ट को क्यों नहीं ?

उत्तर—पुरस्कार किसी अन्य छात्र को मिला। अर्नेस्ट की कहानी को पुरस्कार के योग्य नहीं समझा गया।

प्रश्न 4. पुरस्कार में अपना नाम न सुनकर अर्नेस्ट को कैसा लगा ?

उत्तर—पुरस्कार में अपना नाम न सुनकर अर्नेस्ट को अपमान का अनुभव हुआ। उसका चेहरा पीला पड़ गया।

प्रश्न 5. अर्नेस्ट की बहन ने उसको क्या बात समझाई ?

उत्तर—अर्नेस्ट की बहन ने समझाया—“समय का एक-एक पल कीमती होता है। समय के हर पल का मूल्य समझो। आज की असफलता से शिक्षा लो।”

प्रश्न 6. आगे चलकर अर्नेस्ट को कौन-सा पुरस्कार मिला ?

उत्तर—विश्व का सबसे प्रतिष्ठित पुरस्कार ‘नोबल पुरस्कार’ मिला।

सही उत्तर पर ठीक (✓) का चिह्न लगाओ

उत्तर— 1. (ख) 2. (क) 3. (ख) 4. (क)

विलोम शब्द

मूल्यवान X मूल्यहीन

असफलता X सफलता

समय X असमय

अच्छी X बुरी

बाएँ X दाएँ

विश्वास X अविश्वास

सँवारने X बिगाड़ने

प्रशंसा X बुराई

भाषा की बात

1. शब्द बनाओ

उत्तर— (क) विद्या + अर्थी = विद्यार्थी
हिम + आलय = हिमालय
सिंह + आसन = सिंहासन
शिव + आलय = शिवालय

(ख) सुंदर + ता = सुंदरता
सफल + ता = सफलता
योग्य + ता = योग्यता

3. वचन बदलो

एकवचन रूप लिखो

विद्यार्थियों - विद्यार्थी
पुरस्कारों - पुरस्कार
कहानियाँ - कहानी

बहुवचन रूप लिखो

पुस्तक - पुस्तकें
नदी - नदियाँ
मंच - मंचों

4. वाक्य बनाओ

(विद्यार्थी स्वयं करें।)

(क) मूल्यवान = _____
(ख) पुरस्कार = _____
(ग) लापरवाह = _____
(घ) निर्णय = _____

क्रियात्मक गतिविधि

प्रश्न 1. चित्र देखकर 'प्यासा कौआ' की कहानी अपने शब्दों में लिखिए।
उत्तर—विद्यार्थी स्वयं करें।

पाठ - सुबह

सुबह की किरणें आती हैं,
सारी कलियाँ खिल जाती हैं।
अंधकार सब खो जाता है,
सब जगह सुंदर हो जाता है।

चिड़ियाँ गाती हैं मिल-जुलकर,
बहते हैं उनके मीठे स्वर।

ठंडी-ठंडी हवा सुहानी,
चलती है जैसे मस्तानी।

यह प्रातः की सुख-बेला है,
धरती का सुख अलबेला है।
नई ताज़गी, नई कहानी
नया जोश पाते हैं प्राणी।

खो देते हैं आलस सारा,
और काम लगता है प्यारा।
सुबह भली लगती है उनको,
मेहनत प्यारी लगती जिनको।
मेहनत सबसे अच्छा गुण है,
आलस बहुत बड़ा दुर्गुण है।
अगर सुबह भी अलसा जाए,
तो क्या जग सुंदर हो पाए !

निर्देश

1. सुबह कविता अपनी उत्तरपुस्तिका में लिखें।
2. शब्दार्थ पृष्ठ संख्या 117 से देखकर करें।

नीचे लिखे प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए

प्रश्न 1. सुबह होते ही संसार कैसा दिखाई देने लगता है ?

उत्तर—सुबह होते ही संसार सुंदर दिखाई देने लगता है।

प्रश्न 2. प्रातः के समय को सुख की बेला क्यों कहा गया है ?

उत्तर—प्रातःकाल होते ही रात्रि का आलस्य भाग जाता है यह समय सुख से भरा प्रतीत होता है।

प्रश्न 3. सुबह किनको भली लगती है ?

उत्तर—सुबह उनको भली लगती है जिन्हें मेहनत करनी प्यारी लगती है।

प्रश्न 4. किसे दुर्गुण बताया गया है और क्यों ?

उत्तर—आलस्य को दुर्गुण बताया गया है क्योंकि इससे कोई काम पूरा नहीं होता।

प्रश्न 5. सुबह-सुबह कैसी हवा चलती है ?

उत्तर—सुबह-सुबह ठंडी, सुहानी और मस्तानी हवा चलती है।

कविता की पंक्तियाँ पूरी करो।

उत्तर— 1. चिड़ियाँ गाती हैं मिल-जुलकर,

बहते हैं उनके मीठे स्वर।

ठंडी-ठंडी हवा सुहानी,

चलती है जैसे मस्तानी।

2. खो देते हैं आलस सारा,

और काम लगता है प्यारा।

सुबह भली लगती है उनको,

मेहनत प्यारी लगती जिनको।

सही उत्तर पर ठीक (✓) का चिह्न लगाओ

उत्तर— 1. (क) 2. (क) 3. (ख)

भाषा की बात

1. सही मिलान करो

- उत्तर— (क) सुंदर जग
(ख) सारी कलियाँ
(ग) ठंडी हवा
(घ) अच्छा गुण
(ङ) मीठे स्वर

2. एकवचन लिखो

- उत्तर— (क) किरणों - किरण
(ख) कलियाँ - कली
(ग) चिड़ियाँ - चिड़िया
(घ) कहानियाँ - कहानी

3. उलटे अर्थवाले शब्द लिखो।

- उत्तर— (क) ठंडी X गरम
(ख) प्रातः X सायं
(ग) सुख X दुख
(घ) दुर्गुण X गुण

4. लिखो

प्रश्न—‘प्रातःकाल का समय’ पर पाँच वाक्य लिखो।

- उत्तर— • प्रातःकाल सूर्योदय से प्रारंभ होता है।
• सुबह शीतल, मंद, सुगंधित वायु चलती है।
• प्रातःकाल सैर करना लाभदायक है।
• प्रातःकाल होते ही पक्षी चहचहाने लगते हैं।
• सुबह जल्दी उठना स्वास्थ्य के लिए लाभकारी है।

क्रियात्मक गतिविधि

प्रश्न 1. प्रातःकाल का दृश्य बनाकर रंग भरो।

उत्तर—विद्यार्थी स्वयं कर

हिंदी भाषा

संज्ञा

संसार में हर चीज का एक नाम होता है।

किसी भी वस्तु, व्यक्ति, प्राणी, स्थान या भाव के नाम को संज्ञा कहते हैं।

अभ्यास कार्य

1. नीचे दिए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

क. संज्ञा किसे कहते हैं ?

उत्तर- किसी भी वस्तु, व्यक्ति, प्राणी, स्थान या भाव के नाम को संज्ञा कहते हैं।

ख. किन्हीं चार पेड़ों के नाम लिखिए।

उत्तर - नीम, आम, पीपल, बरगद।

ग. किन्हीं चार शहरों के नाम लिखिए।

उत्तर - दिल्ली, पटना, रांची, जमशेदपुर।

घ. किन्हीं दो पशुओं के नाम और दो पक्षियों के नाम लिखिए।

उत्तर - पशुओं के नाम – गाय, घोड़ा

पक्षियों के नाम – तोता, मैना

2. दिए गए शब्दों में जो संज्ञा नहीं हैं उन्हें रेखांकित करें।

- क. कुरसी कंबल हम मोची
ख. बाघ रोना शिकारी लोमड़ी
ग. तोता लम्बा पंख मछली
घ. लड़का डाकिया पुस्तक हँसना
ड. हरा चादर लड़की सड़क

4. नीचे दिए गए वाक्यों को उचित संज्ञा शब्दों से पूरा कीजिए।

- क. लोमड़ी बहुत चालाक जानवर हैं।
ख. यह घर बहुत बड़ा है।
ग. हरिद्वार गंगा के किनारे बसा है।
घ. गरमी में बहुत प्यास लगती है।
ड. ताजमहल आगरा में है।
च. दीनदयाल हमारे विद्यालय का माली है।

सर्वनाम

जिन शब्दों का प्रयोग संज्ञा के स्थान पर किया जाता है, उन्हें सर्वनाम कहते हैं।

अभ्यास कार्य

1. नीचे दिए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखें।

- क. सर्वनाम किसे कहते हैं ?

उत्तर - जिन शब्दों का प्रयोग संज्ञा के स्थान पर किया जाता है, उन्हें सर्वनाम कहते हैं।

- ख. कोई छह सर्वनाम शब्द लिखिए।

उत्तर - मेरा, मुझे, तुम, आपका, उसे, किसने।

2. नीचे दिए खाली स्थानों को सर्वनाम द्वारा पूरा करें।

- क. मुझे
ख. मेरे
ग. आपने
घ. तुमने
ड. उसे
च. वह
छ. मैं

3. नीचे दिए संज्ञा और सर्वनाम शब्द अलग अलग कीजिए।

<u>संज्ञा</u>	<u>सर्वनाम</u>
गुंजन	मैं
प्रिया	उसका
रेलगाड़ी	वह
दिल्ली	उन्हें

नीचे दिए वाक्यों में से रंगीन शब्दों की जगह सर्वनाम शब्द का प्रयोग करके वाक्य दोबारा लिखें।

- उत्तर - क. आर्या की माँ ने उसे गुड़िया दी।
उत्तर - ख. अभिनव अपने माता पिता के साथ बाज़ार गया है।
उत्तर - ग. नितिन ने अपना कमरा साफ कर लिया।
उत्तर - घ. पिता ने अर्पिता से कहा कि तुमने अच्छी कविता लिखी है।
उत्तर - ड. साक्षी ने माँ से कहा कि उसने खाना खा लिया है।

अपठित गद्यांश

दिए गए गद्यांश को पढ़कर उसके नीचे लिखे प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखो -

दो सहेलियाँ थी रीमा और सीमा। दोनों एक साथ पढ़ती और खेलती थी। एक दिन दोनों घर जा रहीं थी कि दो कुत्ते लड़ते हुए उधर आ निकले। रीमा कुत्तों से बहुत डरती थी। वह कुत्तों को देखकर भागने लगी और ठोकर खा कर गिर पड़ी। उसकी टाँग से खून बहने लगा। सीमा दौड़कर उसके पास पहुँची। टाँग से खून बहता देख, उसने तुरंत अपना रूमाल घाव पर बाँध दिया और रीमा को सहारा देकर घर ले गई। रीमा की माँ उसे डॉक्टर के पास ले गई। डॉक्टर ने रीमा की चोट पर दवा लगाकर पट्टी बाँध दी। रीमा की माँ ने सीमा की बड़ी प्रशंसा की।

अभ्यास के लिए नीचे लिखे प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :-

1. दोनो सहेलियों का क्या नाम था ?
उत्तर - दोनों सहेलियों का नाम रीमा और सीमा था ।
2. रीमा क्यों भागने लगी ?
उत्तर - रीमा कुत्तों को देख कर भागने लगी ।
3. रीमा की माँ ने सीमा की प्रशंसा क्यों की ?
उत्तर - सीमा ने रीमा की सहायता की थी इसलिए रीमा की माँ ने सीमा की प्रशंसा की ।
4. गद्यांश देखकर वचन बदलें ।
सहेली - सहेलियाँ
कुत्ता - कुत्ते

Language

Chapter – Commas Conjunction

1. Insert commas (,) wherever needed and rewrite the given sentences:-

- a. He needs some wires switches and bulbs.
- b. Dad what are you doing?
- c. She brought some fruits sweets and cakes for the guests.
- d. Ravi Rahul Pranshu and Harsh are playing ludo.
- e. Sona are you going out to play?
- f. Jamie sue and Jackie are all best friends.
- g. January March November and December are my favorite months.
- h. My parents my brother my sister and my aunt came over.
- i. I like to eat read and pray before i go to sleep.
- j. The salad has lettuce tomatoes and dressing.

2. Join these sentences with and/or:-

- a. It is very cold. Everyone is wearing a sweater.
- b. The train stopped. All the passengers got down.
- c. Does he live in a village? Does he live in a town?
- d. You can have mango juice. You can have orange juice.
- e. She is at home. She is practising for the singing competition.

ENGLISH

2. Join the sentences using but:-

- a. Rita has hurt her finger. She isn't crying.
- b. The room is big. It is neat.
- c. Bindu is busy. She is cheerful.
- d. He is tired. He cannot sleep.
- e. It was very cloudy. It did not rain.

3. Choose the correct conjunctions from the words given in the bracket:-

- a. We can go for a party _____ we can go to the park. (or/but)
- b. Please put the tea _____ the biscuits on the table. (and/but)
- c. You can stand up _____ sit down. (but/or)
- d. I want to learn how to dance _____. I am shy. (but/and)
- e. The teacher gave both English _____ Hindi homework. (and/but)

Composition- My Favorite Festival

Note:- The above exercises to be done in the English notebook.

Exercises to be done in Grammar Land Text Book:-

Commas-Ex- A, B, (pg 98, 99)

Ch 14 Conjunction- Pg 77-81, Ex A-G.

REVISION WORK:

1. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs in Simple Present Tense:-

- a. A hen _____ grams. (eat/eats)
- b. My dog _____ at strangers. (bark/barks)
- c. The cats _____ (sleep/sleeps) on the sofa.
- d. Maria _____ (walk/walks) to the class.
- e. Uncle Ray _____ crossword puzzles. (like/likes)

2. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs in Simple Past Tense:-

- a. Azri _____ (jump) up very high.
- b. I _____ (visit) him in London several times.
- c. He _____ (throw) the ball to me.
- d. They _____ (run) through the road.
- e. I really _____ (enjoy) your party.

3. Fill in the blanks with the Present Continuous form of the verb:-

- a. She is _____ (dance) on the stage.
- b. I suddenly realized, I am _____. (dream)
- c. He is _____ (hop) like a rabbit.
- d. The player is _____ (run) with the ball.
- e. She is _____ (sing) on the chorus.

4. Use the adjective in brackets, or make an adverb (adj+ly) as necessary:-

- a. It is raining _____. (heavy)
- b. I _____ go to bed before 10pm. (always)
- c. She laughed _____. (awkward)
- d. I _____ go to the gym. (normal)
- e. These animals migrate _____ in search of food. (anxious)

5. Complete the sentence with correct conjunction:-

- a. Ron laughed cheerfully _____ jumped out.
- b. She is poor _____ she is kind.
- c. Do you prefer coffee _____ tea?
- d. Tim _____ Tina are best friends.
- e. We can have dinner now _____ later.

6. End the sentences with correct punctuation mark:-

- a. _Kick the ball to me
- b. These bears are big
- c. How many apples are there
- d. We packed sandwiches oranges biscuits and a bottle of apple juice for the picnic
- e. Tina keeps her skirt tops and frocks in the brown cupboard

Note:- The above exercises to be done in the English notebook

ENGLISH LITERATURE

TOPIC – THE FORTUNATE PEDLAR

(TEXT BOOK - NEW IMAGES. PROSE Ch. – 7)

ACTIVITY: Make a Double Decker red bus using a shoebox. Refer Pg – 57 of New Images.

Draw the picture- London Bridge.

WORD BANK:-

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. fortunate | 2. pedlar |
| 3. Norfolk | 4. persisted |
| 5. shopkeeper | 6. hurried |
| 7. oak | 8. digging |

SYNONYMS:-

1. fortunate - lucky
2. persisted – kept trying
3. pedlar - a person who goes from place to place selling small items
4. chest - a large strong box typically made of wood and used for storage or transport

ANTONYMS:-

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. lived X died | 2. selling X purchasing |
| 3. poor X rich | 4. good X horrible |
| 5. difficult X easy | 6. walk X stop |
| 7. upset X happy | 8. busy X idle |
| 9. laughing X crying | 10. forget X remember |

TRUE/FALSE:-

1. The pedlar lived in Australia. False
2. The pedlar told his dream to his wife. True
3. The pedlar packed a lot of things, some food and lots of money. False
4. London Bridge was a busy place. True
5. He found a chest of silver coins under the oak tree. False

FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. The pedlar lived in a place called Norfolk.
2. The pedlar told his wife that he heard a voice in his dream.
3. The voice in his dream repeated to stand on London Bridge.
4. The pedlar packed some food and some money.
5. He found a chest of gold coins under the oak tree.

GIVE ONE WORD ANSWER:

1. Where did the pedlar live?
Ans: Norfolk in England.
2. Where will the pedlar stand to get good news?
Ans: London Bridge.
3. What is the name of the tree?
Ans: Oak tree.
4. What did he find under the oak tree?
Ans: Chest of gold coins.
5. What was there on either side of the bridge?
Ans: Houses and shops.

QUESTION/ANSWERS:

1. Where did the pedlar live?
Ans: The pedlar lived in a place called Norfolk in London.
2. What did the pedlar dream?
Ans: The pedlar dreamt of a voice in his dream to stand on London Bridge to hear the good news.
3. Why was it difficult for the pedlar to go to London Bridge?
Ans: It was difficult for the pedlar to go to London Bridge because he had to walk a long way and had to sleep under trees along the way.
4. What did the pedlar pack?
Ans: The pedlar packed a few things, some food and some money.
5. Why did the pedlar decide to return home?
Ans: The pedlar decided to return home as his food and money were finished.
6. What did the pedlar find under the tree?
Ans: The pedlar found a chest of gold coins under the oak tree.

MAKE SENTENCES:-

1. dream –
2. lived –
3. sleep –
4. bridge –
5. garden

JUMBLED WORDS:-

1. raldep- pedlar
2. olfkonr- Norfolk
3. dgebri- bridge
4. kao- oak
5. dgnaer- garden

Note:- The above exercises to be done in the English notebook

REVISION WORK

1. Write the meanings for the following words:

- a. boastful -
- b. yeah -
- c. flapped -
- d. fortunate -
- e. persisted -

2. Write the antonyms for the following words:

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| a. white X | f. difficult X |
| b. round X | g. laughing X |
| c. real X | h. selling X |
| d. living X | i. busy X |
| e. bright X | j. forget X |

3. Give one word answers:

- a. Where did the pedlar live?
- b. Where will the pedlar stand to get good news?
- c. What is the name of the tree?
- d. What did he find under the oak tree?
- e. What was there on either side of the bridge?

4. State whether the following statements are True/False:-

- a. The pedlar lived in Australia. -
- b. The pedlar told his dream to his wife. -
- c. The pedlar packed a lot of things, some food and lots of money. -
- d. London Bridge was a busy place. -
- e. He found a chest of silver coins under the oak tree. -

5. Fill in the blanks:

- a. The pedlar lived in a place called _____.
- b. The pedlar told his _____ that he heard a voice in his dream.
- c. The voice in his dream repeated to stand on _____.

- d. The pedlar packed some _____ and some _____.
- e. He found a chest of gold coins under the _____.

6. Reference to context:

To tremble on a chair,
 And passing by, the tiny house
 Was heard to squeak: “oh yeah?”

- a. Who is trembling in the above lines?
- b. Why is he/she trembling?
- c. Write any other word for ‘tiny’ from the poem.

7. Answer the following questions:

- a. What do you think the mouse meant when he said ‘oh yeah?’
- b. Where did the pedlar live?
- c. Why was it difficult for the pedlar to go to London Bridge?
- d. What did the pedlar pack?
- e. Why did the pedlar decide to return home?

8. Unscramble the jumbled words:

- a. raldep-
- b. kao-
- c. olfkonr-
- d. dgnaer-
- e. Dengaln-

9. Make Sentences:

- a. dream –
- b. lived –
- c. sleep –
- d. bridge –
- e. garden -

Note:- The above exercises to be done in the English notebook

Revision sheet

SOCIAL STUDIES

CHAPTER- 17 THE STORY OF MAN’S PROGRESS

1. Read the chapter and learn the underlined difficult words .
2. Learn the key words along with their meanings.
3. Revise the exercise: A. Tick the correct answer.
 B. Fill in the blanks.
 C. Write True or False.
 D. Learn the answers :

1. Why did early man start settling down near rivers?
 Ans: Early man started settling down near rivers because he needed fertile land and water to grow more plants. Such places were mostly found near rivers.

2. What did early man use to dig the ground to sow seeds?
 Ans: Early man used stones and bones to dig the ground to sow seeds.

3. Why did early man tame horses and donkeys?
 Ans: Early man tamed horses and donkeys to carry heavy objects. Horses were also used for riding.

4. How did the invention of wheel help early man?
 Ans: The invention of wheel helped early man as:
 (i) It made travelling on land easier and faster.
 (ii) Man used the wheel for pottery of clay etc.

E. Extra questions and answers:

1. How did the discovery of fire helped the early man?
 Ans: The discovery of fire brought a great change in early man's life. He began to cook food, light his caves and scare away animals.

2. How did the early man get an idea of farming?
 Ans: The early man used to throw the seeds on the ground after eating fruits. He noticed that the seeds which he threw away on the ground had grown into small plants. This gave him the idea of farming.

3. What was the first animal to be tamed by the early man? How did it help him?
 Ans: The dog was the first animal to be tamed by the early man.
 It helped him to hunt other animals and guarded him from wild animals.

4. How did the early man make the wheels?
 Ans: The early man made the wheels by cutting small round pieces from tree trunks.

Chapters:- Know your India [pg 22-23]

Explorers of All Time [pg 32-33]

Marvelous Monuments [pg 48-49]

The Knowns [pg 60-61]

Indian Customary Outfits [pg 76-77]

Quiz Mania 5 [pg 78]

Know your India:-

Answer the following about India:-

1. The state which is known as land of five Rivers. - Punjab
2. The state which is known as "Paradise of India". - Jammu and Kashmir
3. Which Indian hill station was named after an English German known by the name "Lord Dalhousie"? - Dalhousie
4. Name the residence of the President of India. - Rashtrapati Bhawan.
5. Which harvest festival means "boiling over" in its native language? - Pongal
6. Name the first Indian state to ban plastic? - Sikkim
7. 'Dandiya' is the popular dance of which state? - Gujarat
8. In which state was Mohiniyattam dance form developed originally? - Kerala
9. The Ratha - Yatra at Puri is celebrated in honour of which Hindu deity. - Lord Jagannath
10. Which place is famous for white embroidery work from the State of Uttar Pradesh? - Lucknow
11. What is Bijapur known for? - Gol Gumbaz
12. Lord Buddha got enlightenment under which tree? - Peepal tree
13. Which is the famous form of art from the state of Maharashtra? - Warli
14. Which harvest festival is celebrated three times in a year in Assam? - Bihu
15. On which occasion is the special sweet called "Modak" is prepared? - Ganesh Chaturthi

G.K

Explorers of All Time:-

1. One of the greatest explorers of all times, he travelled across the entire Islamic regions of Africa, Asia and southeastern Europe.- Ibn Battuta.
2. The first man to set off on a journey to go around the world and find sea routes.- Ferdinand Magellan.
3. The world remembers this man for his theory of evolution.- Charles Darwin.
4. He wanted to do what Vasco Da Gama did - discover India.- Christopher Columbus.
5. Italian explorer set off on a journey to explore Asia with his father and uncle.- Marco Polo.
6. He was the first person to link Europe and Asia through sea routes.- Vasco Da Gama.

Quick warm up:

1. What did Roald Amundsen discover?

Ans: South Pole

2. Who discovered the North Pole?

Ans: Robert Peary

Marvelous Monuments:-

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Hampi - Karnataka | 2. Mahabalipuram - Tamil Nadu |
| 3. Hawa Mahal - Jaipur | 4. Fatehpur Sikri - Agra |
| 5. Lotus Temple - Delhi | 6. Padmanabhaswamy Temple -Kerala |
| 7. Sanchi Stupa - Madhya Pradesh | 8. Elephanta Caves - Maharashtra |

Explore: Which monument is entirely made of white marble?

Ans: Taj Mahal

The Knowns:-

1. Whom do we call Netaji?- Subhas Chandra Bose
2. Which Indian Cricketer is known as the Master Blaster?- Sachin Tendulkar
3. Who was the first Indian to travel to space?- Rakesh Sharma
4. Who became the first woman ruler of the Delhi sultanate?- Razia Sultan
5. Which Indian Noble Prize winner is the founder of the Bachpan Bachao Andolan me?- Kailash Satyarthi
6. Who wrote our National Anthem?- Rabindranath Tagore
7. She was a Nun and a charity worker. She dedicated her life for the poor.- Mother Teresa
8. We call her “Queen of India” of track and field. She is a great Indian athlete.- P. T. Usha
9. He is an Indian economist and philosopher, and a winner of the Nobel Prize for economics in 1998.- Amartya Sen
10. The first woman President of India.- Smt. Pratibha Devisingh Patil

Indian Customary Outfits:-

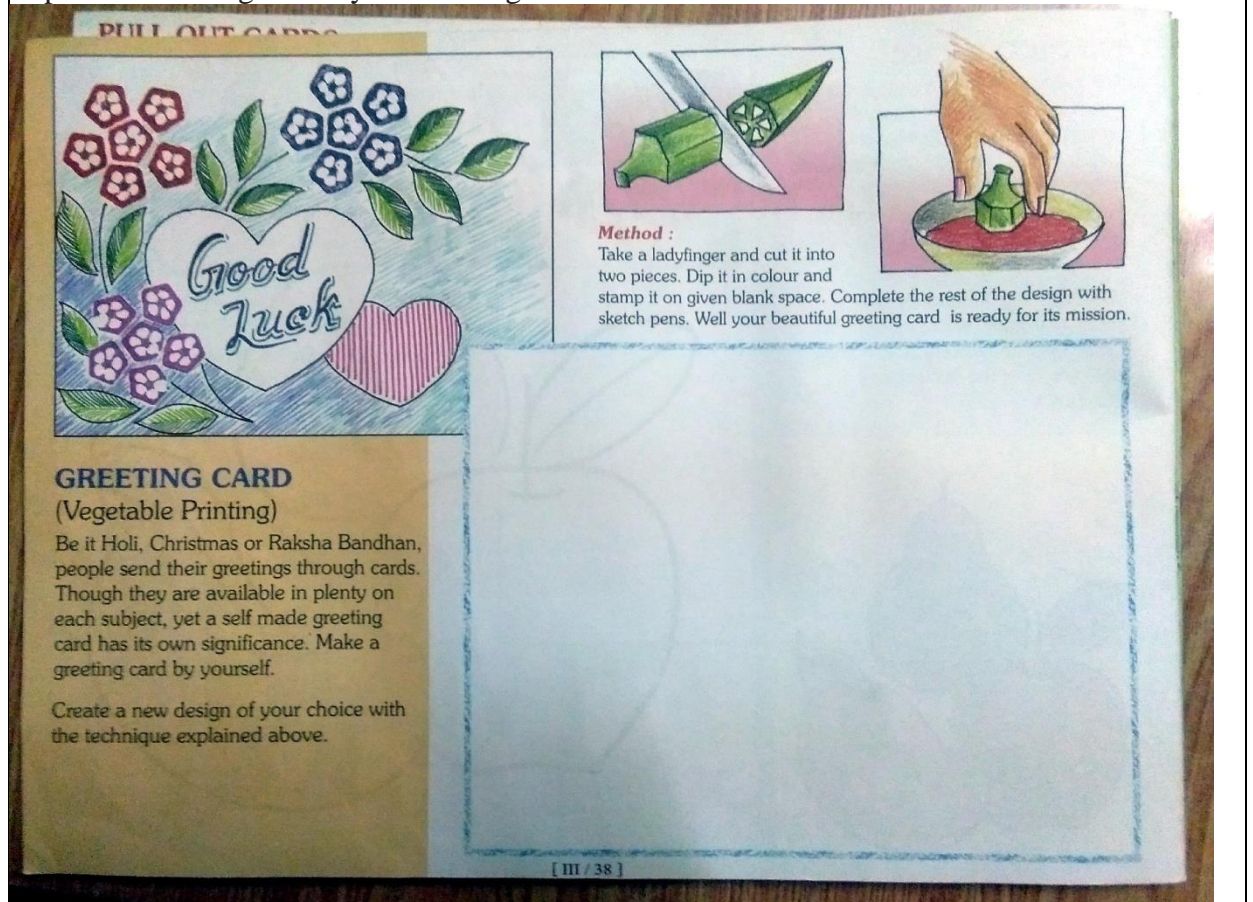
1. It is Popular as the ethnic wear known as the Mundu. The Mundu is the state's version of a long and is mostly worn by males.- Kerala
2. Patiala salwars are the speciality of this state. The styles of this state feature scarves, or dupattas, that contrast with the colour of the rest of the ensemble. - Punjab
3. This state has blessed us with the Pashmina shawl which is renowned for its beauty and comfort.- Himachal Pradesh

4. Women traditionally wear Chaniya and choli, wearing embellished and embroidered Ghagra Choli and Lehenga Choli for religious festivals such as Navratri. Dupattas are worn as veils and are called Odhni.- Gujarat
5. With several different tribes healing from the region, most of these are variations of the Mekhela, worn by women, and dhoti by men. the women of the the Bodo tribe wear Mekhela paired with a chadar while women of the the Thai Pakhi tribe where a stripped girdle called Chiarchin.- Assam
6. Traditional dress of women is unique in this state. they mostly wear a ‘Daman’, an ankle length skirt, ‘Kurti’, a waist length shirt and ‘Chunder’, which is a long piece of cloth that the women use to cover the head.- Haryana
7. “PHERAN” is a traditional dress. It is a long loose shirt which hangs down below the knees along with a white turban tied on a skull cap, a close - fitting trousers and laceless shoes called Gurgabi.- Kashmir.

REETING CARD

Work to be done : **Complete page 38**
as per instruction given in your drawing book.

DRAWING



Dr. Rachana Nair
Director Academics