

A. Read this passage.

Long ago in a forest, there lived a magical bird named Sindhuka, who laid golden eggs. One day, a hunter, captured Sindhuka.

The hunter thought, 'I'll sell the golden eggs and become wealthy!' But then he became worried. 'What if people think that I'm stealing money and report to the king?' So, he decided to give Sindhuka to the king.

The king was delighted to receive the bird. He told his minister, "Look after this bird. It will make us the richest

kingdom in the world."

His minister replied, "But your Majesty, how can a bird lay golden eggs? I don't think it is possible."

The king trusted his wisdom and set the bird free.

Sindhuka thought, 'The hunter knew I was a magical bird but he was afraid. The king wanted my golden eggs, but he believed the minister's words. He did not try to find out if I really laid golden eggs. And so, I'm free now.'

B. Answer these questions.

1. Who was Sindhuka?

Ans: *Sindhuka was a magical bird who laid golden eggs.*

2. Why did the hunter get worried?

Ans: *The hunter got worried to think that the people would report to the king about keeping the golden eggs and making money.*

3. What did the king tell his minister?

Ans: *The king told his minister to look after the magical bird.*

4. How did Sindhuka become free?

Ans: *The king trusted his wise minister that a bird could not lay golden eggs and set the bird free.*

5. Write the meanings of these words as used in the passage-

a. delighted: **happy**

b. magical: **with magic power**

C. Answer these questions in your own words.

Do you think Sindhuka was happy to be free again? How do you know?

Ans: *Yes, Sindhuka was happy to be free again. We know this as at the end it thought about the cowardice behaviour of the hunter and foolish act of the king due to which it was free again.*

Grammar and Words

D. Match the words in A with the phrases in B to make complete sentences.

A	B
1. The children were shouting	a. a big mistake.
2. The soldiers are	b. the comic book?
3. Joe and Jane lived	c. in a loud voice.
4. A few years later, she became	d. full of courage.
5. Did you enjoy reading	e. beside the lake.
6. I think they have made	f. very famous.

Ans:

1. *The children were shouting in a loud voice.*

2. *The soldiers are full of courage.*

3. *Joe and Jane lived beside the lake.*

4. *A few years later, she became very famous.*

5. Did you enjoy reading the comic book?
6. I think they have made a big mistake.

E. Match the words in A and C with the correct prepositions in B to make complete sentences.

A	B	C
1. The kitten rubbed its head	between	a. my foot.
2. Please put the books	on	b. our school.
3. The show begins	beside	c. the table.
4. We had to squeeze	against	d. 7 o'clock sharp.
5. There is a bank	at	e. two parked cars to reach the gate.

Ans:

- The kitten rubbed its head **against** my foot.
- Please put the books **on** the table.
- The show begins **at** 7 o'clock sharp.
- We had to squeeze **between** two parked cars to reach the gate.
- There is a bank **beside** our school.

F. Look at these pictures. Then complete these sentences with the correct phrases. Look at the words in brackets for help.



- The man is striking _____ (the tree)
_____ (an axe).

{ans: **at the tree, with an axe**}

- There are many things _____ (the table)
Cut the paper _____ (a pair of scissors) and stick
the pieces of paper _____ (the tin) _____ (the glue).

{ans: **on the table, with a pair of scissors, on the tin, with the glue**}



- These two people are _____ (a forest). The boy is hiding _____ (a tree). He is looking _____ (a woman). She is picking flowers _____ (a plant). She is putting them _____ (a basket)

{ans: **in a forest, behind a tree, at a woman, from a plant, in a basket**}



G. Read these sentences. Underline the phrases that tell us about time and replace them with the phrases in the box. Write the phrases in the blanks given.

Just then With time Soon From that time onwards After some

1. As time passed, her behaviour changed.
Ans: As time passed; *With time ,her behaviour changed.*
2. After a while ,you will get bored off this too.
Ans: After a while; *Soon you will get bored off this too.*
3. Sometime later, the man came back.
Ans: Sometime later; *After some time ,the man came back.*
4. At that moment, something moved in the branch.
Ans: At that moment; *Just then, something moved in the branch.*
5. From then on, the children became very careful.
Ans: From then on; *From that time onwards, the children became very careful*

H. Complete these sentences with the words in the box. Look at the words in brackets for help.

have do make get take

1. Will you please _____ a photograph of this flower? (click) {ans: *take*}
2. Don't worry if you _____ a mistake .(go wrong) {ans: *make*}
3. They always _____ dinner at seven in the evening.(eat) {ans: *have*}
4. Why don't you _____ your homework now? (finish) {ans: *do*}
5. Don't forget to _____ the tickets tomorrow! (bring) {ans: *get*}
6. They _____ a bus to school. (travel by) {ans: *take*}

I. Place full stops(.) or question marks(?) at the end of these sentences.

1. May I help you, sir
2. Can you help me lift this box
3. Aditi did not come to the art class today
4. Mira left the office building at 5o'clock
5. Do they still live in Vikasnagar
6. I would like to visit Assam someday Have you been there
7. I am going to the book fair tomorrow Will you come with me

Ans:

1. *May I help you, sir ?*
2. *Can you help me lift this box?*
3. *Aditi did not come to the art class today.*
4. *Mira left the office building at 5o'clock.*
5. *Do they still live in Vikasnagar ?*
6. *I would like to visit Assam someday. Have you been there?*
7. *I am going to the book fair tomorrow. Will you come with me?.*

Note:{ Write the given assignment in the Grammar Book.}

विशेष कार्य - 13

कक्षा - 3

विषय - हिंदी (सत्र -2020 - 21)

पाठ - 7 करो न नटखट - सी शैतानी

प्रश्न 1. शब्दार्थ पढ़कर कॉपी में लिखो-

क. नटखट- चंचल

ख. माफी माँगना - क्षमा माँगना

ग. कूड़ेदान - कूड़ा डालने का बर्तन

घ. जगत - संसार

ङ. शीश - सिर

च. प्राणी - जीव

छ. सिसकना - रोना

ज. त्योंही - उसी समय

पाठ्यपुस्तक पृष्ठ संख्या 63 में करो -

प्रश्न 2. उचित विकल्प पर सही (✓) का चिन्ह लगाइए -

क. नटखट ने केला खाकर उसका छिलका कहाँ फेंक दिया?

(i) सड़क पर [✓]

(ii) कूड़ेदान []

(iii) पटरी पर []

ख. नटखट को हँसी क्यों आई?

(i) उसने चुटकुला सुना था। []

(ii) उसका मित्र फिसलकर गिर गया था। []

(iii) उसके मामा जी फिसलकर गिर गए थे। [✓]

ग. नटखट को माफी क्यों माँगनी पड़ी ?

(i) बड़ों ने कहा था। []

(ii) बड़ों ने डाँटा था । [✓]

(iii) मित्रों ने कहा था । []

घ. हम अच्छे बच्चे कैसे बन सकते हैं ?

(i) गलत काम करके । []

(ii) बड़ों का कहना मानकर । [✓]

(iii) आस - पास सफाई रखकर । []

पाठ्यपुस्तक पृष्ठ संख्या 64 में करो-

प्रश्न 3. दी गई अधूरी पंक्तियाँ पूरी कीजिए-

क. मज़ा बहुत नटखट को आया, हँसी अपनी रोक न पाया ।

देखा उसने पास में जाकर, मामा गिरे हैं पैर तुड़वाकर ।

ख. हवा हो गई हँसी नटखट की, डाँट पड़ी जब झटपट सबकी ।

रोया नटखट सिसक -सिसककर, माफी माँगी कान पकड़कर ।

प्रश्न 4. निम्नलिखित सही वाक्यों में सही (✓) तथा गलत वाक्यों में गलत (X) का निशान लगाइए

क. नटखट ने छिलके कूड़ेदान में डाल दिए ।

[X]

- ख. केले के छिलके से नटखट की मामी फिसलकर गिर गई । [X]
- ग. नटखट को शैतानी करने पर डाँट पड़ी । [√]
- घ. नटखट हमेशा अच्छे काम करता था । [X]
- ङ. नटखट बच्चे भी अच्छा काम करते हैं । [√]
- च. हर किसी को अच्छा प्राणी बनना चाहिए । [√]

प्रश्न 5. समान अर्थ वाले शब्द लिखिए-

प्राणी- मनुष्य	शीश - सिर
हवा - पवन	पास -निकट
जगत -संसार	नटखट -चंचल

पाठ्यपुस्तक पृष्ठ संख्या 65 में करो

प्रश्न 6. मुहावरे पढ़िए तथा इन्हें वाक्यों में प्रयोग कीजिए-

- हँसी हवा हो जाना - घबरा जाना (डर जाना) ।
बड़ों की डाँट पड़ते ही नटखट की हँसी हवा हो गई ।
- कान भरना - चुगली करना ।
माँ के आते ही भाई अपनी बहन के बारे में कान भरना शुरू कर दिया ।
- झक मारना - व्यर्थ समय नष्ट करना ।
मेहनत करने से सफलता मिलती है, झक मारने से नहीं ।
- नानी याद आ जाना - होश ठिकाने आना ।
शिक्षक की डाँट पड़ते ही नटखट की नानी याद आ गई ।

प्रश्न 7. निम्नलिखित के विलोम शब्द लिखिए -

नटखट - शांत

बुरा - अच्छा

मज़ा - खेद करना

पास - दूर

रोना - हँसना

पकड़ना - छोड़ना

गृह कार्य

पाठ्यपुस्तक पृष्ठ संख्या 66 पूरा करो ।

अभ्यास पुस्तिका पृष्ठ संख्या 33 में करो ।

प्रश्न 1 प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखो -

क. नटखट ने मेले में क्या खरीदा ?

उत्तर. नटखट ने मेले में केला खरीदा ।

ख. नटखट ने केले के छिलके को सड़क पर क्यों फेंक दिया ?

उत्तर. शरारती आदत के कारण नटखट केले के छिलके सड़क पर फेंक दिया ।

ग. नटखट के मामा जी किस प्रकार चल रहे थे ?

उत्तर. नटखट के मामा जी सिर उठाकर चल रहे थे ।

घ. मामा जी के गिर जाने पर उनके साथ क्या हुआ ?

उत्तर. मामा जी के गिर जाने पर उनके पैर टूट गए ।

ड. नटखट ने किस प्रकार से माफी माँगी ?

उत्तर. नटखट ने रोकर तथा कान पकड़कर माफी माँगी ।

अभ्यास पुस्तिका पृष्ठ संख्या 34 में करो

प्रश्न 2. पढ़िए समझिए और लिखिए -

(i)	खरीदा	खरीदना	खरीदेगा
(ii)	चलता	चलना	चलेगा
(iii)	फिसला	फिसलना	फिसलेगा
(iv)	हँसता	हँसना	हँसेगा
(v)	गिरा	गिरना	गिरेगा
(vi)	तुड़वाया	तुड़वाना	तुड़वाएगा

अभ्यास पुस्तिका पृष्ठ संख्या 35 में करो

प्रश्न 5.समान लय वाले शब्द चुनकर लिखिए

(i).मेला -केला

(ii).आए- उठाए

(iii).पर- कर

(iv).आदत - शरारत

(v).ज्योंही -त्योंही

(vi).आया - पाया

(vii).जाकर - तुड़वाकर

प्रश्न 6. शब्दों को उनके विपरीत अर्थ से मिलान कीजिए-

क. बुरी आदत

(1) बहुत

(ख)

ख. थोड़ा

(2) यहाँ

(ग)

ग. वहाँ

(3) दयावान

(घ)

घ. शैतान

(4) अच्छी आदत

(क)

अभ्यास पुस्तिका पृष्ठ संख्या 36 में करो

प्रश्न 8. चित्र देखकर उत्तर लिखिए -

क नटखट मेले में क्या खरीद रहा है?

उत्तर नटखट मेले में केले खरीद रहा है ।

ख. नटखट सड़क पर क्या फेंक रहा है?

उत्तर नटखट सड़क पर केला का छिलका फेंक रहा है ।

ग मामा जी का छिलके पर पाँव पड़ते क्या हुआ?

उत्तर मामा जी का छिलके पर पाँव पड़ते ही वह फिसलकर गिर गए ।

घ गिरे पड़े मामाजी को देखकर नटखट को कैसा लगा?

उत्तर गिरे पड़े मामा जी को देखकर नटखट को बहुत मजा आया ।

गृह कार्य

अभ्यास पुस्तिका पृष्ठ संख्या 34 में प्रश्न 3 और अभ्यास पुस्तिका पृष्ठ संख्या 35 में प्रश्न 4

पूरा करो

अभ्यास पुस्तिका पृष्ठ संख्या 38 में पूरा करो।

चित्र में रंग भरो ।

व्याकरण

पाठ - 5 सर्वनाम

(दिए गए अभ्यास को पढ़ो)

परिभाषा:- जो शब्द संज्ञा के स्थान पर प्रयोग होते हैं, उन्हें सर्वनाम कहते हैं।

जैसे- वह, उसकी, वे, हम, हमारा, उनका, इनका, आपका, कौन इत्यादि ।

उदाहरण - वे खेल रहे हैं ।

उसकी बहन डॉक्टर है ।

वह पौधा लगा रहा है ।

मैं पुस्तक पढ़ता हूँ ।

संज्ञा की तरह ही सर्वनाम में भी एकवचन और बहुवचन होते हैं ।

एकवचन

मैं

यह

हमें

तू

बहुवचन

हम

ये

इन्हें

तुम

वह

वे

उसे

उन्हें

गृह कार्य

व्याकरण पुस्तक पृष्ठ संख्या 29 पूरा करो ।

Special Assignment -13

Subject – Maths

Class- Three

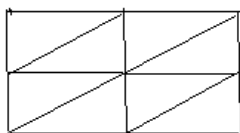
Lesson – 4- Multiplication

Learning Content

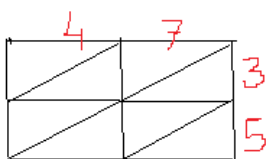
Lattice multiplication

Multiplication of two digit number by two digit number.

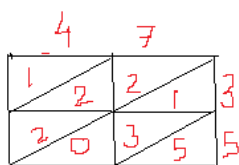
1. Draw a rectangle and divide it into diagonals as shown.



2. To multiply 47 and 35, write 47 above the first row and 35 on the right side as shown.

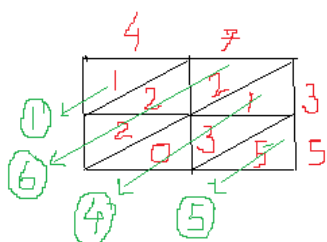


3. Multiply 7 by 3 you get 21. Write 2 in the upper half and 1 in the lower half of the box. Now multiply 4 by 3 to get 12 and follow the same way.



4. Now multiply 7 by 5 and then 4 by 5 and write in the boxes similarly.

5. Add the numbers diagonally as shown by the arrows and write the sum.



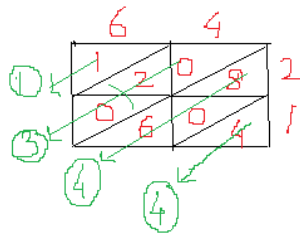
Ans. 1645

Exercise

I. Find the product using lattice multiplication.

(a) 64×21

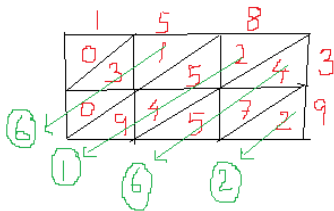
Solution:



Ans : 1344

(b) 158×39

Solution:



Ans. 6162

II. Multiply (A 4- digit number by a 1-digit number)

a) 1520 by 6

Solution:

Th	H	T	O
1	5	2	0
<hr/>			
		$\times 6$	
9	1	2	0

b) 2583 by 3

Th	H	T	O
2	5	8	3
<hr/>			
		$\times 3$	
7	7	4	9

c) 1825 by 5

Th	H	T	O
1	8	2	5
<hr/>			
		$\times 5$	
9	1	2	5

Word Problems.(Exercise 4.7, Page no 66)

1) In a garden, there are 45 rows of trees and in each row there are 12 trees. In all how many trees are there in the garden?

Ans. Number of rows of trees = 45

Number of trees $\times 12$

$\begin{array}{r} 90 \\ + 45 \times \end{array}$

Total number of trees in the garden = 540

Ans. 540 trees.

2) A toy factory manufactures 417 toys in a day. How many toys will it manufacture in the month of July?

Solution.

Number of days in the month of July = 31 days

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{Number of toys manufactured in one day} = 417 \\
 \text{Number of days in the month of July} = \times 31 \\
 \hline
 417 \\
 + 1251 \times \\
 \hline
 \therefore \text{Total number of toys manufactured} = 12927
 \end{array}$$

Ans : 12927 toys.

3) A metro train can carry 687 passengers. How many passengers can one dozen such trains carry?

1 dozen = 12 trains

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{Solution: Number of passengers a metro train can carry} = 687 \\
 \text{Number of trains} = \times 12 \\
 \hline
 687 \\
 + 1374 \times \\
 \hline
 \text{Total number of passengers one dozen trains can carry} = 8244
 \end{array}$$

Ans. 8244 passengers.

4) A school organised a trip to Agra. Rs 425 was collected from each student. Find the total collection if there are 23 students.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{Solution. Amount of money collected from each student} = \text{Rs } 425 \\
 \text{Number of students} = \times 23 \\
 \hline
 425 \\
 + 850 \times \\
 \hline
 \text{Total amount of collection} = \text{Rs } 9775
 \end{array}$$

Ans. Rs 9775

Note: Complete all the exercises given in Page number 63, 65, 67, and 68 in the textbook.

-----x-----

SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT

SUBJECT: EVS

STD: 3

Ch 7: Living and Non-Living things.

Learning Content:

- All the things around us can be divided into two main groups – living things and non-living things.
- All the things which have life are called living things.
Ex. Human beings, plants and animals.
- Living things can move, feel, breathe, grow and reproduce.
- Non-living things do not move, feel, breathe, grow or reproduce.

Characteristics of living things.

1. Living things move

- Human beings can run, walk, kick etc.
- Animals move from one place to another in search of food and shelter.
- Plants do not move, they show their activities in a different way. For example, a sunflower turns to face the sun.



2. Living things need food and water

- All living things need food to stay alive and grow.
- Food gives energy to living things to perform all functions.
- Plants make their food with the help of sunlight, air and water.
- Water is also very important for all living things.



3. Living things grow

- All living things, whether plants or animals, grow.
- A baby grows into an adult, a seed grows into a big plant and a baby animal grows into a big animal.



4. Living things feel

- Human beings and animals feel with the help of their sense organs.
- Plants also feel changes around them. For example, leaves of the mimosa plant close when they are touched.



Human beings



Animals



Plants

5. Living things breathe

- Living things breathe as long as they are alive.
- Human beings breathe through their lungs.
- Different animals breathe through different organs such as lungs, gills, air holes etc.
- Plants breathe through tiny pores present on their leaves called stomata.



6. Living things reproduce

- All living things reproduce.
- Animals give birth to young babies or lay eggs.
- Plants reproduce through seeds, roots, stems or leaves.



- Non-living things do not have life. They are either natural or man-made.

Characteristics of non-living things.

- Non-living things do not move on their own.
- Non-living things do not need food and water.
- Non-living things do not breathe.
- Non-living things do not reproduce.
- Non-living things do not grow.
- Non-living things do not feel.



Exercises

Define the following terms.

- Living things - Things which can grow, move, breathe and reproduce are called living things.
Ex. Human beings, plants and animals.
- Non - Living things - Things which cannot grow, move, breathe and reproduce are called non-living things.
Ex. Table, mountain, book etc.
- Stomata – Tiny pores present on the surface of a leaf is called stomata.

Answer the following questions.

- Why are non-living things important?

Ans. Non-living things are important because they make our life easy and comfortable.

- How do plants breathe?

Ans. Plants breathe through stomata present on their leaves.

- Why do animals move from one place to another?

Ans. Animals move from one place to another in search of food and shelter.

- List some characteristics of non-living things.

Ans. Some characteristics of non-living things are:

- Non-living things do not move their own.
- Non-living things do not need food and water.
- Non-living things do not breathe.
- Non-living things do not reproduce.
- Non-living things do not grow.
- Non-living things do not feel.

- List some characteristics of living things.

Ans. Some characteristics of living things are:

- Living things can move their own.
- Living things need food and water.
- Living things can breathe.
- Living things can reproduce.
- Living things can grow.
- Living things can feel.

Activity

- Draw/Paste four pictures of living things and non - living things.
- Make a collage of living and non-living things using old newspapers.

Do pg.no.56 in EVS textbook.

Revision Assignment of Std-3

Session-2020-21

Subject- M.Sci.

Date-13.7.2020

Answer these questions-

1. What kind of language should we use with others ?
2. What are the three important and useful phrases we should use in our daily lives?
3. Why cannot we admit our mistake sometimes?
4. In the entire creation of God, who is at the top?
5. Fill in the blanks-
 - a. When you get the thing asked for, don't forget to _____ the giver .
 - b. Only men can talk, think, reason out and decide between the _____ and _____.
 - c. If you collide against somebody then you should say _____.
 - d. When you ask something from somebody, use the word _____.
6. Circle the polite words given in the box-


PLEASE	IDIOT	SORRY	WELCOME
DUMB	RUDE	PARDON	BAD

7. What will you do in the following situations?

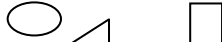
- a. You are moving in your school campus. Suddenly, you collide over your friend. You will
 - i. say 'sorry' to him.
 - ii. ignore.
- b. On your birthday, your friend has brought a gift which you didn't like. You will
 - i. thank him/her even then.
 - ii. not take the dress.
- c. You want to take your father's pen. You will
 - i. say 'please'.
 - ii. take it without asking.

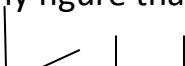
Lesson 4: MS Paint drawing tools

Content of the lesson

- ❖ **Rounded rectangle tool**  : It is used to draw rectangle with rounded corners.


- ❖ **Types of figures used in MS Paint**


1. **Closed figure** : Any figure that is closed from all sides without any gap is a closed figure. eg. **b.** 

2. **Open figure** : Any figure that is open from any side or has a gap is an open figure. 

- ❖ **Colour filling options**

The tools used for working with colours in MS Paint are:

1. **Fill with color**  : This tool is used for filling colour in a closed figure.

2. **Color picker tool**  : This tool is used to pick colour from any part of the figure and fill the same colour in the other part of the drawing.

- ❖ **Color 1** (foreground colour) is used for text lines and borders of shapes.

- ❖ **Color 2** (background colour) is used for colouring closed figure and background of text boxes.



Exercise

1. Answer these questions:

a) What are the colour filling options?

Ans. The colour filling options are:

- i) Fill with color
- ii) Colour picker

b) What is background colour?

Ans. The colour of any element's background is called background colour. For MS Paint, color 2 is the background colour.

2. Fill in the blanks with suitable words given below

(Toolbox, airbrush, colour filling, line tool, eraser)

- a) _____ Tool is used to delete the shape drawn.
- b) We use _____ to spray colour.
- c) To plot lines we use _____.
- d) _____ tools are used for colouring a polygon.
- e) A container holding tools to drawing is called _____.

Do Q .no . 1 in class work note book and 2 in text book pg no 47 .

3. Activity(Do in your computer)

- Draw and colour our national flag.
- Draw two open figures.
- Draw two closed figures.

Answers

2.a) Eraser

b) Airbrush

c) Line tool

d) Colour filling

e) Tool box

SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT- 10

CLASS – 3

SUBJECT- G.K

DATE- 13.07.2020

Learn the following.

I) Answer the following questions.

Q.1) Where is Lotus temple situated in India?

Ans. Lotus temple is situated in New Delhi in India.

Q.2) Where is the Charminar is located in India?

Ans. The Charminar is located at Hyderabad in India.

Q.3) Which is the new state carved out of Andhra Pradesh?

Ans. Telangana

Q.4) Name the city that serves as the capital of two states in India. Also name the states.

Ans. Chandigarh serves as the capital of Punjab and Haryana.

Q.5) What are the 'seven sisters' of India?

Ans. The seven north – eastern states are known as 'seven sisters'.

Q.6) Which is the most wettest place on the earth?

Ans. Mawsynram in Meghalaya holds the record of being the wettest place on the earth.

Q.7) Write the capital of the given states:

a) Arunachal Pradesh – Itanagar

b) Assam – Dispur

c) Bihar – Patna

d) Chhattisgarh – Raipur

e) Goa - Panaji

f) Gujarat – Gandhinagar

g) Haryana – Chandigarh

h) Himachal Pradesh- Shimla

i) Nagaland - Kohima

j) Orissa - Bhubaneswar

Special Assignment 2020-21

Subject –Drawing

Class – Three

Name of the book – Art for generation-3

Fill colour in book

Page no. - 11 (village scene)