

St.Gregorios School Dwarka

2020-21

English work sheet

Class 3 Grammar

Book-Oxford Learners English Grammar

Ch-1 Nouns --common and proper nouns

What are Nouns?

Nouns are the names of persons ,place, thing or animal eg tiger, Raju,Delhi etc

There are different types of nouns. Main 2 types of nouns are;

1 Proper Nouns

Proper Nouns are the special names of nouns. Examples are Roshni, Dwarka, Red Fort etc.

Here you can see they are written with first letter in capital letter.

Because they are the special names.

Ex- Capitalise the proper nouns of the following sentences:-

1. My best friend is seema.
2. Where is the taj mahal located?
3. My pet dog's name is bruno.
4. Suman has gone to mumbai.

II. Common Nouns

Common Nouns are the names given in general. They tell us who and what in general only. Nothing special is mentioned here. There is no need to write them in capital letter.

You can see the common nouns underlined below:

1. There is a dog lying near the gate.

2. Stop watching this movie
3. Simmy is the daughter of Mrs and Mr.Saini.
4. My grandfather was a farmer.

Now based on the above notes attempt the following questions in an old copy or sheet.

QI. Underline the Proper nouns and encircle the common nouns.

1. Isha has a younger sister named Nisha.
2. Where is Ms.Linsy going?
3. Mr.Mohan is a doctor who is working in Mumbai.
4. Do you know who is the chief minister of Delhi?
5. We should wash our hands with soap at least for 20 seconds.

QII. Activity-

Make 2 cards –one for proper nouns and another for common nouns. Write 5 nouns for each type on each card. If you get pictures it would be very nice to add the beauty.

You can follow the Oxford Learners grammar book and composition for more practice.

Wish you a healthy day

CLASS III G.SCIENCE

L-4 ANIMALS: FOOD AND FEEDING HABITS

Lesson summary

In the previous chapter we learnt all living beings need food to live. Their food choices differ from animal to animal. Like for example monkeys love to eat bananas while cow eats grass and a lion kills a deer to eat. Animals eat food when they feel hungry. Food gives them energy to move around and grow. They move from place to place in search of food.

What do animals eat?

Animals eat both plants and flesh of other animals. Depending on what they eat animals can be classified as herbivores, carnivores and omnivores.

Herbivores

Animals which feed only on plants and grass are called plant eaters or herbivores. Cows, buffaloes and horses are herbivores. They have sharp front teeth to bite off plants. They have strong teeth at the back to grind plants. Some grass eating animals first swallow the grass without chewing it and after sometime bring it back to the mouth. Then they chew it for a long time with their strong back teeth. This is called **chewing of cud**. Cows and buffaloes are examples of such animals.

Carnivores

Animals which eat the flesh of other animals are called flesh eaters or carnivores. Lions, tigers and leopards are carnivores. These animals have long, sharp and pointed front teeth to tear the flesh. They have strong back teeth to chew the meat and crush the bones.

Omnivores

Animals which eat both flesh and parts of plants are called omnivores. Bear, crow and even human beings are omnivores. Omnivores have sharp pointed front teeth to bite into food. They have strong teeth at the back to chew plants and bones.

Some other feeding habits

Snakes swallow their food whole. They do not have chewing teeth. Lizards, chameleons and frogs catch insects using their long and sticky tongue. Rabbits, squirrels and rats gnaw their food ie. They bite seeds and fruits using their sharp front teeth. Dogs and cats lap milk and water with their tongue. Bees and butterflies have long thin tube to suck juices of flowers.

Food chain

Animals and plants make a chain which shows their dependence for food. This is called food chain. The food chain always begins with a plant. Herbivores eat plants. Carnivores eat herbivores. So all depend on plants directly or indirectly.

Eg. i) Grass -----> Deer -----> Leopard

ii) Grass -----> Grasshopper -----> Frog -----> Snake -----> Eagle

Care for animals

Pets and domestic animals need proper care. They should be kept in neat and clean shelter, fed properly in clean vessels. A veterinary doctor treats sick animals. We should not disturb animals but treat them with love and kindness.

(Do the following in any available copy or sheet)

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. Plant-eating animals are called _____.
2. Rabbits and squirrels _____ their food.
3. Tiger is a _____ animal.
4. A frog uses its _____ to catch insects.
5. A snake _____ its food whole.

B. Write True or False.

1. Different animals have different eating habits.
2. Animals which eat the flesh of other animals are called omnivores.
3. A food chain always starts with plants.
4. A veterinary doctor treats sick animals.

C. Give 2 examples of each.

1. Carnivores
2. Cud chewing animals
3. Insects that suck food
4. Omnivores

D. Answer the following questions.

1. What kind of teeth do herbivores have?
2. What are herbivores?
3. What are omnivores?
4. What is a food chain? Give an example.
5. What is chewing of cud?

हुआ सवेरा



पठन से पूर्व

सुबह होने पर प्रकृति में तरह-तरह के परिवर्तन होते हैं—पक्षी चहचहाने लगते हैं, सब लोग अपने-अपने कामों पर लग जाते हैं। सारे साप्ताहिक काम करने की धूम मच जाती है।



चर्चा करें

बच्चे सुबह कब जागते हैं, उन्हें कौन और कैसे जगाता है, वे क्या करते हैं, छुट्टी के दिन क्या वे देर तक सोते रहते हैं? आदि प्रश्न पूछें। चर्चा करें कि प्रतिदिन नियम से सोना-जागना क्यों जरूरी है।



जीवन-मूल्य

नियमित दिनचर्या का महत्व, स्वस्थ जीवन-शैली, प्रकृति-प्रेम, आलस्य दूर भगाना, उत्साह तथा उमंग से नए दिन का स्वागत करना।

आँखें खोलो, आलस त्यागो,
हुआ सवेरा, अब तो जागो!
सूरज आसमान में चमका,
धरती का है कण-कण दमका,
दिशा-दिशा का मिटा अँधेरा,
धरती पर किरणों का डेरा।
जाग उठा है कोना-कोना,
ठीक नहीं अब इतना सोना।
आँखें खोलो, आलस त्यागो,
हुआ सवेरा, अब तो जागो!



Class - III - (Hindi) 2020-21पाठ- 1 (कविता)
हुआ सबेरा

भावार्थ:- प्रस्तुत कविता में कवि बच्चों को आलस छोड़कर समय पर उठने के लिए कह रहा है। सूरज के आने से धरती का कोना-कोना धमक गया है। अँधेरा दूर हो गया है। सब लोग जागकर अपने-अपने कामों में लग गए हैं, इसलिए तुम भी समय पर उठकर उमंग और उत्साह से नए दिन का स्वागत करो। अर्थात् इस कविता के माध्यम से कवि आलस को त्याग कर नियमित दिनचर्या का पालन करने की प्रेरणा देते हैं।

प्र०1. शब्दार्थ

<u>शब्द</u>	<u>अर्थ</u>
1. आलस	सूरी
2. त्याग	छोड़ो
3. धमका	धमका
4. किरणें	सूरज से निकलने वाली रेशमी
5. डेरा	रहने की जगह

प्र०२. नीचे लिखे शब्दों के अर्थ लिखकर वाक्य बनाओ -

1. आलस -

वाक्य

2. आसमान -

वाक्य

प्र०३. प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखो -

(क) कविता में बच्चे से क्या करने के लिए कहा गया है?

उ० कविता में बच्चे से आलस छोड़ने के लिए कहा गया है।

(ख) आसमान में सूरज के निकल आने पर क्या-क्या होता है?

उ० आसमान में सूरज के निकल आने पर चारों ओर उजाला हो जाता है।

(ग) | सूरज निकलने पर भी सोना ठीक क्यों नहीं है?

उ० सूरज निकलने पर भी सोने से आलस बढ़ता है।

(घ) आलस क्यों त्याग देना चाहिए?

30 अपनी दिनचर्या को नियमित बनाने के लिए हमें आलस को त्याग देना चाहिए।

प्र०५. सही उत्तर पर (✓) का निशान लगाओ-

(क) सूरज कहाँ चमका ?

धरती पर

आसमान में

घर में

(ख) सुबह होने पर अँधेरा कहाँ से मिट जाता है?

बगीचे से

सब जगह से

नोट:- 1. मात्राओं का अभ्यास तथा लेख सुधारने का प्रयास करें। सुलेख तथा 10 शब्द श्रुतलेख प्रतिदिन लिखा करें।

2. यह कार्य किसी भी कॉपी पर उतार लें तथा कविता, प्र०३० तथा शब्दार्थ याद करें।

ST. GREGORIOS SCHOOL
SECTOR - 11, DWARKA
CLASS – III
MATHEMATICS

CHAPTER – 1 PLACE VALUE
WORK SHEET -2

1. Write the number name in words.
 - a. 23,145- _____.
 - b. 65,789- _____.
 - c. 32,506- _____.
 - d. 90,909- _____.
 - e. 21,340- _____.
2. Write the expanded form of the following.
 - a. 40567- _____.
 - b. 60234- _____.
 - c. 81005- _____.
 - d. 48401- _____.
 - e. 93876- _____.
3. Build the number.
 - a. 4 in thousands place 6 in hundreds place 3 in one place 2 in tens place.

 - b. 5 in hundreds place 0 in ones place 6 in thousands place 7 in tens place .

 - c. 2 in tens place 5 in hundreds place 7 in ones place 9 in thousands place.

4. Write the face value of the underlined digit.
 - a. 23567- _____
 - b. 65089- _____
 - c. 51945- _____
 - d. 97212- _____
 - e. 50534- _____

5. Write the place value of the underlined digit.

a. 67345-_____

b. 81903-_____

c. 49768-_____

d. 32912-_____

e. 89012-_____

6. Write the numeral.(standard form)

a. $2000+500+2=$ _____

b. 5hundreds 8 thousands and 4 ones=_____ -

c. $9000+50=$ _____.

d. Nine thousand 3 hundred and six = _____

e. 6 thousands 4 tens = _____.

f. $8000+700+50+8=$ _____.

7. Write the successor of the following.

a. 60099- _____

b. 54899- _____

c. 12095- _____

d. 56349- _____

e. 99099- _____

8. Write the predecessor of the following.

a. 10010- _____

b. 23985- _____

c. 65500- _____

d. 58432- _____

e. 90000- _____

9. Write the greatest (G) and the smallest (S) numbers using the given digits.

<u>Digits</u>	<u>greatest no.</u>	<u>smallest no.</u>
a. 9,3,4,1	_____	_____
b. 2,0,5,6	_____	_____
c. 8,3,0,2	_____	_____
d. 4,9,2,6	_____	_____
e. 5,0,7,3	_____	_____

10. Compare using $<$, $>$, $=$.

- a. $3000+80+5$ ____ $3000+800+5$
- b. 6 thousands 5 tens ____ 6 thousands 5 ones
- c. Smallest 5 digit number ____ greatest 4 digit number
- d. Predecessor of 1000 ____ successor of 999
- e. Place value of 5 in 23567 ____ place value of 6 in 23567
- f. $7000+500+80+7$ ____ 7857

11. Write in ascending order.

- a. 8923 , 8349 , 8932 , 8394

- b. 5407 , 5740 , 5470 , 5047

- c. 6039 , 6930, 6309, 6903

12. Write in descending order.

- a. 2022, 2020, 2220, 2202

- b. 3956 , 3596, 3659, 3965

- c. 4213 , 4312 , 4321, 4231

13. Write the sum of the place value and face value of 5 in 46572.

14. Write the predecessor of the greatest 4 digit number.

15. Write the successor of the greatest 3 digit number.

16. Write the predecessor of the smallest 4 digit number.

17. What is the smallest natural number ?

18. There are _____ natural numbers . (limited / unlimited)

19. Which is greater place value of 5 in 23561 or face value of 3 in 23561 ?

20. Write the tables 2 to 10 .

-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-

Explanation- In this lesson we will learn about various cities of northern India.

At A Glance
Delhi
Chandigarh
Patna
Srinagar
Shimla

► **Delhi:-** Delhi is situated along the banks of river Yamuna. In the olden times it was known as Indraprastha. It is the capital of our nation. Delhi is officially named as National Capital Territory of Delhi (NCT).

Delhi is the seat of Central Government. All the important buildings are located here.

- RashtrapatiBhawan
- The Central Secretariat
- The Parliament
- Embassies (foreign offices).

Climate:- The climate of Delhi is extreme, very hot in summers and very cold in winters. The months of July, August and September receive heavy rainfall. In December and January the days are normally covered with fog.

Life of the people:-People of different cultures speaking different languages live in Delhi. People wear different types of dresses. The women wear salwar - kameez, sarees, jeans, skirts and other dresses while men wear shirt and trousers.

Delhi has different means of public transport. They are chiefly buses and metro trains. Delhi has many historical buildings, such as the Jama Masjid, The Red Fort, The QutubMinar, The India Gate, The JantarMantar, The Lotus Temple, The Akshardham Temple and many more.

The famous markets are ChandniChowk, Karol Bagh, Sarojini Nagar etc. Delhi has big and beautiful malls also.All religious festivals are celebrated here.

► **Chandigarh:-**Chandigarh is the capital of Punjab and Haryana but it is itself a union territory. It is a well –planned city designed by a Swiss-French architect Le Corbusier.

All the factories that cause pollution are built outside the city.

The summers are very hot and winters are very cold. People speak Punjabi, Hindi and English.

The popular garden called The Rock Garden created by Nek Chand is situated here. It has numerous Sculptures made of different discarded materials like metal wires, broken bangles, play marbles, porcelain etc.

► **Lucknow:-**Lucknow is the capital of Uttar Pradesh. It is also called city of Nawabs. Lucknow is situated along the banks of River Gomti.People in Lucknow speak Awadhi, Urdu and English.The summers are dry and hot and winters are cool and dry. Lucknow is very famous for its chikan embroidery.

Places of tourist interest are Bara Imambara, Chhota Imambara, Rumi Darwaza, Ghanta Ghar etc.

The famous markets are Aminabad and Hazratganj markets.

Lucknow is famous for Dussheerimangoes, mouth watering dishes like kebabs, kormas and warqiparanthas.

► **Patna:**-Patna is located on the banks of River Ganga. It is the capital of state Bihar. The ancient name of Patna was Patliputra.

It has extreme climate. Summers are hot and winters are very cold.

People speak Hindi, Maithili, Bhojpuri and Urdu.

Chhath Puja is the major festival of Patna.

Places of tourist interest are the Golghar, The Patna Museum; Khuda Bakhsh

Oriental Library is one of the oldest libraries in India, Patna Sahib Gurudwara and St. Mary's Church etc.

Sattuparatha, Litti-chokha, fish curry, dal pitha and dahi-chura are the famous dishes.

► **Srinagar:**-Srinagar is the summer capital of Jammu and Kashmir. It is a beautiful city on the banks of River Jhelum.

People speak Kashmiri, Dogri, Urdu and Hindi.

Snowfall in the months of December and January make the winters very cold.

Summers months are pleasantly cool.

The city is famous for its carpets, shawls and dry fruits. Wazwan, an elaborate royal meal of 36 dishes is prepared on special occasions. People drink traditional green tea called Kahwa.

Places of tourist interest are Dal Lake, Shikars, House boats, Shalimar Bagh, Nishat Bagh are the famous Mughal Gardens in Srinagar.

► **Shimla:**-Shimla, is the capital of Himachal Pradesh.

People speak Hindi and English.

The climate in Shimla is very cold during winters and it receives snowfall during winters. The summers are pleasant.

Places of tourist interest are The Viceroy Lodge, the Christ Church, the Mall Road, the Ridge, Jakhoo Temple of God Hanuman etc.

Test Your Understanding:-

A) Fill in the blanks:-

1. Delhi is located on the banks of _____.
2. Chandigarh was designed by _____.
3. Lucknow is famous for its _____ mangoes.
4. _____ is the main festival of Patna.
5. Jakhoo Temple is situated in _____.
6. Chandigarh is the capital of _____ and _____.

B) State 'T' for True and 'F' for False.-

1. Rock Garden is in Srinagar.
2. Patna is located along the banks of River Gomti
3. Wazwan is prepared on special occasions.
4. Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Library is one of the oldest libraries in India.
5. Shimla is the capital of Himachal Pradesh.
6. The ancient name of Patna was Panipat.
7. _____ and _____ are the famous markets of Lucknow.

C) Answer these questions.

1. Name few places of tourist interest in Delhi.
2. Which material has been used to make sculptures at Rock Garden?
3. Which languages do people speak in Lucknow?
4. Name the main festival of Patna.
5. What is Wazwan?
6. Name few dishes of Lucknow.
7. Describe the climate of Delhi.

Test your understanding:

A. Choose the correct option-

1. The Sun, the moon and the stars are -----objects visible in the sky.
b) natural
2. The Sun, the moon and the stars are called -----bodies.
a) Heavenly
3. There are -----planets in our solar system.
b) eight
4. This heavenly body is no longer counted as a planet. It is a dwarf planet.
a) Pluto
5. The -----is the natural satellite of the Earth.
a) Moon

B. State whether the following statements are **true or false**.

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1. The Earth is a part of Solar System. | True |
| 2. The Sun is smaller than the Earth. | False |
| 3. Pluto is a dwarf Planet. | True |
| 4. Some of the stars form pattern. | True |
| 5. The Earth revolves around the Moon. | False |

C. Answer the questions:

Ans1. The heavenly bodies are the Sun, the Moon and the stars,

Ans2. The family of the Sun is called solar system. It is composed of eight planets. The solar system is made up of all the planets that orbit (revolve around) our Sun.

Ans3. The Sun is important to all the life forms on Earth because

- a) It is the source of heat and light on Earth.
- b) Plants make food with the help of sunlight.
- c) It is a source of energy, which is used in various ways like to cook food, to make traffic light function etc.

Ans4. The Moon moves around the Earth.

A heavenly body that moves around the planet is called satellite.

The Moon is the natural satellite of the Earth.

It does not have its own light. It reflects the light of the Sun.

Q5. Draw a neat picture of the Solar System. Label and colour it.

