

KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
ACADEMIC YEAR 2020-21
HOME ASSIGNMENT



CLASS : III
DATE : 07.04.21 to 22.04.21

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT
MATHS	<p>➤ CHAPTER : 3 ADDITION</p> <p>➤ CHAPTER : 13 CALENDER</p> <p><u>Work to be done in the text book</u></p> <p>Ex. 3.1 (pg. 39- 40) Question no. 1 &2</p> <p>Ex. 3.2 (pg. 40- 41) Question no. 1</p> <p>Chapter 13- Calendar Page number 166 to be done in the text book</p> <p><u>Work to be done in the school notebook</u></p> <p>➤ CHAPTER : 3 ADDITION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ex. 3. 3(pg. 42- 43) Question no.1, 2, 3• Ex. 3.4 (pg. 44) Question no.1• Ex. 3.5 (pg. 45) Question no.1 TO 11 <p><u>Extra questions to be done in Maths notebook</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reena has Rs. 3400 and Rohit has Rs. 304 more than Reena . How much money does Rohit have?• Arrange and add. 178, 3214 and 287• Find the sum of smallest 3-digit number and greatest 4digit number and write the number name. <p>➤ CHAPTER : 13 CALENDER</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Write 'Days of the week' and 'Months of the year' in school notebook.• Ex. 13.1 (pg. 170-171) . Question no 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 &7 <p><u>Extra questions to be done in Maths notebook</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Circle the leap years. <p>1998, 1996, 1950, 2004, 2010, 1942, 1912, 2032</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Answer the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. How many days are in the month of April?2. How many months in a year start with the letter "M"?3. Which two consecutive months have 31 days?4. How many days of the week start with the letter "T"? <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fill in the blanks <ol style="list-style-type: none">i. How many days are there in a fortnight? _____ii. How many days are in a leap year? _____iii. 1 year = _____ months.iv. 1 year = _____ weeks.v. 7 days = _____ week .vi. _____ hours = _____ 1 day.vii. _____ weeks = _____ fortnight.viii. The first month of the year is _____ix. 10 years make a _____.x. 100 years make a _____.xi. In leap year February has _____ days. <p>➤ Activity to be done in the notebook</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ch 3 Concept Map

- **Frame your own story sums**
 - **Ch 13 Concept Map**
 - **Write down the age of your family members and find out the difference between your age and your family members in notebook.**
- **Activity to be done in the SCRAPBOOK**
- **Draw Roman numerals using match sticks/straws/ strips**

Ch. 5- Solids, Liquids and Gases

Word Bank:

solids	liquids	evaporation	melts	condenses
poured	freezes	condensation	boiling	cooling
containers	mixture	bubbles	definite	water vapour
fixed	droplets	steam	heating	oxygen

Let's remember (Pg 51)

Sort the following. Write S for solid, L for liquid and G for gas.

1. L- **Liquid**
2. S- **Solid**
3. G- **Gas**
4. S – **Solid**
5. L- **Liquid**
6. L- **Liquid**

LET'S UNDERSTAND (Page No 53)

I. Objective type questions:

A. Fill in the Blanks:

1. Air(Water/Air) is a mixture of many gases.
2. All living things need oxygen (oxygen/water vapour) to live.
3. Water freezes (freezes/melts) to form ice.
4. Steam (steam/ice) is water in a vapour form.
5. Steam condenses (evaporates/condenses) to form water.

B. Choose the correct option.

1. In which of these forms does water exist in nature?
a. Solid b. Liquid c. gas **d. All of these**
2. Which of these is not true about Air?
a. It is a gas
b. It contains oxygen which is a liquid
c. It contains oxygen that is needed by all living beings.
d. It has no shape or size.
3. What comes out when water is heated?
a. Steam b. ice c. water d. condensation
4. Which of these do not flow and cannot be poured into containers?
a. Solids b. Liquids c. Gas d. All of these

SCIENCE

5. Which of these processes help to change steam into water?
a. Condensation b. Cooling c. Boiling d. Both a and b
6. Which of the following do not have a shape and size of its own?
 a. Solids b. Liquids **c. Gases** d. All of these
7. What state of matter is oil?
 a. Solids **b. Liquid** c. Gas d. Both b. and c.
8. Which of these does air contain?
 a. Only oxygen b. Water vapour **c. Many gases** d. All of these

II. Very short answer type questions

A. Give one word for the following.

1. Things that do not flow and have a fixed shape and size **SOLIDS**
2. Things that can easily flow and take the shape of the container **LIQUIDS**
3. The process by which water changes to ice on cooling **FREEZING**

B. Give two examples for the following.

1. Solids: **Pen , Pencil**
2. Liquids: **Milk , Water**
3. Gases: **Water vapour , Oxygen**
4. Processes that change water from one form to another: **Evaporation , Condensation**

III. Answer the following questions.

1. Name three forms in which things exist.

Ans. Three forms in which things exist are : solids, liquids, and gases.

2. Write two differences between solids and liquids.

Ans. Two differences between solids and liquids are

SOLIDS	LIQUIDS
1. A thing that has definite shape and Size.	A thing that takes the shape of its container.
2. Solids do not flow.	Liquids flow easily.

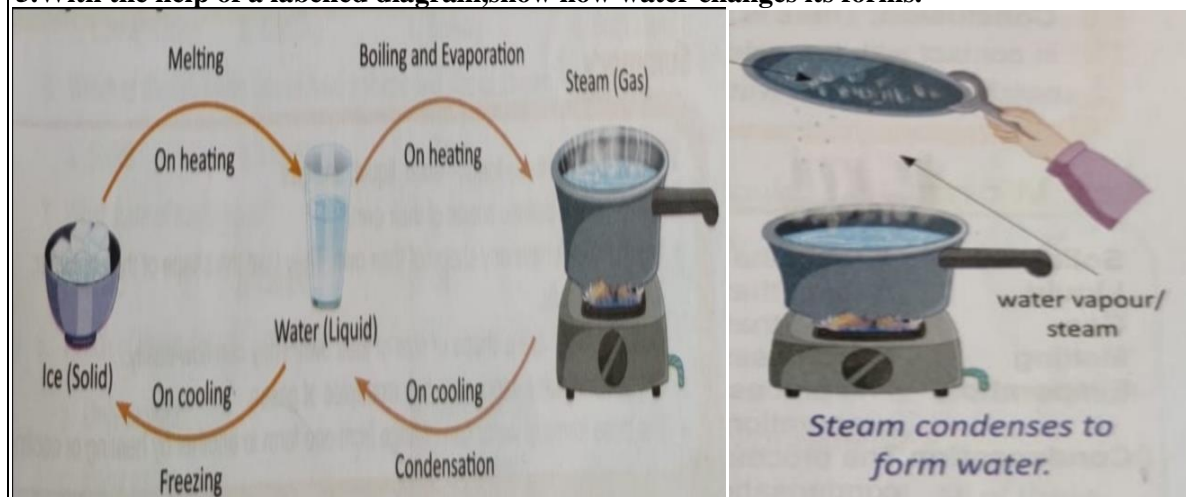
3. What is evaporation ?

Ans. The process by which a liquid changes into a gas on heating is called evaporation.

4. What is condensation?

Ans. The process by which a gas changes into a liquid on cooling is called condensation.

5. With the help of a labelled diagram, show how water changes its forms.



GIVE REASON:

1. If you leave a glass of water on a window sill, the water level goes down. Why?

Ans. This is because the water gets evaporated due to the heat of the sun.

2. Liquids take the shape of the container. Why?

Ans. This is because in liquids molecules are loosely packed and have no fixed shape.

ACTIVITY(To be done in the Science notebook) :-

1. Make a list of the different things that you use in a day. Then sort them into groups of solids, liquids and gases. Then choose any one of the three forms and make a chart showing the examples you use, and characteristic features of that group.

2. Draw/stick two examples of each solids and liquids.

NOTE: All the above exercises including activities should be done in the Science

पाठ-आधा इनाम

१. पाठ की कहानी को ध्यानपूर्वक सस्वर वाचन करते हुए 2 बार पढ़ें।

२. पाठ में दिए गए चित्र को कॉपी के प्रथम पृष्ठ पर बनाएं एवं रंग भरें।

३. कठिन शब्द को दो-दो बार उत्तरपुस्तिका में लिखें।

४. पृष्ठसंख्या 43 में दिए गए शब्द भंडार के सभी अर्थ उत्तरपुस्तिका में लिखें।

कठिन शब्द:-

व्यक्ति आश्चर्य शानदार आश्चर्य	प्रबंध किस्सा व्यंजन दरबार	प्रबंध प्रार्थना स्वादिष्ट असमंजस	अतिरिक्त सम्मान स्वीकार ईमानदारी
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शब्दार्थ एवं सही विकल्प स्वयं करें-

नीचे लिखे प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें:-

१. धनी व्यक्ति को किस बात का शौक था?

उ०-धनी व्यक्ति को दावत खिलाने का शौक था।

२. दावत के लिए किस चीज का प्रबंध नहीं हो सका?

उ०-दावत के लिए अच्छी मछली का प्रबंध नहीं हो सका।

३. मछुआरे को अंदर जाने से किसने रोक दिया?

उ०-मछुआरे को अंदर जाने से दरबान ने रोक दिया।

४. धनी व्यक्ति ने क्या घोषणा करवाई?

उ०-जो झींगा मछली पकड़कर लाएगा उसे धन के अलावा इनाम भी दिया जाएगा।

५. दरबान ने क्या शर्त लगाई?

उ०-सेठजी जो तुम्हें इनाम में देंगे उसका आधा हिस्सा मुझे दे देना।

६. मछुआरे ने इनाम में क्या मांगा ?

उ०-मछुआरे ने इनाम में 100 कोड़े मांगे?

७. सेठजी किस बात से खुश हुए?

उ०-सेठजी मछुआरे की ईमानदारी और सच्चाई से खुश हुए।

किसने किस से कहा :-

१. ठहरो, तुम अंदर नहीं जा सकते।

उ०-दरबान ने, मछुआरे से।

२. वाह क्या शर्त है?

उ०-मछुआरे ने, दरबान से।

३. मुझे इनाम में धन नहीं, सौ कोड़े चाहिए।

उ०-मछुआरे ने, सेठजी से।

४. बाकी 50 कोड़े दरबान की पीठ पर लगवाए जाएं।

उ०-मछुआरे ने, सेठजी से।

वाक्य बनाओ:- | स्वयं बनाएं |

हैरान , इनाम , मछली , ईमानदारी

क्रियात्मक गतिविधि:-

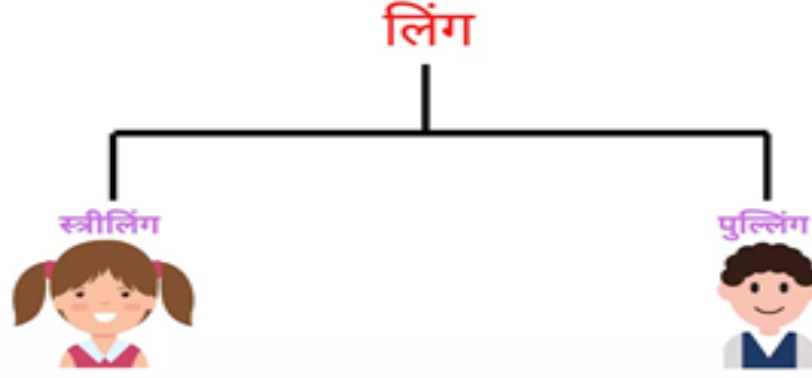
एक बड़ी मछली का चित्र बनाकर उसमें रंग भरिए।

HINDI

विषय – हिंदी भाषा

पाठ – लिंग

परिभाषा – संज्ञा शब्द के जिस रूप से उसके पुरुषजाति या स्त्री जाति के होने का बोध हो उसे लिंग कहते हैं। जैसे – नाना – नानी, चाचा – चाची, भाई – बहन आदि। लिंग के दो भेद हैं -



1. स्त्रीलिंग – जिन शब्दों से स्त्री जाति का बोध होता है उन्हें स्त्रीलिंग शब्द कहते हैं। जैसे:-



माता



गाय



बिल्ली आदि।

2. पुल्लिंग – जिन शब्दों से पुरुष जाति का बोध होता है उन्हें पुल्लिंग शब्द कहते हैं। जैसे:-



आदमी

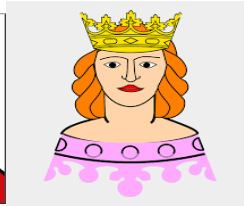


घोड़ा



जूता आदि।

क्रियात्मक गतिविधि:- राजा एवं रानी का चित्र चिपकाकर या चित्र बनाकर उसके नीचे पुल्लिंग एवं स्त्रीलिंग शब्द लिखें [पेज न.- 27 दादा से गायक तक]



अभ्यास कार्य –

प्रश्न 1, 2, 4, 6 किताब में ही करें।

प्रश्न 3. लिंग बदलकर लिखें –

पुल्लिंग	स्त्रीलिंग	पुल्लिंग	स्त्रीलिंग
राजा	रानी	नाना	नानी
पंडित	पंडिताइन	बन्दर	बंदरिया
धोबी	धोबिन	गायक	गायिका
बाघ	बाघिन	लेखक	लेखिका
दादा	दादी	मालिक	मालकिन

प्रश्न 5. रंगीन शब्दों के लिंग बदलकर वाक्य पूरा करें –

क[मोर नाच रहा है।
ख[हाथी केला खा रहा है।
ग[बालकसो रहा है।
घ[दर्जीकपडे सिल रहा है।
ङ [धोबो कपडे धो रहा है।
च [बकरी हरी घास खाती है।
छ [राजाबहुत दयालु था।

क[मोरनीनाच रही है।
ख[हथिनी केला खा रही है।
ग[बालिकासो रही है।
घ [दर्जिन कपडे सिल रही है।
ङ [धोबिन कपडे धो रही है।
च [बकड़ा हरी घास खाता है।
छ [रानीबहुत दयालु थी।

Topic - IRREGULAR PLURALS

Activity- Pictorial representation of irregular plurals

I. Write the plural form of the following nouns.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. child _____ | 9. goose _____ |
| 2. man _____ | 10. woman _____ |
| 3. foot _____ | 11. ox _____ |
| 4. tooth _____ | 12. deer _____ |
| 5. mouse _____ | 13. advice _____ |
| 6. dozen _____ | 14. baggage _____ |
| 7. music _____ | 15. fish _____ |
| 8. bison _____ | 16. aircraft _____ |

ENGLISH

II. Fill in the blanks with the correct option.

1. This reserve forest has many _____.(deer/ deers)
2. Are these _____ and _____ hungry? (men/ mans ; women/ womans)
3. I need to buy a pair of _____. (scissors/ scissor)
4. The _____ of the mouse are rotten.(tooth / teeth)
5. Which brand of _____ do you prefer? (sunglasses/ sunglass)

III. Match the following.

Singular

Plural

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 1. louse | women |
| 2. goose | lice |
| 3. mouse | feet |

- | | | |
|----|-------|----------|
| 4. | foot | children |
| 5. | man | geese |
| 6. | child | men |

IV. Rewrite the following sentences by changing the singular nouns to the plural form.

1. The tooth of the mouse is broken.
_____.
2. The policeman caught the thief.
_____.
3. My sister likes to read a book.
_____.
4. I saw a sheep in the field.
_____.
5. The fish is playing in the pond.
_____.

Creative writing- _____ "My favourite animal" (150 words)

**ENGLISH LITERATURE
CH-BEACH ADVENTURE**

I. Word Bank:

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1. wondered | 11. sea shells |
| 2. adventure | 12. splash |
| 3. excited | 13. gripped |
| 4. rescue | 14. scrambled |
| 5. rushed | 15. slippery |
| 6. squashed | 16. scampered |
| 7. giggled | 17. terrier |
| 8. collar | 18. rescued |
| 9. trod | 19. squawked |
| 10. Seagull | 20 trotted |

II Word meanings

- 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.
6. Puppy ran along the beach, barking at the waves.
7. The poor terrier puppy sat panting for breath.

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
- f. Who got a red collar for puppy?
Ans - Mum

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. 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. adventure–
2. seaside–
3. excited –
4. sandwiches –
5. puppy –
6. medal -

IX – Jumbled Words

1. eabch – beach
2. gulseal – seagull
3. racb – crab
4. esrcue – rescue
5. ollcar – collar
6. erriter - terrier

SOCIAL STUDIES

Subject: Social Studies

Class: 3

MORE ABOUT OUR EARTH

1. Read the chapter and underline the difficult words & check their meanings.

2. Write the key words along with their meanings in your S.st. Note book.

3: Do the exercise:

A) tick the correct option

B) Fill in the blanks

Word Fun (pg. no, 25) in the text book with pencil.

4 Ex c: Answer the following question.

1) What are the North Pole and South Pole?

Ans: The flat end at the top is called the North Pole and the one at the bottom is called the South pole.

2) What causes days and nights?

Ans: The Rotation of the Earth on its axis causes days and nights.

3) What is revolution?

Ans: The movement of the Earth around the sun is called revolution.

4) What is a wall map?

Ans: Large sized maps which we draw and hang them on the wall are known as wall map.

5) How many continents and oceans are there? Name them.

Ans: There are seven continents and five oceans. They are: Continents: Asia, Europe, North America, South America, Africa, Antarctica and Australia. Oceans: The Pacific ocean, the Atlantic ocean, the Indian ocean, the Arctic ocean and the Antarctic ocean.

Extra Questions:

1) How many days does the Earth take to complete one revolution?**Ans:** The Earth takes $365 \frac{1}{4}$ days to complete one revolution.

2) What is the use of a compass?

Ans: Compass is used by the sailors to find the direction while sailing.

3) Write the four directions and four sub- directions.

Ans: Four directions are: East, West, North and South. Four sub- directions are: North-East, North-West, South- East, South –West.

4) Draw the diagram or Earth's rotation and revolution in the notebook.

All work except word fun to be done in SST note book

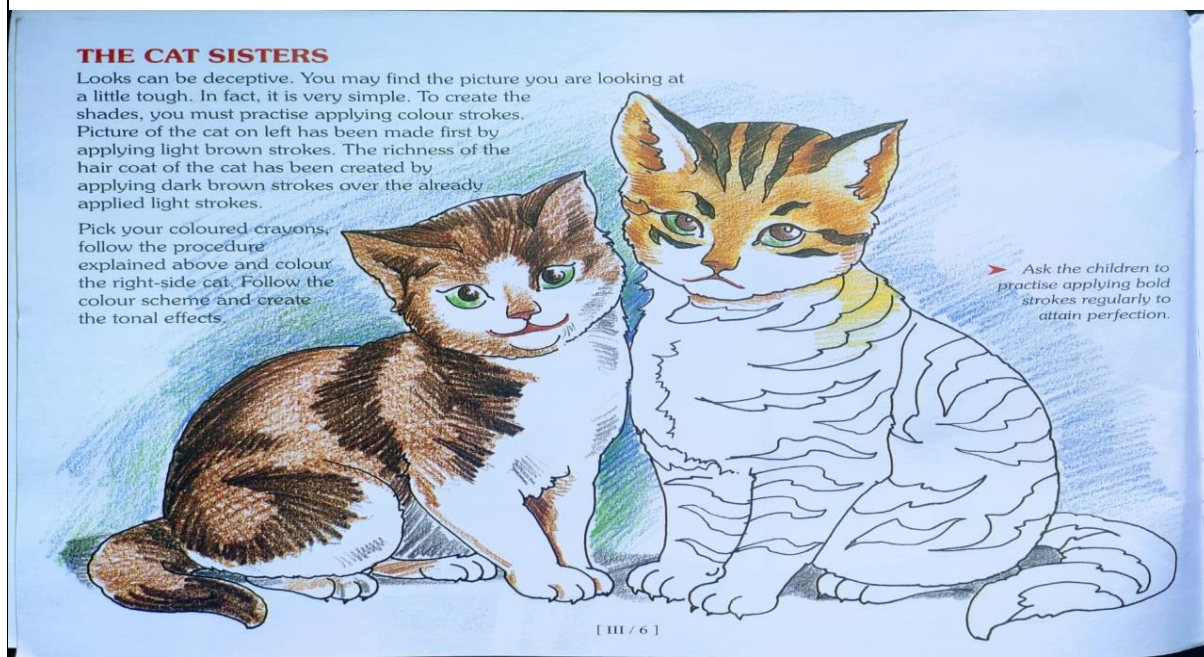
Std -3

Subject - Drawing

Topic- Colourstrokes and colour tones

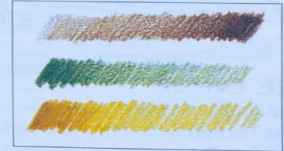
Work to be done- Complete page 6 and 7 as per instructions given in your drawing book.

DRAWING



RAT

When we mix one colour into another, we get a new shade. Trace the picture of the rat with a black pen. Fill the body of the rat with light yellow colour. Now create shades with brown crayon. For depth and details use dark brown or black colour.



➤ Students should be asked to practise light to dark and dark to light strokes.