



CLASS : III
DATE : 21.09.2021 to 5.10.2021

| SUBJECT | ASSIGNMENT | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| MATHS | <p style="text-align: center;">➤ Chapter 8 - MEASUREMENT OF LENGTH</p> <p><u>Work to be done in the text book</u> Exercise- 8.1 and 8.4(Question Number. 1) Exercise 8.5 (Question Number – 1) Test Zone (Question Number-from 1 to 5) and Mental Maths</p> <p><u>Work to be done in the notebook</u> Exercises - 8.2, 8.3, 8.4. (Question Number. 2) Exercise 8.5 (Question Number. 2) Exercise 8.6, Test Zone, (Question Number. 6, 7 and 8)</p> <p><u>Extra questions to be done in the notebook</u></p> <p>I. Solve these:-</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;"> a. $\begin{array}{r} \text{Kg} \quad \text{g} \\ 5 \quad 807 \\ + 2 \quad 255 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$ </td> <td style="width: 25%;"> b. $\begin{array}{r} \text{Kg} \quad \text{g} \\ 8 \quad 177 \\ + 3 \quad 230 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$ </td> <td style="width: 25%;"> c. $\begin{array}{r} \text{Kg} \quad \text{g} \\ 7 \quad 846 \\ + 4 \quad 522 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$ </td> <td style="width: 25%;"> d. $\begin{array}{r} \text{Kg} \quad \text{g} \\ 83 \quad 185 \\ - 38 \quad 072 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$ </td> </tr> </table> <p>II. Fill in the blanks:- a. 5 m = _____ cm b. _____ m = 400 cm c. _____ km = 9000 m d. 6 m = _____ cm e. 10 km = _____ m f. _____ m = 1100 cm</p> <p>III. Choose the correct option:- 1. 1 kg = _____ g a. 10 b. 100 c. 1000 d. 1 2. 500 g + 250 g = _____ g a. 850 g b. 750 g c. 950 g d. 650 g 3. 2 kg 110 g + 1 kg 130 g = _____ a. 4 kg 150 g b. 3 kg 140 g c. 3 kg 240 g d. 4 kg 240 g</p> <p style="text-align: center;">➤ Activities to be done in the notebook</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draw the Concept Map in the notebook • Measure the length of your hand using measuring tape and also measure the length of your index finger using measuring scale. Write the measurement along with the pictures in your notebook | a. $\begin{array}{r} \text{Kg} \quad \text{g} \\ 5 \quad 807 \\ + 2 \quad 255 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$ | b. $\begin{array}{r} \text{Kg} \quad \text{g} \\ 8 \quad 177 \\ + 3 \quad 230 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$ | c. $\begin{array}{r} \text{Kg} \quad \text{g} \\ 7 \quad 846 \\ + 4 \quad 522 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$ | d. $\begin{array}{r} \text{Kg} \quad \text{g} \\ 83 \quad 185 \\ - 38 \quad 072 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
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| | | |
|----------------|--|----------|
| SCIENCE | <u>CHAPTER 2 – KEEPING SAFE</u> | |
| | WORD BANK | |
| | First aid | Injuries |
| | Subway | Electric |
| | Antiseptic | Switches |
| | Zebra crossing | bandage |
| Accidents | Scissors | |

Objective type questions

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct word.

1. We **should** (should/should not) put away our toys in their proper place after playing.
2. We **should not** (should/should not) run while climbing up and down the stairs.
3. We **should not** (should/should not) play on the road.
4. We **should** (should/should not) walk on the footpath.
5. We **should** (should/ should not) give immediate care to an injured person.

B. Write T for True and F for False statements.

1. We can go near a gas stove and play. **F**
2. It is safe to play with sharp objects such as knives and scissors. **F**
3. Is it alright to push your friends off the swings and not wait for your turn. **F**
4. We can cross the road whenever we want to. **F**
5. If you get hurt, you should ignore it. **F**

C. Choose the correct option.

1. **Which of these should you not touch with wet hands.**
a. Toys and bags
b. Pencils and books
c. **Electric wires and plugs**
d. Gas stoves and firecracker
2. **Which of these can cause harm to us in school bus?**
a. Sticking out face from the window
b. Running behind the bus to catch it.
c. Getting off a moving bus
d. **All of these.**
3. **Which of these can help us stay safe on the road?**
a. Zebra crossing
b. Subway
c. Walking on the footpath
d. **All of these.**
4. **Which of these lights tell vehicles to wait?**
a. Red
b. **Yellow**
c. Green
d. Grey
5. **Which of these would you find in a first aid box?**
a. Bandaid and scissors
b. Gauze and cotton
c. Antiseptic lotion
d. **All of these.**
6. **What is the immediate help given to an injured person?**
a. **First aid**
b. Helping aid
c. Band aid
d. Prime aid
7. **Which of these objects can cause fire at home and cause harm?**
a. Knife
b. Scissors
c. **Gas stove**
d. Bed
8. **How should we wait for the bus at a bus stop?**
a. Push each other
b. **Stand in a queue**
c. Stand in a circle
d. Run around

A. Give one word for the following.

1. A special part of the road marked with black and white lines, uses to cross the road.
Zebra Crossing
2. An undergrowth path used to cross a busy road. **Subway**
3. What a red light says **Stop**

B. Give two examples for the following.

1. Sharp objects that can cause harm at home: **Knife ,scissors**
2. What we can use to cross a road safely: **use a zebra crossing, Subway**
3. Colours of a traffic light: **Red ,Green**
4. Contents of a first – aid box **Antiseptic lotion, Bandaid**

III. Answer the following questions.

1. How can we avoid injuries?

Ans. We should follow safety rules to avoid getting injured.

2. Write any three rules to stay safe at home.

Ans. i. Do not leave your toys, bags and books lying on the floor.

ii. Do not go near the gas stove.

iii. Be careful while walking on wet bathroom floors.

3. Write any three rules to stay safe at school.

Ans. i. Do not run while climbing up or coming down the stairs.

ii. Do not get into or get off a moving bus.

iii. Never run around benches in the classroom.

4. What should we use to cross the road safely?

Ans. To cross the road safely, first look towards your right, then left, then right again. If it is clear, only then cross the road.

5. What is first aid?

Ans. The immediate help given to an injured person is called first aid.

6. How would you help a person with cuts and wounds?

Ans. For small cuts and wounds, first wash the area with water, wipe it gently and put an antiseptic cream. Then tie a bandage or a clean handkerchief around the wound.

Give reason.

Q1. Why should you not touch electrical equipments with wet hands?

Ans1. We should not touch any electrical equipment with wet hands to avoid getting an electric shock.

Q2. Why you should not run while climbing up or coming down the stairs?

Ans2. We should not run while climbing up or coming down the stairs because we might trip and fall.

Take Home Activity – Make a first aid kit using an old shoe box.

Sub- Hindi Literature
पाठ-7-नंदनवन की बिल्लो रानी



HINDI

आवश्यक निर्देश:-

1. पाठ की कहानी को ध्यान पूर्वक सस्वर वाचन करते हुए दो बार पढ़ें ।
2. पाठ में दिए गए चित्र को प्रथम पृष्ठ में सुंदर से बनाए एवं रंग भरे ।
3. कठिन शब्द को दो-दो बार उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखें ।

| | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| क) नंदनवन | झ) प्रतिदिन |
| ख) होशियार | ट) मेहनताना |
| ग) समस्या | ठ) इज्जत |
| घ) प्राइवेट कंपनी | ड) तसल्ली |
| ड०) हीरोइन | ढ) व्यक्तियों |
| च) चटखारे | ण) सामग्री |
| छ) परेशान | |
| ज) चतुराई | |

4. शब्दार्थ लिखें :- (पेज नंबर-५१ से देखकर सुंदर अक्षरों में उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखें)

5. निम्न प्रश्नों का उत्तर दें:-

प्रश्न -१- बिल्लो रानी कैसी थी?

उ०-- बिल्लो रानी होशियार थी और उसका दिमाग बहुत तेज चलता था ।

प्रश्न-२- नंदनवन किस समस्या में फंस गया था?

उ०-- कुछ अज्ञात लोग रात में आकर नंदन वन के वृक्षों को काटकर ले जाते थे जिससे वहां के पशु-पक्षी मर रहे थे ।

प्रश्न - ३- बिल्लो रानी ने सिंह राज को क्या विश्वास दिलाया?

उ०-- बिल्लो रानी ने सिंह राज को विश्वास दिलाया कि महाराज आप बिल्कुल भी चिंता ना करें मैं उस चोर को पकड़वा दूंगी । आखिर यह नंदनवन की इज्जत का सवाल है ।

प्रश्न-४- हाथी और भालू ने क्या काम किया?

उ०-- हाथी ने एक शिकारी को सूढ़ में लपेट कर जमीन पर पटक दिया और भालू ने दूसरे आदमी को बुरी तरह नोच कर घायल कर डाला ।

प्रश्न-५- बिल्लो रानी को क्या खाना पसंद था ?

उ०- बिल्लो रानी को दूध मलाई खाना बहुत पसंद था ।

6. बताओ किसने , किससे कहा ।

क) यदि तुम उस वृक्ष चोर को पकड़वा दोगी तो तुम्हें मेरी ओर से दूध मलाई से भरा एक कटोरा प्रतिदिन दिया जाएगा ।

उ०-- यह कथन सिंह राज ने बिल्लो रानी से कहा ।

ख) यह नंदनवन की इज्जत का सवाल है । यदि इसी तरह नंदनवन से वृक्ष काटे जाते रहे तो धीरे-धीरे सारा नंदनवन नष्ट हो जाएगा ।

उ०-- बिल्लो रानी ने ,सिंहराज से कहा ।

7. वाक्य बनाओ:-

क) वातावरण ख) इनाम ग) प्रबंध घ) शिकारी

8. निम्न शब्दों के विलोम शब्द लिखें ।

रानी -- राजा

सावधानी -- असावधानी

खुश—नाराज़

हीरोइन-- हीरो

9. पेज नंबर 52-53 किताब में पूरा करें ।

10. क्रियाकलाप :- हरे रंग के पेपर से पेड़ का चित्र बनाएँ ।

SUB -- HINDI LITERATURE

पाठ-- जंगल में इंटरनेट



I) पाठ की कहानी को ध्यान पूर्वक सस्वर वाचन करते हुए दो बार पढ़ें।

II) पाठ में दिए गए चित्र को प्रथम पृष्ठ में सुंदर चित्र बनाएं एवं उसमें रंग भरे।

III) कठिन शब्द को दोबार दो- उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखें ।

१. चतुर

२. चुनौती

३. इंटरनेट

४. चैटिंग।

५. तरकीब।

६. रिश्तेदारों

७. साइबर कैफे

८.) पक्का

९. कार्टून चैनल

१०. चस्का

११. समस्या

१२. हिम्मत

१४. कारोबार

१५. सिलसिला

IV) शब्दार्थ लिखिए :-- पेज नंबर ६५ से सुंदर अक्षरों में उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखें ।

V) निम्न प्रश्नों का उत्तर एक या दो वाक्यों में दे ।

1. जंगल के सियार का क्या नाम था ?

उ०- जंगल में सियार का नाम पीकू था ।

2. जंगल में साइबर कैफे किसने खोला ?

उ०- जंगल में साइबर कैफे चंपू बंदर ने खोला ।

3. पीकू सियार को जंगल में कैसा माना जाता था?

उ०- पीकू सियार को जंगल में बहुत चतुर और धनी माना जाता था ।

4. पिकू ने शेर के दिमाग मे क्या बात बिठा दी ?

उ० पिकू ने शेर के दिमाग मे यह बात बिठा दी कि उसे गुफा से बाहर निकाल कर चंपू बंदर के साइबर कैफे मे जा कर नई-नई जानकारियाँ करनी चाहिए तथा रिश्तेदारों से चैटिंग करनी चाहिए ।

5. चंपू बंदर ने किसकी मदद से शेर से पीछा छुड़ाया ?

उ० चंपू बंदर ने हथिनी कि मदद से शेर से पीछा छुड़ाया ।

VI) बताओ किसने किससे कहा ?

1. यहाँ पड़े-पड़े आप बोर होते होंगे ।

उ० यह कथन पिकू सियार ने शेर से कहा ।

2. मै कल ही वहाँ जा कर देखता हूँ ।

उ० यह कथन शेर ने पिकू सियार से कहा ।

VII) वाक्य बनाओ :-

1. चतुर :

2. घमंडी :

3. चैटिंग :

4. रिश्तेदार :

VIII) विलोम शब्द :-

1. चतुर X मूर्ख

2. धनी X निर्धन

3. शहर X गाँव

4. पसंद X नापसंद

5. पक्का X कच्चा

IX) पेज नंबर ६६, ६७, ६८ किताब मे पूरा करें ।

X) क्रियाकलाप : शेर का चित्र बना कर रंग भरें ।

विषय :- हिन्दी साहित्य

पाठ :- अनेक शब्दों के लिए एक शब्द

आवश्यक निर्देश

1. सभी कार्य हिन्दी नोट बुक में साफ एवं सुन्दर लिखावट में लिखें ।
2. प्रत्येक पृष्ठ में मारजिन खीचें एवं पाठ के आरम्भ में पाठ का नाम रेखांकित कर दिनांक सहित लिखें ।
3. पाठ के अंत में प्रस्तावित क्रियाकलाप करें ।

अनेक शब्दों के लिए एक शब्द

अनेक शब्दों के स्थान पर एक शब्द का प्रयोग करने से बात सुंदर और प्रभावशाली हो जाती है।

कुछ अनेक शब्दों के लिए एक शब्द

- ★ मूर्ति बनानेवाला - मूर्तिकार
- ★ गांव में रहनेवाला - ग्रामीण
- ★ शहर में रहनेवाला - शहरी

| | | |
|---------------------|---|-----------|
| ★ लालच करनेवाला | - | लालची |
| ★ अपने देश का | - | स्वदेशी |
| ★ दूसरे देश का | - | विदेशी |
| ★ मांस खानेवाला | - | मांसाहारी |
| ★ सब्जी खानेवाला | - | शाकाहारी |
| ★ जूते ठीक करनेवाला | - | मोची |
| ★ कविता लिखनेवाली | - | कवयित्री |
| ★ बोलनेवाला | - | वक्ता |
| ★ साथ पढ़नेवाला | - | सहपाठी |
| ★ देखनेवाला | - | दर्शक |
| ★ सुननेवाला | - | श्रोता |
| ★ जाननेवाला | - | जानकार |
| ★ जिसे डर न हो | - | निडर |

अभ्यास कार्य

1. सही उत्तर चुनकर (□) लगाइए। (पेज नम्बर 60, प्रश्न संख्या 1 पुस्तक में करें)
2. नीचे दिए एक शब्द के लिए अनेक शब्द लिखिए। (पेज नम्बर 60 और 61, प्रश्न संख्या 2 पुस्तक में करें)
3. रेखा खींचकर सही मिलान कीजिए। (पेज नम्बर 61, प्रश्न संख्या 3 उत्तर पुस्तिका में करें)
4. चित्र देखिए और उनके लिए एक शब्द लिखिए। (उत्तर पुस्तिका में करें)

क्रियाकलाप

कोई दो चित्र चिपकाकर अनेक शब्दों के लिए एक शब्द लिखें।

Sub- Hindi Language पाठ- वचन

आवश्यक निर्देश:-

1. सभी कार्य हिंदी नोटबुक में साफ एवं सुंदर लिखावट में लिखें।
 2. प्रति पृष्ठ में मार्जिन खींचें एवं पाठ के आरंभ में पाठ का नाम लिखकर रेखांकित करें।
- परिभाषा** -- " शब्द के जिस रूप से उसके एक या एक से अधिक होने का पता चले, उसे वचन कहते हैं।

वचन के भेद

वचन दो प्रकार के होते हैं --1. एक वचन।

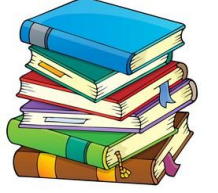
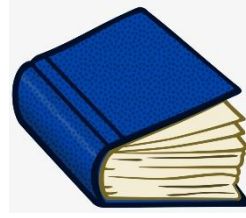
2. बहुवचन।

एकवचन :- जिन शब्दों से किसी वस्तु, व्यक्ति या स्थान के एक होने की जानकारी मिले, उसे एक वचन कहते हैं।

बहुवचन :- जिस शब्द से एक से अधिक वस्तु, व्यक्ति या स्थान की जानकारी मिले उसे बहुवचन कहते हैं।



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उदाहरण :

एकवचन

लड़का
पुस्तक
पतंग
तितली
जलेबी
नदी
गमला

बहुवचन

लड़के
पुस्तकें
पतंगें
तितलियां
जलेबियां
नदियां
गमले

अभ्यास कार्य :-

1. दिए गए शब्दों का वचन बदलकर वाक्य पूरा करें ।

- क) **तितली** उड़ रही है ।
उ०- **तितलियां** उड़ रही है ।
ख) **चिड़ियां** उड़ रही हैं ।
उ०- **चिड़िया** उड़ रही है ।
ग) उसकी **बेटियां** बहुत मेहनती है ।
उ०- उसकी **बेटी** बहुत मेहनती है ।

2. नीचे दिए गए रेखांकित शब्दों के वचन बदलकर लिखें ।

- क) माँ ने हरी सब्जियां खरीदी ।
उ० माँ ने हरी सब्जी खरीदी ।
ख) पेड़ पर दो गिलहरियां चढ़ गई ।
उ० पेड़ पर एक गिलहरी चढ़ गई ।
ग) लड़का केला खा रहा है ।
उ० लड़के केले खा रहे हैं ।
घ) मछली पानी में तैर रही है ।
उ० मछलियाँ पानी में तैर रही है ।

3. चित्र देखकर उसका वचन बताइए ।



एकवचन



बहुवचन



बहुवचन



एकवचन

4. पृष्ठ संख्या ३२, ३३, ३४, ३५ किताब में पूरा करें ।

5. क्रियाकलाप : चित्रों द्वारा वचन को उत्तर पुस्तिका में दर्शाएँ ।

पाठ-- मुहावरे

आवश्यक निर्देश

1. सभी कार्य हिंदी नोटबुक में साफ एवं सुंदर लिखावट में लिखें ।

2. प्रत्येक पृष्ठ में मार्जिन खींचे एवं पाठ के आरंभ में पाठ का नाम लिखकर रेखांकित करें ।

हम अपनी बात को दो प्रकार से व्यक्त करते हैं। एक साधारण ढंग से और दूसरा विशेष ढंग से अर्थात् मुहावरे का प्रयोग करके कहा जाता है।

मुहावरे कुछ शब्दों के मेल से बनते हैं जो सीधा अर्थ ना देकर विशेष अर्थ देते हैं। मुहावरे के प्रयोग से भाषा निखर उठती है। नीचे कुछ मुहावरे इस प्रकार हैं:--

1. नौ दो ग्यारह होना ---- भाग जाना ।
2. घी के दिए जलाना ---- खुशियाँ मनाना।
3. अंगूठा दिखाना ----- इनकार करना ।
4. आंख दिखाना ----- डराना/गुस्सा करना
5. उल्लू बनाना ----- मूर्ख बनाना ।
6. कान भरना ----- चुगली करना ।
7. हाथ बंटाना ----- चुगली करना ।
8. फूला न समाना ----- बहुत खुश होना ।
9. आकाश से बातें करना ----- बहुत ऊंचा होना ।
10. नमक-मिर्च लगाना ----- बात को बढ़ा -चढ़ाकर कहना ।

अभ्यास कार्य

मुहावरे को उसके अर्थ से रेखा खींचकर मिलाइए ।

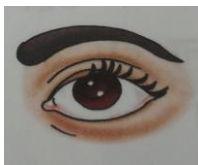
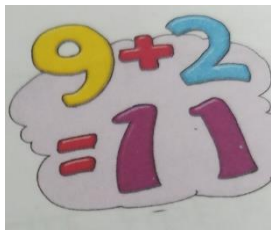
हवा से बातें करना ----- अड़चन डालना ।

टांग अड़ाना ----- खाने की चीज देख कर लचना ।

घी के दिए जलाना ----- तेज दौड़ना ।

मुंह में पानी भर आना ----- खुशियाँ मनाना ।

चित्र को देखकर मुहावरा लिखें ।



SUBJECT – English language

TOPICS – Chapter 8 – The Simple Present Tense

Chapter 9 – The Present Continuous Tense

Comprehension - Person based

Creative writing – My favourite season

I. Complete the given sentence with simple present tense of the word given in the bracket.

1. He _____ to school by bus. (go)
2. Vivian _____ the window sills regularly. (clean)
3. The children _____ books in the library. (read)
4. I _____ a glass of water of water in the morning. (drink)
5. Priscilla _____ Spanish lesson. (take)
6. She _____ volleyball for the school team. (play)

ENGLISH

II. Change the given sentence into negative sentences into negative sentences in simple present tense.

- a. I like clicking pictures.

Ans. _____.

- b. Rohan eats fish.

Ans. _____.

- c. The cuckoo lays eggs.

Ans. _____.

- d. Meera helps her mother in the kitchen.

Ans. _____.

e. Kate lives in Poland.

Ans. _____.

f. Mark plays football on Sundays.

Ans. _____.

III. Answer the following sentences in simple present tense using the word given in the bracket.

1. Where does Helen go every Sunday? (church)

Ans. _____.

2. What does Jim teach? (guitar)

Ans. _____.

3. How do you go school? (walking)

Ans. _____.

4. What does Tim play? (table tennis)

Ans. _____.

5. Where do you go for a walk? (park)

Ans. _____.

6. When does Rohan wake up?

Ans. _____.

IV. Underline the verbs in the present continuous tense in the following sentences.

- a. They are hunting for Easter eggs.
- b. You are singing a melodious song.
- c. I am playing the guitar in the concert.
- d. Kate is cooking curry for dinner.
- e. I am taking my dog for a walk.
- f. I am packing my bag for the journey.

V. Rewrite the following sentences in negative sentences in present continuous tense.

1. Mary is watching the television.

Ans. _____.

2. We are going on a drive tomorrow.

Ans. _____.

3. The doctor is in his cabin.

Ans. _____.

4. Nancy is opening the door.

Ans. _____.

5. I am taking an extra pair of shoes.

Ans. _____.

6. They are preparing for the show.

Ans. _____.

VI. Form questions in present continuous tense from the sentences given below.

1. Jake is learning to swim.

Ans. _____.

2. They are writing letters.

Ans. _____.

3. Grandpa is listening to the radio.

Ans. _____.

4. Julie is baking a cake.

Ans. _____.

5. David and Emma are frying potatoes.

Ans. _____.

6. The farmers are ploughing their fields.

Ans. _____.

Comprehension

Read the given paragraph and answer the following questions.

Mahendra Singh Dhoni is one of the most famous cricketers. He was born in Ranchi on 7th July, 1981. Dhoni studied at DAV Jawahar Vidya Mandir School, Shyamali in Ranchi where he initially excelled in badminton and football, and was selected at district and club levels in these sports. For his football team, Dhoni was a goal keeper and was sent to play cricket for a local cricket club by his football coach. Though they had not played cricket before, Dhoni impressed with his wicket keeping skills and became the regular wicket keeper of his cricket club. Dhoni started focussing completely on cricket after 10th standard. He was also good at studies in his school. He and Mahela Jayawardene set a new world record for the sixth wicket partnership of 218 runs, during Afro-Asia Cup in 2007. In 2012, he became the only captain in ODIs to score a century while batting at number 7. He also became the fourth fastest batsman to complete 8,000 runs in One-Day cricket in 2014. His fans and people have given him a nickname 'Mahi'.

A. Give the antonyms of the given words.

- a. after × _____
- b. slowest × _____
- c. ended × _____

B. Find the words in the passage that mean the following

- a. a person who plays cricket- _____
- b. the ability to do something well- _____
- c. people who has a strong interest in or admiration for a particular person - _____ &

C. Pick out two common nouns and two proper nouns from the given paragraph.

Common nouns - _____

Proper nouns - _____

D. Answer the following questions.

Q1. Mahendra Singh Dhoni became famous for playing which game?

Ans1. _____

Q2. Apart from cricket in which games did he excel ?

Ans 2. _____

Q3. What is the nickname given to Mahendra Singh Dhoni by his fans and people?

Ans 3 _____

Creative writing topic – Write an essay on 'My favourite season'.

SUBJECT: ENGLISH LITERATURE

CH. 6. A Quiet Mind

I. WORD BANK

- | | | |
|------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. quiet | 2. comfort | 3. direction |
| 4. healthy | 5. sense | 6. gentle |

II. WORD MEANINGS

1. quiet : calm, serene
2. tone : quality or character of sound
3. gentle : soft
4. comfort : relaxed

5. leaping : bounce
6. lord : God

III. ANTONYMS

- | | | | |
|----|---------|---|-----------|
| 1. | quiet | x | loud |
| 2. | gentle | x | rough |
| 3. | comfort | x | distress |
| 4. | healthy | x | unhealthy |
| 5. | joy | x | sorrow |
| 6. | going | x | coming |

IV. ONE WORD ANSWERS

1. Who is the poet of the poem?

Ans. Ruskin Bond.

2. Why is the speaker praying for a quiet mind ?

Ans: Listen to others when they speak,

3. What does the poet wish for?

Ans. A quiet mind.

V. TRUE / FALSE

1. The speaker prays for strength. _____
2. A gentle tone of voice would help the speaker in comforting others. _____
3. The poet wants a healthy body to be able to share the joy of walking, leaping and running

VI. REFERENCE TO THE CONTEXT :

- a. "A gentle tone of voice
That I might comfort others."

1. Who is 'I' in the above lines?

Ans: I is the poet in the above lines.

2. Explain the line, 'That I might comfort for others.'

Ans: The poet here is praying to God that he should give him a safe and gentle tone of voice so that he does not hurt others feelings.

- iii. Write another word for 'gentle'.

Ans: Another word for gentle is soft.

2. "And a good sense of direction
So I might know just where I'm going."

- i. To whom does the speaker say these lines?

Ans: The poet says these lines to God.

ii. What do you understand by 'a good sense of direction'?

Ans: The poet here means the ability to choose the correct path.

iii. Write the opposite of 'good'.

Ans : The opposite of good is bad

VII. Answer the following questions:

1. Why does the poet wish for a quiet mind?

Ans: The poet wishes for a quiet mind so that he can listen to others when they speak.

2. Why does the poet desire for a sound and healthy body?

Ans: The poet wants for a sound and healthy body to be able to share the joy.

3. Why is the poet keen on having a good sense of direction?

Ans: The poet wants to have a good sense of direction so that he may know if he is moving ahead on the right path,

VIII. JUMBLED WORDS

1. rtfocom _____
2. thhylac _____
3. teiqu _____
4. plegnia _____
5. oyj _____

CHAPTER 11: DELHI

I. Read the chapter and underline the difficult words.

II. Do the exercises – (in the text book)

A. Tick the correct option.

1. Delhi is located on the banks of River _____
a. Gomti **b. Yamuna** c. Ganga d. Koshi
2. The sessions of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha are held in the _____
a. Parliament House b. Central Secretariat c. Rashtrapati Bhavan d. India Gate
3. _____ was built in the memory of brave soldiers of our country who sacrificed their lives in battles.
a. Red Fort b. Jantar Mantar **c. India Gate** d. Qutub Minar

B. Fill in the blanks with the help of words given in the box.

1. Delhi is surrounded by Uttar Pradesh in the east.
2. Hot and dry winds called loo blow in Delhi during summers.
3. Mughal Emperor Shahjahan rebuilt the city of Delhi and renamed it as Shahjahanabad.
4. Central Secretariat has the offices of all the ministers of the Indian Government.

C. Give two examples from each category related to Delhi.

1. Languages spoken Hindi Urdu
2. Famous dishes Chole- Kulche Rajma-Chawal

**SOCIAL
STUDIES**

3. Government buildings **Rashtrapati Bhawan** **Parliament House**
 4. Famous monuments **Red Fort** **Jantar Mantar**

D. Answer the following questions:

1. **Name the neighbouring states of Delhi.**

Ans- The neighbouring states of Delhi are Uttar Pradesh and Haryana.

2. **What do you know about the climate of Delhi?**

Ans- Delhi has an extreme kind of climate, the summers are very hot and the winters are very cold. It generally rains here in the months of July and August.

3. **What is Parliament House?**

Ans- Parliament House is a circular building where the sessions of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha are held.

4. **What types of industries are located in Delhi?**

Ans- Many small and medium scale industries are located in and around Delhi.

5. **Name a few places of tourist attractions in Delhi.**

Ans- A few places of tourist attractions in Delhi are Red Fort, India Gate, Qutub Minar and Jantar Mantar

Extra Questions

1. **Who is the architect of Delhi?**

Ans- Delhi was planned by an architect named Edward Lutyens.

2. **What do you know about the location of Delhi?**

Ans- Delhi is situated on the banks of river Yamuna. It is surrounded by Uttar Pradesh in the east and Haryana on the other three sides.

3. **Name some popular dishes of Delhi.**

Ans- Some popular dishes of Delhi are- chole-bhature, rajma-chawal, chole-kulche etc.

4. **Who declared Delhi as the capital of India?**

Ans- Delhi was made the capital of India by the British rulers in 1911.

5. **Who built Jantar Mantar?**

Ans- Jantar Mantar was built by Raja Jai Singh.

6. **Write few lines about India Gate?**

Ans- India Gate is a building built in the memory of brave soldiers of our country who sacrificed their lives in battles. A flame called Amar Jawan Jyoti is lit here at all times in their memory.

Activity:

Collect the pictures of government buildings and monuments situated in Delhi and paste them in your note-book

Alliterations (Page - 26)

Add a word starting with the same sound to complete these alliterations.

1. Gather gathered the **garbage.**
2. Sheep should sleep in the **shed.**
3. Kim's kid's kept **kicking.**
4. Get your **goal.**
5. The wonderful wind **whistled.**

Famous Proverbs (Page - 27)

A. Complete the proverbs by filling in the missing words. Also match their meanings.

1. Action speaks louder than **words.**
What you do is more important than what you say.
2. Don't judge a book by its **cover.**
Don't judge someone or something by appearance alone.
3. You can lead a horse to water but you can't make him **drink** it.
You can try to help someone by giving good advice, but you can't force them to accept it or follow it.
4. When the going gets tough, the tough gets **going.**
When a situation becomes difficult, strong people don't give up, but they work harder.
5. There is no time like the **present.**

G.K

Don't wait to do something, Do it now.

6. Laughter is the best **medicine**.

When you are in a difficult situation, laughing can make it easier to get through that situation.

Like a Simile ! (Page - 36 - 37)

Complete the following similes.

1. As cold as ice.
2. As hard as nails.
3. As strong as an ox.
4. As brave as a lion.
5. As quick as a hare.
6. As playful as a kitten.
7. As sweet as honey.
8. As slow as a snail.
9. As busy as a bee.
10. As wise as an owl.
11. As good as gold.
12. As free as a bird.
13. As large as life.
14. As clear as a crystal.
15. As big as an elephant.
16. As light as a feather.
17. As bright as a sun.
18. As tall as a giraffe.

FREEHAND PATTERN

Work to be done : **Complete page 24**

as per instruction given in your drawing book.

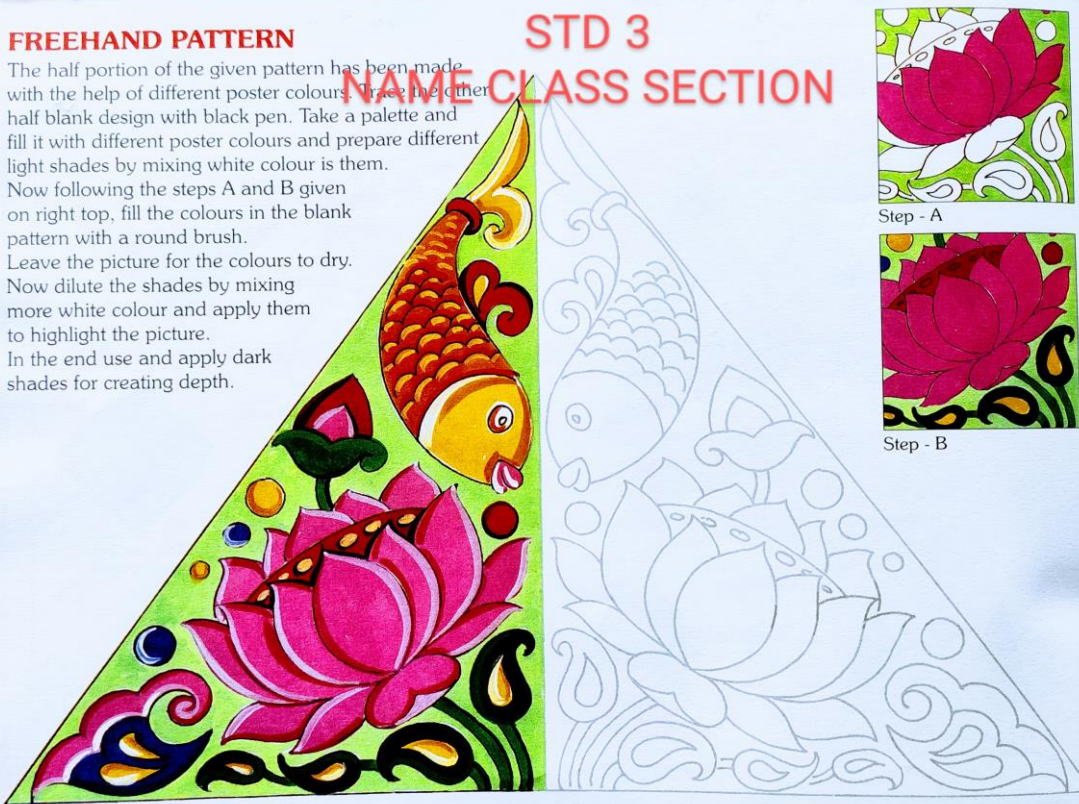
DRAWING

FREEHAND PATTERN

STD 3

NAME CLASS SECTION

The half portion of the given pattern has been made with the help of different poster colours. Trace the other half blank design with black pen. Take a palette and fill it with different poster colours and prepare different light shades by mixing white colour in them. Now following the steps A and B given on right top, fill the colours in the blank pattern with a round brush. Leave the picture for the colours to dry. Now dilute the shades by mixing more white colour and apply them to highlight the picture. In the end use and apply dark shades for creating depth.



Step - A

Step - B

[III / 24]