

# ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## Class - 3

2020 - 2021

### Assignment - 1

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#### The Sentence

**Sentence** - A group of words that make complete sense is called a sentence.

A sentence always starts with a capital letter and ends with a full stop or question mark. A sentence can be in the form of a statement, question or order.

**For example** -

1. Ram is drawing a picture.(**statement**)
2. Have you had your lunch? (**question**)
3. Go and bring your books.(**order**)

**Phrase** - A phrase is very different from a sentence. It does not have a capital letter or punctuation marks. It does not have a verb. It is an incomplete sentence.

**For example** -

1. on the table
2. in the night
3. at the gate

Phrases can become a sentence if we add some words to it. It must have a verb to become a sentence.

**For example** -

1. **The jug is** on the table.
2. **I woke up** in the night **feeling cold.**
3. **My friend is waiting** at the gate.

#### EXERCISES

**Ex1.Rearrange the group of words to make a complete sentence.**

1. have/dog/I/a/pet
2. pool/are/swimming/the/in/they
3. tree/on/is/the/monkey/a
4. children/playing/are/the/garden/in
5. drink/to/the/milk/cat/loves

**Ex2.Complete the following sentences using the phrases given in the bracket.**

{ going to school, in the east, seven years old, in a week, sitting on the branch }

1. The sun rises \_\_\_\_\_.
2. There are seven days \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The bird is \_\_\_\_\_.

4. We are \_\_\_\_\_.

5. I am \_\_\_\_\_.

***Ex3. Define a sentence.***

***Ex4. Make sentence of the following words.***

1. beautiful

2. fruit

**X-----X-----X-----X-----X**

# ENGLISH LITERATURE

## Class 3

2020-21

### Assignment – 1

#### PADMINI THE PRINCESS

This story is told by a boy. His grandmother 'Amma' lived alone near a forest. One day, she found a wild elephant that was badly hurt. So the grandmother wanted to take care of the elephant. The boy's father found a vet doctor whose name was Manoj. He came to see the elephant. Amma, told the doctor that the elephant was caught and held in ropes and chains, while the rest of the herd escaped. She was able to free herself with great difficulty. Now the wounds are giving her a lot of pain. She was not able to eat or drink and had become weak. Amma named the elephant Padmini. The doctor examined Padmini, and found the wounds were deep with cuts at many places. The doctor gave him an injection so that the elephant would sleep as it would be easy for him to stitch the wounds. Soon the wounds were stitched and bandaged.

After sometime, the elephant became alright. She started to eat. Amma patted Padmini's trunk gently and smiled at her. Soon it was time for Padmini to return to the forest.

Question 1- Learn the spellings of the underlined words from the passage

Question 2- Find the answers from the above passage

- 1) Where did Amma live?
- 2) What did she find one day?
- 3) What happened to the elephant?
- 4) Why was Padmini weak?
- 5) What happened in the end to Padmini?

Question 3- Learn the word meanings

<b>Word</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
1) Herd	a group of animals
2) Wounds	painful cuts on the body
3) Escaped	run away
4) Vet doctor	a person who treats sick animals

Question4- Make sentences of the following words-

- 1) Forest-
- 2) Wounds-
- 3) Caught-
- 4) Grandmother-
- 5) Boy-

Question5- Write True or False

- 1) This story is told by a boy. ....
- 2) The elephant was strong. ....
- 3) The name of the elephant was Johny. ....
- 4) Amma patted Padmini's trunk gently. ....

All the work should be done in the new copy.

**X-----X-----X-----X-----X**

# MATHEMATICS

## Class 3

2020-21

### Assignment - 1

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#### Ls- Numbers

When we write the number in words we call it number name or numeration.

For e.g- One hundred twenty three is the number name of 123.

Q1. Write in words:

- a) 463=.....
- b) 872=.....
- c) 663=.....
- d) 358=.....
- e) 246=.....
- f) 946=.....

If a number is expressed as the sum of the place value of its digits, then it is said to be in expanded form.

If a number is expressed as numerals, it is said to be in short form.

For e.g- Write the Expanded Form of 965

The place value of 9 is 900, 6 is 60 and 5 is 5

$$965 = 9 \text{ hundreds} + 6 \text{ tens} + 5 \text{ ones} \\ = 900 + 60 + 5$$

965 is in short form.

Q2. Write in short form:

- a)  $400 + 0 + 8 = \dots\dots\dots$
- b)  $60 + 3 = \dots\dots\dots$
- c)  $800 + 20 + 0 = \dots\dots\dots$
- d)  $300 + 40 + 5 = \dots\dots\dots$

Q3. Write in the expanded form:

- a)  $690 = \dots\dots\dots$
- b)  $104 = \dots\dots\dots$
- c)  $39 = \dots\dots\dots$
- d)  $753 = \dots\dots\dots$

Ascending and Descending order-

Ascending order means arranging the numbers from smallest to greatest.

For e.g-764, 989, 432, 146

=146, 432, 764, 989

Descending order means arranging the numbers from greatest to smallest.

For e.g- 749, 476, 652, 246

=749, 652, 476, 246

Q4. Write in ascending order [from the smallest to the largest]:

a) 40, 20, 10, 60, 80, 50

....., ....., ....., ....., ....., .....

b) 23, 15, 72, 65, 38, 44

....., ....., ....., ....., ....., ....., .....

c) 458, 851, 589, 578, 854, 815

....., ....., ....., ....., ....., .....

d) 653, 685, 635, 658, 697, 679

....., ....., ....., ....., ....., .....

Q5 Write in descending order [from the largest to the smallest]:

a) 438, 519, 284, 209, 290, 765

....., ....., ....., ....., ....., .....

b) 356, 275, 194, 419, 653, 527

....., ....., ....., ....., ....., .....

c) 489, 894, 733, 337, 373, 984

....., ....., ....., ....., ....., .....

d) 652, 526, 715, 749, 480, 634

....., ....., ....., ....., ....., .....

Comparing 3 digit numbers

The sign  $>$  means greater than

57 is greater than 29. It can be written as  $57 > 29$

The sign  $<$  means less than

15 is less than 42. It can be written as  $15 < 42$

The sign  $=$  means equal to

56 is equal to  $50 + 6$ . It can also be written as  $56 = 50 + 6$  or  $56 = 56$

Q6 Write  $>$ ,  $<$  or  $=$

a) 72 ..... 45

b) 89 ..... 98

c) 876 ..... 886

d) 371 ..... 371

- e) 145 .....45
- f) 256 .....562

**Forming Greatest and Smallest Number**

The greatest number is formed by arranging the digits in descending order.

The smallest number is formed by arranging the digits in ascending order.

For e.g :274

Greatest number 742

Smallest number 247

Q7.Use the following digits to form greatest and smallest number

Digits	Greatest	Smallest
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a) 5,3,2

b) 4,8,1

c) 2,7,9

d) 7,9,0

**X-----X-----X-----X-----X**

**SCIENCE**  
**Class – III**  
**2020-2021**  
**Assignment – I**

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**'IS IT LIVING'**

We see many things around us, some are living and some are non-living. When we say something is living we mean that it can do many things on its own, on the other hand when we say a thing is non-living we mean that it cannot do anything on its own. Plants, animal, insects and human beings are examples of living things. Bench desk, blackboard, rocks, stones, water, air, and soil, are examples of non-living things.

Features of living and non-living things:

**1) Living things move**

Animals move from one place to another in search of food, to escape from enemies and to find a place to rest. Plants do not move from one place to another; they can move some of their parts.

**2) Living things need food and water**

All living things need food and water to live. Food gives them energy and helps them to grow. Animals find their own food and water, plants make their own food. They get water from soil.

**3) Living things grow**

Animals, plants, and human beings are growing and changing all the time.

**4) Living things breathe**

If living things do not breathe, they will die. Living things breathe air. Air has two gases- oxygen and carbon dioxide. Human beings and animals breathe through their nose. Fish breathe through their their gills. Plants breathe from tiny holes in their leaves.

**5) Living things feel**

Living things act according to how they feel. We can feel the hot sun as well as the cold wind. Plants feel the sunlight and grow towards it.

**6) Living things give birth to young ones**

Animals have young ones in different ways, some give birth to babies like cows, whales, humans, others like fish, birds or insects lay eggs.

Non-living things do not give birth to young ones.



**Complete the exercises given below in your notebook :-**

**Ex 1) Fill in the blank :-**

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ can make their own food.
- 2) Living things get \_\_\_\_\_ from food.
- 3) Plants show movement towards the \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 4) Fish breathe through \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 5) Blackboard is a \_\_\_\_\_ thing.

**Ex 2) Write four differences between living and non-living things.**

**Ex 3) Answer the following questions :-**

- Q1) Why do animals move from one place to another?
- Q2) Name the two gases.
- Q3) How do plants show movement?
- Q4) How do living things give birth to their young ones?

**Ex 4) Draw and name two living and two non-living things.**

**X-----X-----X-----X-----X**

# SOCIAL STUDIES

Class:-III

2020-2021

## Assignment-1

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### L: CHANGES IN A FAMILY

**FAMILY-** A family is a group of people who are related to each other, such as a mother, a father and their children.

Members of a family live together and help each other in times of need. They share a strong bond of love, understanding and belongingness.

#### TYPES OF FAMILIES:-

- 1. JOINT FAMILY:-** A family that lives together with all family members like grand parents ,parents uncles, aunts, and their children together in one house is called a joint family. It is a type of extended family and it is made up of different generations.
- 2. NUCLEAR FAMILY:-** A family that consists of a father, mother and their children is known as nuclear family. It is small and closely knit. The members spend more time with each other. It is found in urban areas. It includes less number of members.
- 3. SINGLE PARENT FAMILY:-** When children are brought up by either the father or mother. It is known as a single parent family.
- 4. WORKING PARENTS:-** When both parents work in the family they are known as working parents.
- 5. BIRTH OF A SIBLING:-** Birth of a sibling bring a big (new) change in the family.

### EXERCISES

#### **Q1. Fill in the blanks:-**

**(joint family, love, belongingness, urban, sibling)**

- Members of a family share a strong bond of \_\_\_\_\_ understanding and \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is a type of extended family.
- Nuclear families are more popular in \_\_\_\_\_ areas.
- Birth of a \_\_\_\_\_ is a new change in the family.

#### **Q2. Write True and False for the following statements:-**

- A family is always big in size. \_\_\_\_\_
- A joint family is made up of different generations. \_\_\_\_\_
- A nuclear family is mostly small and closely knit. \_\_\_\_\_
- Members nuclear family spend less time with each other. \_\_\_\_\_

**Q3. Answer the following questions:-**

1. What is a family?
2. How many members are there in your family?
3. What do you mean by working parents?
4. What is a joint family?

**X-----X-----X-----X-----X**

**COMPUTER**  
**Class: 3**  
**2020 - 2021**  
**Assignment -1**

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**A COMPUTER SYSTEM**

**(Part-1)**

A computer is an electronic machine that helps us in almost all of our day-to-day works. We can solve sums, write letters, play games, store information and do so many other works on a computer.

Computer is made up of two components i.e. **Hardware** and **Software**. So, let's understand these two terms.

**Hardware:** The physical parts of a computer that we can touch or feel are called Hardware. For example, monitor, CPU, keyboard, data cables etc.

**Software:** The part of a computer which cannot be touched is known as software. To make the hardware work, we need to have software installed in the computer. It is of two types: system software and application software.

System Software: It is a set of programs that controls the overall working of a computer. It manages all input and output operations. For example: windows 10, windows 7 etc.

Application Software: The software that helps us to do specific type of work is called Application software. For example: MS-Word, MS-Paint, MS-PowerPoint etc.

**WORKING OF A COMPUTER**

Every computer goes through the following three **IPO** cycle:

**INPUT:** The data and instructions, which we enter, using a keyboard or a mouse into a computer, are called Input.

**PROCESSING:** After entering data and instructions in a computer, the CPU works on the input to give us meaningful information. This is known as processing.

**OUTPUT:** The meaningful information that we get after processing is known as Output.

**MAIN PARTS OF COMPUTER**

A computer has following four main parts:

- Monitor
- CPU (Central Processing Unit)
- Keyboard
- Mouse

# Exercises

## 1. Fill in the blanks:

[CPU, hardware, system, software]

1. The parts of a computer that can be touched are called .....
2. .... is known as brain of the computer.
3. The part of computer which cannot be touched are called.....
4. .... Software manages all input and output operations.

## 2. Match the followings:

**A**  
Windows 10

MS-Paint

Mouse

Monitor

**B**  
Output Device

Application Software

Input Device

System Software

## 3. Answer the following:

1. What do you mean by software? Name its types.
2. Give three example of hardware.
3. What are the main parts of the computer?

**X-----X-----X-----X-----X**

# HINDI LANGUAGE

## Class - 3

2020-2021

### Assignment - I

#### भाषा और व्याकरण

#### 1. भाषा

परिभाषा - अपने विचारों को दूसरों तक पहुंचाने के लिए हम जिस माध्यम, शब्दों एवं वाक्यों का प्रयोग करते हैं, उसे भाषा कहते हैं।

उदाहरण - दो मित्र आपस में बात कर रहे हैं।

रमेश - तुम कहा जा रहे हो मोहन ?

मोहन - मैं बाज़ार जा रहा हूँ।

उपरोक्त वाक्यों में रमेश और मोहन के बीच जो बातचीत का माध्यम है वही भाषा है।

#### भाषा के प्रकार-

भाषा के तीन प्रकार होते हैं।

क. मौखिक भाषा - जब हम अपने विचार बोलकर प्रकट करते हैं, उसे मौखिक भाषा कहते हैं।

जैसे - 1. नेताजी का भाषण देना।

2. टी.वी. पर समाचार सुनना।

ख. लिखित भाषा - जब हम अपने विचारों को लिखकर प्रकट करते हैं, उसे लिखित भाषा कहते हैं।

जैसे - 1. समाचार पत्र पढ़ना।

2. पत्र पढ़ना।

ग. सांकेतिक भाषा - जब हम इशारे के द्वारा या हाथ के संकेत से कुछ समझाते हैं या अपने विचारों को प्रकट करते हैं, उसे सांकेतिक भाषा कहते हैं।

जैसे - 1. सिपाही द्वारा चौराहे पर हाथ से रुकने और चलने का संकेत देना।

हमारे देश की राष्ट्रभाषा हिन्दी है। हिन्दी अधिकांश लोगों द्वारा बोली व समझी जाती है। गुजरात में गुजराती व महाराष्ट्र में मराठी भाषा बोली जाती है। आंध्रप्रदेश में तेलगु, केरल में मलयालम, तमिलनाडू में तमिल व उड़ीसा में उड़िया भाषा बोली जाती है।

भाषा के लिखने के ढंग को लिपि कहते हैं। हिन्दी भाषा देवनागरी लिपि में लिखी जाती है। अंग्रेजी भाषा रोमन व उर्दू भाषा फारसी लिपि में लिखी जाती है।

#### व्याकरण -

परिभाषा - व्याकरण वह विद्या है जो हमें किसी भाषा को शुद्ध लिखना और बोलना सिखाती है।

जैसे -

अशुद्ध वाक्य

1. दो हिरण दौड़ता है।
2. राधा पत्र लिखता है।

शुद्ध वाक्य

1. दो हिरण दौड़ते हैं।
2. राधा पत्र लिखती है।

आधारित प्रश्न

प्र.1 निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए -

क भाषा की परिभाषा लिखिए।

ख गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र राज्यों में बोली जाने वाली भाषाओं के नाम लिखिए।

ग व्याकरण की परिभाषा लिखिए।

प्र.2 उचित शब्द चुनकर रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति कीजिये-

(देवनागरी हिन्दी केरल लिपि )

1. हमारे देश की राष्ट्रभाषा ----- है।
2. भाषा लिखने के ढंग को ----- कहते हैं।
3. मलयालम भाषा ----- राज्य में बोली जाती है।
4. हिन्दी भाषा ----- लिपि में लिखी जाती है।

प्र.3 नीचे लिखे वाक्यों के सामने सही या गलत का निशान लगाए -

1. भाषा द्वारा हम अपनी बात दूसरों के सामने प्रकट करते हैं।
2. आंध्र प्रदेश में तमिल भाषा बोली जाती है।
3. पत्र का लिखना लिखित भाषा कहलाता है।
4. उर्दू भाषा रोमन लिपि में लिखी जाती है।
5. भाषा लिखने के ढंग को लिपि कहते हैं।

**X-----X-----X-----X-----X**

# HINDI LITERATURE

## Class -3

2020-2021

### Assignment - I

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#### बुद्धि का बल

किसी जंगल में एक सिंह रहता था। वह प्रतिदिन कई पशुओं को मार डालता था। इससे जंगल के सभी जानवर बहुत दुखी थे। एक बार सभी पशु मिलकर सिंह के पास गए। उन्होंने सिंह से कहा , महाराज यदि आप इसीप्रकार से शिकार करते जाएंगे तो हम सब समाप्त हो जाएंगे।

सिंह यह सुनकर बोला, “ तुम लोगों की बात तो ठीक है। “

पशुओं ने कहा, “ हमारा विचार है की हममे से कोई एक पशु प्रतिदिन आपके भोजन के लिए स्वयं आपके पास आ जाए। आप उसे मारकर खा लेना। “

ऐसा करते एक दिन सिंह के पास जाने के लिए खरगोश की बारी आयी। वह खरगोश बड़ा बुद्धिमान था। वह सिंह के पास बड़ी देर से गया। सिंह उसे देखकर जोर से दहाड़ा और बोला, “ अरे खरगोश! तूने यहाँ आने में इतनी देर क्यू लगा दी?”

खरगोश बोला, “ महाराज ! मैं आपके पास ही आ रहा था तभी रास्ते में एक दूसरा सिंह मुझे मिल गया। वह अपने को जंगल का राजा कहता है। सिंह ने कहा , “ मुझे उस दूसरे सिंह के पास ले चलो। “ खरगोश सिंह को लेकर एक विशाल कुएं के पास गया और बोला , “महाराज आपसे डरकर वह इसी कुएं मे छिप गया है। “ सिंह ने कुएं में देखा , उसे कुएं में अपनी परछाई दिखाई पड़ी जिसे उसने दूसरा सिंह मान लिया और उसे मारने के लिए वह कुएं मे कूद पड़ा और मर गया।

खरगोश ने लौटकर सिंह की मृत्यु का समाचार अन्य पशुओं को सुनाया। सभी पशु खरगोश की बुद्धिमानी से बहुत प्रसन्न हुये। इस प्रकार खरगोश ने अपनी बुद्धि के बल से सिंह जैसे भयंकर पशु को मार डाला ।



## आधारित प्रश्न

प्र.1 निम्न शब्दों के अर्थ लिखो -

(भयानक, मारकर खाना, खुद , छाया)

	<u>शब्द</u>	<u>अर्थ</u>
1.	शिकार	
2.	स्वयं	
3.	परछाई	
4.	भयंकर	

प्र.2 नीचे दिये गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखो -

1. सिंह प्रतिदिन क्या करता था?
2. एकबार सभी पशु मिलकर कहाँ गए ?
3. खरगोश को देखते ही सिंह क्यों नाराज़ हुआ ?

प्र.3 सही वाक्य के सामने सही का तथा गलत वाक्य के सामने गलत का चिन्ह लगाओ -

1. सिंह प्रतिदिन कई पशुओं को मार डालता था।
2. घोड़े ने चालाकी से सिंह को मार दिया।
3. सिंह को कुएं में अपनी परछाई दिखाई पड़ी।
4. खरगोश बड़ा बुद्धिमान था।

प्र.5 नीचे दिये गए शब्दों को अपने वाक्यों में प्रयोग करो -

1. प्रतिदिन
2. उपाय

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