

St. Joseph's Convent School

III Term syllabus (2020- 2021)

Class III

Subject English 1

**Book- Understanding & Using English
Grammar**

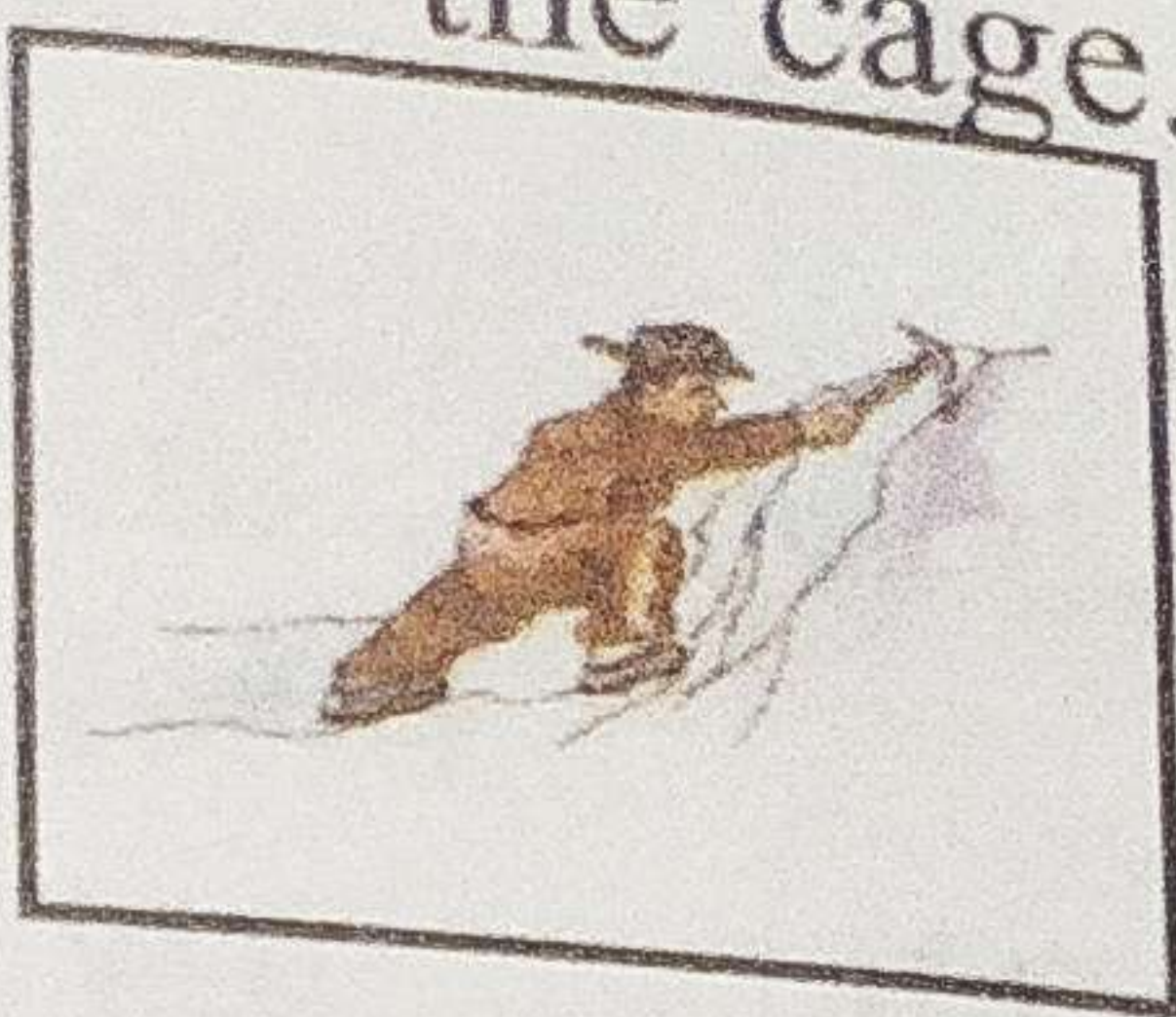
A cat goes down the rat.



down

He comes down the hill.

A bird goes into the cage.



up

He goes up the hill.

A bird comes out of the cage.



over

The plane flies over the hills.

Some of the commonly used prepositions are given here:

on, in, under, behind, in front of, from, near, to, at, out, above, over, between, by, across, into, off, of.

EXERCISE 1

Pick out the prepositions from the following sentences and write them in the space provided:

1. Mini is fond of sweets.
2. He placed the books on the ground
3. I saw a lion in the zoo.
4. We sat near the river.
5. Ganesh ran in front of me.
6. Rishi took me on his bicycle.
7. We walked across the park.
8. The boy sat beneath the tree.
9. The diver dived into the pool.
10. He charged ten rupees for this toy.

..... of

..... on

..... in

..... near

..... in front of

..... on

..... across

..... beneath

..... into

..... for

EXERCISE 2

Choose the correct word from the brackets next to each:

1. Monday comes before Tuesday. (on/before/after)
2. January is the first month... of ...the year. (of/in/off)
3. He is sitting... on ...a stool. (in/over/on)
4. She has some money ... in ...her pocket. (on/in/above)
5. There is a bridge across the river. (across/in/between)
6. Yesterday my brother was not ... at ...home. (in/on/at)
7. He is the youngest player... in ...the team. (for/in/on)

8. The boys are swimming in the pool. (on/in/at)
9. He hid under the table. (on/under/in)
10. The elephant walked across the field. (on/in/across)

EXERCISE 3

Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions:

1. Did you write the address on the envelope?
2. Was there any money in your purse?
3. The boy was sitting between the girls.
4. The wall was made of bricks.
5. There is a post office near my house.
6. The river flows below the bridge.
7. My father shouted at me.
8. The king was angry with the jester.
9. The fan was over our heads.
10. John will return from the tour tomorrow.

EXERCISE 4

Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions choosing from the brackets.

1. I sent a parcel to him. (for/to)
2. A bird was sitting on the branch of a tree. (on/at)
3. Radha jumped into the pond. (to/into)
4. He is afraid of dogs. (of/from)
5. The bird escaped from the cage. (from/of)
6. There are thirty children in our class. (in/at)
7. Lata is good at singing. (at/in)
8. I have no taste for painting. (at/for)
9. Do you have any complaint against the child? (over/against)
10. The hunter aimed at the lion. (at/for)
11. King Akbar ruled over a big empire. (over/on)
12. The traveller sat under a tree. (under/below)
13. Hari is fond of games. (of/in)
14. Renu spoke to me in English. (in/with)
15. It is ten o'clock by my watch. (by/in)
16. Sita was married to Ram. (to/with)
17. He is blind from one eye. (from/in)
18. He is true to his word. (of/to)
19. The policeman is on duty. (at/on)
20. I have gone through this book. (through/over)

'or' indicates a choice.
'but' indicates some difference.
'because' indicates some reason.
'when' indicates some time.
'if' indicates some condition.

1. He smiled **when** he saw me.
2. The man waited **until** he got his money.
3. I shall go **if** the rain stops.
4. He came **although** he was ill.
5. James was angry **because** he lost the game.
6. The boy is tall **but** his sister is short.
7. Study hard **or** you will fail.

EXERCISE 1

Write the conjunction next to each sentence:

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| 1. He jumped down and broke his leg. | and |
| 2. Do you like mangoes or apples? | or |
| 3. I will get a watch if I pass the examination. | if |
| 4. I like History but not Geography. | but |
| 5. He went to bed early as he was very tired. | as |
| 6. It happened when I was a baby. | when |
| 7. I came back after the meeting. | after |
| 8. I shall go if you ask me. | if |
| 9. The teacher likes me because I do my work sincerely. | because |
| 10. We see nothing when we close our eyes. | when |

EXERCISE 2

Fill in the blanks with suitable conjunctions:

1. Hari is clever ... but his sister is very dull.
2. Meena passed .. because .. she worked hard.
3. Is the water hot or cold?
4. The girl had her food and she went to bed.
5. He went out .. when his brother returned.
6. The beggar refused to go ... until he was given something.
7. Summer is hot ... but winter is cold.
8. He will come if you ask him.
9. She laughed so much that everyone looked at her.
10. Let us go home as it is very late.

EXERCISE 3

Cross out the wrong conjunctions in each sentence:

1. Ashok ran fast (~~when~~/~~but~~/~~if~~) Sumit ran slowly.
2. A fat man (~~but~~/~~if~~/~~and~~) a thin man came here.
3. The sun shines (~~and~~/~~or~~/~~when~~) gives us light.
4. Make hay (~~and~~/~~while~~/~~or~~) the sun shines.
5. I like Mini (~~but~~/~~though~~/~~because~~) she is good.
6. We shall go (~~though~~/~~when~~/~~till~~) the rain stops.
7. He is honest (~~when~~/~~if~~/~~although~~) he is poor.
8. (~~Unless~~/~~If~~/~~When~~) you work hard, you will fail.
9. Walk carefully (~~unless~~/~~lest~~/~~if~~) you should fall.
10. The girl was so clever (~~that~~/~~if~~/~~though~~) she cheated everybody.

EXERCISE 4

Complete the pairs:

day and night
in and out
bread and butter
man and woman
hot and cold

bat and ball
east and west
here and there
up and down
to and fro

EXERCISE 5

Join the following sentences using AND (You need not repeat the 'verb and the words after it' if they are the same in the two sentences. Read the example and follow the pattern.):

Example :

(a) Ram went.
Ram and Shyam went.

(b) Shyam went.

1. (a) Ratna read the book.
Ratna...and...Parikshit...read...the...book.....
(b) Parikshit read the book.
2. (a) Prem went to Shimla.
Prem...and...Ajit...went...to...Shimla.....
(b) Ajit went to Shimla.
3. (a) Payal played badminton.
Payal...and...Brijesh...played...badminton.....
(b) Brijesh played badminton.
4. (a) Anu swam in the swimming pool.
(b) Prabhu swam in the swimming pool.

Anu...and...Prabhu...swam...in...the...swimming...pool.
5. (a) Ahmad cycled to the school. (b) Abdul cycled to the school.
Ahmad...and...Abdul...cycled...to...the...school....

II. Join the following sentences using AND (You need not repeat the 'verb and the words before it' if they are the same in the two sentences. Read the example.)

Example :

(a) Rama bought books.
Rama bought books and pens.

(b) Rama bought pens.

1. (a) Ravi ate sweets.
Ravi...ate...sweets...and...chocolates.....
(b) Ravi ate chocolates.
2. (a) Tarun reads magazines.
Tarun...reads...magazines...and...novels.....
(b) Tarun reads novels.
3. (a) Pooja is fond of animals.
Pooja...is...fond...of...animals...and...birds:..
(b) Pooja is fond of birds.
4. (a) He played badminton.
He...played...badminton...and...cricket.....
(b) He played cricket.
5. (a) Amrita wrote poems.
Amrita...wrote...poems...and...novels.....
(b) Amrita wrote novels.



Alas!



Hush!



Hello!

Every interjection is followed by an exclamation mark ('!').

Alas ! He is no more.

Hurrah ! We have won.

Oh ! Is that so?

Tut ! Please don't say that.

Ah ! That is the answer.

Sometimes interjections are formed by adding the word *how* before an adjective.

How wonderful!

How great!

How sweet!

How beautiful!

How small!

How clever!

The word after an exclamation mark should begin with a capital letter.

EXERCISE 1

Supply exclamation marks to the interjections and make the necessary changes in the following sentences:

1. Help! I am drowning.

3. Oh! it is too bad.

5. Hush! he is resting.

7. Hurray! we have a holiday tomorrow.

9. Alas! he is no more.

2. How bad! ^Hhe killed his own brother.

4. Alas! ^Hhelp me.

6. Hello! I am so happy to see you.

8. What! I can't believe it.

10. How nice! ^Iit is a real surprise.

EXERCISE 2

Before each sentence supply the correct interjection.

Bravo! Alas! Hurrah! What! Oh!

1. ...Alas!..... I am helpless.

2. Hurrah! Our team has won.

3. Bravo! You did very well.

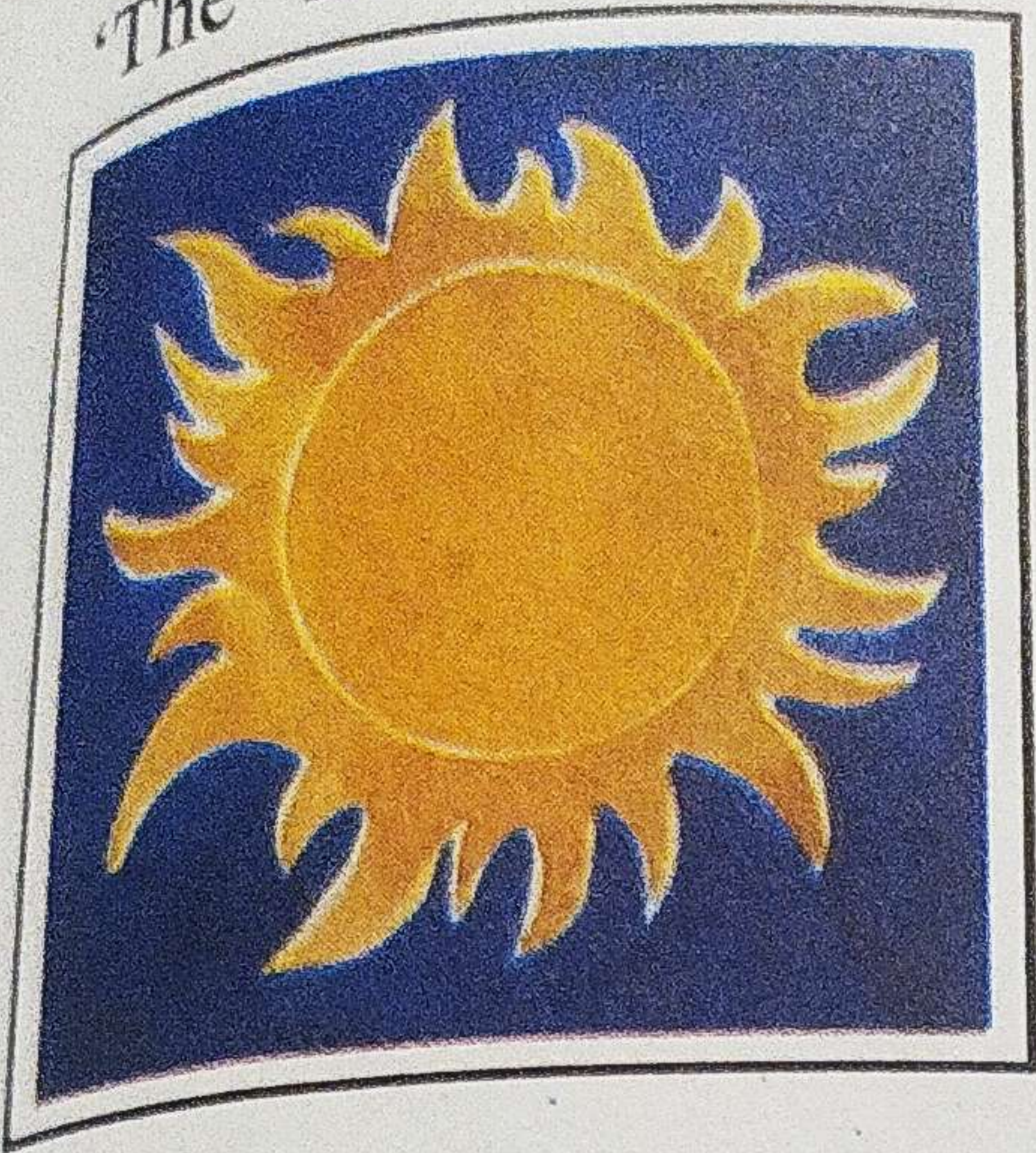
4. Oh! This is a good news.

5. What! Has he said it?

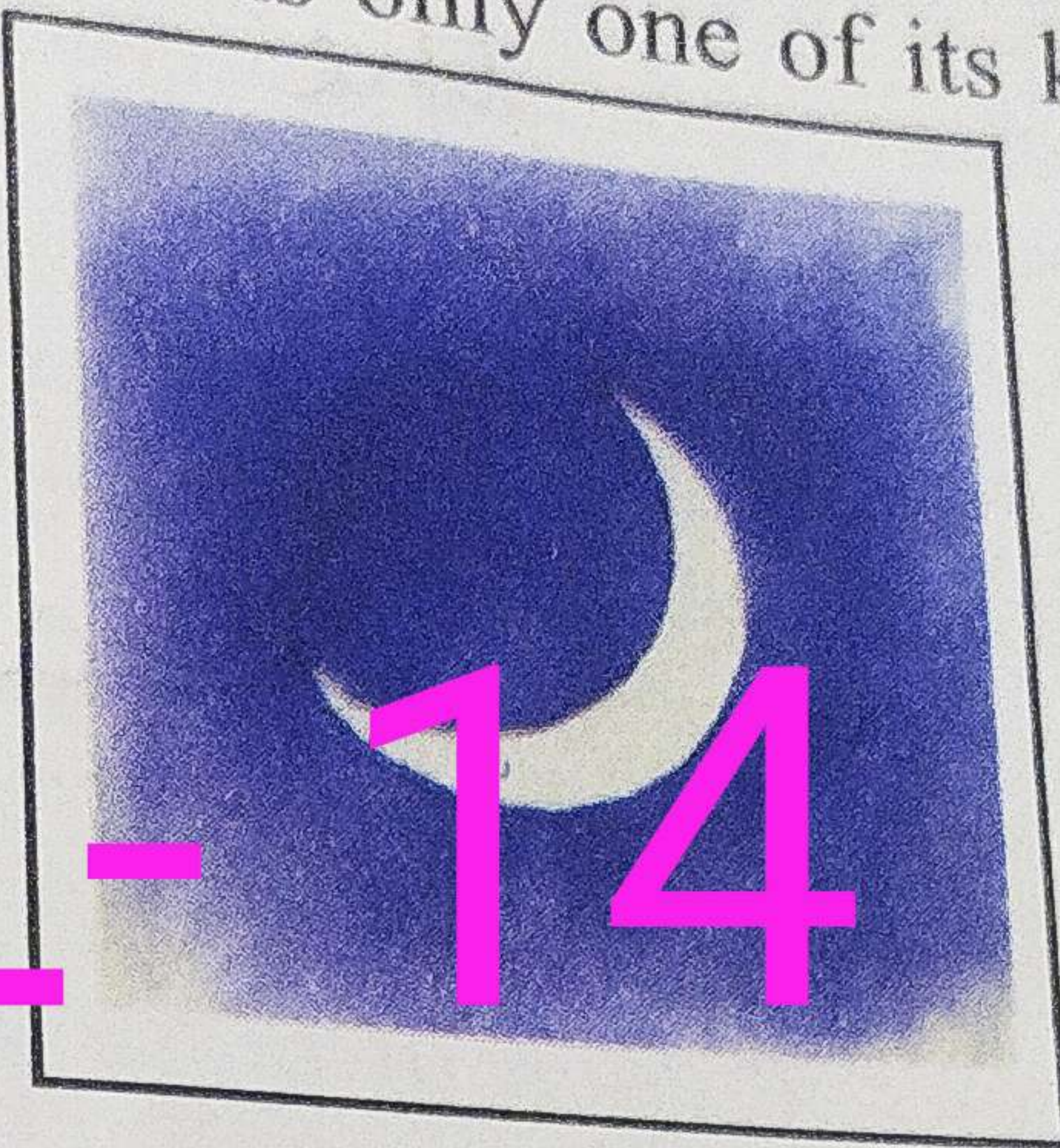
Article 'the' is also used with names of rivers, mountains, well known buildings, titles of books.

The Alps, The Ganga, The Taj Mahal, The Himalayas. The Qutab Minar, The Gita, The Ramayana, The Bible.

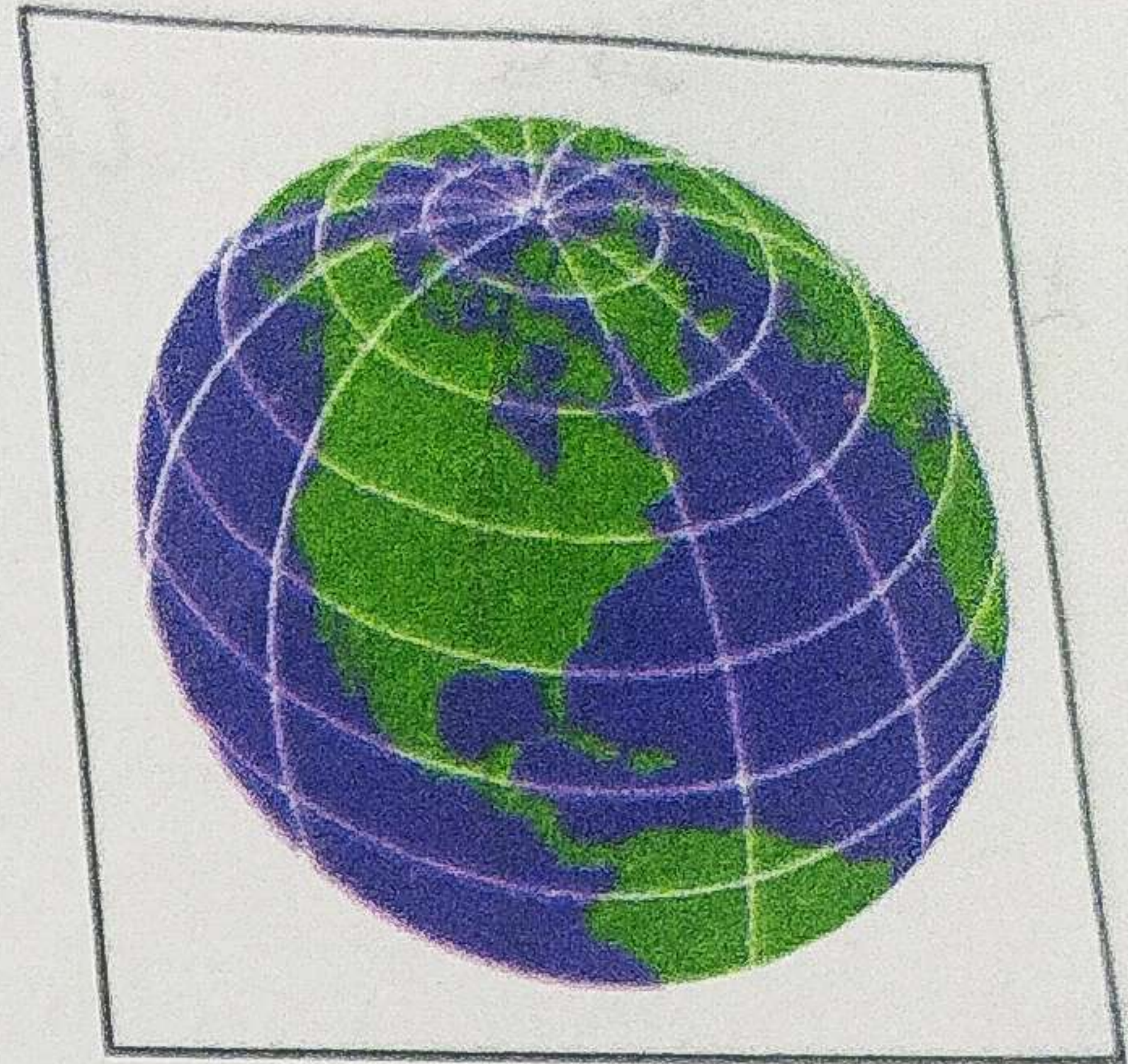
'The' is used before a noun if it is only one of its kind.



The Sun



The Moon



The World

EXERCISE 1

Write 'a' or 'an' before the following nouns:

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1.an..... orange | 11.an..... ink- pot |
| 2.a..... cow | 12.an..... idea |
| 3.a..... tree | 13.a..... pencil |
| 4.a..... child | 14.a..... playground |
| 5.a..... river | 15.a..... father |
| 6.a..... mountain | 16.an..... apple |
| 7.a..... hill | 17.an..... umbrella |
| 8.a..... desk | 18.a..... school |
| 9.a..... book | 19.an..... elephant |
| 10.a..... cat | 20.a..... soap |

EXERCISE 2

Fill in the blanks with suitable articles:

1. ...The... sun rises in the east.
2. Radha meta..... beggar on her way.
3. Deepika will be admitted to ...the.... University of Delhi.
4. A seat has been reserved for you in ...the... cinema.
5. The..... horse isa.... useful animal.

6. ...*The*... Quran is*a*..... holy book.
7. ...*The*... Yamuna flows through Delhi.
8. ...*The*... donkey is*a*..... beast of burden.
9. I daily get*a*..... copy of*the*... Times of India.
10. He is going to...*the*... Himalayas this year.
11. This is*a*..... historical novel.
12. ...*The*..... Arabian Sea is in the south-west of India.
13. Chennai is one of ...*the*... important ports in India.
14. ...*The*... book on the table is mine.
15.*The*... moon revolves around ...*the*... earth.
16. Ships sail on *the*... seas.
17. He is *the*... man who helped me.
18. The guide knows*the*... way.
19. It is *the*... house that Jack built.
20. I bought*a*..... cow*an*...ox and*a*... horse

EXERCISE 3

Supply the correct articles and rewrite each of these sentences:

1. Himalayas are big mountain ranges.
The Himalayas are big mountain ranges.
2. Principal gave him letter.
The principal gave him a letter.
3. He spoke to class teacher.
He spoke to the class teacher.
4. Woman was very fat.
The woman was very fat.
5. Mathew is tallest boy in his class.
Mathew is the tallest boy in his class.

EXERCISE 4

Supply the correct articles:

1. This is...*an*..... island.
2. This is*a*..... large island.
3. This is...*the*..... largest island.
4. This is*a*..... book.
5. This is*an*..... interesting book.
6. This is*the*..... best book.

EXERCISE 3

YOU CALLED ME BROTHER

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

A kind man was walking on the road. A beggar, without a right hand, was sitting by the side of the road. He extended his left hand towards the man. The man stopped. He put his hand in his pocket. He could not find any money. He felt sad. "Do not be angry, brother. I have nothing with me now," said the man. The beggar smiled and said, "You called me brother. That is enough. You have considered me a human being. You have made me happy. That is a great gift for me."

Questions

1. Who was walking on the road ?
2. Who was sitting by the side of the road ?
3. What did he do ?
4. What did the kind man do ?
5. Why did he feel sad ?
6. How did he address the beggar ?
7. What did he say to the beggar ?
8. Why did the beggar become happy ?

Answers

1. A kind man was walking on the road.
2. A beggar was sitting by the side of the road.
3. He extended his left hand towards the man.
4. He put his hand in his pocket.
5. Because he could not find any money.
6. He addressed him brother.
7. "Do not be angry, brother. I have nothing with me now."
8. Because the man called him brother.

Three Forms of Verbs

- | | | |
|-----------|----------|-----------------|
| 1. Ask | asked | <u>asked</u> |
| 2. Finish | finished | <u>finished</u> |
| 3. Help | helped | <u>helped</u> |
| 4. Swim | swam | swum |
| 5. Speak | spoke | spoken |
| 6. Wake | woke | woken |
| 7. Write | wrote | written |
| 8. Give | gave | given |
| 9. Fall | fell | fallen |
| 10. Take | took | taken |

Three Forms of Verbs

11. Sleep slept slept

12. Build built built

13. Learn learnt learnt

14. Cost cost cost

15. Throw threw thrown

16. Catch caught caught

17. Fight fought fought

18. Teach taught taught

19. Think thought thought

20. Look looked looked

Essay Value of Books

Books play a major role in our life. Books are our true friends in a real sense. They give us plenty of joy.

We learn a lot from them. Good books make our outlook broad. They inspire us to work hard. They increase our knowledge.

We must select books carefully. We should read only good books. A good book is a storehouse of information.

So, books improve our standard of living and knowledge also.

Essay– Christmas

Christmas is the main festival of the Christians. It is celebrated on 25th December every year. It is also known as the feast day of Jesus Christ. It is a cultural holiday for all.

On this day people visit churches and offer prayers to the Lord. They decorate Christmas tree with balloons, lights, ribbons and gifts.

It is believed that Santa Claus distributes gifts to every child on this day. People give gifts and sweets to their friends and relatives. Everyone enjoys this day with parties.

This festival teaches us to spread happiness and joy to everyone.

Story – The Old Farmer And His Sons

Once there was an old farmer who had three sons. They always quarrelled among themselves. The farmer was on his deathbed.

One day he called his sons and told them to break a bundle of sticks one by one. But none of them could do so. Then he told them to break a stick from the bundle. Each did it easily.

The farmer advised them that like the bundle of sticks if they all remain united, no one can harm them. His sons learnt a lesson and never quarrelled again.

Moral – Unity is strength.

III Term syllabus 2020-2021

Subject - English 2

Book -Gem's English Reader



Stallion ran home as fast as he could, woke up Zebra and told him that the king had ordered him to come immediately. Poor Zebra was so scared that he ran as he had never run before and even forgot to change his pyjamas.

The king, seeing Zebra in his pyjamas, became even angrier. He shouted at Zebra, "For delaying the meeting and daring to come before me in your pyjamas, you will now never be able to remove them. Your descendants, too, will forever have to wear them!"

And to this day, zebras wear pyjamas!

Vishwajita D.

Lesson 9

Comprehension



A. Tick (✓) the correct options.

1. Zebra's sister was called

a. Stallion. _____

b. Palomino. ✓ _____

c. Mule. _____

2. Mule was known to be

a. restless and playful. _____

b. lazy. _____

c. stubborn and hard-working. ✓

The king of the animal world called all the animals to decide

a. what to do with Zebra. _____

b. how the animal kingdom should be ruled. ✓ _____

c. who would become the next king. _____

Answer to the question: Why did Zebra's brothers and sister not say anything to him? How did this affect him?

What happened in the horse family's home on the morning of the meeting?

Why did the king get angry? What did he demand?

Why did the king get angrier after Zebra came for the meeting? What curse did he put on Zebra?

CRITICAL THINKING

Think and answer.

Poor Zebra was so scared that he ran as he had never run before and even forgot to change his pyjamas. When Zebra was very frightened, he behaved in a way that was very unusual for him. Can you think of a time when you were very happy, angry, sad or scared, and did something unusual? Tell the class.

Play with words

VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT

Match these words with their opposites.

1. wild
2. different
3. active
4. subject
5. presence

- a. similar 2
- b. ruler 4
- c. absence 5
- d. tame 1
- e. lazy 3



Circle the words that mean the same as the words given in capitals.

1. ROMP	play	sit	sleep
2. TERRIFIED	old	wise	scared
3. NUDGE	poke	ask	command
ARGUMENT	wish	quarrel	agreement
MISERABLE	poor	happy	unhappy

F. Stallion wrote a letter to his friend, but he made many mistakes.
Rewrite the letter correctly in your notebook.

^D ^D
dear donkey,
^y
you won't believe what ^m ^l My Lazy brother ^z zebra has done now! ^y yesterday, the king held
a meeting and ^w WE all had to go. ^z zebra refused to get out of bed, so we went without
him. ^t the king was ^s so ^a Angry he made us go back to get him. Then ^z zebra came in his
pyjamas. ^t the king told him he will have to stay in his pyjamas forever.
^s so my little brother is now all stripy! ^c come over soon and see him.
^y
your friend,
^s
stallion

Grammar fun



GRAMMAR IN CONTEXT

has, have, had, was, were

The verb *has* is used when we talk about one person, place, animal or thing. The verb
have is used when we talk about more than one person, place, animal or thing. *Have*
is also used with *I* and *you*.

A zebra *has* stripes.
I *have* a striped shirt.

Horses do not *have* stripes.
You *have* one just like mine.



G. Fill in the blanks with *has* or *have*.

1. An octopus has eight legs.
2. Charlie has bought a new bicycle.
3. I have got four new pencils.
4. Puneeta has a kind heart.
5. Shikha and Ameen have scored A+ in their science projects.
6. This week we don't have a sports period.
7. We have decided to meet at the restaurant at 1 o'clock today.

When we talk about something that happened in the past, we use the verbs *was*,
were or *had*. *Was* is used with singular nouns. *Were* is used with plural nouns. *Had* is
used with both singular and plural nouns.
Little Zebra *was* lazy. Stallion and Palomino *were* wild creatures. Mule *had* a wild streak.

H. Fill in the blanks with was, were or had.

1. When I was a baby, I had a pink cot.
2. We had a tough time finding Mr Lal's house.
3. There were twenty-five students in our class last year.
4. Flowers were blooming in this garden last spring.
5. I had a pet squirrel when I was a child.
6. Tim had some milk and went to sleep.

Communication skills



Listening* and speaking

1. Listen carefully as your teacher reads out descriptions of some places. Write names of the places in the correct boxes.



1. Work with a partner. Talk about the picture in Exercise 1.
You may begin like this.

PARTNER: There is so much greenery in this city.

Lesson 9

B. Answer these questions.

- 1. Stallion and Palomino were wild animals who loved fresh air. Mule was hard working. Zebra was the laziest one.**
- 2. Zebra was the youngest of the family so the others did not say anything to him. As a result of this, he grew lazier and lazier.**
- 3. Stallion, Palomino and Mule woke up early and got ready for the meeting but Zebra laid in the bed.**
- 4. The King got angry because all the animals had come for the meeting except Zebra. He demanded that Zebra should be brought to him at once.**
- 5. The King saw that Zebra had come to the meeting wearing pyjamas. He cursed Zebra that he would never be able to remove his pyjamas.**

C. Think and answer.

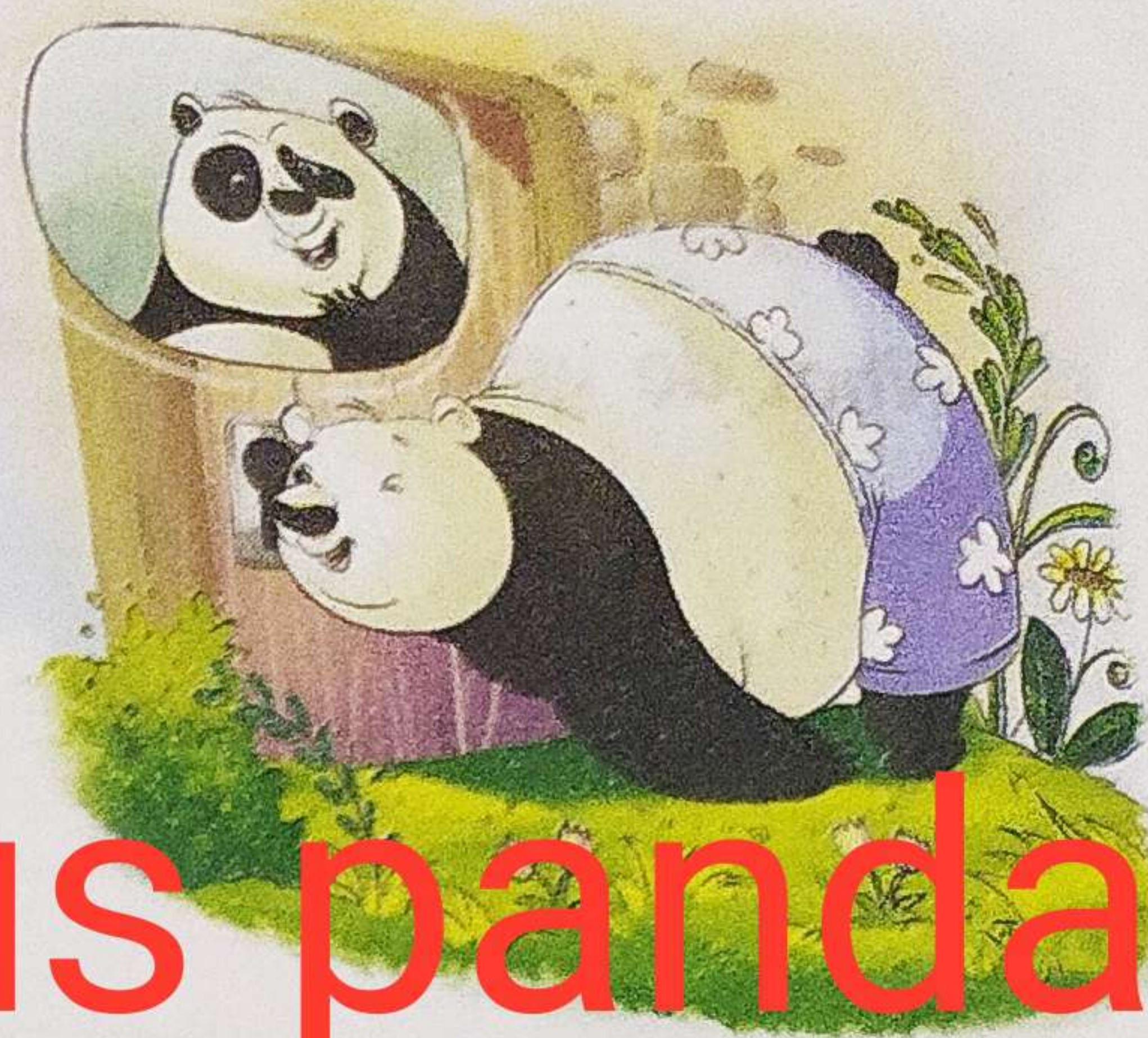
On my birthday, I was so happy that I forgot to wear socks with the shoes.

Comprehension



A. Answer these questions.

1. What did the nosy Panda do and why?
2. What happened to him?
3. Why did the other Pandas copy him?



The curious panda

Play with words



RHYMING WORDS

B. Find words in the poem that rhyme with these words.

1. mess guess
2. cosy nosy
3. try pry
4. sting ring

5. fought thought
6. dear peer
7. track crack
8. fall all

Grammar fun



GRAMMAR IN CONTEXT

contractions

Read these sentences.

I'm going to draw a panda.

I *don't* know how to draw an elephant.

When two words are joined together by leaving out one or more letters, the new word is called a **contraction**. We use an apostrophe (') in place of the missing letters. *I'll, I've, haven't, didn't, can't, she's, isn't* and *aren't* are some examples of contractions.

C. Fill in the missing words.

I	+	am	=	I'm
he	+	's	=	he's
can	+	not	=	Can't
have	+	not	=	haven't
she	+	's	=	she's
is	+	not	=	isn't

had a ring
black paint,
andas thought
quaint.
he hundreds-
e same crack
that is why
of black.
from 4to40.c
nosy: curious about
other people's business
pry: here, watch
someone secretly
quaint: here, different
and attractive
peer: peep

The curious panda

A. Answer these questions.

- 1. The nosy Panda was looking through the keyholes because he was very curious.**
- 2. He looked through the keyhole and got a black ring around each eye.**
- 3. The other Pandas thought that their friend looked different. So, they too wanted it.**

C. Think and answer.

Do you think that Dadaji was right to suspect Mr Kapoor? Give reasons for your answer.

CRITICAL THINKING

Play with words



Lesson 10

D. Find words from the lesson in this wordsearch. Use them to complete the sentences.

WORDSEARCH

1. Saumya looked at the place that Dadaji was pointing at and screamed
2. "I knew Kapoor was behind this," Dadaji roared
3. Saumya squealed when she found a footprint near the pumpkin plant.
4. Rohit whispered to Saumya that they should look for the pumpkin in Kapoor's shed.

S	C	R	E	A	M	E	D	T	R
Q	R	L	H	O	R	S	E	C	O
U	I	F	X	K	Y	V	S	O	A
E	E	D	Q	R	R	H	T	N	R
A	D	G	G	V	O	R	D	E	E
L	A	Y	H	W	U	V	O	N	D
E	Q	S	H	O	U	T	I	N	G
D	W	H	I	S	P	E	R	E	D

5. When the gardener realized that the children suspected him and Mr Kapoor of stealing, he ran into the house shouting

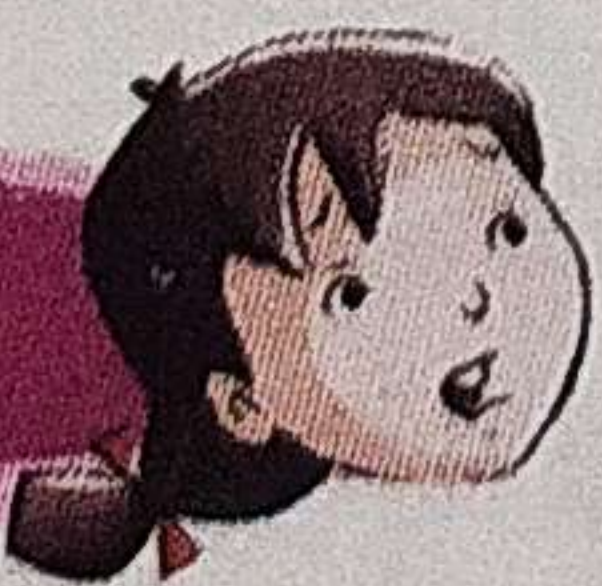
Spelling

SPELL CHECK

E. Fill in the blanks with the missing vowels.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. conf <u>u</u> s <u>e</u> d | 3. cur <u>i</u> <u>o</u> <u>u</u> s | 5. ro <u>a</u> red | 7. f <u>u</u> ri <u>o</u> <u>u</u> s |
| 2. prec <u>i</u> <u>o</u> <u>u</u> s | 4. t <u>e</u> <u>a</u> se | 6. p <u>u</u> mpki <u>n</u> | 8. que <u>s</u> tion |

Grammar fun



GRAMMAR IN CONTEXT

adverbs, making adverbs from adjectives

Read these sentences.

Speak *loudly*, I cannot hear you.

The thief ran *fast*.

Radhika writes *neatly*.

The words *loudly*, *fast* and *neatly* tell us more about the verbs *speak*, *ran* and *writes*. Such words are called **adverbs**. Adverbs tell us more about verbs.

F. Underline the adverbs in these sentences.

1. The audience cheered heartily.
2. Walk carefully, there is traffic on the road.
3. Veena yawned sleepily.

4. The children reached home safely.
5. The stray puppy ate the food hungrily.
6. Please speak softly in the library.

G. Add ly to these words and change them into adverbs.

1. near nearly
2. calm calmly
3. bad badly

4. quiet quietly
5. excited excitedly
6. proud proudly

7. huge hugely
8. curious curiously
9. great greatly

WORD BUILDING

Communication skills



Listening* and speaking

H. Listen carefully as your teacher reads out some phrases. Fill in the blanks with the missing words.

1. _____ shell _____
2. _____ peel _____
3. _____ cut _____

4. _____ grate _____
5. We _____ spices.
6. _____ strain _____

I. Work with a partner and enact an interview with Dadaji. Take turns with your partner to play the role of Dadaji and a newspaper reporter. You may ask these questions and add your own.

ROLE-PLAY

How big was the pumpkin? ♦ What colour was it?

Where was it? ♦ Who was the first to report that it was missing?

REPORTER: When did you discover that your pumpkin was missing?

DADAJI: It was early in the morning. I came down at 6 a.m. as usual.

CREATIVE WRITING

a book review

Write about a storybook that you have read. Use this outline.

the name of the book - the name of the author - what the story is about (in not more than three sentences) - what you found most interesting in the story - why you like this book to read

Lesson 10

A. Read these sentences and answer the questions.

1.

a. These words were spoken by Grandfather.

b. Grandfather was upset because his pumpkin was missing.

c. Saumya was woken up by these words, she ran down the stairs with her brother.

2.

a. These words were spoken by Dadaji.

b. Dadaji was upset because his pumpkin was stolen.

c. Because Mr Kapoor had challenged Dadaji, saying that he would win the prize.

B.Answer these questions.

- 1. Saumya found a large footprint near the pumpkin plant.**
- 2. Rohit thought that Mr Kapoor's gardener was the thief because he had large feet.**
- 3. The pumpkin was precious to Dadaji because for the last fifteen years he had been winning the first prize at the contest.**

C.Think and answer.

No, this was not right because he did not have any proof.

waited anxiously
to see what would
happen next

Followed by Saumya on the bicycle, they returned home.

Dadaji was very happy to see his pumpkin. They were just in time for the vegetable contest where, of course, their pumpkin won the first prize. On the way back home, the children told their grandfather the whole story.

That evening, they had a visitor – Mathru! “Please forgive me, Sir,” he said, bowing his head before Dadaji. “Such a beautiful pumpkin! You see Sir, my daughter is getting married. I wanted it to make the best *halwa* for the wedding feast.”

“If you had only asked me, I would have given it to you,” Dadaji told him firmly. Then he smiled, “You can still have it, but on one condition.”

As the children **held their breath**, he said, “The *halwa* should be as nice as my pumpkin!”

Lesson 11

Deepa Agarwal

Comprehension



A. Fill in the blanks with words from the lesson.

1. Mr Kapoor was filled with anger
2. While they were eating, two boys appeared carrying a huge bundle.
3. Saumya and Rohit looked in horror when the bundle slipped and opened.
4. Saumya caught hold the handlebar of the rickshaw. This frightened the rickshaw puller.
5. That evening, they had a visitor who asked Dadaji to forgive him.

B. Read these sentences and answer the questions.

Mr Kapoor turned red and purple with anger. The children did not know what to say and Dadaji was now very worried.

- a. Who was Mr Kapoor and why was he angry?

C. Answer these questions.

1. Why did the children go to Mathru's shop?
2. Who came into the shop while the children were eating?
3. What were they carrying?
4. Who stole the pumpkin and why?
5. What did Dadaji do with the pumpkin after he got it back?



D. Think and answer.

The children and Dadaji accused Mr Kapoor of stealing the pumpkin without any proof. Circle the word that you think describes how they must have felt.

angry lonely sleepy embarrassed

INFERENCE

Play with words



VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT

E. In each row, circle the words that can be used with the words in capitals.

1. PUMPKIN

round

angry

foolish

2. BUNDLE

funny

happy

huge

3. HOME

hungry

new

frightened

4. WEDDING

green

rusty

beautiful

5. FEAST

silly

delicious

worried

F. Complete the sentences with phrases from the box.

red and purple with anger looked in horror
hopped on raced through held her breath

Naviyot looked in horror at his punctured tyre.

Saroj hopped on her bicycle and followed the rest of her friends.

Aunt Jane went red and purple with anger when we broke her favourite vase.

Jojo held her breath waiting for the results of the Annual Sports Day.

Anna's dog raced through the living room when he heard her voice.

G. Use a dictionary to look up the meanings of these words from the lesson. Write them on the blanks.

1. pale white with fear
 2. proud pleased and happy

3. horror fear and shock
 4. firmly seriously

Grammar fun



GRAMMAR IN CONTEXT

kinds of adverbs

Some **adverbs** tell us how something is done, when something is done and where something is done.

The policeman nodded *wisely*. (how)

The pumpkin was stolen *today*. (when)

It was stolen from *here*. (where)

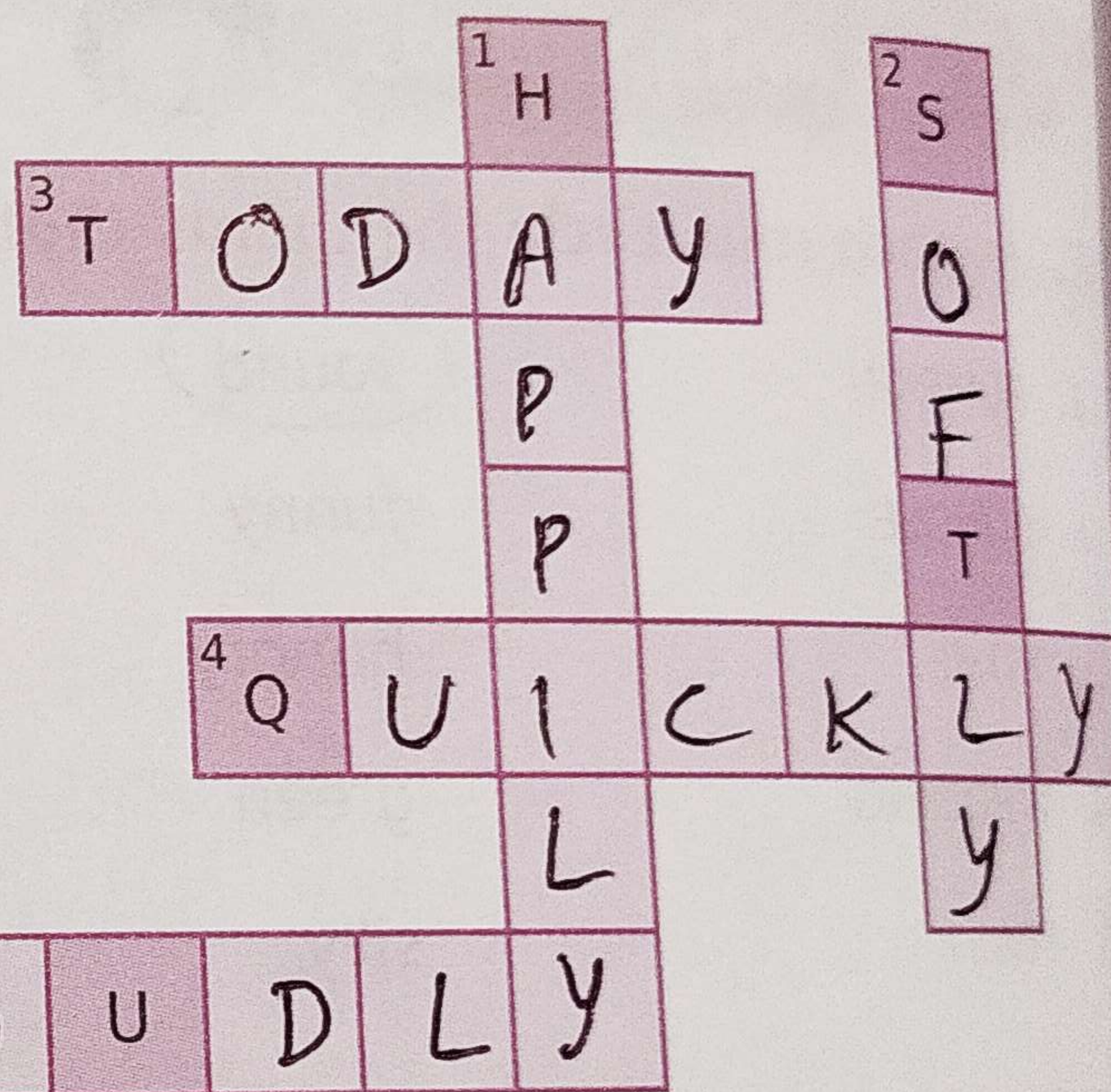
H. Fill in the blanks with suitable **how** and **when** adverbs. Then complete the crossword.

ACROSS

- 3 My grandfather is coming today
 4 Amit ran towards the tree quickly
 5 Ravi spoke loudly

DOWN

- 1 They lived happily ever after.
 2 Latha whispered softly in Salma's ear.



I. Fill in the blanks with the correct **when** and **where** adverbs from the box.

outside yesterday here upstairs today

1. Let's tidy up your room today
 2. Saumya is playing outside in the garden.
 3. I left the book here but now it is missing!
 4. Grandpa is enjoying the sunshine on the terrace upstairs
 5. Saroj and I visited the zoo yesterday



Lesson 11 The lost pumpkin 2

Question/Answers

B. Read these sentences and answer the questions.

a. Mr Kapoor was Dadaji's neighbour. He was angry because he was being called a thief.

b. Because without having any proof, they called Mr. Kapoor a thief.

c. Because the person ,who Dadaji thought was the thief had actually not stolen the pumpkin.

C. Answer these questions.

1.The children went to his shop because they had not eaten anything since morning.

2.While they were eating , two boys appeared carrying a huge bundle.

3.Mathru had stolen the pumpkin because he wanted to make the halwa for his daughter's wedding feast.

4.He gave it back to Mathru.

D. embarrassed

Answer Key
Class- 3rd
Subject- Punjabi

ਪਾਠ -12 (ਸਵੇਰੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਸਿਰ ਉੱਠੋ)

ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ/ਉੱਤਰ:-

ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ 1) ਅਮਿਤ ਦੇ ਘਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਮਹਾਭਾਰਤ ਕਿਉਂ ਛਿੜਿਆ ਰਹਿੰਦਾ ਸੀ?

ਉੱਤਰ 1) ਅਮਿਤ ਦੇ ਲੇਟ ਉੱਠਣ ਕਾਰਨ ਘਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਮਹਾਭਾਰਤ ਛਿੜਿਆ ਰਹਿੰਦਾ ਸੀ।

ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ 2) ਅਮਿਤ ਸਕੂਲ ਲੇਟ ਕਿਉਂ ਪੁੱਜਦਾ ਸੀ?

ਉੱਤਰ 2) ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਉਹ ਸਵੇਰੇ ਲੇਟ ਉੱਠਦਾ ਸੀ।

ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ 3) ਜਿਹੜੇ ਲੋਕ ਸਵੇਰੇ ਸਵੱਖਤੇ ਉੱਠਦੇ ਹਨ, ਉਹ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਤਿਆਰ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ?

ਉੱਤਰ 3) ਜਿਹੜੇ ਲੋਕ ਸਵੇਰੇ ਸਵੱਖਤੇ ਉੱਠਦੇ ਹਨ, ਉਹ ਅਰਾਮ ਨਾਲ ਤਿਆਰ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ।

ਵਾਕਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਰਤੋਂ:-

- | | | |
|------------|---|---|
| 1. ਸਿਹਤ | - | ਮੇਰੀ ਸਿਹਤ ਠੀਕ ਹੈ। |
| 2. ਭੱਜ-ਨੱਸ | - | ਸਵੇਰੇ ਜਲਦੀ ਉੱਠਣ ਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਭੱਜ-ਨੱਸ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਨੀ ਪੈਂਦੀ। |
| 3. ਦਫ਼ਤਰ | - | ਮੇਰੇ ਪਿਤਾ ਜੀ ਨੂੰ ਵਜੇ ਦਫ਼ਤਰ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ। |
| 4. ਪੰਜਾਬੀ | - | ਸਾਡੀ ਮਾਂ ਬੋਲੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਹੈ। |
| 5. ਸ਼ੁਰੂ | - | ਚੜ੍ਹਦੇ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਦੀ ਲੋਅ ਬਹੁਤ ਪਿਆਰੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। |

ਪਾਠ-13(ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ)

ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ/ਉੱਤਰ:-

ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ 1) ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ ਕਿਹੋ ਜਿਹਾ ਸ਼ਹਿਰ ਹੈ? ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਕੌਣ ਵੇਖਣ ਲਈ ਆਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ?

ਉੱਤਰ 1) ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ ਸੁਹਣਾ ਸ਼ਹਿਰ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਵੇਖਣ ਲਈ ਲੋਕ ਦੇਸ਼-ਵਿਦੇਸ਼ ਤੋਂ ਆਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ।

ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ 2) ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੀ ਰਾਜਧਾਨੀ ਕਿਹੜੀ ਸੀ?

ਉੱਤਰ 2) ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੀ ਰਾਜਧਾਨੀ ਲਾਹੌਰ ਸੀ।

ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ 3) ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ ਦੇ ਰੁੱਖ ਅਤੇ ਬੂਟੇ ਇਸ ਦੀ ਸ਼ਾਨ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਬਣਦੇ ਹਨ?

ਉੱਤਰ 3) ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ ਦੇ ਰੁੱਖ ਅਤੇ ਬੂਟੇ ਹਰਿਆਲੀ ਦੇ ਕੇ ਇਸ ਦੀ ਸ਼ਾਨ ਬਣਦੇ ਹਨ।

ਵਾਕਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਰਤੋਂ:-

- | | | |
|----------------|---|--|
| 1. ਸਫ਼ਾਈ | - | ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ ਵਿੱਚ ਪੂਰੀ ਸਫ਼ਾਈ ਰਹਿੰਦੀ ਹੈ। |
| 2. ਸ਼ਹਿਰ | - | ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ ਸੁੰਦਰ ਸ਼ਹਿਰ ਹੈ। |
| 3. ਸਵਰਗ | - | ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ ਧਰਤੀ ਤੇ ਸਵਰਗ ਹੈ। |
| 4. ਅਰਸ਼ | - | ਅਰਸ਼ ਵਿੱਚ ਤਾਰੇ ਚਮਕ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ। |
| 5. ਰਾਜਧਾਨੀ | - | ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੀ ਰਾਜਧਾਨੀ ਹੈ। |
| 6. ਦੇਸ਼-ਵਿਦੇਸ਼ | - | ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ ਨੂੰ ਵੇਖਣ ਲਈ ਲੋਕ ਦੇਸ਼-ਵਿਦੇਸ਼ ਤੋਂ ਆਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ। |

ਪਾਠ-14 ਰਾਮ-ਲੀਲਾ

ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ/ਉੱਤਰ:-

ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ 1) ਜੇ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਰਾਮ ਧਰਤੀ ਤੇ ਜਨਮ ਨਾ ਲੈਂਦੇ ਤਾਂ ਕੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਸੀ ਹੋਣਾ?

ਉੱਤਰ 1) ਜੇ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਰਾਮ ਧਰਤੀ ਤੇ ਜਨਮ ਨਾ ਲੈਂਦੇ ਤਾਂ ਰਾਕਸ਼ ਰਾਜ ਖ਼ਤਮ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਣਾ ਸੀ।

ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ 2) ਰਾਜੇ ਦਸ਼ਰਥ ਨੇ ਸ਼ਰੰਗੀ ਰਿਸ਼ੀ ਅੱਗੇ ਕੀ ਬੇਨਤੀ ਕੀਤੀ?

ਉੱਤਰ 2) ਰਾਜੇ ਦਸ਼ਰਥ ਨੇ ਸ਼ਰੰਗੀ ਰਿਸ਼ੀ ਅੱਗੇ ਪੁੱਤਰ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਲਈ ਬੇਨਤੀ ਕੀਤੀ।

ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ 3) ਰਾਜੇ ਦਸ਼ਰਥ ਦੇ ਚਾਰੋਂ ਪੁੱਤਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਨਾਂ ਲਿਖੋ।

ਉੱਤਰ 3) ਸ੍ਰੀ ਰਾਮਚੰਦਰ ਜੀ, ਭਰਤ ਜੀ, ਲਛਮਣ ਜੀ ਤੇ ਸ਼ਤਰੂਘਣ ਜੀ।

ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ 4) ਸ੍ਰੀ ਰਾਮ ਨੇ ਰਾਵਣ ਨੂੰ ਮਾਰ ਕੇ ਕਿਸ ਚੀਜ਼ ਦਾ ਅੰਤ ਕੀਤਾ?

ਉੱਤਰ 4) ਸ੍ਰੀ ਰਾਮ ਨੇ ਰਾਵਣ ਨੂੰ ਮਾਰ ਕੇ ਬਦੀ ਦਾ ਅੰਤ ਕੀਤਾ।

ਵਾਕਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਰਤੋਂ:-

- | | | |
|-------------|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. ਰਾਮ-ਲੀਲਾ | - | ਰਾਮ- ਲੀਲਾ ਸਾਲ ਬਾਅਦ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। |
| 2. ਜਨਮ | - | ਮੇਰਾ ਜਨਮ-ਦਿਨ 10 ਅਗਸਤ ਨੂੰ ਹੈ। |
| 3. ਦਰਬਾਰ | - | ਰਾਜਾ ਦਰਬਾਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਬੈਠਾ ਸੀ। |
| 4. ਵਰਦਾਨ | - | ਰਿਸ਼ੀ ਨੇ ਰਾਜੇ ਨੂੰ ਵਰਦਾਨ ਦਿੱਤਾ। |
| 5. ਯੱਗ | - | ਰਿਸ਼ੀ ਨੇ ਯੱਗ ਕੀਤਾ। |
| 6. ਔਲਾਦ | - | ਰਾਜੇ ਦੀ ਕੋਈ ਔਲਾਦ ਨਹੀਂ ਸੀ। |

ਅਭਿਆਸ



1. ਸਹੀ ਉੱਤਰ ਅੱਗੇ (✓) ਦਾ ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨ ਲਗਾਓ :-

1. ਅਮਿਤ ਲੇਟ ਉੱਠ ਕੇ ਕੀ ਕਰਦਾ ਸੀ ?

ਵਖ਼ਤ ਪਾ ਦਿੰਦਾ ☒

ਅਰਾਮ ਕਰਦਾ ☐

2. ਕਿਹੜੇ ਮੈਡਮ ਨੇ ਅਮਿਤ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੇ ਕੋਲ ਬੁਲਾਇਆ ?

ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਾਲੇ ਮੈਡਮ ਨੇ ☐

ਪ੍ਰਿੰਸੀਪਲ ਮੈਡਮ ਨੇ ☒

3. ਜੋ ਲੋਕ ਸਵੇਰੇ ਸਵੱਖਤੇ ਉੱਠਦੇ ਹਨ, ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਕੀ ਠੀਕ ਰਹਿੰਦੀ ਹੈ ?

ਸਿਹਤ ☒

ਵਰਦੀ ☐

4. ਸਵੇਰੇ ਸਵੱਖਤੇ ਉੱਠਣ ਨਾਲ ਕਿਸ ਦੇ ਦਰਸ਼ਨ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ।

ਕੁਦਰਤ ਦੇ ☒

ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਦੇ ☐

ਜੋ ਸਵੇਰੇ ਸਵੱਖਤੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਉੱਠਦੇ ਹਨ, ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਸਿਹਤ ਠੀਕ ਰਹਿੰਦੀ ਹੈ।

4. ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੀਆਂ ਖਾਲੀ ਥਾਵਾਂ ਭਰੋ :-

1. ਅਮਿਤ ਦਾ ਸਕੂਲ ਸਵੇਰੇ ਅੱਠ ਵਜੇ ਲੱਗਦਾ ਸੀ। ੫ ਵਜੇ, ਅੱਠ ਵਜੇ
2. ਅਮਿਤ ਸਕੂਲ ਰੋਜ਼ ਦੇਰ ਨਾਲ ਪੁੱਜਦਾ ਸੀ। ਦੇਰ ਨਾਲ, ਸਮੇਂ ਸਿਰ
3. ਪ੍ਰਿੰਸੀਪਲ ਮੇਡਮ ਨੇ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਡਾਂਟਿਆ। ਪਿਆਰ ਕੀਤਾ, ਡਾਂਟਿਆ
4. ਚੜ੍ਹਦੇ ਸੂਰਜ ਦੀ ਲੋਅ ਪਿਆਰੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਭਾਅ, ਗਲਮੀ

5. ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੇ ਵਾਕਾਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ 'ਠੀਕ', 'ਗਲਤ' ਚੁਣੋ :-

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----|
| 1. ਅਮਿਤ ਰੋਜ਼ ਸਮੇਂ ਸਿਰ ਉੱਠਦਾ। | ਗਲਤ |
| 2. ਉਹ ਕਦੀ ਸਕੂਲੋਂ ਲੇਟ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦਾ। | ਗਲਤ |
| 3. ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਸਾਰੇ ਪਿਆਰ ਕਰਦੇ ਸਨ। | ਗਲਤ |
| 4. ਸਵੇਰ ਦੀ ਸੈਰ ਕੁੱਝ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਦੀ। | ਗਲਤ |

ਵਿਆਕਰਨ 6. ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੇ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਦੇ ਵਿਰੋਧੀ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਲਿਖੋ :-

ਦੇਰ ਨਾਲ	ਸਮੇਂ ਸਿਰ	ਰੋਜ਼	ਕਦੀ-ਕਦੀ
ਸੁੱਤਾ	ਜਾਗਦਾ	ਬੁਰੀ	ਚੰਗੀ
ਰੋਜ਼	ਕਦੀ-ਕਦੀ	ਲਾਭ	ਹਾਨੀ

ਯੋਗਤਾ ਪਰਖ :-

ਸਵੇਰੇ ਸਵੇਰੇ ਉੱਠਣ ਦੇ ਕੀ-ਕੀ ਲਾਭ ਹਨ ? ਕੋਈ ਚਾਰ ਲਾਭ ਆਪਣੀ ਕਾਪੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਲਿਖੋ।

ਅਧਿਆਪਕਾਂ ਲਈ

ਅਧਿਆਪਕ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਵੇਰੇ ਸਵੇਰੇ ਉੱਠਣ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰੇਰਨਾ ਦੇਣ। ਦੱਸਣ ਕਿ ਦੇਰ ਨਾਲ ਉੱਠਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਕੀ ਹਮੇਸ਼ਾ ਬਿਮਾਰ ਹੀ ਰਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਉਹ ਕਦੀ ਖੁਸ਼ ਨਹੀਂ ਰਹਿ ਸਕਦੇ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਬਿਰਾਦਾ ਪਿਆਰ ਸਿੱਧਾ ਰਹਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ।

5. ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ ਦੀ ਕਿਹੜੀ ਚੀਜ਼ ਇਸ ਦੀ ਸ਼ਾਨ ਹੈ ?



1. ਸਹੀ ਉੱਤਰ ਅੱਗੇ (✓) ਦਾ ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨ ਲਗਾਓ :-

1. ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ ਦੀਆਂ ਸੜਕਾਂ ਕਿਹੋ ਜਿਹੀਆਂ ਹਨ ?

ਤੰਗ ਜਿਹੀਆਂ

☐

ਖੁੱਲ੍ਹੀਆਂ

☒

2. ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ ਵਿਖੇ ਭਾਂਤ-ਭਾਂਤ ਦੇ ਕੀ ਹਨ ?

ਰੁੱਖ ਅਤੇ ਬੂਟੇ

☒

ਬੰਦੇ

☐

3. ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ ਵਿੱਚ ਹਰ ਪਾਸੇ ਕੀ ਨਜ਼ਰ ਆਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ ?

ਸੌਂਕਾ

☐

ਹਰਿਆਲੀ

☒

4. ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ ਧਰਤੀ 'ਤੇ ਕੀ ਲੱਗਦਾ ਹੈ ?

ਸਵਰਗ

☒

ਨਰਕ

☐

3. ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੀਆਂ ਕਾਵਿ-ਸਤਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪੂਰਾ ਕਰੋ :-

1. ਭਾਂਤ-ਭਾਂਤ ਦੇ ਰੁੱਖ ਤੇ ਬੂਟੇ,
ਹਰ ਪਾਸੇ ਹਰਿਆਈ ਹੈ।

2. ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ ਸਵਰਗ ਦੀ ਟੁਕੜੀ,
ਅਰਸ਼ਾਂ ਉੱਤੇ ਆਈ ਹੈ।

3. ਇਹ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੀ ਰਾਜਧਾਨੀ,
ਲਾਹੌਰੋਂ ਬਦਲ ਕੇ ਆਈ ਹੈ।

4. ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੀਆਂ ਖਾਲੀ ਥਾਵਾਂ ਭਰੋ :-

1. ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੀ ਰਾਜਧਾਨੀ ਹੈ।
2. ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ ਧਰਤੀ 'ਤੇ ਸਵਰਗ ਹੀ ਲੱਗਦਾ ਹੈ।
3. ਇਸ ਦੀ ਰਾਜਧਾਨੀ ਲਾਹੌਰ ਤੋਂ ਬਦਲ ਕੇ ਆਈ ਹੈ।
4. ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਵੇਖਣ ਲਈ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੇਸ਼-ਵਿਦੇਸ਼ ਚੱਲ ਕੇ ਆਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ।
5. ਇੱਥੋਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਸੜਕਾਂ ਖੁੱਲ੍ਹੀਆਂ ਹਨ।



5. ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖਿਆਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਠੀਕ ਸ਼ਬਦ-ਜੋੜ ਵਾਲੇ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਚੁਣੋ ਤੇ ਲਿਖੋ :-

ਖੁੱਲ੍ਹੀਆਂ	ਸੜਕਾਂ	ਨਵੀਆਂ	ਬੱਸਾਂ
ਗੱਲਾਂ	ਰੋਣਕ	ਭਾਂਤ-ਭਾਂਤ	ਰੁਖ
ਬੁਟੇ	ਸਵਰਗ	ਅਰਸ਼ਾਂ	ਸੇਵ
ਸੁਹਣੀ	ਰਾਜਧਾਨੀ	ਲਾਹੌਰ	ਚੌਂਕ
ਵਿਦੇਸ਼	ਪੰਜਾਬ	ਹਰਿਆਲੀ	ਗਲੀ

ਖੁੱਲ੍ਹੀਆਂ	ਸੜਕਾਂ		ਬੱਸਾਂ
ਗੱਲਾਂ		ਭਾਂਤ-ਭਾਂਤ	
	ਸਵਰਗ	ਅਰਸ਼ਾਂ	
ਸੁਹਣੀ			ਚੌਂਕ
ਵਿਦੇਸ਼	ਪੰਜਾਬ	ਹਰਿਆਲੀ	ਗਲੀ

ਯੋਗਤਾ ਪਰਖ :-

ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ ਬਾਰੇ ਸੱਤ-ਸਤਰਾਂ ਆਪਣੀ ਕਾਪੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਲਿਖੋ—

ਅਭਿਆਸ



1. ਸਹੀ ਉੱਤਰ ਅੱਗੇ (✓) ਦਾ ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨ ਲਗਾਓ :-

1. ਸ੍ਰੀ ਰਾਮ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਕਿਹੜਾ ਰਾਜ ਖਤਮ ਕੀਤਾ ?

ਰਾਕਸ਼-ਰਾਜ



ਰਾਮ-ਰਾਜ



2. ਲੰਕਾ ਦਾ ਰਾਜਾ ਕੌਣ ਸੀ ?

ਦਸਰਥ



ਰਾਵਣ



3. ਕਿਹੜੇ ਰਿਸ਼ੀ ਨੇ ਯੱਗ ਕੀਤਾ ?

ਵਿਸ਼ਵਾ ਮਿੱਤਰ ਨੇ



ਸ਼ਰੰਗੀ ਰਿਸ਼ੀ ਨੇ



4. ਰਿਸ਼ੀ ਨੇ ਰਾਜੇ ਨੂੰ ਕਿਹੜੀ ਚੀਜ਼ ਰਾਣੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਖੁਆਉਣ ਲਈ ਦਿੱਤੀ।

ਖੀਰ



ਕੜਾਹ



2. ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੇ ਪਾਸ਼ਾਂ ਦੇ ਉੱਤਰ ਦਿਓ :

4. ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੇ ਵਾਕਾਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ 'ਠੀਕ', 'ਗਲਤ' ਚੁਣੋ :-

1. ਸ੍ਰੀ ਰਾਮ ਚੰਦਰ ਜੀ ਰਾਜੇ ਦਸਰਥ ਦੇ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਡੇ ਪੁੱਤਰ ਸਨ।
2. ਰਾਜਾ ਦਸਰਥ ਅਯੋਧਿਆ ਦਾ ਰਾਜਾ ਸੀ।
3. ਰਾਵਣ ਲੰਕਾ ਦਾ ਧਰਮੀ ਰਾਜਾ ਸੀ।
4. ਸ੍ਰੀ ਰਾਮ ਨੇ ਪਿਤਾ ਦੀ ਆਗਿਆ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਬਨਵਾਸ ਕੱਟਿਆ।

ਠੀਕ
ਠੀਕ
ਗਲਤ
ਠੀਕ

5. ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੇ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਹਿੰਦੀ ਅਤੇ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਲਿਖੋ :-

ਪੰਜਾਬੀ

ਹਿੰਦੀ

ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ

ਰਾਜਾ

ਰਾਜਾ

King

ਮੰਮੀ

.....

.....

ਸਮੱਸਿਆ

.....

.....

ਪੁੱਤਰ

.....

.....



ਵਿਆਕਰਨ 6. ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੇ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਦੇ ਲਿੰਗ ਬਦਲੋ :-

ਪੁਲਿੰਗ

ਇਸਤਰੀ ਲਿੰਗ

ਪੁਲਿੰਗ

ਇਸਤਰੀ ਲਿੰਗ

ਰਾਜਾ

ਰਾਣੀ

ਟੋਪ

ਟੋਪੀ

ਕਟੋਰਾ

ਕਟੋਰੀ

ਬਾਟਾ

ਬਾਟੀ

ਪਤੀਲਾ

ਪਤੀਲੀ

ਆਰਾ

ਆਰੀ

ਪਹਾੜ

ਪਹਾੜੀ

ਲੇਖ - ਤਿਰੰਗਾ ਝੰਡਾ

1. ਮੈਂ ਭਾਰਤੀ ਹਾਂ।
2. ਸਾਡਾ ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਝੰਡਾ ਤਿਰੰਗਾ ਹੈ।
3. ਇਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਤਿੰਨ ਰੰਗ ਹਨ।
4. ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਉੱਪਰ ਕੇਸਰੀ ਰੰਗ ਹੈ।
5. ਵਿਚਕਾਰ ਚਿੱਟਾ ਰੰਗ ਹੈ।
6. ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਹੇਠਾਂ ਹਰਾ ਰੰਗ ਹੈ।
7. ਝੰਡੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਇੱਕ ਚੱਕਰ ਹੈ।
8. ਇਸ ਚੱਕਰ ਨੂੰ ਅਸ਼ੋਕ ਚੱਕਰ ਆਖਦੇ ਹਨ।
9. ਚੱਕਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਚੌਦੀ ਰੇਖਾਵਾਂ ਹਨ।
10. ਇਹ ਝੰਡਾ ਸਾਡੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੀ ਸ਼ਾਨ ਹੈ।

ਲੇਖ - ਮੋਰ

1. ਮੋਰ ਇੱਕ ਸੁੰਦਰ ਪੰਛੀ ਹੈ।
2. ਇਹ ਇੱਕ ਨਰ ਪੰਛੀ ਹੈ।
3. ਇਸ ਦਾ ਰੰਗ ਨੀਲਾ ਚਮਕਦਾਰ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ।
4. ਇਹ ਆਪਣੇ ਸੁੰਦਰ ਖੰਭਾਂ ਕਰਕੇ ਜਾਣਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ।
5. ਇਸ ਦਾ ਆਕਾਰ ਵੱਡਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਧੌਣ ਲੰਮੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ।
6. ਇਸ ਦੇ ਸਿਰ ਉੱਪਰ ਕਲਗੀ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਹੋਰ ਵੀ ਸੋਹਣਾ ਬਣਾ ਦਿੰਦੀ ਹੈ।
7. ਇਸ ਦਾ ਸਰੀਰ ਭਾਰੀ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ।
8. ਪੈਲਾਂ ਪਾਉਂਦਾ ਮੋਰ ਬਹੁਤ ਸੋਹਣਾ ਲੱਗਦਾ ਹੈ।
9. ਇਸ ਲਈ ਮੋਰ ਨੂੰ ਪੰਛੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਰਾਜਾ ਵੀ ਆਖਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ।
10. ਮੋਰ ਸਾਡੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦਾ ਕੌਮੀ ਪੰਛੀ ਹੈ।

ਅਰਜ਼ੀ - ਭਰਾ ਦੇ ਵਿਆਹ ਲਈ ਛੁੱਟੀ ਲੈਣ ਵਾਸਤੇ ਅਰਜ਼ੀ

ਸੇਵਾ ਵਿਖੇ,

ਮੁੱਖ ਅਧਿਆਪਕਾ ਜੀ,
ਸੇਂਟ ਜੋਸਫ਼ ਕਾਨਵੈਂਟ ਸਕੂਲ,
ਮੋਗਾ।

ਸ੍ਰੀ ਮਤੀ ਜੀ,

ਬੇਨਤੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਮੇਰੇ ਭਰਾ ਦਾ ਵਿਆਹ 11 ਦਸੰਬਰ ਨੂੰ ਹੋਣਾ ਨਿਸ਼ਚਿਤ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਮੈਂ ਦੇ ਦਿਨਾਂ ਲਈ ਸਕੂਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਹਾਜ਼ਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋ ਸਕਾਂਗਾ/ ਸਕਾਂਗੀ। ਕਿਰਪਾ ਕਰਕੇ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਦੇ ਦਿਨ ਦੀ ਛੁੱਟੀ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਜਾਵੇ।

ਆਪ ਜੀ ਦਾ/ਦੀ ਅਤਿ ਧੰਨਵਾਦੀ ਹੋਵਾਂਗਾ/ਹੋਵਾਂਗੀ।

ਆਪ ਜੀ ਦਾ/ਦੀ ਆਗਿਆਕਾਰੀ,

ਨਾਮ - _____

ਰੋਲ ਨੰਬਰ - _____

ਜਮਾਤ - ਤੀਜੀ

ਮਿਤੀ - 8 ਦਸੰਬਰ, 2020

ਪਰਿਭਾਸ਼ਾਵਾਂ

ਲਗਾਖਰ - ਲਗਾਂ-ਮਾਤਰਾ ਨਾਲ ਲੱਗਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਚਿੰਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਲਗਾਖਰ ਆਖਦੇ ਹਨ।

ਸ਼ਬਦ- ਵਰਨਾਂ, ਲਗਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਲਗਾਖਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਮੇਲ ਨਾਲ ਬਣੇ ਜਿਸ ਸਮੂਹ ਦਾ ਕੋਈ ਅਰਥ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ, ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ।

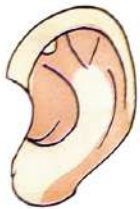
2. ਰ (ੂ) ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ— ਪ੍ਰਿੰਸੀਪਲ, ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼, ਪ੍ਰਾਰਥਨਾ
 3. ਵ (ੂ) ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ— ਸ੍ਵੈ-ਜੀਵਨੀ, ਸ੍ਵੈ-ਮਾਣ, ਸ੍ਵੈ-ਰੁਜ਼ਗਾਰ

ਅਭਿਆਸ

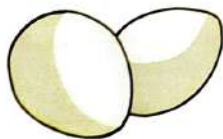
ਉ. ਸਹੀ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਚੁਣ ਕੇ ਖਾਲੀ ਥਾਵਾਂ ਭਰੋ—

- ਗੁਰਮੁਖੀ ਲਿਪੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਤਿੰਨ ਲਗਾਖਰ ਹਨ।
 ਕ. ਤਿੰਨ ਖ. ਦੋ ਗ. ਚਾਰ
- ਅੱਧਕ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਤਿੰਨ ਲਗਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ।
 ਕ. ਦੋ ਖ. ਤਿੰਨ ਗ. ਪੰਜ
- ਟਿੱਪੀ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਚਾਰ ਲਗਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ।
 ਕ. ਚਾਰ ਖ. ਪੰਜ ਗ. ਛੇ
- ਗੁਰਮੁਖੀ ਲਿਪੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਤਿੰਨ ਦੁੱਤ ਅੱਖਰ ਹਨ।
 ਕ. ਦੋ ਖ. ਤਿੰਨ ਗ. ਚਾਰ

ਅ. ਚਿੱਤਰਾਂ ਹੇਠਾਂ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ 'ਤੇ ਸਹੀ ਥਾਂ 'ਤੇ ਲਗਾਖਰ ਲਗਾ ਕੇ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਦੁਬਾਰਾ ਲਿਖੋ—



ਕਨ - ਕੰਨ



ਆਡੇ - ਆਂਡੇ



ਬਚਾ - ਬੱਚਾ



ਚਨ - ਚੰਨ



ਬਿਲੀ - ਬਿੱਲੀ



ਗੇਦ - ਗੇਂਦ



ਕੈਚੀ - ਕੈਂਚੀ



ਸਪ - ਸੱਪ

ੲ. ਸਬਜ਼ੀ ਦੀ ਦੁਕਾਨ 'ਤੇ ਵੱਖ-ਵੱਖ ਸਬਜ਼ੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਨਾਵਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਬਿਨਾਂ ਲਗਾਖਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਜਾਂ ਗਲਤ ਲਗਾਖਰ ਲਾ ਕੇ ਲਿਖਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ, ਤੁਸੀਂ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਠੀਕ ਕਰ ਕੇ ਦੁਬਾਰਾ ਲਿਖੋ—



- | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. <u>ਆਲੂ</u> | 4. <u>ਭਿੰਡੀਆ</u> | 7. <u>ਫਲੀਆ</u> |
| 2. <u>ਬੈਗਣ</u> | 5. <u>ਟੀਡੇ</u> | 8. <u>ਨਿਬੂ</u> |
| 3. <u>ਗੋਂਭੀ</u> | 6. <u>ਟਮਾਟਰ</u> | 9. <u>ਕਦੂ</u> |

ਸ. ਬਿੰਦੀ, ਟਿੱਪੀ ਤੇ ਅੱਧਕ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਵਾਲੇ ਤਿੰਨ-ਤਿੰਨ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਲਿਖੋ—

- | | | | |
|----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. ਬਿੰਦੀ | <u>ਕਾਂ</u> | <u>ਗੋਂਦ</u> | <u>ਨੀਂਦ</u> |
| 2. ਟਿੱਪੀ | <u>ਸ਼ੀਬ</u> | <u>ਕੰਨ</u> | <u>ਧਤੰਗ</u> |
| 3. ਅੱਧਕ | <u>ਕੱਧ</u> | <u>ਬੱਸ</u> | <u>ਸੱਧ</u> |

ਹ. ਦੁੱਤ ਅੱਖਰਾਂ ਵਾਲੇ ਤਿੰਨ-ਤਿੰਨ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਲਿਖੋ—

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. ਹ (ਹ) | <u>ਧਰੁ</u> | <u>ਜਰੁ</u> | <u>ਹਰੁ</u> |
| 2. ਰ (ਰ) | <u>ਪ੍ਰੇਸ</u> | <u>ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼</u> | <u>ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨ</u> |
| 3. ਵ (ਵ) | <u>ਸ੍ਵੈ-ਮਾਣ</u> | <u>ਸ੍ਵੈ-ਜੀਵਨੀ</u> | <u>ਸ੍ਵੈ-ਵਿਸ਼ਵਾਸ</u> |

ਸ਼ਬਦ ਹਨ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਅਰਥਾਂ ਦਾ ਘੇਰਾ ਵਧਾਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ।
ਵੀ ਸਾਰਥਕ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਦੇ ਅਰਥਾਂ ਦਾ ਘੇਰਾ ਵਧਾਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ।

ਅਭਿਆਸ

ੳ. ਸਹੀ ਉੱਤਰ ਚੁਣੋ—

- ਜਿਹੜੇ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਦੇ ਅਰਥ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ, ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕੀ ਆਖਦੇ ਹਨ?
ਕ. ਅੱਖੇ ਸ਼ਬਦ ☐ ਖ. ਨਿਰਾਰਥਕ ਸ਼ਬਦ ☐ ਗ. ਸਾਰਥਕ ਸ਼ਬਦ ☒
- ਜਿਹੜੇ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਦੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਅਰਥ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦੇ, ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕੀ ਆਖਦੇ ਹਨ?
ਕ. ਨਵੇਂ ਸ਼ਬਦ ☐ ਖ. ਸਾਰਥਕ ਸ਼ਬਦ ☐ ਗ. ਨਿਰਾਰਥਕ ਸ਼ਬਦ ☒
- ਨਿਰਾਰਥਕ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਕਿਹੜੇ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ?
ਕ. ਸਵਰਾਂ ਨਾਲ ☐ ਖ. ਅੱਖੇ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਨਾਲ ☐ ਗ. ਸਾਰਥਕ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਨਾਲ ☒

ਅ. ਹੇਠਾਂ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਸਾਰਥਕ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਨਿਰਾਰਥਕ ਤੇ ਨਿਰਾਰਥਕ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਸਾਰਥਕ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਲਿਖੋ—

- | | | |
|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. ਗੀਤ-ਗੂਤ | 4. ਕਾਪੀ-ਕੂਪੀ | 7. ਚਾਦਰ-ਚੂਦਰ |
| 2. ਕੁਰਸੀ-ਕਰਸੀ | 5. ਕਾਰ-ਕੂਰ | 8. ਗਰਮੀ-ਗੁਰਮੀ |
| 3. ਬੂਟ-ਬਾਟ | 6. ਬੈਗ-ਬੂਗ | 9. ਗਲਾਸ-ਗਲੂਸ |

ੲ. ਹੇਠਲੇ ਸਾਰਥਕ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਦੇ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਢੁਕਵੇਂ ਨਿਰਾਰਥਕ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਲਿਖੋ—

- | | | | | | |
|---------|------|----------|--------|---------|------|
| 1. ਚਾਦਰ | ਚੂਦਰ | 3. ਸੰਤਰੇ | ਸੁੰਤਰੇ | 5. ਘੋੜੇ | ਘਾੜੇ |
| 2. ਬੇਰ | ਬੂਰ | 4. ਕੌਲੀ | ਕੂਲੀ | 6. ਬੂਟ | ਬਾਟ |

ਸ. ਹੇਠਲੇ ਨਿਰਾਰਥਕ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਦੇ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਢੁਕਵੇਂ ਸਾਰਥਕ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਲਿਖੋ—

- | | | | | | |
|----------|-------|---------|------|---------|------|
| 1. ਨਾਂਬੂ | ਨਿੰਬੂ | 3. ਠੰਢਾ | ਠੰਢਾ | 5. ਖੂਸ | ਖੇਸ |
| 2. ਟਮੂਟਰ | ਟਮਾਟਰ | 4. ਕੂਪੀ | ਕਾਪੀ | 6. ਹੂਰਨ | ਹਿਰਨ |

ੳ. ਹੇਠਾਂ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਸ਼ੁੱਧ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਦੇ ਦੁਆਲੇ ਠ ਗੋਲਾ ਲਗਾਓ—

1. ਮੰਦਿਰ (ਮੰਦਰ) ਮੰਦ੍ਰ
2. ਦੁਪੈਹਰ ਦੁਪੈਹਿਰ (ਦੁਪਹਿਰ)
3. ਜ਼ੈਹਿਰ (ਜ਼ਹਿਰ) ਜ਼ੈਹਰ
4. ਕਾਤੀਲ ਕਾਤਿਲ (ਕਾਤਲ)
5. ਮੈਹਨਤ (ਮਿਹਨਤ) ਮਹਿਨਤ

6. ਸ਼ਹਿਰ (ਸ਼ੈਹਰ) ਸ਼ਿਹਰ
7. ਠੰਡ (ਠੰਢ) ਠਾਂਢ
8. ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ (ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਣ) ਪਰਸ਼ਨ
9. ਪਾਨੀ (ਪਾਣੀ) ਪਾਅਣੀ
10. ਘੋੜਾ (ਘੌੜਾ) ਗੌੜਾ

ਅ. ਹੇਠਾਂ ਲਿਖੇ ਅਸ਼ੁੱਧ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਦੇ ਸ਼ੁੱਧ ਰੂਪ ਲਿਖੋ—

1. ਐਖਾ ਐੱਖਾ
2. ਦੁੱਦ ਦੁੱਧ
3. ਗਰਮਿ ਗਰਮੀ
4. ਗੋਬੀ ਗੋਭੀ
5. ਸੁੰਦਰ ਸੁੰਦਰ
6. ਅਭਿਆਸ ਅਭਿਆਸ
7. ਕਾਰਣ ਕਾਰਨ
8. ਪਯਾਰ ਪਿਆਰ
9. ਚਰਣ ਚਰਨ
10. ਕੰਗਾ ਕੰਘਾ
11. ਦਯਾ ਦਇਆ

12. ਡੱਢੁ ਡੱਡੂ
13. ਜਾਨਾ ਜਾਣਾ
14. ਮੁਰਖ ਮੂਰਖ
15. ਪਾਂਛੀ ਪੰਛੀ
16. ਸਾਂਜਾ ਸਾਂਝਾ
17. ਛੇਮਾਂ ਛੇਵਾਂ
18. ਈਸਤਰੀ ਇਸਤਰੀ
19. ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਸਮਾਜਕ
20. ਸਾਂਤ ਸੰਤ
21. ਨਾਨਿ ਨਾਨੀ
22. ਰੋਨਾ ਰੋਣਾ

कहानी

चालाक लोमड़ी

एक दिन एक कौआ पेड़ की ऊँची डाल पर बैठा रोटी खा रहा था। एक लोमड़ी ने उसे देखा तो उसके मुँह में पानी भर आया। उसने सोचा कि किसी तरह कौआ रोटी छीननी चाहिए।

लोमड़ी ने झट से एक योजना बनाई और उसी पेड़ के नीचे जा पहुँची।

फिर उसने कौआ की ओर देखकर कहा, "कौआ भाई! आप कैसे हो?"

लोमड़ी फिर से बोली, "कौआ भाई, आप तो बहुत सुंदर हो और मैंने सुना है कि आप मीठा गाना गाते हो। कौआ अपनी झूठी तारीफ सुनकर सख्त उसने घमंड में आ गया और जैसे ही उसने अपनी चोंच खोली वैसे ही रोटी नीचे गिरी।

लोमड़ी ने रोटी उठाई और नौ दो ग्यारह हो गई।

शिक्षा - हमें अपनी झूठी प्रशंसा से बचना चाहिए।

10



वफादार नेवला

(The faithful mongoose)



अभ्यास Exercise

पाठ को जानें (Know the Lesson)

◆ मौखिक विश्लेषण कीजिए— (Oral analysis)

1. शुद्ध उच्चारण का अभ्यास कीजिए— (Practice the proper pronunciation.)

नेवला, खतरनाक, कोशिश, चिंता, दुष्ट, अफसोस

2. किसान नेवले के बच्चे को घर क्यों लेकर आया? उ०— अपने बेटे के साथ
3. नेवले के मुँह पर खून लगा देखकर किसान की पत्नी ने क्या सोचा? खेलने के लिए

उ०— कि इसने मेरे बेटे को मार दिया है।

◆ निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए- (Answer the following questions.)

1. किसान अपने घर किसे लाया था ?

उ०- किसान अपने घर नेवले के बच्चे को लाया था।

2. नेवले के मुँह पर किसका खून लगा था ?

उ०- नेवले के मुँह पर साँप का खून लगा था।

3. नेवले ने किसकी जान बचाई थी ?

उ०- नेवले ने किसान के बच्चे की जान बचाई थी।

4. किसान की पत्नी ने किसे मार डाला था ?

उ०- किसान की पत्नी ने नेवले को मार डाला था।

◆ सही शब्द चुनकर वाक्य पूरे कीजिए- (Complete the sentences by choosing the correct word.)

बेटे, मार, नेवले, मुँह, पसंद

1. किसान एक नेवले का बच्चा अपने घर लेकर आया।

2. किसान की पत्नी नेवले को पसंद नहीं करती थी।

3. किसान के बेटे को नेवले के साथ खेलना अच्छा लगता था।

4. नेवले के मुँह पर खून लगा था।

5. किसान की पत्नी ने नेवले को मार डाला।

◆ कहानी के अनुसार वाक्यों के सामने क्रमांक लिखिए- (According to the story write the serial number.)

1. बच्चे के बिस्तर के पास घायल साँप मरा पड़ा था।

6

2. किसान की पत्नी ने नेवले को मार डाला।

5

3. किसान नेवले के बच्चे को घर ले आया।

1

4. किसान अपने बेटे को नेवले के पास छोड़कर खेत पर चला गया।

3

5. किसान की पत्नी को अपने किए पर पछतावा होने लगा।

7

6. किसान की पत्नी ने नेवले के मुँह पर खून लगा देखा।

4

7. किसान की पत्नी को सब्जी लेने बाजार जाना था।

2

अब भाषा की बात (About the Language)

- ◆ उचित स्थान पर 'स' अथवा 'श' भरकर शब्द बनाइए— (Write 'स' or 'श' at proper place to make words.)

किसान,

कौशिश,

भरी सा,

अफसोस

सब्जी,

शहर,

काश,

समझ

- ◆ समझिए और लिखिए— (Write accordingly.)

बेटा - बैठी

टोकरा -

टौकरी

लड़का - लड़की

डंडा -

डंडी

मुर्गा - मुर्गी

कटोरा -

कटोरी

- ◆ बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न (MCQs)

सही वर्तनी वाले शब्द पर ✓ लगाइए— (Tick (✓) the correct word.)

1. (i) किसान ☒

(ii) कीसान ☐

(iii) किसान ☒

2. (i) पतनी ☐

(ii) पत्नी ☒

(iii) पतनि ☐

3. (i) खतरनाक ☒

(ii) खत्रनाक ☐

(iii) खतरनक ☐

4. (i) जँगली ☒

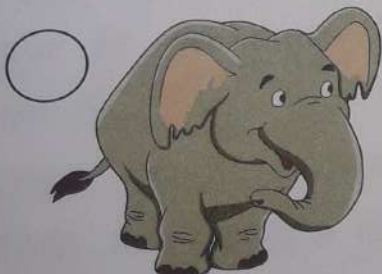
(ii) जंगली ☒

(iii) जंगलि ☐



रचनात्मक गतिविधियाँ Creative Activities

- ◆ नीचे कुछ पशुओं के चित्र दिए गए हैं। उनके आकार को देखकर उन्हें क्रम से लगाइए— (Some pictures of animals are given below. Write the serial number according to their size in ascending order.)



12



साक्षात्

वादा की मूल्य
वचन का मूल्य

(The value of promise)



अभ्यास Exercise

पाठ को जानें (Know the Lesson)

◆ मौखिक विश्लेषण कीजिए (Oral analysis)–

1. शुद्ध उच्चारण का अभ्यास कीजिए– (Practice the proper pronunciation.)
कारागार, घनिष्ठ, प्रसन्नता, अत्याचारी, भाग्यवान, उपस्थित

- उ०- राजा ने वीर सिंह पर झूठे आरोप लगाकर उसे आजीवन कारावास की सज़ा सुनाई।
 2. राजा ने वीर सिंह के साथ क्या अत्याचार किया ?
 3. सुजान सिंह कौन था ? उ०- सुजान सिंह वीर सिंह का मित्र था।

◆ निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए- (Answer the following questions.)

1. राजा का स्वभाव कैसा था ? राजा ने वीर सिंह को क्या सज़ा दी ?
 उ०- राजा अत्याचारी स्वभाव का था। राजा ने वीर सिंह को आजीवन कारावास की सज़ा दी।
 2. राजा ने वीर सिंह की इच्छा पूरी करने के लिए क्या शर्त रखी ?
 उ०- राजा ने शर्त रखी की उसके बदले में कोई दूसरा व्यक्ति कारागार में रहने को तैयार हो तो वीर सिंह की इच्छा पूरी हो सकती है।
 3. वीर सिंह के स्थान पर कारागार में किसने रहना स्वीकार किया ?
 उ०- वीर सिंह के स्थान पर कारागार में सुजान सिंह ने रहना स्वीकार किया।
 4. वापस लौटते समय वीर सिंह को देर क्यों हो गई थी ?
 उ०- परिवार वालों को समझाने में तथा अँधेरा हो जाने के कारण वीर सिंह को देर हो गई थी।
 5. अंत में राजा ने क्या निर्णय सुनाया ?
 उ०- अंत में राजा ने वीर सिंह और सुजान सिंह की सच्ची मित्रता देखकर दोनों को आज़ाद कर दिया।

◆ कहानी के आधार पर नीचे लिखे कथनों के सामने ✓ अथवा × लगाइए- (On the basis of the story put (✓) or (×) against these sentences.)

1. आजीवन कारावास की सज़ा पाकर सुजान सिंह प्रसन्न था। ☒
 2. वीर सिंह को राजा ने पुरस्कार दिया। ☐
 3. वीर सिंह ने सज़ा से पूर्व अपने परिवार से मिलने की इच्छा प्रकट की। ☒
 4. अंत में राजा ने दोनों मित्रों को आज़ाद कर दिया। ☒

◆ बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न (MCQs)

सही उत्तर वाले विकल्प पर ✓ लगाइए- (Tick ✓ the correct answer.)

- वीर सिंह के मित्र का नाम था-
 (i) सुजान सिंह ☒ (ii) प्रशांत सिंह ☐ (iii) उदय सिंह ☐
- वीर सिंह को किसने आरोप लगाकर कैद कर लिया था ?
 (i) राजा ने ☒ (ii) शिकारी ने ☐ (iii) मित्र ने ☐
- वीर सिंह सज़ा से पूर्व किससे मिलने गया ?
 (i) मित्र से ☐ (ii) पड़ोसी से ☐ (iii) परिवार से ☒
- वीर सिंह के स्थान पर कौन कारागार में बंद रहा ?
 (i) राजा ☐ (ii) सुजान सिंह ☒ (iii) वकील ☐

अब भाषा की बात (About the Language)

◆ निम्नलिखित शब्दों के विलोम शब्द बॉक्स में से चुनकर लिखिए- (Write the antonyms of the following words choosing from the box.)

मित्र	-	वैरी
स्वीकार	-	अस्वीकार
कठोर	-	कोमल
प्रसन्न	-	अप्रसन्न
अंतिम	-	आरंभिक
सत्य	-	असत्य

असत्य
अस्वीकार
वैरी
कोमल
आरंभिक
अप्रसन्न

◆ रंगीन संज्ञा शब्दों के स्थान पर सर्वनाम शब्दों के प्रयोग से खाली स्थान भरिए-

(Fill in the blanks with pronoun in place of coloured noun words.)

- शिल्पा ने (शिल्पा की) ~~अपनी~~ माँ के लिए दवाई खरीदी।
- मीरा ने (मीरा के) ~~अपने~~ लिए खाना बनाया।
- डॉक्टर ने पलक से कहा - "अब (पलक) ~~तुम~~ आराम करो।"
- बालक रो रहा है। (बालक) ~~वह~~ भूखा है।
- चीता बहुत फुर्तीला पशु है। (चीता) ~~वह~~ बहुत तेज़ भागता है।

बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न (MCQs)

संज्ञा शब्दों पर ✓ लगाइए – (Tick (✓) the noun words.)

- | | | | | | | |
|----|---------------|--------------------------|------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. | (i) अत्याचारी | <input type="checkbox"/> | (ii) राजा | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (iii) बहुत | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. | (i) प्रसन्न | <input type="checkbox"/> | (ii) दूसरा | <input type="checkbox"/> | (iii) अभिषेक | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. | (i) सच्चा | <input type="checkbox"/> | (ii) मित्र | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (iii) आजीवन | <input type="checkbox"/> |



सीखो (Learn)



अभ्यास Exercise

कविता को जानें (Know the Poem)

◆ मौखिक विश्लेषण कीजिए (Oral analysis)–

1. शुद्ध उच्चारण का अभ्यास कीजिए– (Practice the proper pronunciation.)
मुसकाना, हँसाना, विद्वान, ध्यान, गर्मी, सर्दी, कष्ट
2. हमें आदर पाने के लिए क्या करना चाहिए उ०- अच्छे काम करने चाहिए।
3. हमें किसके कष्ट मिटाने चाहिए?
उ०- हमें दुखी लोगों के कष्ट मिटाने चाहिए।

◆ निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए– (Answer the following questions.)

1. हमें किससे घबराना नहीं चाहिए?
उ०- हमें मेहनत से घबराना नहीं चाहिए।
2. हमें हमेशा किस चीज का ध्यान रखना चाहिए?
उ०- हमें सदा समय का ध्यान रखना चाहिए।
3. विद्वान बनने के लिए क्या करना चाहिए?
उ०- विद्वान बनने के लिए हमें पढ़ना-लिखना चाहिए।

◆ कविता की पंक्तियाँ पूरी कीजिए– (Complete the lines of the poem.)

1. कभी काम से जी न चुराओ,
काम करो और आदर पाओ।
2. हँसना और हँसाना सीखो,
काँटी में मुसकाना सीखो।
3. ठीक समय पर तुम उठ जाओ,
ठीक समय पर पढ़ने जाओ।
4. गर्मी-सर्दी सहना सीखो,
हर हालत में रहना सीखो।

◆ सही कथन के सामने ✓ व गलत कथन के सामने × लगाइए—

(Put (✓) for right statements and (×) for wrong statements.)

1. हमें मन को आलस से भर देना चाहिए। ☐
2. हमें कभी समय का ध्यान नहीं रखना चाहिए। ☐
3. हमें सदैव मुसकराते रहना चाहिए। ☒
4. हमें कभी काम से जी नहीं चुराना चाहिए। ☒
5. हमें ठीक समय पर उठना चाहिए। ☒

अब भाषा की बात (About the Language)

◆ 'पढ़ना' क्रिया शब्द है और 'पढ़ाई' संज्ञा है। इसी प्रकार निम्नलिखित क्रिया शब्दों से संज्ञा बनाइए— ('पढ़ना' is a verb and 'पढ़ाई' is a noun. Change the verbs into nouns.)

लिखना	-	लिखाई/लिखावट	बुनना	-	बुनाई
रोना	-	रुलाई/रुदन	चढ़ना	-	चढ़ाई
सिलना	-	सिलाई	काढ़ना	-	कढ़ाई

◆ बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न (MCQs)

सही उत्तर वाले विकल्प पर ✓ लगाइए— (Tick (✓) the correct answer.)

1. उपकार करने वाला कहलाता है—
 (i) दोषी ☐ (ii) उपकारी ☒ (iii) अपराधी ☐
2. काम से जी चुराने वाले को कहते हैं—
 (i) कामचोर ☒ (ii) जी चोर ☐ (iii) डाकू ☐

गिनती ४१ से १००

४१	इक्यासी	९१	इक्यानव
४२	बयासी	९२	बानव
४३	तिरासी	९३	तिरानव
४४	चौरासी	९४	चौरानव
४५	पचासी	९५	पचानव
४६	छियासी	९६	छियानव
४७	सतासी	९७	सतानव
४८	अठासी	९८	अठानव
४९	नवासी	९९	निन्यानव
५०	नव	१००	सौ

5

Division

Let's Recap

1. Draw rings to separate into groups.
(a) Divide 12 crayons into equal groups of 4 each.



So, $12 \div 4 = 3$

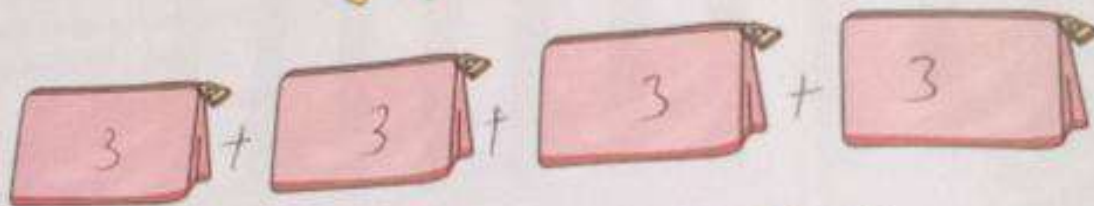
- (b) Divide 9 lollipops into equal groups of 3 each.



So, $9 \div 3 = 3$

2. Draw an equal number in each place

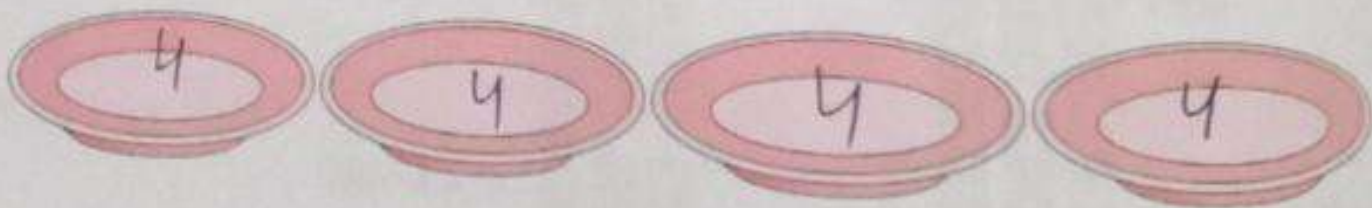
- (a) 12 toffees in 4 bags



- (b) 8 flowers in 2 baskets



- (c) 16 apples on 4 plates





Example 4: Divide 24 by 2.
 Arrange 24 into tens and ones and then divide both by 2

$$24 = 2 \text{ tens} + 4 \text{ ones}$$

$$24 \div 2 = (2 \text{ tens} + 4 \text{ ones}) \div 2$$

$$= 1 \text{ ten and } 2 \text{ ones}$$

$$= 10 + 2 = 12$$

$$\text{Check: } 24 \div 2 = 12$$

Example 5: Divide 188 by 2

188 is regrouped as

$$1 \text{ hundred} + 8 \text{ tens} + 8 \text{ ones} = 18 \text{ tens and } 8 \text{ ones}$$

$$188 \div 2 = (18 \text{ tens} + 8 \text{ ones}) \div 2$$

$$= 9 \text{ tens and } 4 \text{ ones}$$

$$= 90 + 4 = 94$$

$$\text{Check: } 188 \div 2 = 94$$

Note: Brackets () are used to show the group

Try This!

Divide 99 by 3.

Exercise 5.1

Divide by equal sharing

a) $20 \div 4$



$$20 \div 4 = 5$$

b) $18 \div 3$



$$18 \div 3 = 6$$

c) $12 \div 2$

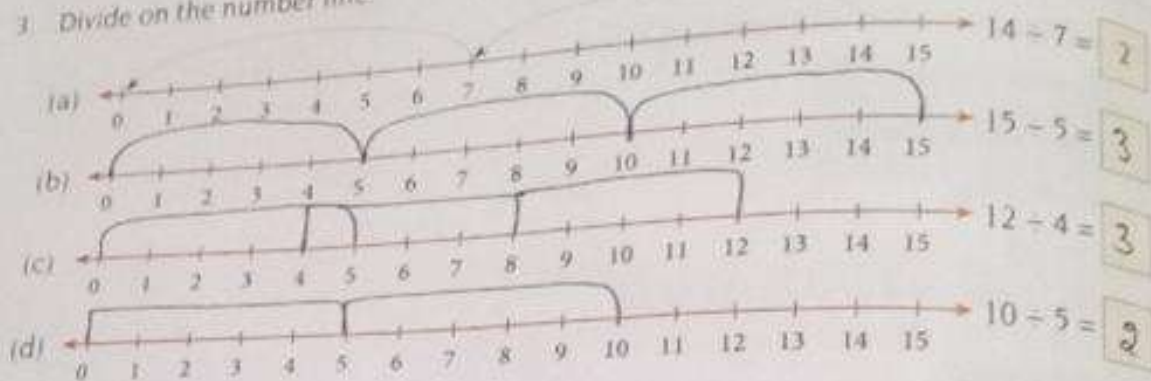


$$12 \div 2 = 6$$

2. Divide by repeated subtraction

(a)	$27 \div 9$	$27 - 9 = 18$	$18 - 9 = \boxed{9}$	$9 - 9 = \boxed{0}$	$27 \div 9 = \boxed{3}$
(b)	$18 \div 6$	$18 - 6 = \boxed{12}$	$\boxed{12} - 6 = \boxed{6}$	$\boxed{6} - 6 = \boxed{0}$	$18 \div 6 = \boxed{3}$
(c)	$15 \div 5$	$15 - 5 = \boxed{10}$	$10 - 5 = \boxed{5}$	$5 - 5 = \boxed{0}$	$15 \div 5 = \boxed{3}$
(d)	$30 \div 10$	$30 - 10 = \boxed{20}$	$20 - 10 = \boxed{10}$	$10 - 10 = \boxed{0}$	$30 \div 10 = \boxed{3}$

3. Divide on the number line



4. Fill in the boxes

(a) $14 \div 2 = 7$ as $2 \times 7 = \boxed{14}$

(b) $15 \div 5 = 3$ as $5 \times 3 = \boxed{15}$

(c) If $7 \times 6 = 42$, then $42 \div 6 = \boxed{7}$

(d) If $8 \times 3 = 24$, then $24 \div 8 = \boxed{3}$

5. Recall multiplication tables to divide the following

(a) $18 \div 9 = \boxed{2}$

(b) $15 \div 3 = \boxed{5}$

(c) $36 \div 6 = \boxed{6}$

(d) $32 \div 8 = \boxed{4}$

(e) $36 \div 4 = \boxed{9}$

(f) $25 \div 5 = \boxed{5}$

6. Regroup the given dividends and then divide

(a) $39 \div 3 = (3 \text{ tens and } 9 \text{ ones}) \div 3 = \boxed{3} \text{ ten and } \boxed{3} \text{ ones} = \boxed{13}$

(b) $48 \div 4 = (\boxed{4} \text{ tens and } \boxed{8} \text{ ones}) \div 4 = \boxed{1} \text{ ten and } \boxed{2} \text{ ones} = \boxed{12}$

(c) $63 \div 3 = (\boxed{6} \text{ tens and } \boxed{3} \text{ ones}) \div 3 = \boxed{2} \text{ tens and } \boxed{1} \text{ ones} = \boxed{21}$

(d) $84 \div 2 = (\boxed{8} \text{ tens and } \boxed{4} \text{ ones}) \div 2 = \boxed{4} \text{ tens and } \boxed{2} \text{ ones} = \boxed{42}$

(e) $146 \div 2 = (\boxed{14} \text{ tens and } \boxed{6} \text{ ones}) \div 2 = \boxed{7} \text{ tens and } \boxed{3} \text{ ones} = \boxed{73}$

Short Meth
Here, we divide
quotient as s

Example 6: 5
from the mu
So, $54 \div 9 =$
Using the sh
Divisor

Similarly,

and

Long Me

Example 7

Step 1: S

D

W

Step 2: 6

Step 3: 1

Thus, 69

Example

Step 1:

Step 2:

Step 3:

Thus,

Division by Tens

What do you get when you divide a number by 10?

Example 10: $40 \div 10 = ?$

By repeated subtraction, $40 - 10 = 30$, $30 - 10 = 20$,
 $20 - 10 = 10$, $10 - 10 = 0$

10 subtracted 4 times from 40 gives 0. Thus, $40 \div 10 = 4$.

Similarly, what is $60 \div 20$?

$60 - 20 = 40$, $40 - 20 = 20$, $20 - 20 = 0$

20 subtracted 3 times from 60 gives 0. Thus, $60 \div 20 = 3$.

Exercise 5.2

1. Divide using the short method

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \overline{) 36} \\ 4 \end{array} \text{ Ans}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \overline{) 42} \\ 7 \end{array} \text{ Ans}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \overline{) 64} \\ 8 \end{array} \text{ Ans}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \overline{) 63} \\ 9 \end{array} \text{ Ans}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \overline{) 35} \\ 7 \end{array} \text{ Ans}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \overline{) 48} \\ 12 \end{array} \text{ Ans}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{) 18} \\ 9 \end{array} \text{ Ans}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \overline{) 40} \\ 8 \end{array} \text{ Ans}$$

2. Divide using the short method and write the remainder.

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{) 19} \\ 9 \end{array} \text{ Ans}$$

Remainder: $\boxed{1}$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \overline{) 37} \\ 6 \end{array} \text{ Ans}$$

Remainder: $\boxed{1}$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \overline{) 22} \\ 7 \end{array} \text{ Ans}$$

Remainder: $\boxed{1}$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \overline{) 25} \\ 8 \end{array} \text{ Ans}$$

Remainder: $\boxed{1}$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \overline{) 40} \\ 10 \end{array} \text{ Ans}$$

Remainder: $\boxed{0}$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \overline{) 22} \\ 4 \end{array} \text{ Ans}$$

Remainder: $\boxed{2}$

3. Divide by tens.

(a) $40 \div 10$ $40 - 10 = 30$ $30 - 10 = 20$ $20 - 10 = 10$ $40 \div 10 = \boxed{4}$
 $10 - 10 = \boxed{0}$

(b) $60 \div 20$ $60 - 20 = 40$, $40 - 20 = 20$, $20 - 20 = 0$ $60 \div 20 = \boxed{3}$

(c) $30 \div 30$ $30 - 30 = 0$ $30 \div 30 = \boxed{1}$

(d) $50 \div 10$ $50 - 10 = 40$, $40 - 10 = 30$, $30 - 10 = 20$, $20 - 10 = 10$, $10 - 10 = 0$ $50 \div 10 = \boxed{5}$

(e) $100 \div 20$ $100 - 20 = 80$, $80 - 20 = 60$, $60 - 20 = 40$, $40 - 20 = 20$, $20 - 20 = 0$ $100 \div 20 = \boxed{5}$

Divide the following using the long method

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \overline{) 28} \\ \underline{28} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

Ans

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{) 64} \\ \underline{64} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

Ans

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \overline{) 56} \\ \underline{55} \\ 1 \end{array}$$

Ans
1 Rem

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \overline{) 140} \\ \underline{140} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

Ans

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \overline{) 23} \\ \underline{20} \\ 3 \end{array}$$

Ans
3 Rem

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \overline{) 37} \\ \underline{36} \\ 1 \end{array}$$

Ans
1 Rem

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \overline{) 43} \\ \underline{39} \\ 4 \end{array}$$

Ans
1 Rem

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \overline{) 127} \\ \underline{126} \\ 1 \end{array}$$

Ans
1 Rem

Divide by 2 to find which of the following are even or odd numbers

19

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{) 19} \\ \underline{18} \\ 1 \end{array}$$

18

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{) 18} \\ \underline{18} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

15

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{) 15} \\ \underline{14} \\ 1 \end{array}$$

Remainder = 1
odd

Remainder = 0
even

Remainder = 1
odd

27

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{) 27} \\ \underline{26} \\ 1 \end{array}$$

46

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{) 46} \\ \underline{46} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

51

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{) 51} \\ \underline{50} \\ 1 \end{array}$$

Remainder = 1
odd

Remainder = 0
even

Remainder = 1
odd

DIVIDING MONEY

Money can be divided by short and long methods of division.

Example 11: Divide ₹64 by 2

Step 1: Divide the tens place digit by 2.
Bring 4 down.

Step 2: Divide the ones place digit by 2.
Thus, the quotient is ₹32.

$$\begin{array}{r} 32 \\ 2 \overline{) 64} \\ \underline{-6} \\ 4 \\ \underline{-4} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

Example 12: Divide 60 p by 10.

Step 1: Arrange numbers and start from first digit in the dividend.

Step 2: Use multiplication table of 10.
Thus, the quotient is 6 paise.

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 10 \overline{) 60} \\ \underline{-60} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

Try This!

Divide ₹69 ÷ 3.

$$3 \overline{) 69}$$

Exercise 5.3

1. Divide

(a) ₹48 ÷ 8

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \text{ Ans} \\ 8 \overline{) 48} \\ \underline{-48} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

(b) ₹84 ÷ 2

$$\begin{array}{r} 42 \text{ Ans} \\ 2 \overline{) 84} \\ \underline{-8} \\ 04 \\ \underline{-4} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

(c) ₹66 ÷ 6

$$\begin{array}{r} 11 \text{ Ans} \\ 6 \overline{) 66} \\ \underline{-6} \\ 06 \\ \underline{-6} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

(d) ₹140 ÷ 7

$$\begin{array}{r} 20 \text{ Ans} \\ 7 \overline{) 140} \\ \underline{-14} \\ 0 \\ \underline{-0} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

(e) ₹84 ÷ 4

$$\begin{array}{r} 21 \text{ Ans} \\ 4 \overline{) 84} \\ \underline{-8} \\ 4 \\ \underline{-4} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

(f) ₹55 ÷ 5

$$\begin{array}{r} 11 \text{ Ans} \\ 5 \overline{) 55} \\ \underline{-5} \\ 5 \\ \underline{-5} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

WORD PRO

1. There are 35 balloons.
How many balloons in each group?
Number of balloons in each group =

2. Balloons for sale.

Thus, each group has

48 flowers in each group.

Thus, each group has

3. Nina has 35 balloons.
Number of balloons in each group =

Thus, each group has

4. Prita has 35 balloons.

Exercise 5.4

1. 49 stamps are to be shared equally by 7 boys. How many stamps will each boy get?



Total stamps = 49
No of boys = 7
each boy get = $7 \overline{) 49} 7$ Ans.

2. 6 boxes have 66 marbles in all. If there are an equal number of marbles in all the boxes, how many marbles are there in each box?



Total marbles = 66
No of boxes = 6
marbles in each box = $6 \overline{) 66} 11$ Ans.

3. 150 coins need to be put in 5 money banks. If each money bank is to have an equal number of coins, how many coins will have to be put in each money bank?



Total coins = 150
money banks = 5
money in each bank $\rightarrow 5 \overline{) 150} 30$ Ans.

4. Four buses can seat 160 students. If each bus has the same number of students, how many students can be seated in one bus?



Total students = 160
No of buses = 4
student in each bus = $4 \overline{) 160} 40$ Ans.

5. 9 audio-CDs contain 189 songs with an equal number of songs in each. How many songs are there in each audio-CD?



Total songs = 189
No of CDs = 9
songs in each CD = $9 \overline{) 189} 21$ Ans.

Suhail has ₹33 in his pocket. He distributes the money equally among 3 friends to buy candies. How much money does each of them get?



Total money = 33
No of friends = 3
each child get = $3 \overline{) 33} 11$ Ans.

Revision Exercise

- Divide these numbers
(a) $36 \div 9 =$
(e) $63 \div 9 =$
- Put 12 pencils in 3 boxes.

Recall the multiplication table.
(a) $14 \div 2 =$
(d) $56 \div 7 =$
- Divide using long division.
(a) $9 \overline{) 81}$
(e) $5 \overline{) 45}$
- Divide using long division.
(a) $48 \div 4 =$
(f) $155 \div 5 =$
- Divide using long division.
(a) 19
(f) 12
- Fill in the blanks.
(a) If 24 is divided by 3, the quotient is ____ and the remainder is ____.
(c) If 48 is divided by 6, the quotient is ____ and the remainder is ____.
- 44 books are to be put on 4 shelves. How many books will be on each shelf?
- There are 120 children in a school. If 30 children are in each class, how many classes are there?
- lessy nest
- The day
- ₹6

Division Exercise

Division 95

Divide these numbers by repeated subtraction.

(a) $36 \div 9 = 4$ Ans

(b) $48 \div 6$

(c) $63 \div 9 = 7$ Ans

(d) $24 \div 4$

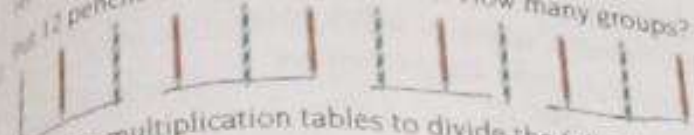
(e) $30 \div 3$

(f) $54 \div 6$

(g) $35 \div 7$

(h) $40 \div 8$

Divide 12 pencils into equal groups of 3. How many groups?



4 groups

Recall the multiplication tables to divide the following

(a) $14 \div 2 = 7$

(b) $27 \div 3 = 9$

(c) $45 \div 5 = 9$

(d) $56 \div 7 = 8$

(e) $18 \div 6 = 3$

(f) $12 \div 4 = 3$

Divide using the short method

(a) $9 \overline{) 81}$

(b) $10 \overline{) 50}$

(c) $3 \overline{) 27}$

(d) $7 \overline{) 21}$

(e) $6 \overline{) 24}$

(f) $9 \overline{) 54}$

(g) $5 \overline{) 45}$

(h) $2 \overline{) 14}$

(i) $8 \overline{) 64}$

(j) $8 \overline{) 16}$

(k) $2 \overline{) 18}$

(l) $4 \overline{) 28}$

Divide using the long method

(a) $48 \div 4 = 12$

(b) $69 \div 3$

(c) $99 \div 3$

(d) $84 \div 4$

(e) $88 \div 8$

(f) $155 \div 5$

(g) $168 \div 2$

(h) $333 \div 3$

(i) $442 \div 2$

(j) $968 \div 8$

Divide by 2 to find which of the following are odd numbers

(a) 19

(b) 16

(c) 14

(d) 27

(e) 21

(f) 12

(g) 7

(h) 8

(i) 11

(j) 13

Fill in the boxes

(a) If $2 \times 5 = 10$, then $\square \div 5 = 2$

(b) If $6 \times 9 = 54$, then $54 \div 9 = \square$

(c) If $18 \times 4 = 72$, then $72 \div \square = 18$

(d) $60 \div 5 = 12$ as $12 \times 5 = \square$

44 books are to be divided equally into 4 shelves. How many books will each shelf have?



There are 50 biscuits on a plate. These are to be divided equally among 5 children. How many biscuits will each child get?



lessy has 32 chicks. If she keeps 8 chicks in one nest, how many nests will be needed to keep all the 32 chicks?



There are 124 stories in a book. If Gunjan reads 4 stories in one day, in how many days will she finish the book?



₹63 is distributed among 3 persons equally. How much does each person get?

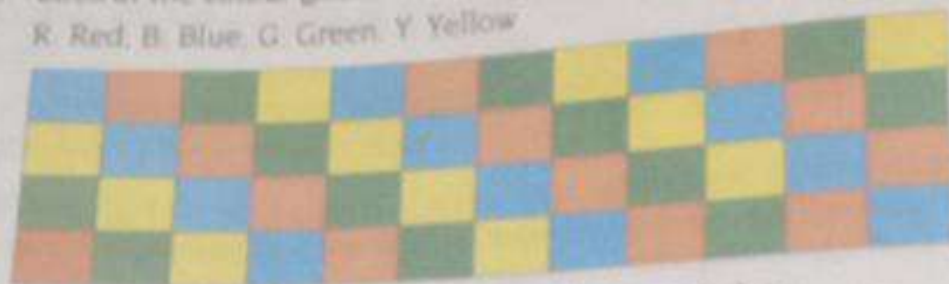
$63 \div 3 = 21$

7

Patterns

Let's Recap

1. Look at the colour grid and write the colour code against each row.
R: Red, B: Blue, G: Green, Y: Yellow



BLUE

YELLOW

GREEN

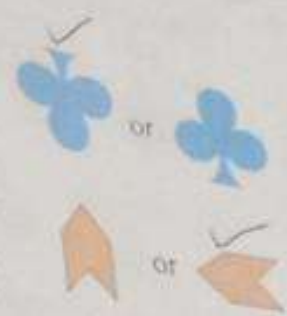
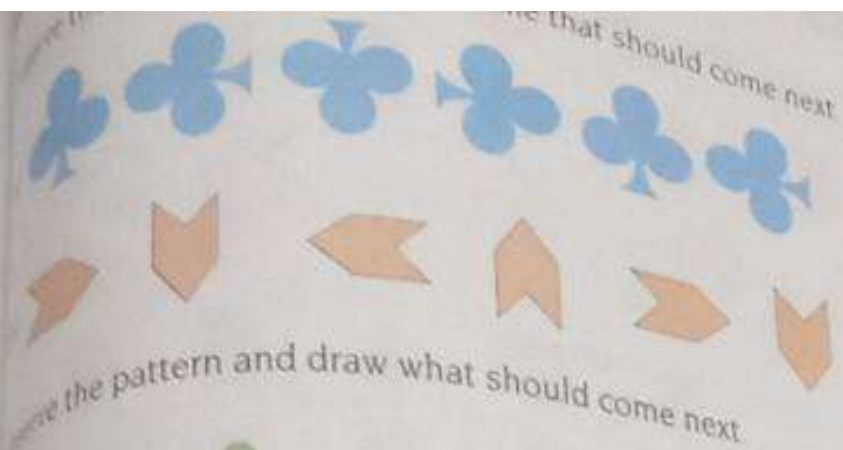
RED

2. Colour the grid following the colour code given below

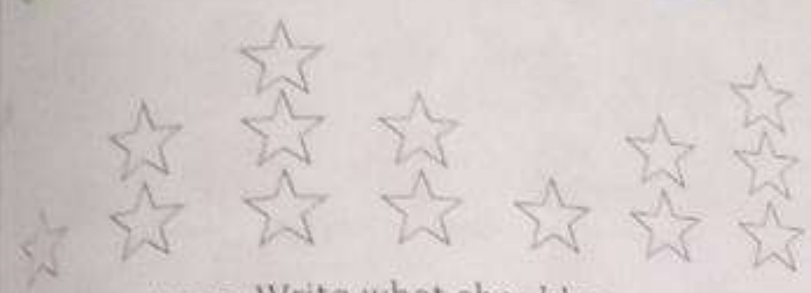
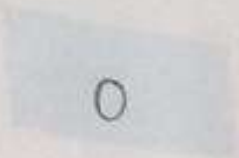
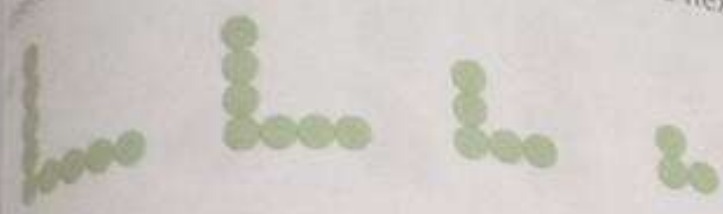
YGRB	Yellow	Green	Red	Blue	Yellow	G	R	B	Y	G	R	B
GRBY	G	R	B	Y	G	R	B	Y	G	R	B	Y
RBYG	R	B	Y	G	R	B	Y	G	R	B	Y	G
BYGR	B	Y	G	R	B	Y	G	R	B	Y	G	R

3. What comes next?





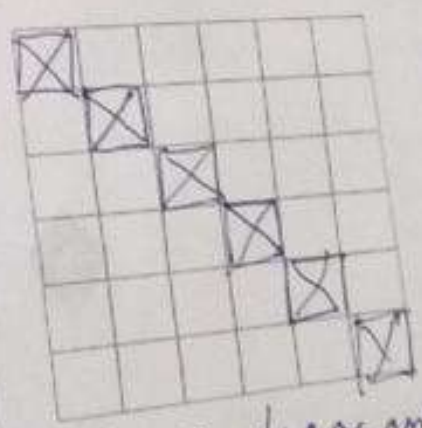
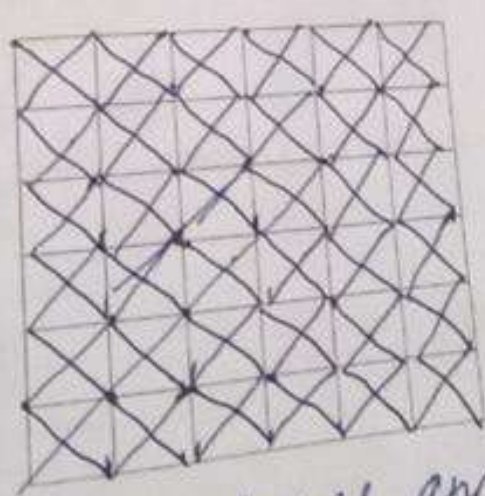
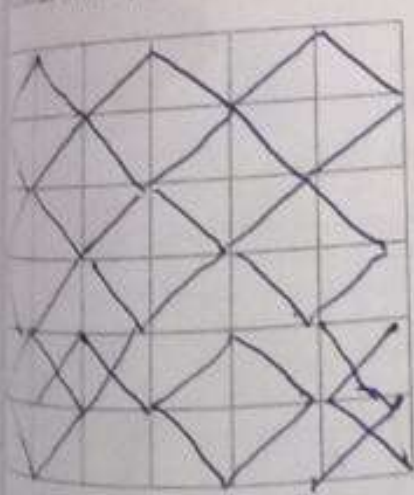
Continue the pattern and draw what should come next.



Continue the pattern. Write what should come next.

TT	UU	TU	TT	UU	TU	TT	UU	TU
11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99
A	AB	ABC	A	AB	ABC	A	AB	ABC

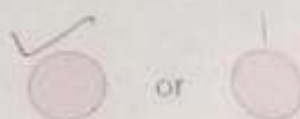
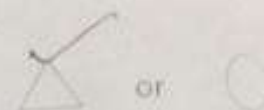
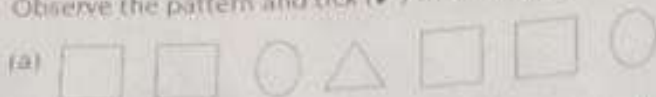
Draw with just two colours to make three different tiling patterns.



Fill colours and draw diagrams

Revision Exercise

1. Observe the pattern and tick (✓) the one that should come next.



2. Observe the pattern and draw what should come next.



3. Observe the pattern and write what should come next.

(a) 50 100 150 200 250 300 350 400

450

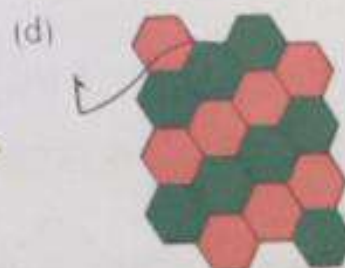
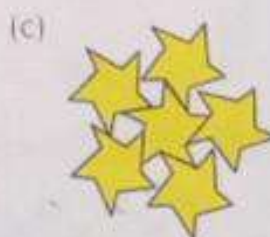
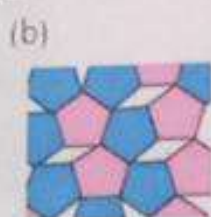
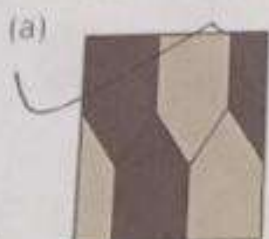
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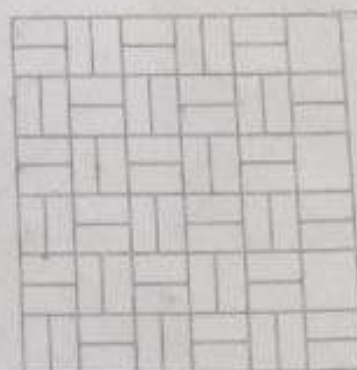
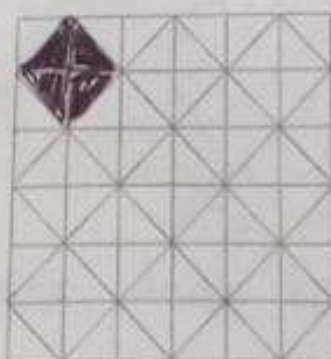
(c) 109 118 127 136 145 154 163 172

181

4. Tick (✓) the shapes that tile.



5. Fill in with colours of your choice to make patterns in these grids below.



CHAPTER 5

REVISION EXERCISE

Q1 Divide these numbers by repeated subtraction

(a) $36 \div 9 = \underline{4}$ Ans

$$36 - 9 = 27 - 9 = 18 - 9 = 9 - 9 = 0$$

(b) $48 \div 6 = \underline{8}$ Ans

$$48 - 6 = 42 - 6 = 36 - 6 = 30 - 6 = 24 - 6 = 18 - 6 = 12$$

$$12 - 6 = 6 - 6 = 0$$

(c) $30 \div 3 = \underline{10}$ Ans

$$30 - 3 = 27 - 3 = 24 - 3 = 21 - 3 = 18 - 3 = 15 - 3 = 12 - 3$$

$$9 - 3 = 6 - 3 = 3 - 3 = 0$$

(d) $54 \div 6 = \underline{9}$ Ans

$$54 - 6 = 48 - 6 = 42 - 6 = 36 - 6 = 30 - 6 = 24 - 6 = 18$$

$$18 - 6 = 12 - 6 = 6 - 6 = 0$$

(e) $63 \div 9 = \underline{7}$ Ans

$$63 - 9 = 54 - 9 = 45 - 9 = 36 - 9 = 27 - 9 = 18 - 9 = 9$$

$$9 - 9 = 0$$

(f) $24 \div 4 = \underline{6}$ Ans

$$24 - 4 = 20 - 4 = 16 - 4 = 12 - 4 = 8 - 4 = 4 - 4 = 0$$

$$g) 35 \div 7 = 5 \text{ Ans}$$

$$35 - 7 = 28 - 7 = 21 - 7 = 14 - 7 = 7 - 7 = 0$$

$$h) 40 \div 8 = 5 \text{ Ans}$$

$$40 - 8 = 32 - 8 = 24 - 8 = 16 - 8 = 8 - 8 = 0$$

Q5 Divide using long method

$$(a) 48 \div 4$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \overline{) 48} \quad 12 \text{ Ans} \\ - 4 \downarrow \\ \hline 08 \\ - 8 \\ \hline x \end{array}$$

$$(b)$$

$$69 \div 3$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \overline{) 69} \quad 23 \text{ Ans} \\ - 6 \downarrow \\ \hline 9 \\ - 9 \\ \hline x \end{array}$$

$$(c) 99 \div 3$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \overline{) 99} \quad 33 \text{ Ans} \\ - 9 \downarrow \\ \hline 09 \\ - 9 \\ \hline x \end{array}$$

$$d) 84 \div 4$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \overline{) 84} \quad 21 \text{ Ans} \\ - 8 \downarrow \\ \hline 4 \\ - 4 \\ \hline x \end{array}$$

(e) $88 \div 8$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \overline{) 88} \quad || \text{Ans} \\ - 8 \downarrow \\ \hline 08 \\ - 8 \\ \hline \times \end{array}$$

(f) $5 \overline{) 155} \quad 31 \text{ Ans}$

$$\begin{array}{r} - 15 \downarrow \\ \times 5 \\ - 5 \\ \hline \times \end{array}$$

g) $168 \div 2$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{) 168} \quad 84 \text{ Ans} \\ - 16 \downarrow \\ \hline 8 \\ - 8 \\ \hline \times \end{array}$$

(h) $333 \div 3$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \overline{) 333} \quad ||| \text{Ans} \\ - 3 \downarrow \\ \times 3 \\ - 3 \downarrow \\ \hline 3 \\ - 3 \\ \hline \times \end{array}$$

(i) $442 \div 2$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{) 442} \quad 221 \\ - 4 \downarrow \\ \hline 4 \\ - 4 \downarrow \\ \hline \times 2 \\ - 2 \\ \hline \times \end{array}$$

(j) $968 \div 8$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \overline{) 968} \quad 121 \text{ Ans} \\ - 8 \downarrow \\ \hline 16 \\ - 16 \downarrow \\ \hline 8 \\ - 8 \\ \hline \times \end{array}$$

Q6 Divide by 2 to find which of the following are odd numbers.

$$(a) \begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{) 19} \\ \underline{18} \\ 1 \end{array}$$

1 Rem

19 is odd number

(b) $16 \div 2 = 8$ No Remainder 16 is even number

(c) $14 \div 2 = 7$ No Remainder 14 is even number

(d) $27 \div 2$
$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{) 27} \\ \underline{24} \\ 3 \end{array}$$
 Ans

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \downarrow \\ 7 \\ \underline{6} \\ 1 \end{array}$$

1 Rem

$\therefore 27$ is odd number because it is not divided fully by 2

(e) $21 \div 2$
$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{) 21} \\ \underline{20} \\ 1 \end{array}$$
 Ans

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \downarrow \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{array}$$

0 1 Rem

$\therefore 21$ is odd number it is divided fully by 2.

(f) $12 \div 2 = 6$ Ans 12 is even number

are

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \div 2 \\ 2 \overline{)12} \quad 6 \text{ Ans even number} \\ \underline{-12} \\ \times \end{array}$$

(g) $7 \div 2$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{)7} \quad 3 \text{ Ans} \\ \underline{-6} \\ 1 \text{ Rem odd number} \end{array}$$

ber
ber

(h) $8 \div 2$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{)8} \quad 4 \text{ Ans even number} \\ \underline{-8} \\ \times \end{array}$$

because
by

Q7 Fill in the boxes

(a) If $2 \times 5 = 10$ then $\boxed{10} \div 5 = 2$

(b) If $6 \times 9 = 54$, then $54 \div 9 = \boxed{6}$

(c) If $8 \times 4 = 72$, then $72 \div \boxed{4} = 18$

(d) $60 \div 5 = 12$ as $12 \times 5 = \boxed{60}$

is

Q8 Statement sums

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Total no of books} &= 44 \\ \text{No of shelves} &= 4 \\ \text{books in each shelf} &= 4 \end{aligned}$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \overline{)44} 11 \text{ Ans} \\ \underline{-4} \\ 04 \\ \underline{-4} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

Q9

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Total no of biscuits} &= 50 \\ \text{No of children} &= 5 \\ \text{each child get biscuits} &= 5 \end{aligned}$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \overline{)50} 10 \\ \underline{-5} \\ 0 \\ \underline{-0} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

Q10

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Total chicks} &= 32 \\ \text{chicks in one nest} &= 8 \\ \text{nest need for 32 chicks} &= 4 \end{aligned}$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \overline{)32} 4 \text{ Ans} \\ \underline{-32} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

Q11 There are

Q11 Total No of stones = 124

Stories read daily = 4

No of days needed = $4 \overline{)124} \underline{31}$ Ans

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \overline{)124} \\ \underline{-124} \end{array}$$

$$4$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \underline{-4} \\ x \end{array}$$

Q12 Total money = 63

No of Person = 3

each Person get = $3 \overline{)63} \underline{21}$ Ans

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \overline{)63} \\ \underline{-63} \end{array}$$

$$3$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \underline{-3} \\ x \end{array}$$

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3

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Chapter--8

Water a wonderful liquid

Glossary

1. Chlorination:- Adding chlorine to filtered water in order to kill germs is called chlorination.
2. Insoluble materials:-. Materials that do not dissolve in water.
3. Soluble materials:-. Materials that dissolve in water.
4. Potable water:-. Safe drinking water

Exercises

1. Tick (✓) the correct option:

- (a) Sand is not soluble in water.
 (i) Salt (ii) Sugar (iii) ✓ Sand (iv) Ink
- (b) Ink is soluble in water.
 (i) Chalk (ii) ✓ Ink (iii) Sand (iv) Stone
- (c) Sea water is unfit for drinking due to presence of large amounts of dissolved:
 (i) nitrogen (ii) oxygen (iii) carbon dioxide (iv) ✓ salts
- (d) Water is removed from our body in the form of:
 (i) urine (ii) sweat (iii) water vapour while breathing (iv) ✓ all of these
- (e) Solids dissolve quickly in hot water than cold water.
 (i) slowly (ii) ✓ quickly (iii) equal time (iv) none of these

2. Match the following:

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Hand pump | water loss (e) |
| (b) Potable water | kills germs (c) |
| (c) Boiling | drinking water (b) |
| (d) Germs | underground water (a) |
| (e) Sweating | typhoid (d) |

3. Fill in the blanks:

- (a) Water is used for generating electricity in large dams.
- (b) Sugar is soluble in water.
- (c) Dirt and germs make the water of rivers unfit for drinking.
- (d) Cholera and typhoid are the diseases caused due to dirty water.
- (e) Water that looks clear and clean may contain germs in it.

4. Name these:

- (a) 70% of Earth is covered with it.
- (b) A waste material produced by body.
- (c) A substance insoluble in water.
- (d) Insoluble floating impurities in water are removed with this process.
- (e) Water present below the ground.

Water
Urine
Sand
Filtration
Underground water

Question answer

Q.1. Write any three ways in which water can get polluted ? How can you prevent it?

Ans. Water can get polluted from:-

1. Industrial waste
2. Agricultural waste
3. Domestic waste.

We can prevent it by avoiding throwing of garbage in water bodies.

Q.2. How does our body lose water? what do we do to replenish

it?

Ans. Our body loses water in the form of urine, sweat and while breathing. We can replenish it by drinking clean and safe water.

Q.3. Describe the process of sedimentation and decantation.

Ans. Sedimentation:- the process through which solid substances settle at the bottom of container is called sedimentation.

Decantation:- pouring of liquid gently into another container after sedimentation is called decantation.

Q.4. what are the different ways to purify water and make it safe for

drinking?

Ans.1 Sedimentation and
decantation

2 Filtration

3 Boiling

4 By adding chemicals

Q.5. Write any four ways of
conserving water at home.

Ans. 1 Store water in clean
container.

2 Keep it covered.

3 Do not touch with dirty hands.

4 Use a bucket for bathing.

Think and answer

Q.1. Kavita wants to make sure that the water at her home is clean and safe for consumption. How can she check that the water is safe?

Ans. By testing it in laboratories.

Exercises

1. Tick (✓) the correct option:

- (a) The Sun is the source from which we get:
 (i) food (ii) wind energy ☒ (iii) heat energy (iv) all of these
- (b) For cooking food, we need energy in the form of:
 (i) light ☒ (ii) heat (iii) electricity (iv) all of these
- (c) Electrical energy is used for:
 (i) cooking food (ii) ironing clothes ☒ (iii) running a computer ☒ (iv) All of these
- (d) Three-fourth of the Earth's surface is composed of:
 (i) land (ii) air ☒ (iii) water (iv) rocks
- (e) Petroleum is a:
 (i) mineral (ii) fossil fuel ☒ (iii) non-renewable resource (iv) all of these

2. State true (T) or false (F):

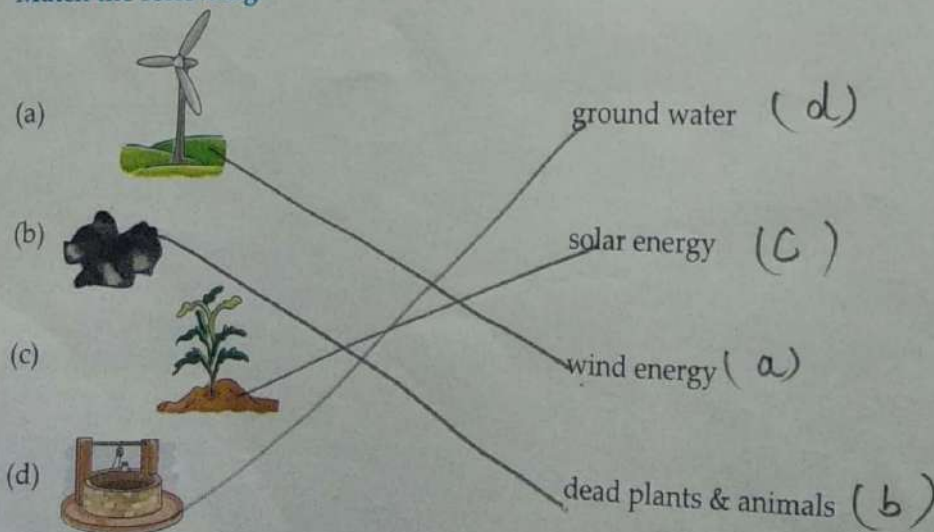
- (a) The Sun is responsible for the water cycle in nature.
 (b) A solar cell converts solar energy into heat energy.
 (c) Fresh water is available in unlimited supply.
 (d) Excess use of fertilisers causes soil pollution.
 (e) We can use renewable natural resources carelessly.

T
F
F
T
F

3. Fill in the blanks:

- (a) Coal and natural gas are non-renewable resources.
 (b) The animals which are tamed by humans are called domestic animals.
 (c) Most of the freshwater in our rivers is polluted.
 (d) Burning of fossil fuels provides us with heat/electrical energy.
 (e) Wind energy can be used to generate electricity.

4. Match the following:



Chapter. 9

Sun the ultimate source of energy

Glossary

1. Conservation of natural resources:-.

Judicious use of natural resources.

2. Energy,:-. Ability to do work

3. Non renewable resources:-. Natural resources which are limited in supply and will not last forever.

4. Renewable resources:-. Natural resources which can be used repeatedly.

Question answer

Q.1. The sun is the ultimate source of energy,explain.

Ans. Because all forms of energy comes from sun directly or indirectly.

Q.2. Where do we get electrical energy from?

Ans. The electrical energy can be produced from:-

1. Wind and water sources
2. Burning of fossil fuels.

Q.3. Why are the natural materials a boon to our life?

Ans. 1 Natural things like air, clouds, water, birds, plants, animals etc are very useful for us.

2. They are available to us free of cost.

3. Man made things are also made up of natural materials.

Q.4. Differentiate between renewable and nonrenewable natural resources.

Ans.

Renewable resources	Non renewable resources
1 Resources which can be used repeatedly.	1. Resources which are limited in supply.
2. They can be used again.	2. They need million of years to get replenished.
3. Example:- wind and water.	3. Example:- coal, minerals

Q.5. What is conservation of resources?
List some ways by which you can help

conservation of natural resources.

Ans. Judicious use of the natural resources is called conservation.

Different ways which can help to conserve natural resources are:-

1. Do not cut forests.
2. Plant more trees.
3. Do not waste paper.
4. Avoid wasting water.

Q6. Mention two ways in which we can prevent:

1. Water pollution.
2. Soil pollution

Ans. Water pollution can be prevented by:-

1. Do not throw waste water of industries in water bodies.
2. Do not open City ways in two rivers.

Soil pollution can be prevented by:-

- 1 do not throw solid waste in the soil.
2. Plant more and more trees.

Think and answer

Q.1. What steps are taken by the government to conserve wildlife?

Ans. 1. By making wildlife sanctuaries.

2. By conserving natural habitat of animals.

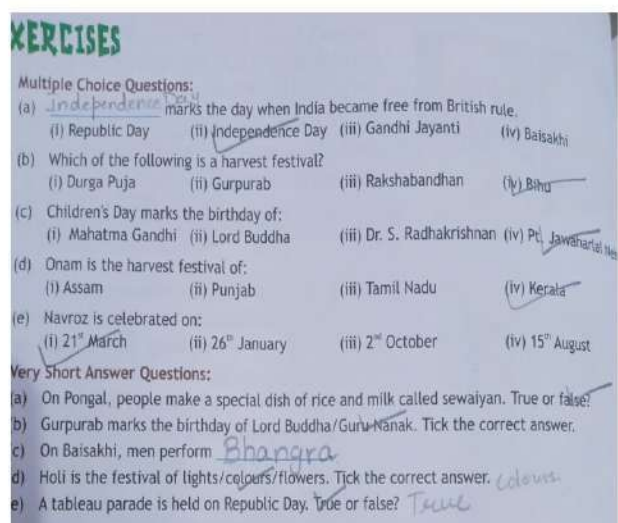
Q.2. Why is cutting down of trees prohibited?

Ans. Because trees are very useful for us.

Chapter 12, Festivals we celebrate:

New terms

- * Festival: occasion for celebration.
- * Republic: A country's citizens having right to vote.
- * Address- A formal speech.
- * Tableau- A decorated scene on stage.
- Prade- people marching in long line.
- * Harvest- gathering of crops.
- * Bonfire- open air fire used for celebration.
- * Kolam- rice power decoration.



3. Short Answer Questions:

- (a) On this day India became republic.
- (b) Navroz is the Parsi New Year, celebrated on 21st March.
- (c) It signifies the bond of love between brothers and sisters.

(d) The birthday of Lord Mahavir is celebrated on this day.

(e) People offer special prayers, exchange gifts and decorate Christmas trees.

4. Long Answer Questions:

(a) We celebrate Diwali by decorating our houses with lights and rangoli and visiting friends.

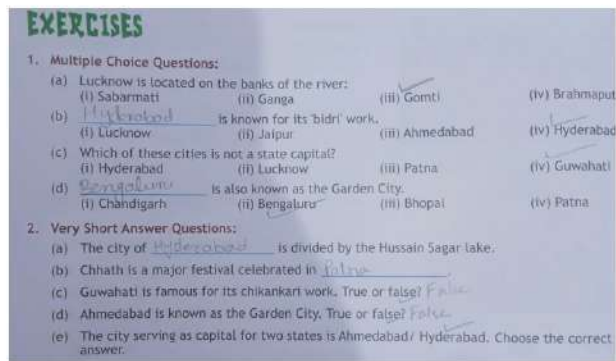
(b) Eid-ul-Fitr is celebrated by offering prayers in mosque. People also make Sewaiyan on this day.

Beyond the text:

(A) The harvest time is very important for the farmers as they feel happy to see the result of their labour.

(b) National festivals are important as they help people of the whole country to come together and celebrate an occasion.





3. Very Short Answer Questions:

(a) (i) Bengaluru- Vidhan Soudha and Tipu Sultan's Palace.

(ii) Patna- Patna Sahib Gurudwara.

(b) Hyderabad

(c) (i) Ahmedabad- Uttarayan and Navratri

(ii) Guwahati- Bihu and Diwali.

(d) Electrical goods, handicrafts and chemicals.

(e) Patna.

4. Long Answer Questions:

(a) In Gujarat local festivals like Uttarayan and Navratri are celebrated.

(b) Jaipur is famous for its handicrafts and beautiful buildings.

(c) Bengaluru is called Silicon valley because most of the computer companies have their offices here.

5. Beyond the text (Hots Questions)

Cities are built on the banks of rivers because rivers provide water, fertile soil and good climate.

New terms

Handicrafts- Beautiful things made by hands.

Architecture- Art of designing buildings.

Sandstone- A type of rock.

Silicon- A non-metallic element.

Pilgrimage- a religious journey.

Class 3 Sst, chapter 9.

Multiple Choice Questions:

(a) Early humans were gatherers who:
(i) collected fruits (ii) collected rocks (iii) cooked meat (iv) made metallic tools

(b) Early humans lived in:
(i) houses (ii) buildings (iii) caves (iv) all of these

(c) Early humans used stone tools to:
(i) hunt animals (ii) dig roots (iii) cut and scrape (iv) all of these

(d) _____ was the first metal to be discovered.
(i) Silver (ii) Bronze (iii) Copper (iv) Gold

(e) _____ tools were stronger than stone tools.
(i) Wood (ii) Metal (iii) Bone (iv) None of these

Very Short Answer Questions:

(a) Early humans lit fires outside their caves to keep animals away.

(b) The dog was the first animal to be tamed by early humans.

(c) Early humans used to catch fish for food. True or false?

(d) Carts without wheels are called Sledge.

(e) The carts allowed early humans to carry loads easily.
discovery of wheels.

3. Short Answer Questions:

- (a) Through cave paintings and old objects.
- (b) leaves and animal skins.
- (c) Early Humans used tools made up of stone, wood and animal bones.
- (d) They used animals for meat, milk and carry loads.
- (e) Farming helped them to settle at a single place. So they stopped roaming from one place to another.

Long Answer Questions:

- (a) The discovery of fire helped the Early Humans to stay warm, cook meat and keep the animals away.
- (b) Early Humans chose to stay close to rivers as they get water, fish and transport from the rivers.
- (c) They may have seen logs of wood rolling downhill. This might have given the idea of the wheel.

Beyond the text (HOTS Question):

(a) The following discoveries/inventions have changed the lives of modern man:-

- (i) Discovery of electricity
- (ii) Discovery of the internet
- ~~(iii) Discovery of modern machinery~~

(b) If humans would have not discovered fire, we would be hunter gatherers. We would not have settled down at one place because of the fear of wild animals.



Class III

S.ST

Chapter:-14

Answer Keys

1. Multiple Choice Questions:

- a) iv
- b) i
- c) i
- d) iv
- e) iv

2. Very Short Questions:

- a) traffic
- b) false
- c) Police Station
- d) doctors, nurses and medicines
- e) Post Office

3. Short Answer Questions:

- a) By following traffic rules.
- b) 1,3,2,5,4
- c) When we have complaint such as thief etc.
- d) It is celebrated on 5th September to show respect for the teachers.
- e) Dentist, surgeon etc.

4. Long Answers:

- a) They help us to learn many good things and make us good citizens.
- b) 1. He protects our lives.
2. He maintain law and order.
- c) They clean our wound and gives us medicine.

5. Hot Answers:

- a) Cities have big hospitals but villages have primary health centres.
- b) A postman connects a village to a city by delivering the letters.

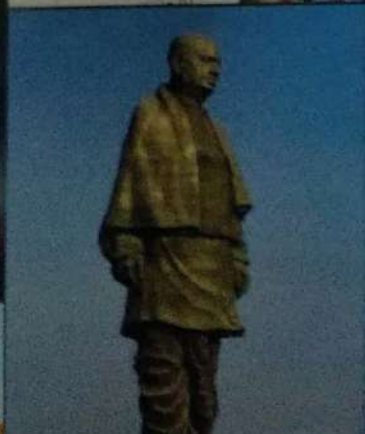


*Special
Edition*

Step Ahead

General Knowledge

3



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Each game is played on a particular ground and this ground has a special name for it. Write the place where following games are played. Choose the right answer the box given below.

1 Boxing



Ring

2 Billiards



Table

3 Chess



Board

4 Athletics



Track

5 Swimming



Pool

6 Cricket



Ground

7 Rafting



River

8 Badminton



Court

9 Skating



Rink

10 Shooting



Range

11 Yachting



Sea

Help Box

court

table

ground

pool

rink

range

board

river

sea

ring

track



- Yoga has been derived from a Sanskrit word. 'Yuj' which means union.
- Yoga was very popular in ancient India. It has now become popular throughout the world.
- Yoga helps in meditation and healthcare.

Recognise the following Yogasanas. Write their names in the given blank spaces.



1. Siddhasana

This asana helps in concentration of mind.
It is best for meditation and worship.



2. Vajrasana

This asana keeps the back straight.
It makes the legs strong.

Help Box

Sirsasana
Vajrasana
Paschimottanasana
Siddhasana



3. Paschimottanasana

This asana makes the spine elastic. It
makes the waist slim and sturdy.
It regulates the blood circulation.



4. Sirsasana

This asana helps us to relieve stress, increases
focus, improves blood flow to the eyes.
This asana makes the thighs, knees, calves
and toes strong.



Every symbol given below represents something. Under each symbol write what it stands for. Choose the right answer from the box given below.



It stands for Danger



It stands for Olympics



It stands for Life Insurance Corporation of India



It stands for Medical aid



It stands for Peace



It stands for United Nations Organisation



It stands for Justice



It stands for Progress

Help Box

Progress

United Nations Organisation

Peace

Justice

Danger

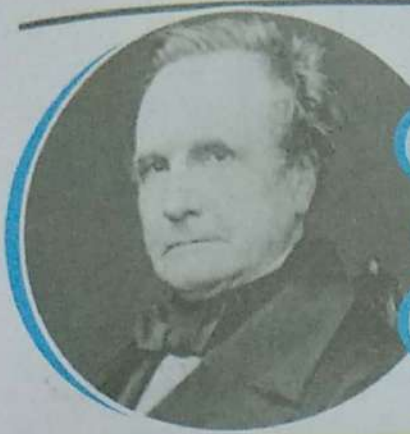
Medical Aid

Life Insurance Corporation of India

Olympics

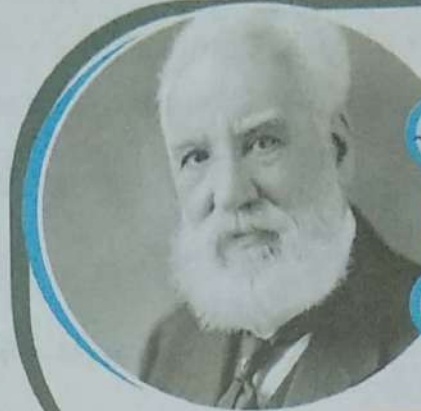


Look at the following inventions and tick (✓) the name of the inventor.



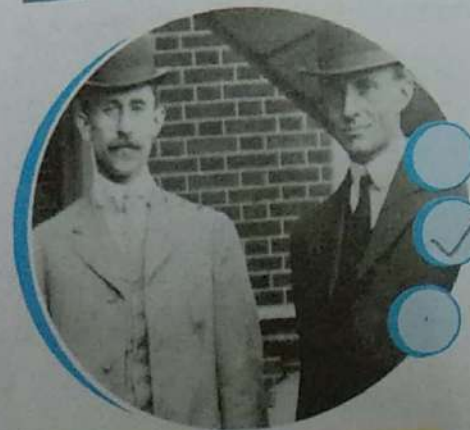
- ☒ Computer
- ☐ Television
- ☐ Bulb

Charles Babbage



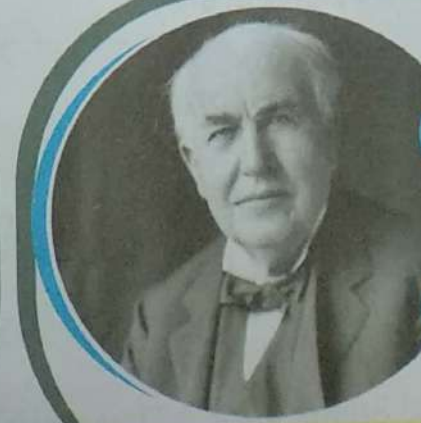
- ☒ Telephone
- ☐ Television
- ☐ Steam Engine

Alexander G Bell



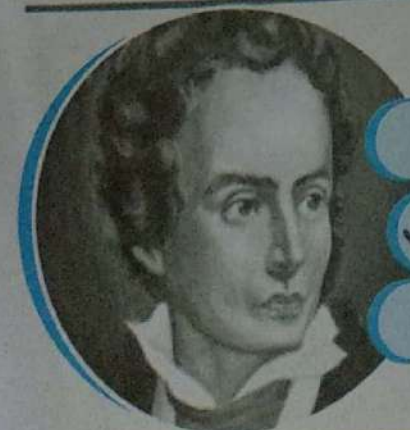
- ☐ Pen
- ☒ Aeroplane
- ☐ Steam Engine

Wright Brothers



- ☐ Telephone
- ☐ Mobile
- ☒ Bulb

Thomas Edison



- ☐ Telephone
- ☒ Stethoscope
- ☐ Jhermometer

Rene Laennec



- ☒ ATM
- ☐ Credit cards
- ☐ Mobile

John Shepherd Barron



Fill in the blanks. Choose right answer from the box given below.

1. When is Republic Day celebrated ?
2. When is Teacher's Day celebrated ?
3. When is Martyr's Day observed ?
4. When is Gandhi Jayanti celebrated ?
5. When is children's day celebrated ?
6. When is Earth Day celebrated ?
7. When is Labour Day celebrated ?
8. When is International Women's Day celebrated ?
9. When is Health Day celebrated ?
10. When is World Environment Day celebrated ?

26th January

5th September

30th January

2nd October

14th November

22nd April

1st May

8th March

7th April

5th June



Republic Day



Children's Day



Health Day

Help Box

14th November	2nd October	30th January	26th January	5th September
22nd April	1st May	8th March	5th June	7th April



The socially acceptable way to eat your food is called table manners. We must learn and practice proper table manners.

Now fill in the blanks with suitable table manners using the help box.

1. Wash your hands *before eating*
2. Sit up straight, place the napkin *on your lap*
3. Wait until others *start eating*
4. Never chew with your *mouth open*
5. Never talk with a mouth *full of food*
6. Use utensils quietly without banging them on *table or plate*
7. Never wave or throw *utensils*
8. Never play *across the table*
9. Never grab food from other *people's plate*
10. Finish your food *completely*
11. Excuse yourself before *leaving the table*



Help Box

full of food

leaving the table

utensils

mouth open

across the table

on your lap

table or plate

start eating

completely

before eating

people's plates



Fill in the blanks. Choose the right answer from the box given below.

1. What is meant by P. C.?

Ans: Personal computer



2. What is the full form of R.A.M.?

Ans: Random Access Memory

3. Who was the world's first computer programmer?

Ans: Lady Augusta - ADA Lovelace

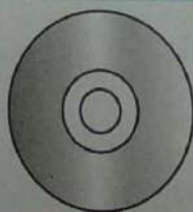


4. When was world's first computer built?

Ans: 1946

5. What is an error, problem or defect in a computer called?

Ans: Virus



6. What is the full form of C.D.?

Ans: Compact Disk

7. What is meant by CPU?

Ans: Central processing unit



8. Name the richest man in the world who made his name and money through computer software.

Ans: Bill Gates



Help Box

Bill Gates

1946

Central Processing Unit

Random Access Memory

Personal Computer

Virus

Lady Augusta-ADA Lovelace

Compact Disk



Sobriquet is an unofficial title or name given to someone or something. Here are some sobriquets given below. Fill in the blanks. Choose the right option from the box given below.

1. The Land of Rising Sun

Japan

2. The Gift of the Nile

Egypt

3. The Holy Land

Jerusalem

4. The Roof of the world

Tibet

5. The Land of Midnight Sun

Norway

6. The Windy City

Chicago

7. The Dark Continent

Africa

8. The Blue Mountains

Nilgiri Hills

9. Land of the Kangaroo

Australia

10. Land of Morning Calm

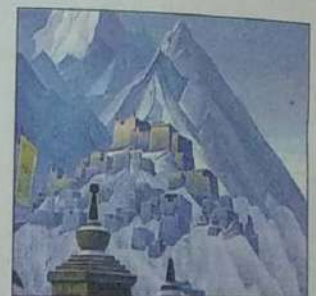
Korea



The Holy Land



The Windy city



Roof of the world



Land of Kangaroo



Land of Midnight Sun

Help Box

Tibet	Africa
Japan	Jerusalem
Norway	Australia
Egypt	Nilgiri Hills
Korea	Chicago



Write the name of the book associated with each author. Choose the right option from the box given below.

1. Kautilya

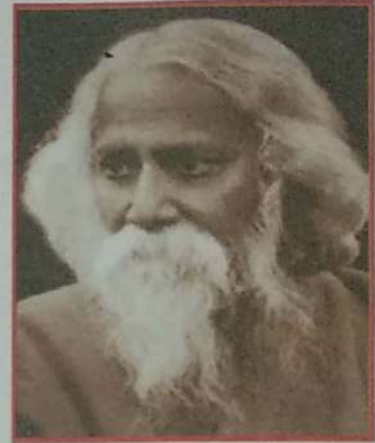
Arthashastra

2. Prem Chand

Godan

3. Rabindranath Tagore

Gora



Rabindranath Tagore

4. R.K. Narayan

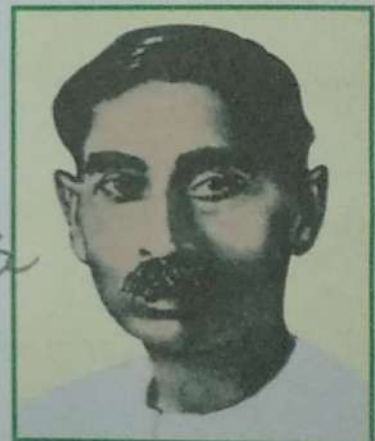
The Guide

5. Kalidas

Kumar Sambhav

6. Jawaharlal Nehru

Discovery of India



Prem Chand

7. Vishnu Sharma

Panchantra

8. Tulsidas

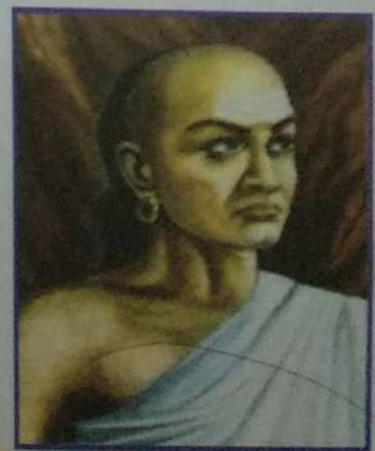
Ramcharit Manas

9. Surdas

Sur Sagar

10. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee

Anand Math



Kautilya

Help Box

Anand Math The Guide Kumar Sambhav Godan Arthashastra
Panchantra Sur Sagar Ramcharit Manas Discovery of India Gora



A proverb is a short well known statement that states a general truth or gives advice. Fill in the blanks and complete the proverbs. Take help from the box.

1. Laughter is the best medicine.
2. Prevention is better than cure.
3. Charity begins at home.
4. Slow and steady wins the race.
5. Honesty is the best policy.
6. God helps those who help themselves.
7. A friend in need is friend indeed.
8. Beggars must not be choosers.
9. Man proposes God disposes.
10. Barking dogs seldom bite.



Help Box

Charity
A friend

Man
Honesty

God helps those
Beggars

Barking dogs
Prevention

Slow and steady
Laughter



A person who is skilled in a particular job or work is called professional. Read the sentences given below and answer correctly. Take help from the help box.

1. A person who makes and repairs things made of iron.

Ans: Blacksmith

2. A person who goes from place to place offering things for sale.

Ans: Jockey Hawker

3. A person who sells medicines.

Ans: Chemist

4. A person who makes articles of gold.

Ans: Goldsmith

5. A person who rides in horse race.

Ans: Jockey

6. A person who guards a bank or a factory or a building.

Ans: Watchman

7. A person who investigates and solves crime.

Ans: Detective

8. A person who carries people's luggage and other loads.

Ans: Porter

9. A person who practices magic.

Ans: Magician

10. A person who sells meat.

Ans: Butcher



Help Box

Detective

Watchman

Porter

Magician

Butcher

Jockey Hawker

Chemist

Goldsmith

Blacksmith

ANSWER KEY

SUB. COMPUTER, STD. III

L-7 WORD PROCESSOR (WORD 2010)

A. Tick the correct answer:

1. _____ is an example of Word Processor.

Ans. b (Ms-Word)

2. _____ is the area where you type the text of your document.

Ans. b(Work Area)

3. _____ is situated at the bottom of a Word document.

Ans. c (Status bar)

4. In Backstage view , _____ panel shows the commands.

Ans. a (First)

5. _____ is a free online word processor.

Ans. c (Google docs)

B. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False statements:

1. Insertion point is a flashing line on the screen. **True**

2. Writer is a free closed source word processor. **False**

3. Zoom Controls are used to enlarge or reduce the view of document. **True**

4. Backstage view is organized into four panels. **False**

5. Ribbon displays groups of related commands in tabs. **True**

C. Match the Following File Tab commands with their respective functions.

1. Save Starts a new blank file (2)

2. New Opens an existing file (5)

3. Close Saves the active file (1)

4. Print Closes the active document (3)

5. Open Prints the active file (4)

D.Fill in the blanks:

1. Scroll bar helps you to move the contents of the document up, down, right and left.
2. Insertion point is a flashing line on the screen.
3. We can view document in five different views.
4. When you click on File tab, Backstage view will appear.

E. Answer the following questions:

1. What is a Word Processor?

Ans. A word processor is a computer software that is used for creating and formatting document by using keyboard.

2. Write a short note on Ms-Word 2010.

Ans. Microsoft word is a word processing program used for creating documents. It was released by Microsoft.

3. Name the components of ribbon for organizing the commands.

Ans. The ribbon contains commands organized in three components: Tabs, Groups, Commands.

4. Specify the purpose of the panels available in Backstage View.

Ans. The first panel shows the commands, second panel shows the related options and third panel shows additional options or preview options.

F. Application based question:

Raj has opened the word document. By which component can he enlarge the view of the document?

Ans. By using Zoom Controls.

L-8 WORD CREATING A DOCUMENT

A. Tick the correct answer:

1. You enter the text with the help of _____.

Ans. b (Keyboard)

2. _____ is a flashing line on the screen.

Ans. a (Insertion Point)

3. We can use double click to select a _____.

Ans. b (Word)

4. _____ tab provides Bold option.

Ans. a (Home)

5. _____ text is useful for marking information.

Ans. a (Highlighting)

B. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False statements:

1. Selected text appears highlighted on screen. **True**

2. To select a paragraph, you have to click two times over it. **False**

3. Formatting means making any changes in the document. **True**

4. You cannot increase or decrease the size of text. **False**

5. In word 2010, there are three types of alignments. **False**

C. Write the shortcut keys for the following.

1. Saving a document **Ctrl + S**

2. Opening a document **Ctrl + O**

3. Bold Text **Ctrl + B**

4. Italic Text **Ctrl + I**

5. Select entire text **Ctrl + A**

D.Fill in the blanks:

1. A font is a typeface that defines the shape of each character.
2. Bold option makes your text darker than surrounding text.
3. By default, Word assigns the Left align command.
4. In Justify alignment, text is justified between left and right margins.
5. Word file is saved with .docx extension.

E. Answer the following questions:

1. **How will you select a word or paragraph in a document?**

Ans: We can select a word by double clicking on it and we can select a paragraph by quickly clicking three times on a paragraph.

2. **What do you mean by formatting text?**

Ans: Formatting means changing the layout of the text.

3. **Why do we need to change the size of the text in a document?**

Ans: To make the reading of the text easier and to fit more text on a page.

4. **What is the use of saving the document?**

Ans: By saving the document we can use it anytime in future.

F. Application based question:

Abha wrote an essay on Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam . Now, she wants to change the font of the essay. As she is not able to do it, help her to do the task.

Ans: By clicking on Home Tab → font Style

L-6 Internet- Introduction

A. Tick the correct answer:

1. Computers connected to _____ can exchange information with one another.

Ans: b (Internet)

2. You can communicate on Internet through _____.

Ans: a (Chatting)

3. A collection of web pages is called _____.

Ans: a (Website)

4. The first page that appears in a browser is called _____.

Ans: b (Home Page)

B. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False statements:

1. Everybody knows exactly how many computers are connected to the Internet. **False**

2. You cannot purchase or sell products on the Internet sitting at home. **False**

3. Web browser is the address of a web page. **False**

4. A collection of web pages related to same topic is called website. **True**

5. A link is a built in connection to another related web page or the part of a web page. **True**

C. Fill in the blanks:

1. E-mail enables us to send and receive messages to/from people around the world.

2. Each page on the web has a unique address, called URL.

3. [Social networking](#) enables you to connect with people who share similar personal interests.

4. [Search Engine](#) is the software that finds information related to a specific topic on the internet.

D. Give the full forms of the following:

1. ARPA - Advanced Research Project Agency
2. E-MAIL - Electronic Mail
3. WWW - World Wide Web
4. URL - Uniform Resource Locator

E. Define the following:

1. [Web Page](#): Web Page is a single page on a web that contains information in the form of text, graphic, sound or video.
2. [Web Browser](#): It is a software used to open a web page or a website.

F. Answer the following questions:

1. What is a Internet?

Ans: Internet is a network that connects millions of computers across the world.

2. Write any two uses of Internet.

Ans: (i). We can sell or purchase products on the internet.

(ii). We can search any kind of information on the internet.

3. What is the use of search engine?

Ans: Search Engine is the software that finds websites, web pages, images, videos, news, maps etc.

G. Application Based Question:

Danish wants to order the CD of the latest X-box game. He doesn't know how to search and order it from Internet. He needs your help. Help him by telling which services are used for this purpose.

*Ans: **By using Search Engine***

Worksheet – 2

A. Tick the correct answer:

2. _____ is an electronic library that contains lots of information in the form of text, pictures, and sound.

Ans: a (WWW)

3. _____ bar displays the name of currently active Word document.

Ans: a (Title)

4. To underline the text in Word, press _____.

Ans: c (Ctrl + U)

B. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False statements:

2. You can buy books and toy on the Internet. **True**

3. MS- Word is a word processing software. **True**

4. Increasing the size makes the document easier to read. **True**

C. Fill in the blanks:

2. Web browser is a software used to open a Web page or Website.
3. In Word , the area where you type your text is Work Area.
4. Keyboard shortcut open a document is Ctrl + O.

D. Define the following:

1. Home Page: The first page that appears on the Website is called Home page.
3. Saving : Saving allows to store the document in computer for future use.

E. Answer the following questions:

2. What role does the internet playing in our day to day life?

Ans: With the help of internet, we can search on any topic, listen to music and play games.

3. What are the uses of Program Control Buttons in Word?

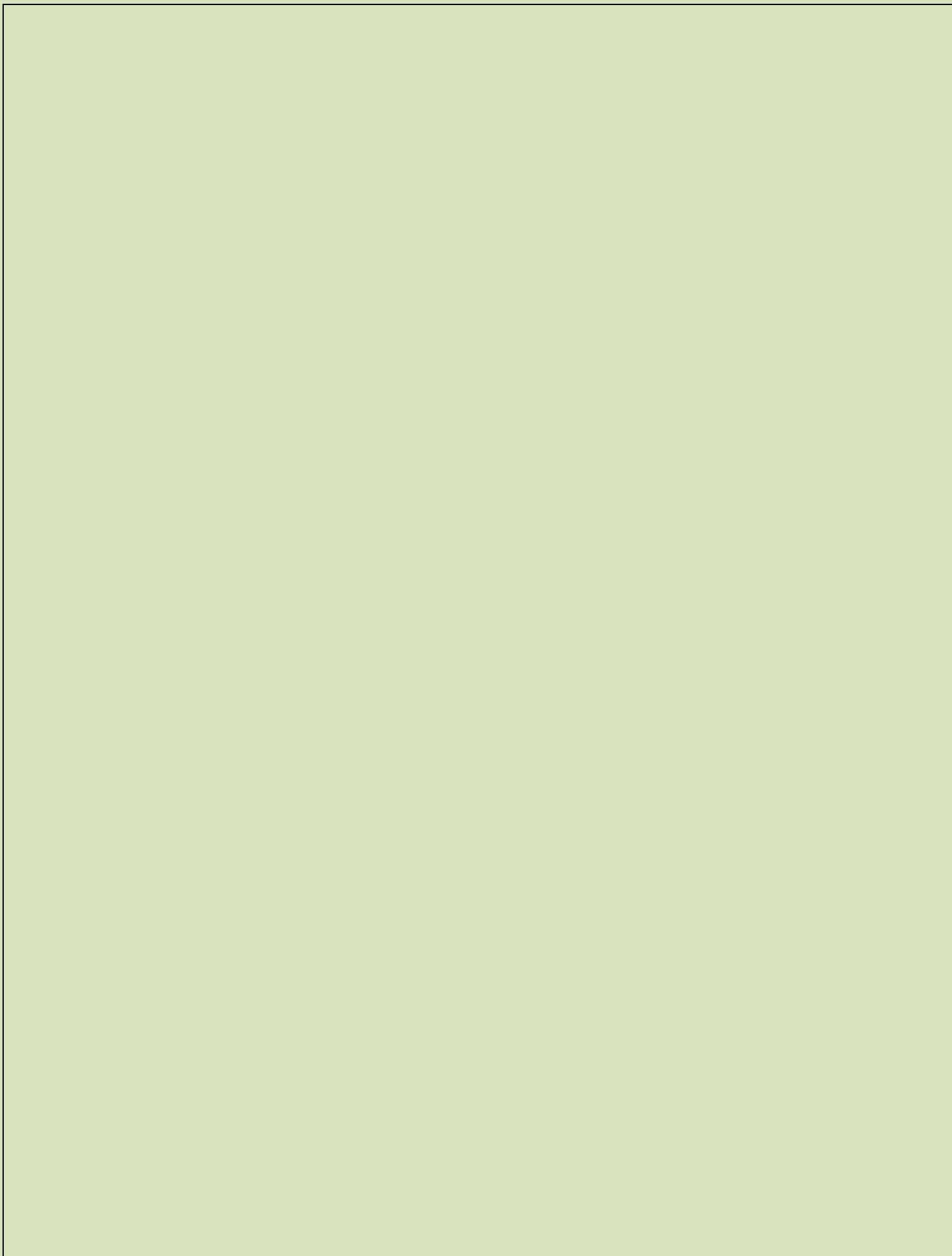
Ans: Program Control Buttons are used to minimize the program window, restore the window to full size, or close the window.

4. What changes can we do by applying formatting on our text?

Ans: We can format the text by modifying the font, font size , color, making it bold, underline or italic, changing the alignment of the text; etc.

5. What is the use of insertion point in MS-Word?

Ans: Insertion point is used to show the location where we have to type text.



ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT
SCHOOL, MOGA
SUBJECT-M.SCI.
CLASS- III
LESSON-10(UNITY IS
STRENGTH)

A. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING
QUESTIONS.

1. Why did the hunter come
to the forest?

Ans. To catch some birds.

2. What did he do to catch the birds?

Ans. He spread his net under a tree and spread a lot of seeds on it.

3. Why was the hunter happy when he came back?

Ans. Because he saw so many birds in his net.

4. Why was the hunter amazed?

Ans. Because the birds flew
away with his net.

5. What is moral of the
story?

Ans. United we stand, divided
we fall.

B. FIND OUT HIDDEN WORDS

FROM THE STORY IN THE WORD GRID.

1. HUNTER
2. SUCCEED
3. HOPPING
4. TRAPPED
5. AMAZED
6. UNITED

FILL UPS

1. One day a hunter came to a forest.
2. The hunter spread his net under a tree
3. The birds saw the seeds.
4. United we stand divided we fall.

A. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

1. Why was king Midas not happy?

Ans. Because he wanted more gold.

2. One day when the King was praying who appeared before him?

Ans. A holy man appeared before him.

3. Which boon did King Midas ask from the holy man?

Ans. King Midas asked that everything he touched would turn into gold.

4. Why did King Midas ask the holy man to take back the boon?

Ans. Because he understood that only gold was not important in life.

5. What lesson had the King learnt in the end?

Ans. He had learnt that gold does not make a person happy.

B. WRITE A PARAGRAPH ON THE TOPIC 'GREED CAN NEVER BE SATISFIED'

Ans. Greed is an excessive desire to possess wealth. Greed exists in our world leads people to unhappy

lives. A greedy person is never happy and he wants more and more. So, we should be happy and thankful to God for the things that he has given us.

C. IF YOU WERE IN KING MIDAS' PLACE, WHAT WOULD YOU HAVE DONE?

Ans. If I were in King Midas

place, I would have been
satisfied and help poor
people.

ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT SCHOOL,
MOGA

CLASS-III, M.SCI., LESSON-12

[AVOID BAD COMPANY]

A. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

1. Why was Rohan not taking interest in his studies?

Ans. Because bad company was influencing him.

2. Whom did his father decide to save Rohan from?

Ans. From the bad company.

3. What did Rohan find in the basket of

apple that he wanted to throw out?

Ans. A rotten apple.

4. Why did all the apples become rotten?

Ans. Because of one rotten apple, all the apples became rotten.

**MAKE A LIST OF FIVE GOOD THINGS YOU
HAVE LEARNT FROM YOUR FRIENDS.**

1. Never give up.
2. Honesty is the best policy.
3. Life is not always easy.
4. Money does not always equal happiness.
5. Avoid bad company.