

## XXIII Assignment of Std-3

Session -2020-21

Subject- English

Date- 02.11.2020

### Lesson - 9

### Heidi in the City

**\*Read the lesson carefully.**

#### **B.Difficult words:-**

- 1.orphan
  - 2.experience
  - 3.butler
  - 4.disappointed
  - 5.immediately
  - 6.attic
  - 7.quietly
  - 8.seriously
  - 9.disappeared
  - 10.screamed
  - 11.horrible
  - 12.comfortable
- 

#### **C. Word meaning:-**

- 1.orphan = a child whose parents are dead
  - 2.longs to = hopes or wishes to
  - 3.butler = the chief helper of a house
  - 4.dome = the round roof of a building
  - 5.attic = a room or space under the roof of a house
  - 6.with all her might = with all her strength
  - 7.seriously = (speaking) in an important manner, not joking
- 

#### **D.Make sentences:-**

- 1.orphan - He is an orphan.
  - 2.butler - He serves as a butler in this house.
  - 3.attic - The attic is full of wastes .
  - 4.seriously - He looked at me seriously .
  - 5.dome - This dome is known for its beautiful design.
- 

#### **E.Answer these questions:-**

Q.1.Why did Sebastian tell Heidi about this place?

Ans:-Sebastian told Heidi about the church - tower because the whole city could be seen from there.

Q.2.What did Heidi find different? How did she feel?

Ans:-Heidi saw a large number of chimneys, roofs and towers but she thought of looking at the sky and the ground. She felt very sad and disappointed.

Q.3."How dare you make fun of me!"

Who is the speaker? Why did she say these words?

Ans:-Miss Rottenmeier is the speaker . She said these words because there was the sound of kittens in reply to her question.

Q.4.What was Heidi trying to explain?

Ans:-Heidi was trying to explain that the sound was made by the kittens.

Q.5.What did Miss Rottenmeier ask Sebastian to take away? Why did she do so?

Ans:-Miss Rottenmeier asked Sebastian to take away the kittens because she feared cats a lot.

Q.6.Why do you think Sebastian was laughing? Why did he come into the room after he had finished laughing ?

Ans:-The funny conversation between Miss Rottenmeier and Heidi made Sebastian laugh. He came into the room to take away the kittens.

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**Note:- Students are instructed to do the given assignment in their English notebooks neatly.**

विशेष-कार्य(२४)

कक्षा-तीसरी(२०२०-२१)

विषय-हिंदी

पाठ्यपुस्तक

(अभ्यास प्रश्न-पत्र)

आवश्यक सूचना:-निम्नलिखित सभी अभ्यासों को पढ़कर पाठ्यपुस्तक में लिखो।

प्रश्न:-१ उचित शब्द चुनकर कविता की अधूरी पंक्तियाँ पूरी कीजिए\_(पृष्ठ संख्या-  
११०,प्रश्न-२)

क) सूर्य का महत्त्व समझाता कौन ?

ख) बच्चों का दिल लुभाता कौन ?

प्रश्न:-२ समान अर्थवाले शब्द लिखिए\_[पृष्ठ संख्या-१११,प्रश्न-३(क)]

बादल = मेघ

धरती = धरा

हवा = वायु

सूर्य = रवि

प्रश्न:-३ शुद्ध कीजिए\_[पृष्ठ संख्या-१११,प्रश्न-३(ख)]

घ्रणा = घृणा

परकाश = प्रकाश

दुर्गण = दुर्गुण

व्यवहारिक = व्यावहारिक

प्रश्न:- ४ विलोम शब्द लिखिए\_[पृष्ठ संख्या-१११,प्रश्न-३(ग)]

अमीर × गरीब

निश्चय × अनिश्चय

ज्ञान × अज्ञान

प्रेम × घृणा

प्रश्न:- ५ लिंग बदलिए\_[पृष्ठ संख्या-१११,प्रश्न-३(ग)]

राजा - रानी

लड़का - लड़की

बेटा - बेटी

दादा - दादी

प्रश्न:-६ वाक्य बनाइए\_( पृष्ठ संख्या - १११ , प्रश्न - ४ )

- कारखाना - सेठ जी का कारखाना दिल्ली में था।
- विद्यालय - हम विद्यालय में पढ़ने जाते हैं।
- शहर - सेठ जी शहर में रहते थे।

प्रश्न :- ७ निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक विषय पर लिखिए\_ (पृष्ठ संख्या - ११२ , प्रश्न-५)

### वर्षा

भीषण गर्मी के बाद वर्षा ऋतु आती है। यह ऋतु जून से अगस्त के महीने तक रहती है। वर्षा ऋतु के आते ही आसमान में काले बादल छा जाते हैं। इनको देखकर मोर अपने पंख फैलाकर नाचने लगता है। किसान खेती के कामों में जुट जाते हैं। बच्चे कागज की नाव बनाकर पानी में तैराते हैं। इस ऋतु में रक्षाबंधन, स्वतंत्रता दिवस के त्योहार मनाए जाते हैं। सचमुच, वर्षा ऋतु का यह सुहावना मौसम सबको प्रसन्न कर देता है।

### व्याकरण

#### पाठ-९ तरह-तरह के शब्द

(अनेक शब्दों के लिए एक शब्द)

इसे याद करो।

कहीं-कहीं अनेक शब्दों के लिए एक शब्द का प्रयोग किया जाता है, इससे भाषा सुंदर व स्पष्ट बनती है।

उदाहरण :-

1. खेत में काम करने वाला = किसान

2. लकड़ी का काम करने वाला = बढ़ई
3. मूर्ति बनाने वाला = मूर्तिकार
4. रोगी का इलाज करने वाला = डॉक्टर
5. चित्र बनाने वाला = चित्रकार
6. बच्चों को पढ़ाने वाला = अध्यापक
7. जहां भोजन पकाया जाता है = रसोईघर
8. जो आलस करता है = आलसी
9. कपड़े सिलने वाला = दर्जी
10. जिसके मन में दया हो = दयालु

प्रश्न :- १ 'दिवाली' (त्योहार) के बारे में लेख (कॉपी में ) लिखो।

दिवाली हमारे देश का सबसे बड़ा त्योहार है। यह त्योहार आश्विन महीने की अमावस्या को मनाया जाता है। भगवान राम चौदह(१४)वर्ष के वनवास के बाद सीता और लक्ष्मण के साथ अयोध्या लौटे थे, तब उनके स्वागत में अयोध्यावासियों ने रोशनी करके उत्सव मनाया था। तभी से हर साल दिवाली का त्योहार मनाया जाता है। दिवाली की शाम को लोग अपने घरों में मिट्टी के दीए जलाते हैं। अपने आँगन में रंगोली सजाते हैं। इस दिन धन की देवी लक्ष्मी की पूजा की जाती है। बच्चे खूब पटाखे फोड़ते हैं। सचमुच, दिवाली आनंद और प्रकाश का अनोखा त्योहार है।

### गृह - कार्य

- \* लेख याद करो तथा दिवाली का दृश्य बनाकर रंग भरो।
- \* व्याकरण पुस्तक में पृष्ठ संख्या - ५३ तथा ५४ याद करो।

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समाप्त



Special Assignment – 23  
Subject – Mathematics  
Class – Three

Lesson – 9 : *Money*

Learning content:

- ❖ Money is used for buying commodities.
- ❖ In India money is available in the form of metal coins and currency notes.

Coins-



Notes-



- ❖ The Indian currency is called the Indian Rupee and coins are called paise.
- ❖ The symbol of rupees is '₹' and paise is 'p'.
- ❖ 1 rupee = 100 paise.
- ❖ A 35 rupee note and 50 paise coin is written as- **35 rupees and 50 paise (in words)**  
= ₹ **35.50 (in figure)**

## Money Conversion

### ❖ Conversion of rupees into paise.

**To convert rupees into paise, we multiply the amount by 100.**

Example- How to convert 2 rupees 50 paise into paise

$$₹ 1 = 100 \text{ p}, ₹ 2 = 2 \times 100 \text{ p.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2 \text{ rupees } 50 \text{ paise} &= 2 \text{ rupees} + 50 \text{ paise} = (2 \times 100) \text{ p} + 50 \text{ p} \\ &= 200 \text{ p} + 50 \text{ p} = 250 \text{ p. (Ans)} \end{aligned}$$

### Conversion of paise into rupees.

**To convert paise into rupees put a dot (.) before the 2<sup>nd</sup> digit from the right. Then remove the word paise and write ₹ at the beginning.**

Example- 565 paise = ₹ 5.65

2530 paise = ₹ 25.30

Note- Don't write 'p' after the dot.

## **Exercises**

### I. Fill up.

1)  +  +  = ₹ \_\_\_\_\_

2)  +  +  = ₹ \_\_\_\_\_

3) 20 rupees = \_\_\_\_\_ ₹ 5 coins or \_\_\_\_\_ ₹ 10 coins

4) 100 rupees = \_\_\_\_\_ ₹ 20 notes or \_\_\_\_\_ ₹ 50 notes

5) ₹ 48.70 = ₹ \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ p

**Ans. (1) ₹ 72      (2) ₹ 2105      (3) 4, 2      (4) 5, 2      (5) ₹ 48 and 70 p**

**II. Write in figures.**

1) 15 rupees 75 paise = \_\_\_\_\_

2) 7 rupees 20 paise = \_\_\_\_\_

**Ans. (1) ₹ 15.75                      (2) ₹ 7.20**

**III. Write in words.**

1) Rs 35.05 = \_\_\_\_\_

2) Rs 100.15 = \_\_\_\_\_

**Ans. (1) 35 rupees 5 paise      (2) 100 rupees 15 paise**

**IV. Convert into paise.**

1) 45 rupees = \_\_\_\_\_

2) 90 rupees 30 paise = \_\_\_\_\_

3) ₹ 78.57 = \_\_\_\_\_

**Ans.(1) As ₹1 = 100 p , so ₹45 =  $45 \times 100 = 4500$  p Ans**

**(2) As ₹1 = 100 p , so ₹90 and 30 p =  $(90 \times 100) + 30$  p = 9030 p Ans**

**(3) As ₹1 = 100 p , so ₹78 and 57 p =  $78 \times 100 + 57$  p = 7857 p Ans**

**V. Convert into rupees.**

1) 917 p = \_\_\_\_\_

2) 1020 p = \_\_\_\_\_

3) 5355 p = \_\_\_\_\_

**Ans. (1) ₹ 9.17      (2) ₹ 10.20      (3) ₹ 53.55**

**Note : Complete the exercises given in page number 109, 110, 111 in your text book.**

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# SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT

SUBJECT: EVS

STD: 3

## Ch 13: Games We Play

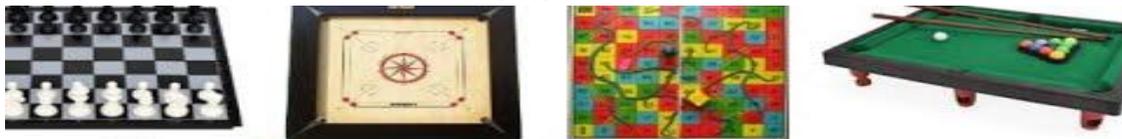
### Learning Content:

After work, we all like to relax and have fun. Playing games, listening to music, watching TV, reading, etc. make us happy and help us to relax. Games keep our body and mind fit and active.

Games are two types – Indoor games and Outdoor games.

**Indoor games** –The games that are played inside the building or a covered stadium are called indoor games.

Example: Carrom, Chess, Ludo, Monopoly, etc.



**Outdoor games** –The games that are played outside the house are called outdoor games.

Example: Football, Basketball, Cricket, etc.



**Traditional games** - Some of the traditional Indian games are Chess or Shatranj, Kho-Kho, Kabaddi, Gilli–Danda or Lippa , Pachisi and Mallakhamb.

**Shatranj** - Shatranj was originated in India and has been played in India since centuries.



**Kho-Kho** - Kho-Kho is very popular among children.



**Kabaddi** - Kabaddi is a team game and requires players to be strong and agile. It does not require any equipment.



**Mallakhamb** – The word ‘Mallakhamb’ is derived from two words. ‘Malla’ means gymnast and ‘khamb’ means pole.



**Modern games :**

**Athletics** - Athletics is a collection of sport events that involves running and jumping.



**Cricket** - The most popular sport in India is Cricket. There are two teams with eleven members in each. There are two forms of cricket – Test matches and One-day matches. T20 is the latest form of cricket.



**Football** – Football is a team game. There are two teams with eleven players in each team.



**Tennis** – There are two forms of tennis – table tennis and lawn tennis.



**Basketball** – It is a team sport in which two teams of five players each try to score points by shooting a ball in a basket.



**Badminton** – It is played by two opposing players. It can be played indoors as well as outdoors.



**Snooker** – It is a cue sport that is played on a large green baize-covered table.



**Golf** – It is a club and ball sport .It does not require a standardized playing area.



**Leisure time** – We can refresh ourselves by indulging in other activities like singing, dancing and painting. Listening to music is a good way to relax.

**Creative arts** - Activities such as painting, clay modeling and origami are called creative arts.

**Performing arts** - Activities like dancing, singing, acting or playing a musical instrument are called performing arts.

✓ **Games and similar activities refresh our mind and body.**

## **Exercises**

### **Define the given terms**

- a. **Game** – An activity or a sport with rules in which people or teams compete against each other.
- b. **Athletics** - A collection of sport events that involves running and jumping is called athletics.
- c. **Performing arts** - Activities such as dancing, singing, acting or playing a musical instrument are called performing arts.
- d. **Creative arts** – Activities such as painting, clay modeling and origami are called creative arts.
- e. **Sportsperson** – A person who plays a game for earning money is called a sportsperson.

### **Answer the following questions.**

1. How were traditional games helpful to us?

Ans: Traditional games were helpful to us because they were considered a kind of recreation, which played a vital role in the development of an individual's personality .

2. What equipment does badminton require to play?

Ans: Badminton requires a shuttlecock and racquets to play.

3. What is origami?

Ans: Origami is traditional Japanese folk art of paper folding.

### **Activity:**

1. Draw/paste the picture of your favourite game.
2. Paste 2 pictures of indoor games and outdoor games.

**Do page no. 97, 98, 99,101, 102, 103 and 104 in EVS textbook.**

**NOTE: Do all work in the EVS. notebook where you have done the previous assignments.**

Special Assignment – 23  
Subject – Moral Science  
Class – Three

Lesson – 10

## *Punctuality*

### Learn the given answers.

1) **Why is it important to be punctual ?**

Ans. It is important to be punctual because time is very precious. It waits for none and once lost it doesn't come back. So we should always do the work on the appointed time.

2) **At what time do you get up ? Do you reach school on time ?**

Ans. I get up at 6 O' clock in the morning every day. Yes, I always reach school on time.

3) **At what time do you reach to your friend's birthday party ?**

Ans. I always reach to my friend's birthday party on time.

4) **Where were the bear and the fox going ?**

Ans. The bear and the fox were going to attend the birthday party of the king of the jungle.

5) **What lesson do we learn from the story ?**

Ans. From the story 'Punctuality' we have learnt that we should always do our work on the appointed time because time waits for none.

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L-5:Wordpad

Learn the shortcut keys:

- ❖ Create a new document:  
Ctrl+ N or Alt + F +N
- ❖ Save a file :  
Ctrl+ S
- ❖ To make text bold :  
Ctrl + B
- ❖ To make text italic:  
Ctrl+ I
- ❖ To make text underline:  
Ctrl + U
- ❖ To select The whole document  
Ctrl+A

EXERCISE

Q. Choose(✓) the best option:

1. The name of the file is displayed on the

- a) Ribbon \_\_\_\_      b) Title bar \_\_\_\_

2. The button makes the text tiled towards the right direction.

- a) Italic \_\_\_\_      b) Bold \_\_\_\_

3. The control-menu box is present in the \_\_\_\_\_bar.

- a) Title \_\_\_\_      b) Scroll

4. \_\_\_\_\_button has two squares on it.

- a) Close \_\_\_\_      b) Restore button \_\_\_\_

Note : Do the assignment in your computer note book.

### Activity

- Type a short paragraph on topic "My favourite cartoon character" in wordpad.
- Font-Arial black,Font size:14,Font color-Blue
- Apply bold and underlined style to the heading.
- The paragraph should be italic in style.

### Answer key

1. b) Title bar ✓
2. a) Italic ✓
3. a) Title ✓
4. b) Restore button ✓

## Assignment

Std-3

### Subject – General Knowledge

\* Do the following exercise in your G.K. book.

1. New Zealand
2. Africa
3. India
4. America
5. Australia
6. America

cultural tribes  
Given are the names of a few famous tribes. Find out the places they belong to from the given hints.

America	India	Africa	New Zealand	America	Australia
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- 1 The **Maoris** belong to ..... which is also famous for its natural hot springs. 
- 2 The **Pygmies** are extremely short tribesmen found in Central .....
- 3 The **Santhals** of eastern ..... were the first tribes in the country to be declared as hundred per cent literate. 
- 4 The **Mestizos** hail from South ..... They are the descendents of the Aztecs and the Mayans. 
- 5 The **Aborigines** are the original inhabitants of ..... where the British and other colonisers came after James Cook had discovered this continent. 
- 6 The **Red Indians** form the original inhabitants of North ..... Their traditions are still respected although they have modernised totally. 

General Knowledge (Part-3) 43

Pg.no.- 46



(A)

## Religions And Faiths

A. Many religions exist in the world. In India itself, many faiths co-exist. We know about many festivals that we celebrate together.  
Match the names of the religions given in column A with the names of their respective founders given in column B.

Column A	Column B
1. Jainism	a. Mahavira
2. Islam	b. Guru Nanak
3. Zoroastrianism	c. Gautam Buddha
4. Baha'i	d. Zoroaster
5. Buddhism	e. Jesus Christ
6. Sikhism	f. Muhammad
7. Christianity	g. Baha-Ullah

Ans. 1-a 2-f, 3-d, 4-g, 5-c, 6-b, 7-e.

1. Mahavira - Kundalpur
2. Guru Nanak - Nankana Sahib
3. Jesus Christ - Bethlehem
4. Muhammad - Mecca
5. Gautama Buddha - Lumbini



B. Write where each of these great men was born. Look at the hints given in the box below.

Mecca   Kundalpur   Bethlehem   Nankana Sahib   Lumbini

1. Mahavira .....
2. Guru Nanak .....
3. Jesus Christ .....
4. Muhammad .....
5. Gautam Buddha .....



Special Assignment 2020-21

Date -02/11/2020

Class-3

Subject-Drawing

Fill colour in drawing book

(Art for generation- 3)

Page no. 24-25

Hide and Seek