

Lesson – 12
Afraid of the Dark

A. Read the story carefully.

B. Words to learn

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1.enormous | 9.sparklers |
| 2.mumbling | 10.flutters |
| 3.nasty | 11.fizzy |
| 4.wobbles | 12.crackling |
| 5.spill | 13.whizzing |
| 6.properly | 14.trails |
| 7.somersaults | 15.squiggles |
| 8.jigging | |

C. Word meaning

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| 1.mumbling | = speaking in a low voice which is not clear and is difficult to understand |
| 2.firmly | = in a strong manner |
| 3.nasty | = unkind, mean |
| 4.wobbles | = moves unsteadily |
| 5.spill | = here, fall |
| 6.flutters | = flies by flapping or beating his wings quickly and lightly |
| 7.trails | = here, marks left behind by the fireworks |
| 8.squiggles | = a short line of fireworks which has curls and loops |
| 9.fizzy | = here, full of energy, lively |
| 10.jigging | = dancing in a fast and lively manner |

D. Make sentences

- 1.firmly - He was talking to me firmly.
- 2.nasty – He is a nasty man.
- 3.spill - He spilled the milk all over the ground.
- 4.wobbles -The baby chicken wobbles around the flower-bed.
- 5.jigging – I started jigging after the party.

E. Answer these questions:

1. **“You can’t be afraid of the dark. Owls are never afraid of the dark.”**

a) Who said these words?

Ans: Plop’s mother, Mrs Barn Owl said these words.

b) Who was afraid of the dark?

Ans: Plop, the baby barn owl was afraid of the dark.

c) Why did the speaker say that owls are never afraid of the dark?

Ans: The speaker said that owls are never afraid of the dark because owls are night birds. Therefore, they cannot be afraid of the dark.

2. "Oh yes, DARK IS EXCITING".

a) Who said these words and to whom?

Ans: The Little Boy said these words to Plop, the baby barn owl.

b) Why did the speaker find darkness exciting?

Ans: The speaker, the Little Boy found darkness exciting because it was only during the night against the darkness- that he could watch the display of fireworks.

c) What did the speaker do after this?

Ans: After this, the Little Boy told Plop about the different kinds of fireworks and how they go up in the air and fill the sky with coloured stars. He told him how some burst into showers of stars and leave bright trails of squiggles behind.

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

Write the given Application format in your English notebook.

APPLICATION FORMAT

The diagram shows a handwritten application format with the following components and labels:

- Sender's address:** Indicated by a bracket on the right side of the first three lines.
- Date:** Indicated by a bracket on the right side of the line containing "18th January, 2021".
- Recipient's name and address:** Indicated by a bracket on the right side of the lines containing "The Principal".
- Subject:** Indicated by an arrow pointing to the line starting with "Subject -".
- Salutation:** Indicated by a bracket on the right side of the line containing "Respected Sir".
- Body of the letter:** Indicated by a bracket on the right side of the three blank lines.
- Subscription:** Indicated by a bracket on the right side of the line containing "Thanking you".
- Sender's name:** Indicated by a bracket on the right side of the lines containing "Yours sincerely", "Adya Kumari", and "class - 6/10".

Write an application to the Principal requesting him for one day leave as you are suffering from stomach pain.

Sec- 3/D
Qr.No. 1234
Bokaro Steel City

Date – 18th January, 2021

The Principal
Guru Gobind Singh Public School, Sec-V/B
Bokaro Steel City

Subject – Application for one day leave.

Respected Sir,

Most humbly and respectfully, I would like to inform you that I will not be able to attend the class today on 18th January, 2021 as I am suffering from stomach pain. So, I request you to grant me one day leave. I will remain deeply obliged for this act of kindness.

Thanking you

Yours sincerely

Aadya Kumari
Class – 3/D

NOTE : Write the above application in your English notebook.

विशेष कार्य-31

कक्षा-तीसरी (2020-21)

विषय – हिंदी

दिनांक – 18.01.2021

पाठ – 15 युग की आज पुकार यही है

पाठ्यपुस्तक

प्रश्न 1. शब्दार्थ याद करके कॉपी में लिखें :-

पथ – रास्ता	सम्मुख – सामने
निरंतर – लगातार	दृढ़ता – मजबूती
उन्नति तरक्की	बाधा – रुकावट
क्षण-भंगुर – नष्ट होनेवाला	

पाठ्यपुस्तक पृष्ठ संख्या 133 में करें ।

प्रश्न 1. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए –

क. आज समय की पुकार क्या है ?

उत्तर – आज समय की पुकार कर्म करते हुए आगे बढ़ते जाना है ।

पाठ्यपुस्तक पृष्ठ संख्या 134 में करें ।

ख. मानव का भाग्य कब जाग उठता है ?

उत्तर – दृढ़तापूर्वक आगे बढ़ने से मानव का भाग्य जाग उठता है ।

ग. बाधाओं को क्षण – भंगुर क्यों कहा गया है ?

उत्तर – रास्ते में आने वाली बाधाओं का डटकर सामना करने से ये नष्ट हो जाती है , इसलिए इन बाधाओं को क्षण – भंगुर कहा गया है ।

घ. कर्मवीर कौन होते हैं ?

उत्तर – बाधाओं को पारकर मजबूती से आगे बढ़नेवाले कर्मवीर होते हैं ।

ड. बाधा हर युग में किसके समक्ष हारी है ?

उत्तर – बाधा हर युग में कर्मवीर के समझ हारी है ।

पाठ्यपुस्तक पृष्ठ संख्या 135 में करें ।

प्रश्न 4. इन शब्दों से वाक्य बनाइए –

कर्मवीर – हमें कर्मवीर बनकर आगे आना होगा ।

सम्मुख – कर्मवीर के सम्मुख बाधाएँ हार जाती हैं ।

क्षण-भंगुर – बाधाएँ क्षण – भंगुर होती हैं ।

उन्नति – उन्नति के मार्ग में बाधाएँ आती ही रहती हैं ।

दृढ़तापूर्वक – हमें दृढ़तापूर्वक आगे बढ़ना चाहिए ।

प्रश्न 5. निम्नलिखित शब्दों के विलोम शब्द लिखिए –

कल, अवनति, मृत्यु, निडर, जीत, दुर्भाग्य

जीवन – मृत्यु

सौभाग्य – दुर्भाग्य

हार – जीत

आज – कल

उन्नति – अवनति

डर – निडर

अभ्यास – पुस्तिका

अभ्यास – पुस्तिका पृष्ठ संख्या 66 में करें ।

प्रश्न 1. दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखो –

क. कवि ने ' चलते रहना ' किसे कहा है ?

उत्तर – कवि ने ' चलते रहना ' जीवन को कहा है ।

ख. मानव को किससे लड़ते रहना चाहिए ?

उत्तर – मानव को बाधाओं से लड़ते रहना चाहिए ।

ग. रास्ते पर किस प्रकार चलते रहना चाहिए ?

उत्तर – रास्ते पर दृढ़तापूर्वक चलते रहना चाहिए ।

घ. बाधाएँ बार – बार हमारा रास्ता क्यों रोकेंगी ?

उत्तर – बाधाएँ बिना डरे दृढ़तापूर्वक आगे बढ़ने की प्रेरणा देने के लिए बार – बार हमारा रास्ता रोकेंगी ।

ड. हमेशा बढ़ते रहने वाले मानव का साथ कौन देता है ?

उत्तर – हमेशा बढ़ते रहनेवाले मानव का साथ हर युग देता है ।

अभ्यास – पुस्तिका पृष्ठ संख्या 67 में करें ।

प्रश्न 2. दिए गए शब्दों को वाक्यों में प्रयोग कीजिए –

क. दृढ़तापूर्वक – हमें दृढ़तापूर्वक आगे बढ़ना चाहिए ।

ख. कर्मवीर – कर्मवीर के आगे बाधाएँ हारती हैं ।

ग. क्षणभंगुर – बाधाएँ क्षणभंगुर होती हैं ।

घ. उन्नति— उन्नति के पथ पर बाधाएँ आती हैं ।

प्रश्न 3. इन्हें भी जानिए, समझिए —

(क) हमें हार नहीं माननी ।

(ख) मैं देश की सेवा करूँगा ।

(ग) मैंने गृहकार्य अपने-आप किया था ।

बच्चो! ये वाक्य वर्तमान काल, भूतकाल व भविष्यत् काल के बारे में बताते हैं अर्थात् जो चल रहा है वह वर्तमान काल है, जो बीत गया, वह भूतकाल कहलाया और जो अभी आएगा वह भविष्यत् काल होगा ।

आप भी अपनी तरफ से तीनों कालों के एक — एक वाक्य बनाइए —

क. वर्तमानकाल — चलते रहना ही जीवन है ।

भूतकाल — बच्चे आगे बढ़ते चले गए ।

भविष्यतकाल — बाधाएँ बार — बार फिर आएँगी ।

अभ्यास — पुस्तिका पृष्ठ संख्या 68 में करें ।

4. दिए गए शब्दों के वर्ण — विच्छेद कीजिए —

सम्मुख — स् + अ + म् + म् + उ + ख + अ

प्रतिपग — प् + र् + अ + त् + इ + प् + अ + ग् + अ

उन्नति — उ + न् + न् + अ + त् + इ

कर्मवीर — क् + अ + र् + म् + अ + व् + ई + र् + अ

मानव — म् + आ + न् + अ + व् + अ

हमारा — ह् + अ + म् + आ + र् + आ

पुकार — प् + उ + क् + आ + र् + अ

युग — य् + उ + ग् + अ

व्याकरण

पाठ — 11 गिनती

व्याकरण — पुस्तिका पृष्ठ संख्या 63 में करें ।

१ से २० तक की संख्या अंकों व शब्दों में लिखो।

एक १	दो २	तीन ३	चार ४	पाँच ५	छह ६	सात ७
उन्नीस १९	बीस २०					आठ ८
अट्ठारह १८						नौ ९
सत्रह १७	सोलह १६	पंद्रह १५	चौदह १४	तेरह १३	बारह १२	दस १०



२१ से ३० तक की गिनती सीखो।

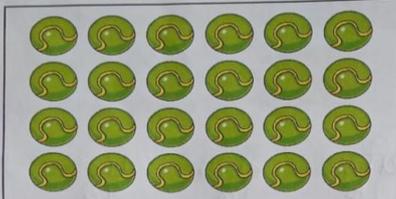
इक्कीस	21	२१	छब्बीस	26	२६
बाईस	22	२२	सत्ताईस	27	२७
तेईस	23	२३	अट्ठाईस	28	२८
चौबीस	24	२४	उनतीस	29	२९
पच्चीस	25	२५	तीस	30	३०

व्याकरण – पुस्तिका पृष्ठ संख्या 64 में करें ।

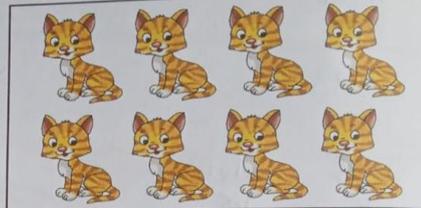
क. सही शब्द पर गोला बनाओ ।

१५	चौदह	पंद्रह	बारह
२२	बाईस	तीस	तेरह
३०	बीस	बाईस	तीस
२६	सत्ताईस	छब्बीस	अट्ठाईस
१६	सोलह	सत्रह	पंद्रह

(ख) चित्रों को देखकर उनके नीचे सही संख्या शब्दों एवं अंकों में लिखो।



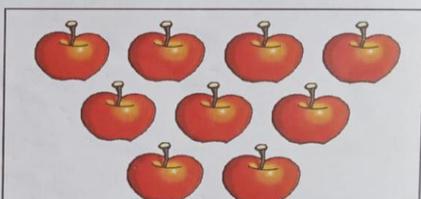
शब्दों में चौबीस
अंकों में २८



शब्दों में आठ
अंकों में ८



शब्दों में पाँच
अंकों में ५



शब्दों में बीस
अंकों में १०

ग. गणतंत्र दिवस के बारे में पाँच वाक्य (निबंध) कॉपी में लिखें ।

प्रत्येक वर्ष 26 जनवरी को देश भर में गणतंत्र दिवस के रूप में मनाया जाता है , क्योंकि इसी दिन 26 जनवरी 1950 को हमारे देश का संविधान लागू हुआ था ।

गणतंत्र दिवस एक राष्ट्रीय त्योहार है , जिसे पूरा भारत वर्ष एक जुट होकर मनाता है ।

इस दिन राष्ट्रपति राजपथ पर झंडा फहराते हैं ।

इस दिन राजपथ (नई दिल्ली) पर विशेष परेड का आयोजन किया जाता है, तथा अनेक झाकियाँ निकाली जाती हैं ।

इस दिन लोग देश की रक्षा करने का प्रण लेते हैं ।

गृह – कार्य

1. पाठ्यपुस्तक पृष्ठ संख्या 136 प्रश्न 1 रंग भरें ।
 2. निबंध (गणतंत्र दिवस) याद करें ।
-

Special Assignment

Subject- Maths Class- Three

■ ASSIGNMENT TO BE DONE IN NOTEBOOK.

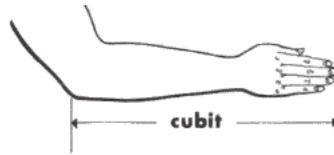
Chapter 11: MEASUREMENT

Measurement of length

- We measure the length of an object using non-standard or standard units.
- Some non-standard units are: hand span, foot span, cubit, fingers, etc.



Hand span



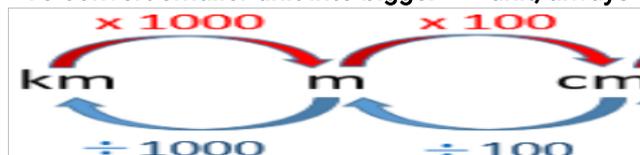
- Standard units of lengths are- centimetre, metre ,kilometre.
- The standard unit of measurement of length is metre.
- Smaller length is measured in centimetre.
- Long distance is measured in kilometre.

- Centimetre - cm
- Metre - m
- Kilometre - km

$$1 \text{ m} = 100 \text{ cm}$$
$$1 \text{ km} = 1000 \text{ m}$$

● Conversion of units of lengths:

- To convert bigger unit into a smaller unit, always multiply.
- To convert smaller unit into bigger unit, always divide.



Exercise 11.1(pg 141):

✦ Conversion of kilometres into metres:

To convert km into m, we multiply by 1000.

a. Convert 8 km into m

Solution: As 1 km = 1000 m
So, 8 km = 8×1000 m
= 8000 m

b. Convert 5 km 25 m into m

Solution: As 1 km = 1000 m
So, 5 km 25 m = (5×1000) m + 25 m
= 5000 m + 25 m
= 5025 m

✦ Conversion of metres into kilometres :
To convert m into km, we divide by 1000.

a. Convert 3583 m into km and m
Solution : As $1000 \text{ m} = 1 \text{ km}$
So, $3583 \text{ m} = (3583 \div 1000) \text{ km}$
 $= 3 \text{ km } 583 \text{ m}$

b. Convert 3333 m into km and m
Solution : As $1000 \text{ m} = 1 \text{ km}$
So, $3333 \text{ m} = (3333 \div 1000) \text{ km}$
 $= 3 \text{ km and } 333 \text{ m}$

✦ Conversion of metres into centimetres:
To convert m into cm, we multiply by 100.

a. 62 m into cm
Solution : As $1 \text{ m} = 100 \text{ cm}$
So, $62 \text{ m} = 62 \times 100 \text{ cm}$
 $= 6200 \text{ cm}$

b. 43 m and 44 cm into cm
Solution: As, $1 \text{ m} = 100 \text{ cm}$
So, $43 \text{ m and } 44 \text{ cm} = (43 \times 100) + 44 \text{ cm}$
 $= (4300 + 44) \text{ cm}$
 $= 4344 \text{ cm.}$

✦ Conversion of centimetres into metres:
To convert cm into m, we divide by 100.

a. Convert 927 cm into m
Solution : As $100 \text{ cm} = 1 \text{ m}$
So, $927 \text{ cm} = (927 \div 100) \text{ m}$

Exercise 11.2(pg 142):

1. Add the following:

a.

m		cm	
3	8	4	5
+ 2	3	4	0

b.

m			cm	
	8	2	3	0
+ 1	8	2	4	4

c.

km			m		
4	3	2		4	0
+ 2	4	1	7	4	0

ANSWERS:

A. 61 m 85 cm B. 264m 74cm C. 673 km 780m

2. Subtract the following:

a.

m			cm	
4	5	4	1	2
-	6	5	4	8

b.

km			m		
8	5	6		9	2
-	9	5	2	0	4

c.

km			m			
	5	9	8		2	5
-	3	4	9	1	3	0

ANSWERS:

a. 388 m 64cm b. 760 km 888 m c. 248 km 895m

Exercise 11.3(pg 144):

3. Word problems:

a. Mayank is 1m 40 cm tall. His brother is 25 cm taller than him. Find the height of Mayank's brother.

Solution:

Height of Mayank	=	m	cm
Height of his brother more than Mayank	=		
Height of Mayank's brother is	=		

	1	4	0
+		2	5
	1	6	5

Ans. Height of Mayank's brother is 1 m 65 cm.

b. Shivam's grandfather walked 2 km 65 m and jogged 3 km 34 m. What is the total distance covered by Shivam's grandfather?

Solution:

Distance covered by walking	=	km	m
Distance covered by jogging	=		
Total distance covered by Shivam's grandfather	=		

	2	6	5
+	3	3	4
	5	9	9

Ans. Total distance covered by Shivam's grandfather is 5 km 99 m.

c. Anil bought 30 m 52 cm rope. He gave 16 m 8 cm to his friend. How much rope is left with Anil?

Solution:

Length of rope Anil bought	=	m	cm
Length of rope he gave to his friend	=		
Length of rope left with Anil	=		

	3	0	5	2
-	1	6	0	8
	1	4	4	4

Ans. Length of rope left with Anil is 14 m 44 cm.

d. The height of the banyan tree in Misha's garden is 28 m 45 cm. The height of the palm tree is 6 m 98 cm. Find the difference between the two trees.

Solution:

Height of the banyan tree =
 Height of the palm tree =
 Difference of height =

	m		cm	
	2	8	4	5
-		6	9	8
	2	1	4	7

Ans. The difference between the two trees is 21 m 47 cm.

Write and Learn Table of 19 and 20.

Table of 19

19 x 1	=	19
19 x 2	=	38
19 x 3	=	57
19 x 4	=	76
19 x 5	=	95
19 x 6	=	114
19 x 7	=	133
19 x 8	=	152
19 x 9	=	171
19 x 10	=	190

Table of 20

20 x 1	=	20
20 x 2	=	40
20 x 3	=	60
20 x 4	=	80
20 x 5	=	100
20 x 6	=	120
20 x 7	=	140
20 x 8	=	160
20 x 9	=	180
20 x 10	=	200

Assignment
Subject- EVS
Class - Three
Chapter —17 POTTERY

The given assignment should be done in notebook.

I. Words To Learn

1. Pottery
2. Saucers
3. Electric
4. Squeezed
5. Baked
6. Temperature
7. Earthen
8. Porcelian
9. Kaolin
10. Decorative

II. Define the given terms.

1. Pottery – Pots, dishes etc. made of clay that is baked in an oven, especially when they are made by hand is called porttery.
2. Potter – A person who makes pots is called a potter.

III. Answer the given questions.

1. What is a Kiln?

Ans. A Kiln is a kind of an oven in which dried pots are heated at a very high temperature and taken out only when they cool down.

2. Name the three type of pottery.

Ans. The three types of pottery are (a) Earth ware (b) Stoneware (c) Porcelain

3. Describe porcelain.

Ans. Porcelain is the purest and most delicate type of pottery used for making crockery and decorative items like tea sets, vases etc.

IV. Activity

Paste pictures of five different types of pottery

-----x-----

Assignment - 29
Session- 2020- 21)

Subject: G.K.

Std: 3

Date: 18.01.2021

UNIT: 8 (LOGICAL REASONING)

A. Answer the following questions.

1. Name the Japanese puzzle which has large squares with small squares inside them.

Ans: A Sudoku puzzle has large squares with small squares inside them.

2. Which test measures the intelligence and career success of a person?

Ans: IQ test measures the intelligence and career success of a person.

3. Which number does not exist in Roman Numerals?

Ans : The number zero does not exist in Roman Numerals.

B. Think and write the number.

- | | |
|---|-----|
| 1. How many runs are there in a century? | 100 |
| 2. How many years are there in a decade | 10 |
| 3. How many keys are there on a piano? | 88 |
| 4. How many legs does an insect have? | 6 |
| 5. How many legs does a spider have? | 8 |
| 6. How many days are there in a fortnight? | 15 |
| 7. How many donuts make a baker's dozen? | 13 |
| 8. How many gems were there in Akbar's court? | 9 |
| 9. How many colours are there in a rainbow? | 7 |
| 10. How many singers sing a duet? | 2 |
| 11. How many arms does an octopus have? | 8 |
| 12. How many years does a silver jubilee celebrate? | 25 |
| 13. How many squares are there on a chessboard? | 64 |
| 14. How many letters are there in the English alphabet? | 26 |

SUDOKU PUZZLES

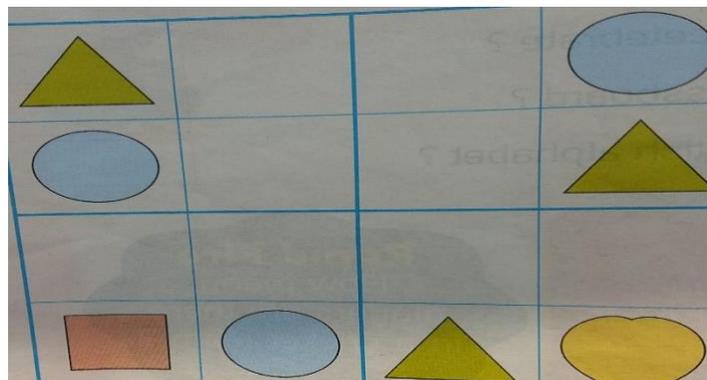
A. Place digits from 1 to 6 in every row. Each column and mini-grid must contain the numbers 1 through 6.

6	5			4	3
		4	3		
		2	6		
3	4			1	2

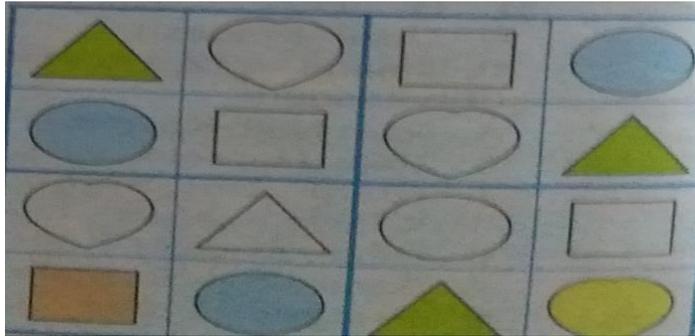
Ans:

6	5	1	2	4	3
4	2	3	1	6	5
5	6	4	3	2	1
1	3	2	6	5	4
2	1	5	4	3	6
3	4	6	5	1	2

B. Solve this shape – Sudoku .Each row, each column and each of four large squares should have one of each image.



Ans :



BRAIN TEASERS

A. Rearrange the letters to form the correct names:

B.

1. I A D W I L : DIWALI { Name of a festival}

2. S A I L M : ISLAM { Name of a religion}

C. Who am I ?

1. I live in school. My baby is called a fry.

I am a Fish .

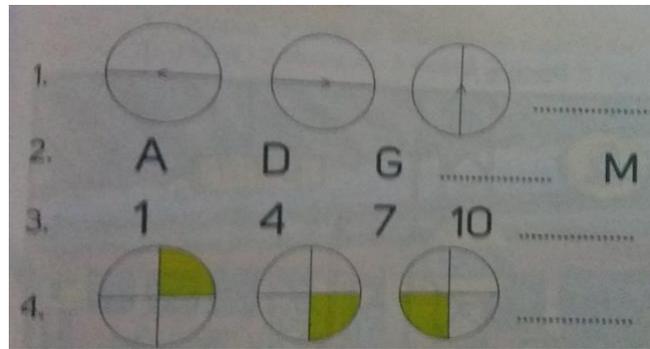
2. I can run very fast .I can sleep while standing

I am a Horse .

3. I have stripes on my body. You use the path with the same stripes to cross the road.

I am a Zebra .

C. Complete the series.



Answer:



1.

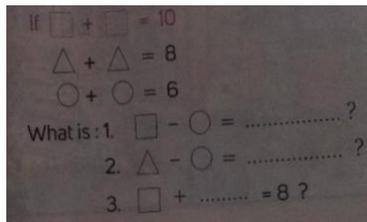


2. J

3. 13

4.

D.



Ans:

1. 2 2. 1 3. 0

Note : {Assignment to be done in your Gk book. }

Exercises

A. Learn the following questions.

a. Why is it important to be happy and peaceful?

Ans. It is important to be happy and peaceful because a greedy man remains unhappy in spite of having everything.

b. What happens if a person does not have patience?

Ans If a person does not have patience he will have to suffer.

c. 'Haste is waste' , 'greed is curse' – explain both the statements.

Ans. According to the story , the man opened the stomach of the duck with a sharp knife to get many golden eggs but due to greed and haste he did not get anything.

d. What lesson do we learn from the story?

Ans. We learn from the story that greed is a curse and must be given up.

B. Tick (✓) the correct statement.

a. Your friend has bought a new lunch box, you also want to get the same. (×)

b. You have bought a new dress . You don't want any of your friends to touch it. (×)

c. You share your new and old things with your friends. (✓)

d. Your teacher has praised your friend for good work .You feel bad about it . (×)

e. You are good at Mathematics . You help your friends to solve the questions. (✓)

f. You have done your homework with great accuracy and neatness .You will not help your friends. (×)

g. You have chocolates with you. You will share them with your friends. (✓)

h. You found your friend's money lying on floor. You will return it to your friend. (✓)

i. You feel sad when you see your friend coming to school in a luxury car. (×)

j. You share your food with your friends. (✓)

Chapter 7 :MSWLOGO: Basic Commands

Learning content

- Logo is a graphics oriented language.
- Developed by Seymou Papery(USA) in 1967.
- Logo is an ideal language to draw diagrams sketches ,geometrical shapes and graphs.

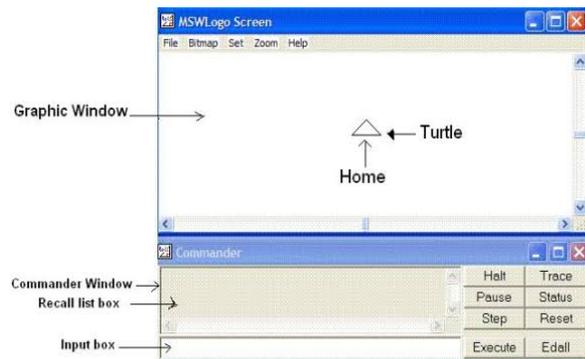
Command:-The instructions which are given to the computer to get some work done are known as commands. In LOGO such commands are called as Primitives.

Loading MSWLogo:-

- Click on **Start** button of the Desktop.
- Click on **All Programs** in the pop up menu.
- Click on **Microsoft Windows LOGO**.

LOGO screen is divided into two windows-

1. Main Window 2. Commander Window



Components of LOGO screen:-

Title bar:-It lies on the uppermost side of the screen and displays the name of the open application.

Graphics screen:- It is the main screen.

Input box:- It accepts commands that is typed by the user through the keyboard .

Turtle: It is the logo cursor that moves on the screen and obeys the order or commands written in the input box.

Home:-Center of the LOGO screen is known as HOME of Turtle.

Basic commands

1.FD (Forward counting)

This command is used for moving the turtle in the forward direction.

Syntax :- FD < no of steps> ← ↵

eg FD 120 ← ↵

2.BK (Backward counting)

This command is used for moving the turtle in the backward direction.

Syntax :- BK< no of steps> ← ↵

eg BK 120 ← ↵

3.RT (Right Turn)

This command is used to turn the turtle towards the right direction.

Syntax:- RT < no of turns > ← ↵

eg . RT 90 ← ↵

4. LT (Left Turn)

This command is used to turn the turtle towards the left direction.

Syntax :- LT < no of turns > ← ↵

eg . LT 90 ← ↵

5.HOME - Home command brings the turtle back to its starting position.

Syntax : Home ← ↵

Exercise

Answer the following questions:-

1. List the five basic commands of Logo ?

Ans. Five basic commands of Logo are

- FD
- BK
- RT
- LT
- HOME

2.What is RT command?

Ans. RT command is a command of logo which is used to move the head of the turtle towards the right direction.

3. What is Home command?

Ans.Home is a Logo command which brings the turtle back to its starting position.

Activity :- Learn to draw a line, triangle and rectangle with MSW logo.

Note: Write question answer in your computer notebook.

Revision Assignment-2021

Date:18/01/21

Class-3

Draw and colour in drawing copy
Football game

