

## DREAMLAND SCHOOL

Date:-05.05.2020

CLASS- III ( Session - 2020-21 )

### PHYSICAL EDUCATION

#### HOME WORK-2

#### EXERCISE:

**Exercise is also known as physical activity. In simple terms exercise is any movement that works your body at a greater intensity than your usual level of daily activity. Exercise raises your heart rate and works your muscles and is most commonly undertaken to achieve the aim of physical fitness.**

#### How exercise can help to make us fit:-

Beyond just healthy eating, adequate sleep, and proper hygiene, young children also need plenty of exercise to keep their bodies and minds healthy and happy. Daily physical activity is necessary for building strong bones and muscles as well as strengthening hearts and lungs. Exercise also helps young children to improve their gross motor skills, including running, kicking, throwing, and swinging. Regular physical activity can greatly decrease children's risk of becoming obese and developing associated health problems, as well as promoting better sleep. As well, since many young children play with other kids, exercise time can also help young children to develop good social skills such as sharing, communicating, and empathizing.

**Keep the focus on the fun and exercising won't be a chore—and maybe the below ideas will inspire you to devise more entertaining ways to get moving.**

1. **Animal races**: Hop like a bunny or frog; squat and waddle like a duck; and so on.
2. **Balloon ball**: There are endless ways to play with balloons indoors. Try to keep it off the ground or just play catch.
3. **Follow the leader**: Add to the workout with energetic movements such as jumping, stomping, and squatting.
4. **Dance party**: Turn on the music and shake your groove *thang*.
5. **Freeze dance**: When the music stops, freeze in your pose and hold it until the music begins again.
6. **Jumping jacks**: Simple but good for coordination and they get your heart going.

#### **How to Do a Jumping Jack**

A basic, cardiovascular exercise that can be done in limited space.

#### **STEPS:**

1. Stand upright with your legs together, arms at your sides.
2. Bend your knees slightly, and jump into the air.

3. As you jump, spread your legs to be about shoulder-width apart. Stretch your arms out and over your head.

4. Jump back to starting position.

5. Repeat.



**Click on the below link for exercise video:-**

<https://youtu.be/7WAHC5g4iJw>

SOLUTION OF 7<sup>th</sup> STUDY MATERIAL (2020-21)  
CLASS – III SUBJECT – SCIENCE  
CH- 3 ANIMAL: BIRDS

Date- 5/05/2020

**Answer-sheet of Home Work-3.1 ( Date- 2/05/2020)**

**A. Fill in the blanks.**

**Answer:**

1. Birds have strong muscles called the \_\_flight\_\_\_\_\_ muscles that help them to flap their wings.
2. Birds of prey have strong, sharp and hooked claws called \_\_\_\_\_talons\_\_\_\_\_ .
3. The \_\_wing\_\_\_\_\_ feathers are used in flapping and the tail feathers help the bird to change its \_\_direction\_\_\_\_\_ during a \_\_flight\_\_\_\_\_ .
4. Beaks of humming birds help them to suck \_\_\_\_\_nectar\_\_\_\_\_ from flowers.

**B. Choose the correct answer.**

1. Which of these feathers are soft and fluffy, and help to keep the birds body warm?

**Ans-** (b) Down feathers

2. Which of these birds has a beak that helps it to suck nectar from flowers?

**Ans-** (a) Hummingbird

3. Which of these birds has talons?

**Ans-**(c) Hawk

4. What help birds to catch and hold food, and perch on trees?

**Ans-** (b) Claws

**C. Match the following.**

**Ans**

**Column A  
(Birds)**

1. Peacock
2. Eagle
3. Duck
4. Hoopoe
5. Mynah

**Column B  
(Body parts)**

- (e) Strong, short and hard beak.
- (d) Strong, sharp and hooked claws.
- (a) Webbed feet
- (c) Strong and Chisel-shaped beak.
- (b) Long and Slender claws.

From the 6<sup>th</sup> study material we have learnt about different body parts of birds such as - beak of birds, Kind of feet and claws of birds, types of feathers , how bird fly etc.

**Now we can know about some more features of birds such as food habits of birds, Nesting habits, interesting nests of some birds, some interesting facts about birds, how birds looking after young ones etc.**

**Explanations:**

### Food Habits

Birds feed on different types of food. Some birds eat fruit, grains, seeds and nuts while others eat flesh and insects. Their food habits depend upon the type of beaks and claws they have.

- Birds like sparrows and parrots use their strong curved beaks to crack open the seeds and nuts to eat.
- Birds of prey like eagles and hawks use their strong, sharp and hooked beaks to kill their prey and eat its flesh.
- Woodpeckers eat insects by pulling them out from the tree trunk using their chisel-shaped beaks.
- Some birds like sunbirds and hummingbirds suck nectar from flowers using their long beaks.

## Nesting Habits of Birds

Birds build nests to lay and hatch their eggs and to raise their young ones. They build them in safe and hidden places like rooftops, old buildings, poles and hollows of trees. The nests protect the eggs from enemies and bad weather. They also prevent the eggs and young ones from falling down. Birds use leaves, twigs, grass, feathers, wool, cotton, rags, mud and even pebbles to build their nests. Different birds build different types of nests. The nests differ in size, shape, location and the materials used to build them.

### Interesting nests of some birds

#### Pendant nests of weaver bird

A weaver bird weaves a pendant nest using its beak. It weaves pieces of straw, twigs and grass to make a big and beautiful nest. The nest hangs from the branch of a tree and has a tunnel-like opening at the bottom through which the bird enters its home.



Weaver bird's nest



Tailor bird's nest

#### Cup-shaped nests of tailor bird

A tailor bird sews long leaves together to make its nest. It makes holes on the edges of leaves with its fine beak and sews them with thread and wool. This is why it is called the tailor bird. The bird keeps hair, wool, soft grass and cotton in the nest to make it warm and comfortable.

#### Cavity nests of woodpecker

A woodpecker makes a cavity nest. It makes a hole in the tree trunk by pecking it with its chisel-like strong and sharp beak. It uses chips of wood to make its nest warm and comfortable from inside. Woodpeckers build nesting holes in trees throughout the year.



Woodpecker's nest



There are some birds who do not build nests. For example, cuckoos lay their eggs in the nests of other birds like crow. They do not even hatch their eggs or feed their young ones.

**Did You Know!**  
A woodpecker is able to peck 20 times in a second on the tree trunk.

### Nests of Some Other Birds

#### Scrape Nests

Birds like penguin, ostrich and vulture make shallow depressions on the ground lined with leaves, grasses, small stones and pebbles or feathers. These materials may help to camouflage the eggs to keep them warm and in place.



Penguin's nest



Swallow's nest

#### Burrow Nests

Birds like swallow and kingfisher dig their nests using their beaks and feet. These nests vary in their depth, and end in an enlarged chamber where the birds keep their eggs.

10-10-11

### Some Interesting Facts about Birds

Birds lay eggs but they come in many different shapes, sizes and colours. All eggs are covered with a hard shell. Egg shells of some birds have markings with black, brown or other shades. Birds can even make different sounds. Some such interesting facts about birds are as follows.

- The largest egg of a bird was laid by an ostrich. The smallest egg was laid by a hummingbird. The egg of a hummingbird is the size of a pea.
- Penguin is the only bird that walks straight.
- Birds make sounds to communicate with each other. Each bird has a unique sound.
- There are songbirds that eat insects which harm plants and trees. In addition, they also eat fruit, nuts and seeds.
- Hens and peacocks can fly only a short distance.



## Looking after the Young Ones

You already know that birds lay their eggs in nests. While one parent sits on the eggs to warm them, the other parent protects them from enemies. After a few days, young birds hatch out of the eggs.



The baby birds are tiny, weak and without feathers. Their eyes are closed. The parents feed them and look after them. They protect them from enemies and bad weather. The babies grow very fast, develop feathers and become strong. They learn to fly and look for food either from their parents or on their own.

### Be Sensitive!

Some children are very naughty. They destroy the nests of birds and also their eggs just for fun. If you are one of them or if you see someone doing this, immediately stop him/her because it is not right. Imagine if birds destroy your room and harm you! How will you feel?

## Caring for Birds

Now you know about food habits and nesting habits of some birds. You must have seen some young birds out of their nests hopping on the ground while learning to fly. Like animals, birds also need

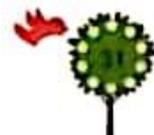


A bird feeder



A birdbath

to be taken care of. We can help them by giving them grains and water during summer. We can make a bird feeder and a birdbath near our homes to help them. We must be kind towards animals. They only need love, care and respect from us. Taking care of animals involves taking them to a veterinary doctor for regular check-ups, providing them with sufficient food and keeping them clean.



DATE- 5.5.20

CLASS-3  
COMPUTER  
CH-1 (A COMPUTER SYSTEM)

SOLUTION OF 4<sup>TH</sup> HOME ASSIGNMENT OF CHAPTER-1  
(A COMPUTER SYSTEM)

ANSWER SHEET

A. Answer the following questions:

1. Explain briefly what is a Pen Drive.

**Ans-** Pen Drive is a portable storage device. It is used to store information from a computer and use it on another computer. It is also known as flash drive or thumb drive. Such small Pen Drives can have storage capacities ranging about 128 GB or more.

2. Define the following terms:

- a. **Scanner-** Scanner is an input device that works like a photocopier machine. It is used when some information is available on paper and it needs to be transferred on to the computer. A scanner captures images from the source which are converted into the digital form. In other words, hard copy gets converted into soft copy. These scanned images can then be stored on the disc. These can also be edited before they are printed again.
- b. **Hard copy-** The printed copy of some information is known as the hard copy
- c. **Soft copy-** the digital copy that we see on the computer monitor is known as the soft copy.
- d. **Cabinet-** The cabinet has all the main components of a computer. It is also called the computer case or computer tower. It is the box that holds the Central Processing Unit (CPU), which acts as the brain of the computer. The unit contains the motherboard, which is the main part of the cabinet.

DATE- 5.5.20

CLASS-3  
COMPUTER  
CH-1 (A COMPUTER SYSTEM)  
5<sup>TH</sup> HOME ASSIGNMENT

EXTRA

A. Fill in the blanks:

1. Computer operations are performed by five major units called the input unit,  
control unit, memory unit, arithmetic logic unit & output unit.
2. Pen drive is a portable storage device.
3. The cabinet has all the main components of a computer.
4. The parts of a computer are divided into two major categories:  
hardware & software.
5. Scanner is an input device that works like a photocopy machine.
6. A scanner captured images from the source which are converted into the digital form.
7. Central Processing Unit acts as the brain of the computer.
8. Pen Drive is also known as flash drive or thumb drive.

B. True or False:

1. Hardware is a collection of instruction. (False)

2. Mouse is the most commonly used cursor-control device. (True)
3. The cabinet holds the CPU, which acts as the brain of the computer. (True)
4. A printer captures images from the source, which are then converted into digital form. (False)

C. Name the following:

1. A newer technology that stores much more information & is used for playing back movies.

**Ans-** DVD

2. The parts of a computer that we can see and touch.

**Ans-** Hardware

3. Tiny dots that form images on a monitor.

**Ans-** Pixel

4. A small, palm-sized box with a ball at its base.

**Ans-** Mouse



**SUBJECT : ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

**CLASS : III**

**Chapter-9**

**5/5/2020**

**Adjectives : Degree of Comparison**

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**Solution**

**Exercise C: Write the comparative or superlative form of adjectives:**

1. Her hair is **longer** (long) than me.
2. John is **thinner** (thin) than Boo.
3. July is the **hottest** (hot) month of the year.
4. Tom is two years **younger** (young) than Paul.
5. My bike is the **cheapest** (cheap).
6. Football is the **most popular** (popular) sports in Europe.
7. Gold is one of the **most precious** (precious) metal.
8. A train is **faster** (fast) than a car.
9. This is the **most interesting** (interesting) book I have ever read.
10. He was the **cleverest** (clever) thief of all.

\_\_\_\_\_x\_\_\_\_\_

**SUBJECT : ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

**CLASS : III**

**Synonyms**

**5/5/2020**

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Look at these words carefully:

1. Beautiful - Pretty
2. Fast- Quick
3. Tiny – Small

Words in above these pairs have the same or similar meanings.

**Definition:** - Words that mean the same or have almost the same meaning are called **Synonyms**. A word may have more than one synonym.

**Here are few synonyms listed below. Learn it thoroughly.**

WORD	SYNONYM
1. Mistake	Error
2. Respect	Honour
3. Pardon	Forgive
4. Begin	Start
5. Power	Strength
6. Wealthy	Rich
7. Safe	Secure
8. Afraid	Scared
9. Infant	Baby
10. Job	Occupation

\_\_\_\_\_X\_\_\_\_\_

### **DO IT YOURSELF**

#### **UNSEEN COMPREHENSION – 3**

**Read the passage. Then, answer the questions.**

#### **The Cap-seller And The Monkeys**

One hot day a cap-seller went out to sell caps. He had a big basket of caps on his back. He walked for a long time and got tired. He sat down under a big banyan tree to take rest for a while. As he was very tired, he soon fell asleep.

Now there lived a troop of monkeys in that tree. They all came down from the tree and saw the caps in the basket. They saw a cap on the head of the man.

The monkeys then took out all the caps from the basket and put them on their heads. Then they went up the tree and sat on the branches.

**Exercise A: Fill in the blanks:**

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ had a big basket of caps on his back.
2. The troops of monkeys lived in \_\_\_\_\_ tree.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ saw caps in the basket.

**Exercise B: Answer the following questions:**

1. What was there in the basket?
2. Where did the cap-seller sit and why?
3. What did the monkeys do?

**Exercise C: Write the make sentences with the following words:**

1. Basket
2. Rest
3. Sell

\_\_\_\_\_X\_\_\_\_\_

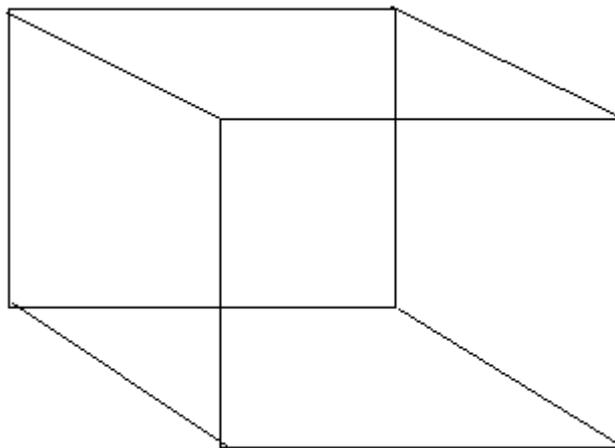


EXPLANATION  
CLASS- III SUB- MATHEMATICS  
CHAPTER- 7 (GEOMETRY)

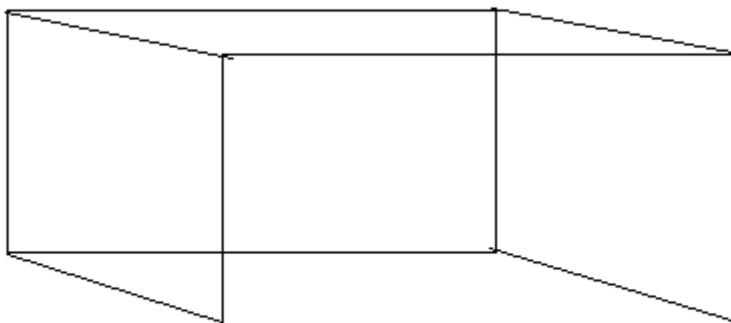
DATE- 05/05/2020

**DIFFERENT TYPES OF SHAPES -**

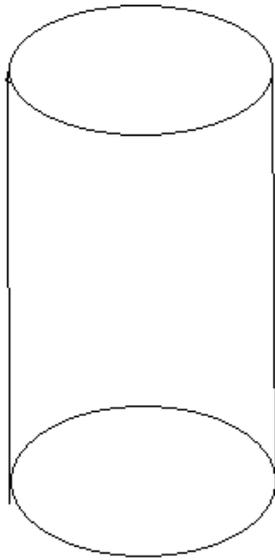
**1) CUBE-**



**2) CUBOID -**



**3) CYLINDER –**



**4) CONE –**

