

SOLUTION OF 5th STUDY MATERIAL (2020-21)
CLASS – III SUBJECT – SCIENCE
CHAPTER-2-Human Body

Date- 30/4/2020

Answer-sheet of Homework -2.2 (date- 28/4/2020)

B. Say if the statements are true or false. Correct the false statements.

1. The kidneys produce juices that helps us digest food. **Ans-false.**

Correct statement- The liver produce juices that helps us digest food.

2. Adult humans have 206 bones in their body. **Ans-True**

3. The diaphragm helps air to move in and out of the chest. **Ans-True**

4. Deep breathing helps you to decrease the amount of oxygen your body gets. **Ans-False**

Correct statement- Deep breathing helps to get more oxygen into your body

5. Air pollution harms only animals. **Ans-False**

Correct statement- Air pollution harms all living things.

c. Answer the following questions

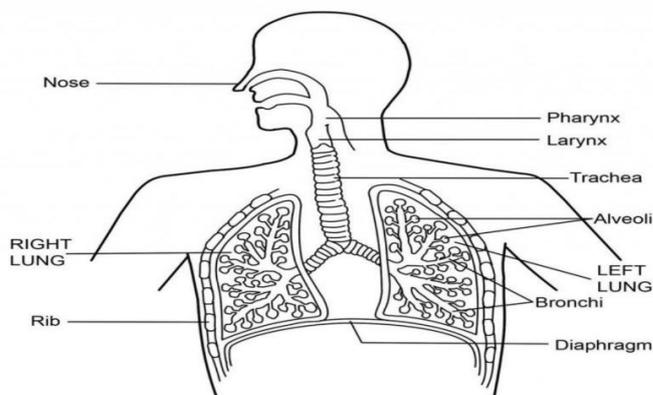
1. Define: a. Inhalation b. Exhalation

Ans-a) Inhalation - The process of breathing in is called inhalation.

b) **Exhalation**-The process of breathing out is called exhalation.

1. Draw and label the parts of the human respiratory system.

Ans-



Respiratory system

3. Write the functions of i) Skeletal system,
 ii) Circulatory System
 and iii) Excretory System.

- Ans-** i) **Functions of Skeletal system-** The system gives shape and support to the body.
 ii) **Functions of Circulatory System-** The system transport materials within the body.
 iii) **Functions of Excretory System-** The system sends out waste from the body.

End

6th STUDY MATERIAL (2020-21) CLASS – III SUBJECT – SCIENCE
CHAPTER-3-Animals:Birds **Date-30/4/2020(Thursday)**



Animals: Birds



Birds are one of the most beautiful and colourful animals on the earth. They live in different habitats according to their needs. They possess various features that make them different from other animals. These features help them to fly, eat their food, build their nests and live in different places.

KEY CONCEPTS

- Common Indian birds
- Body parts of a bird
- How birds fly
- Food habits
- Nesting habits of birds
- Some interesting fact about Birds
- Looking after the young ones
- Caring for birds

Common Indian Birds

We know that birds are found everywhere. Each bird lives in its own habitat. A habitat is a place occupied by a particular species of animal or plant to live in. There is a large number and variety of local birds seen in India. Some common birds seen around the houses are sparrow, crow, pigeon, mynah, tailorbird, parrot and *koel*. In forest, birds like wild dove, yellow-footed green pigeon, peafowl and red-headed trogon are found.

Did You Know!
 Sarus crane is the world's tallest flying bird.



sparrow



crow



pigeon



parrot



cuckoo (*koel*)

Some common birds of India

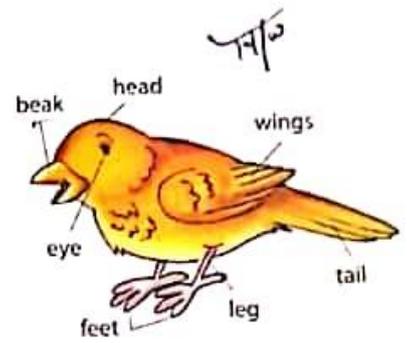


Body Parts of a Bird

A bird has a streamlined body that helps it to fly. Its body consists of a head, a pointed or curved beak, eyes, wings, legs, feet and a tail. Their feet have claws for catching and holding things.

Birds have soft and fluffy feathers all over their body. They do not have teeth. Instead, they have a beak. They have two holes called nares (nostrils) located on their beaks through which they breathe. They have light and hollow bones filled with air which makes their body light. This helps them to fly. Birds have strong flight muscles to which their wings are attached. These muscles help the wings to move up and down.

Let's learn more about birds, and their different types of beaks, feet and feathers.



Body parts of a bird

Beak

Beak is the hard pointed or curved outer tip of a bird's mouth.

Birds use their beaks to catch and eat food. They also use it to feed their young ones and build nests. Beaks help birds to clean and smoothen their feathers too. This is called preening. All birds do not eat the same kind of food. For example, some birds eat fruit, grains and seeds while others eat flesh and insects. Therefore, they have different kinds of beaks to suit the type of food they eat.

Did You Know!
Beak is also called bill or rostrum.

Kinds of beaks

Strong, short and hard beaks

Birds like pigeon, sparrow and peacock eat nuts and seeds. These birds have strong, short and hard beaks that help them to bite and crack open the nuts and seeds they eat. They do this to make their food soft before eating.



Strong, short and hard beak of a pigeon





Strong, sharp and hooked beak of an eagle

Strong, sharp and hooked beaks

Flesh-eating birds like eagle, vulture and hawk have strong, sharp and hooked beaks. These birds are known as birds of prey. Beaks of such birds help them to catch and kill their prey, and tear the flesh into small pieces.

Strong and chisel-shaped beaks

Birds like woodpecker and hoopoe have strong, long and chisel-shaped beaks. Their beaks help them to make holes in the hard trunk of trees and to pull out insects from there to eat.

Did You Know!
Woodpecker has a very long tongue with a glue-like substance on the tip for catching the insects.



Strong and chisel-shaped beak of a woodpecker



Curved beak of a parrot

Curved beaks

Parrots have strong curved beaks. Their beaks help them to crack open seeds and nuts that have hard outer shells, and eat the pulp of fruit. Parrots also use their beaks to climb trees.

Broad and short beaks

Birds like swallows have broad and short beaks which are sticky from inside. Swallows keep their beak open while flying to catch small flies and insects from the air. The tiny flying insects get stuck to the swallow's beak and the bird gulps them down.



Broad and short beak of a swallow



Long and pointed beak of a hummingbird

Long and pointed beaks

Birds like hummingbird and sunbird have thin, long and pointed beaks. Their beaks help them to suck nectar from flowers. Birds like heron and kingfisher also have long and pointed beaks to pick up fish from water.



Broad and flat beaks

Birds like duck, swan and goose have broad and flat beaks with tiny holes on both the sides. These birds take in muddy water containing insects, worms and small water plants. The muddy water flows out through these holes leaving the plants and insects inside the beak.



Broad and flat beak of a duck

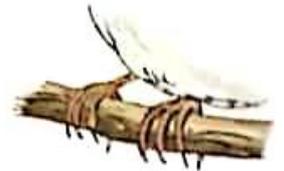
Feet and claws

Birds have two feet with four toes on each. Their feet help them to walk, hop, run, swim, climb and perch. The feet of a bird have long curved nails called claws. These help birds to catch and hold food, and perch on trees. They also provide protection to the birds from their enemies. Birds have different kinds of feet and claws. Let's know more about them.

Kinds of feet and claws

Perching birds

Birds like crow, sparrow, parrot and mynah have long and slender claws with three toes in front and one long toe at the back. Their toes help them to hold the branch of a tree very firmly. This act is called perching. They can even sleep without falling while they perch on trees because the toes continue to grip the branch firmly.



Toes of a sparrow



Toes of a woodpecker

Climbing birds

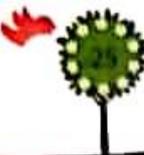
Climbing birds like woodpecker and parrot have two toes pointing forward and two toes pointing backward on their each foot. They have sharp claws. Their feet help them to climb up and hold on to the trees.

Flesh-eating birds

Birds of prey like eagle, vulture and hawk have strong, sharp and hooked claws called talons. Their talons help them to catch and firmly hold their prey like mice, rats and toads while flying.



Toes of an eagle





Toes of a hen

Scratching birds

Birds like hen have strong feet with three toes in front and one toe at the back. Their feet have hard and sharp claws to help them scratch and dig the ground in search of seeds and worms.

Wading birds

Water birds like heron and crane have long, slender legs with spread out thin and long toes. These wading birds can walk on the mud in the shallow water of ponds to catch their prey such as fish and crabs. Their toes help them to stand on the soft mud near water without sinking. Their long legs help them to walk in water without getting their feathers wet.



Toes of a heron



Toes of a duck

Swimming birds

Birds like duck and swan have webbed feet with three toes in front and one toe at the back. The front toes are joined by the skin forming a web. The webbed feet act like paddles and push water back to help the bird move forward. This helps the bird to swim. The webbed feet also help the birds to walk on mud easily.

Feathers

A bird's body and its wings are covered with soft and fluffy feathers. They are the most unique feature of a bird. They help the bird to keep itself warm and to camouflage.

Camouflage

Mingling with the surroundings so that it cannot be spotted or seen.

Types of feathers

Feathers are of three main types.

Body feathers

Body feathers are the small feathers that cover the body, wings and tail of a bird. They are strong but light in weight. They give colour and a smooth shape to the bird.



Down feathers

Down feathers are located underneath the body feathers. They are soft and fluffy, and help to keep the birds body warm.

Flight feathers

Flight feathers are long and flat. They are found on the wings and tail of a bird. Wing feathers are strong and used in flapping. Tail feathers help the bird to change its direction during a flight.



Did You Know!

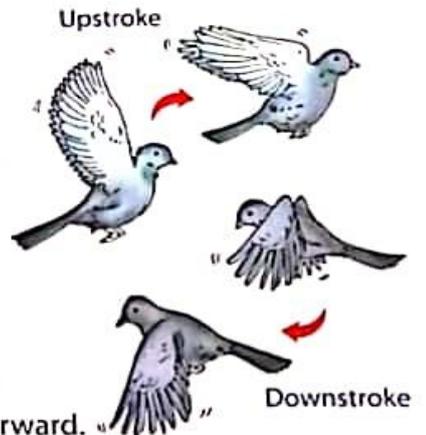
Birds like to keep their feathers clean. They bathe regularly and use their beak to rearrange their feathers in shape.

How Birds Fly

Birds fly with the help of their wings. Wings have feathers on them which help birds to fly up and down in the air easily. Birds have strong flight muscles that help them to flap their wings in both upward and downward direction in order to move. When a bird flaps, the wings move in two special ways called upstroke and downstroke.

In upstroke, the wings are lifted up and backward.

In downstroke, the wings are pushed down and forward.



These strokes lift the bird's body into the air making it fly.

To change the direction of flight while flying, birds use their tail feathers.

Most of the birds like pigeon, crow, hen and vulture can fly. But there are some birds like emu, ostrich, kiwi and penguin that cannot fly. These are flightless birds with heavy bodies.

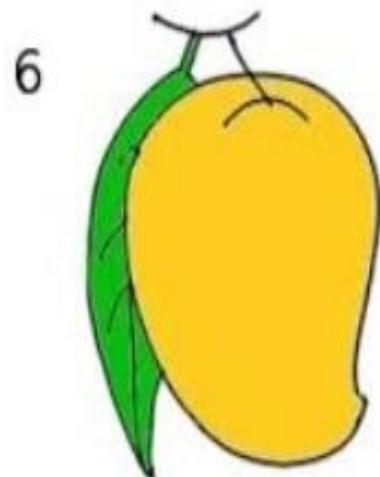
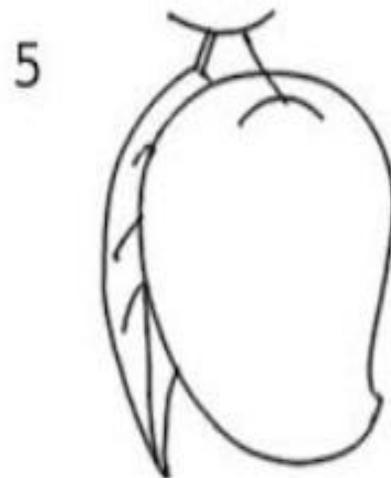
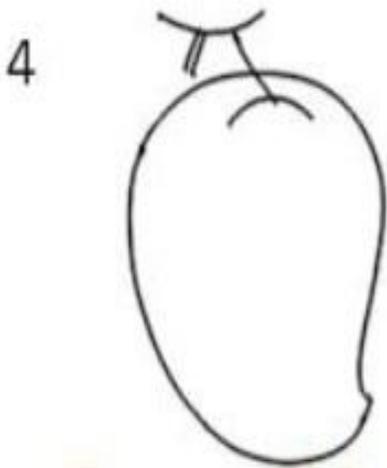
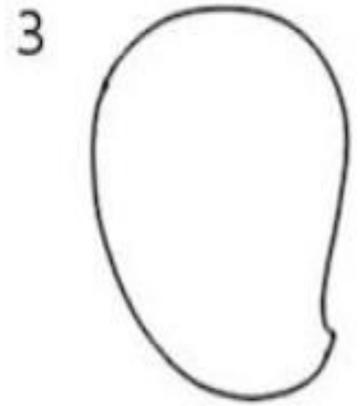
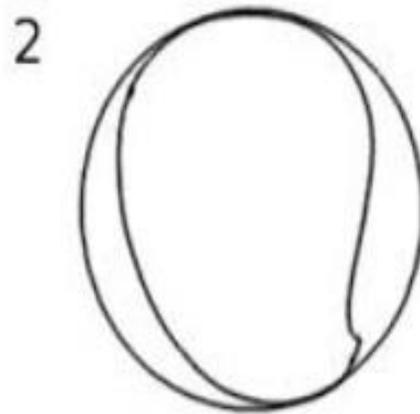
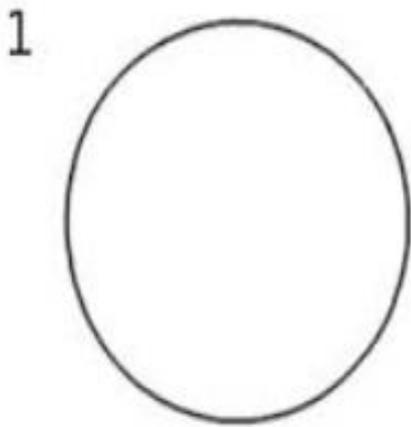
HOME ASSIGNMENT

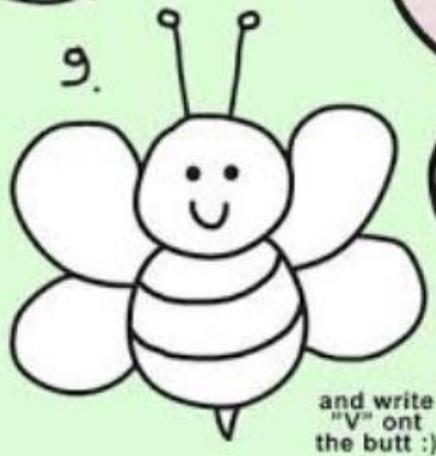
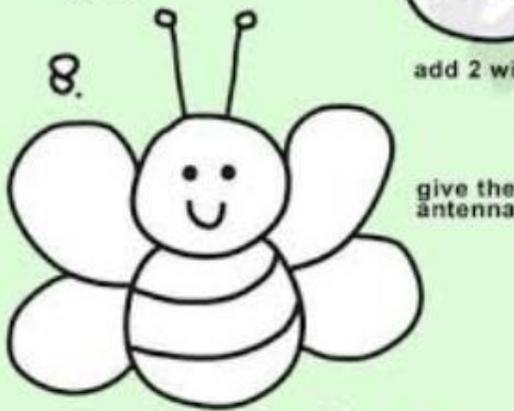
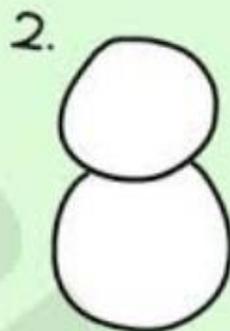
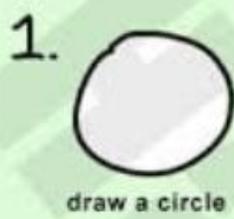
CLASS – III

SUBJECT – ART EDUCATION

DATE - 30.04.2020

Draw step by step and colour this two pictures :-





CLASS-III
SUBJECT : ENGLISH LANGUAGE

30/4/2020

Solutions for Unseen Comprehension-2:

A. Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the passage:

1. There are thousands and thousands of tea bushes on a tea-estate.
2. Before being taken to the factory the tea leaves are weighed.
3. The leaves are made into tea in a factory.
4. Tea leaves are plucked and collected in a basket.

B. Answer the following questions:

1. Where is Assam?

Ans: Assam is in the north-east of India.

2. Who go off to the garden to pluck the tea leaves?

Ans: Early in the morning companies of women and children go off to the garden to pluck the tea-leaves.

3. What kind of tea leaves are plucked?

Ans: Only the youngest and most tender leaves are plucked.

_____x_____

CLASS-III
SUBJECT : ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Chapter-8
Adjectives

30/4/2020

Read the following sentences:

1. The **old** woman has **three** sons.
2. Som is an **intelligent** boy.
3. He is a **wise** man.

The words in colour letters in the above sentences-**old, three, intelligent, wise** – refer to the characteristics of **woman, sons, Som, man**.

Definition: - An **Adjective** is a word that describes the quality of a Noun or a Pronoun.

DO IT YOURSELF

Exercise C: Underline the adjectives of the following sentences:

1. Which car is yours?
2. He has much money.
3. The hand has five fingers.
4. There are seven days in a week.
5. The Taj Mahal is a wonderful building.
6. Your hair has turned grey.

DO IT YOURSELF

Exercise D: Fill in the blanks with appropriate adjectives. Choose from the bracket:

[**golden, fierce, more, cool, whose, this, beautiful, honest, those, all**]

1. Leela is a _____ girl.
2. _____ cats love to eat fish.
3. Mohan is _____ and wise.
4. I have no _____ cash.
5. A lion is a _____ animal.
6. _____ are sweet mangoes.
7. _____ car is this?
8. _____ chair is broken.
9. His watch has a _____ chain.
10. A _____ breeze is blowing.

SOLUTION OF 6th HOME ASSIGNMENT
CLASS- III SUB- MATHEMATICS
CHAPTER- 5 (DIVISION)

DATE- 30/04/2020

1) A chicken lays 28 eggs in a week. Chicken lays how many eggs in a day?

1 week = 7 days .

In 7 days a chicken lays = 28 eggs

In 1 day chicken lays = (28 ÷ 7) eggs

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \) \ 28 \quad (\ 4 \\ \underline{28} \\ \text{X} \end{array}$$

ANS – chicken lays 4 eggs in each day.

2) There are 126 balls in six packets. How many balls in each packet?

In 6 packets there is = 126 balls

In 1 packet there is = (126 ÷ 6) balls

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \) \ 126 \quad (\ 21 \\ \underline{12} \\ \text{6} \\ \underline{\text{6}} \\ \text{X} \end{array}$$

ANS – 21 balls in each packet.

7th HOME ASSIGNMENT
CLASS- III SUB- MATHEMATICS
CHAPTER- 5 (DIVISION)

DATE- 30/04/2020

HOME ASSIGNMENTS –

1) DIVISION & WRITE QUOTIENT & REMINDER -

a) $709 \div 9$

b) $604 \div 5$

2) The cost of 1dozen mangoes are Rs 108. What is the cost of each mango?

3) $0 \div 7 = ?$

4) $45 \div 1 = ?$

DATE- 30.4.20

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

SOLUTION OF 3rd HOME ASSIGNMENT OF CHAPTER-1
(A COMPUTER SYSTEM)

ANSWER SHEET

A. Answer the following questions:

1. State the advantages of mouse.

Ans- The advantages of a mouse are:

1. It is easy to use.
2. It is not very expensive.
3. It moves the cursor faster than the arrow keys of the keyboard.

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Monitor, also known as the Visual Display Unit.
2. The most commonly used keyboards have 104 keys.
3. Mouse is the most commonly used pointing or cursor-control input device.
4. The sharpness of an image depends upon the number of pixels.

C. Write the full forms:

Ans-

1. CRT- Cathode Ray Tube
2. VDU- Visual Display Unit
3. LCD- Liquid Crystal Display
4. LED- Light Emitting Diodes
5. TFT- Thin Film Transistors

DATE- 30.4.20

**CLASS-3
COMPUTER
CH-1 (A COMPUTER SYSTEM)
4th HOME ASSIGNMENT**

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.



Printer

Printer is the most popular output device used to produce a document or a picture on a paper.

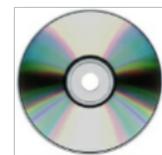
The printed copy of some information is known as the hard copy, whereas the digital copy that we see on the computer monitor is known as the soft copy.



Compact Disc (CD) & Digital Versatile Disc (DVD)

A Compact Disc (CD) is a small, portable and round –shaped disc used to record, store and playback audio, video, text and other information in digital form.

CDs are popular for music recording and playback. A newer technology, the Digital Versatile Disc (DVD), has more storage space.



Pen Drive

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.



Scanner

Scanner is an input device that works like a photocopy 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.



A. Answer the following questions:

1. Explain briefly what is a Pen Drive.
2. Define the following terms:
 - a. Scanner
 - b. Hard copy
 - c. Soft copy
 - d. cabinet