

CLASS III - Lesson 3 - General Science

Page 29 State True or False

1. True
2. False
3. True
4. True
5. False
6. False

Page 31 Unscramble the words to fill in the blanks.

1. Flight
2. Nests
3. Tailor
4. Swallow
5. Eggs

Page 35 Ex A Tick (/) the correct answer.

1. (A)
2. (A)
3. (C)
4. (D)

Page 36 Ex B Give an example of a bird that..

1. Eagle
2. Pigeon
3. Penguin
4. Hen
5. Weaver bird

Ex C Match the birds with the function of their claws/feet.

- 1 > b
- 2 > c
- 3 > a
- 4 > d
- 5 > f

Ex D Circle the odd one out.

1. Sparrow
2. Crow
3. Parrot

4. Penguin
5. Duck

Ex E Unscramble and define the following words. Also give two examples of each.

1. Talons: A very sharp, curved claws of flesh-eating birds. Example: eagle, vulture
2. Nest: When birds build their homes it is called nests. Examples: tailor bird, weaver bird.
3. Webbed Feet: Webbed feet helps the birds to swim in water. Examples: duck, swan.
4. Beak: Beak is a part of the bird with toothless which help them to eat food. Examples: eagle, sparrow.
5. Perching Birds: It is the bird that sit on trees, branches and wires by gripping with their feet. Examples: crow, sparrow.
6. Wading Birds: Birds that have long legs along with spread out toes. Examples: crane, heron.

II. Short Answer Questions:

1. Ans:- Eagles have strong, sharp and hooked beaks to help them tear the flesh of other small animals.
2. Ans:- Ducks have holes on the sides of its beaks so that the take in muddy water flows out through the holes
3. Ans:- Duck, swan.
4. Ans: It is the feathers found in wings and tails usrd for flapping, providing balance and help in changing the direction during flight.
5. Ans:- A new born bird have a lot of down feathers in order to keep it warm

6. Differentiate between:

(a) Upstroke and Downstroke

Ans: Upstroke: The upward and backward movement of wings.

Downstroke: The down and forward movement of wings.

(b) Bird bath and Bird feather.

Ans: Bird bath: It is a small basin placed in a garden and filled with water for birds to bathe in

Bird feather: It is a tray that is put outdoor to supply bird food to birds.

(c) Strong, chisel-shaped beak and Long, pointed beak.

Ans: Strong, chisel-shaped beak: It is use to poke holes into the hard trunk of trees and pull out insects to eat.

Long, pointed beak: It is used to suck nectar from flowers.

III. Long Answer Questions:

1. Ans:- Water birds have broad and flat beaks with holes on its sides. These birds take in the muddy water through their beaks. Along with it, insects, worms and some water plants are also taken in. But the muddy water flows out through the holes while insects, worms and plants are retained inside the beak. Examples- duck, geese.

2. Ans:- The body of a bird is shaped like a boat. The pointed head and beak help the bird to cut through the air. It has wings attached to the body by very strong muscles. The birds fly by moving their wings upward stroke and downward stroke. The tails helps it to change directions while flying.

3. Birds build nest to lay eggs. They built in safer places. One parent sits on top of the eggs to keep them warm and hatch them. The other parent protects the eggs from enemies. After a set of days, the eggs shell breaks open and a baby bird comes out. The parents feed the baby birds until they are strong enough to fly.

4. Tailor bird is named so because it use its beak as a needle to sew leaves with materials like wool and thread. It also uses cotton, wool and dry leaves to make its nest warm and cosy.

Extra Questions (One Word)

1. The earliest known bird.

Ans:- Archaeopteryx.

2. The largest living bird.

Ans:- Ostrich

3. The smallest bird.

Ans:- Hummingbird.

4. The only wingless bird on the earth.

Ans:- Kiwi.

5. A common example of talking bird.

Ans:- Parrot.

6. The only bird that can walk upright.

Ans:- Penguin.

7. It can turn its head almost in a complete circle but cannot move its eyes.

Ans:- Owl.

8. The first bird domesticated by human beings.

Ans:- Goose.

9. Birds that lay its eggs in others nest.

Ans:- Cuckoo.

10. The study of birds.

Ans: Ornithology.

11. Animals that live on trees.

Ans:- Arboreal animals.

12. Another name of a beak.

Ans:- Bill or Rostrum.

Lesson 4 (Animals: Common insects)

I. Very Short Answer Questions:

A. Page 46 Tick (./) the correct answers:

1. (c) lion

2. (a) chitin

3. (d) four

4. (c) cocoon

B. Page 47. State True or False.

1. False

2. True

3. True

4. False

5. True

C. Find the names of the following insects in the word grid. One is done for you. (One Word).

1. Termites

2. Cockroach

3. Silverfish

4. Honeybee

5. Ant

6. Bedbug

D. Complete the concept:

Insects

Body Parts: 1. head 2. Thorax 3. Abdomen

Social Insects: examples: 1.ants 2.honeybees

Harmful Insects: Examples:1.termites 2. Mosquitoes

Remedies:1. Fixed doors and windows with nets.

2. Keep food items covered.

3. Keep your surroundings clean and dispose off the garbage in covered dustbin.

II. Short Answer Questions: Page 48

1. Ans: The hard outer covering of an insects is called chitin.
2. Ans: i. Mosquito ii.Cockroach iii.Housefly iv.Ant.
3. Ans: Honeybees are called social insects because they live in a large colonies.
4. Ans: Houseflies are vector of many diseases, when they sit on our food, it make unhealthy. So, they are harmful to us.
5. Ans: Cockroaches are called nocturnal animals because they usually are active at night and less active during the day. They comes out in search of food in which they carry dirt and germs on their body which is harmful for us

III. Long Answer Questions:

1. Ans: Page 42 – Life cycle of a butterfly.
2. Ans: Insects can harm us in many ways. Some of the examples are:
 - a)Ants:It can get in your food or crawl in your house. They can spoil food.
 - b)Termites:They eat the wood of the table than the food
 - c)Silverfish:It can destroy your clothes.
 - d)Beetles:It can eat away plants, wood and food.
 - e)Honeybees:It can sting us. Its sting is very painfull. We can fall sick.
3. Ans: We can prevent ourselves from harmful insects in the following ways:
 - a) Keep food items covered.
 - b) Fixed doors and windows with nets.
 - c) Keep your surroundings clean and dispose off the garbage in covered dustbins.
 - d) Avoid playing in the dark or bushy areas to prevent insect bites.
 - e) Do not let water to collect in your surroundings. Mosquitoes breed in stagnant water.

RAPID FIRE 1: PAGE 23

1. SPIRACLES

2. FINS
3. LIFESPAN
4. PLANTS
5. SENSE
6. MIMOSA
7. SEEDS
8. FISH
9. PUPPY
10. BONES
11. NOSE
12. BRAIN
13. HEART
14. 600
15. KIDNEYS
16. WINDPIPE
17. DEEP BREATHING
18. POLLUTANTS
19. INHALATIONS
20. RESPIRATORY.

RAPID FIRE 2: PAGE 51

1. FALSE
2. FALSE
3. TRUE
4. FALSE
5. FALSE
6. TRUE
7. FALSE
8. FALSE
9. TRUE
10. FALSE
11. TRUE
12. TRUE
13. TRUE
14. TRUE
15. FALSE
16. FALSE
17. TRUE
18. TRUE
19. TRUE
20. FALSE
21. TRUE
22. FALSE
23. TRUE
24. TRUE
25. TRUE.

LESSON 5: PLANTS IN OUR SURROUNDINGS.

Page 56. Fill in the blanks with correct word.

- 1.erosion
- 2.food
- 3.lamina
- 4.stomata
- 5.water
- 6.Turnip

Page 59. State True or False.

1. True
2. False
3. False
4. False
5. True

Page 61.

I.Very Short Answer Questions:

A.Tick (./) the correct answer.

1. a)root
2. b)stem
3. d)leaf
4. d)flower
5. c)seed

B. Complete the concept map.

PARTS OF A PLANT

ROOT: 1) TAP 2) FIBROUS

SHOOT: 1) STEM 2) FRUITS 3) LEAVES 4) BUDS 5) FLOWERS.

C. Circle the odd one out.

1. Beans
2. Grass
3. Trunk
4. Dust
5. Tomato

6. Fire

D. Name the following:

1. Root

2. Money plant

3. Ginger

4. Mustard

5. Chlorophyll

6. Broccoli

7. Rice

8. Cumin

9. Cotyledons

10. Dicot seeds

II. Short Answer Questions.

1. Ans: There are two major types of roots namely:-

i) tap root. Example: turnip

ii) fibrous root. Example: onion

2. Ans: Bitter gourd.

3. Ans: Stomata are important because they help the plants to breathe.

4. Ans: i) mango ii) litchi

5. Ans: The process by which a plant uses the energy from the sunlight to produce its own food.

6. Ans:

a) Main vein and side vein

Ans: The centre line that runs across the leaf blade is known as the main vein. Whereas the number of fine lines with many branches across the leaf blade are called side veins.

b) Flower and Fruit

Ans: Flower is the most colourful and beautiful part of the plant whereas fruit is the part of the plant that is fleshy, sweet and good to eat.

c) Monocot and Dicot seeds

Ans: Seed with only one cotyledon is called monocot. Whereas seed with two cotyledons are called dicot seeds.

d) Seed leaves and Embryo

Ans: Leaves found inside a seed are called seed leaves. Whereas the baby plant inside the cotyledon is called embryo

7.Ans:Page 58 (bottom pictures)

III. Long Answer Questions:

1.Ans:There are two major types of roots namely- tap root and fibrous root.

The differences between tap roots and fibrous roots are mention below:

Tap Roots:

1. Have one main root.
2. Small, thin roots grow from the main root.
3. Examples- carrot, turnip, mango.

Fibrous Roots:

1. Have no main root.
2. The bushy roots grow from the base of the stem.
3. Examples- wheat, onion, grass.

2.Ans:Stem is the main part of the shoot. The functions of a stem are –

- i) The stem supports the branches, leaves and other parts of the plants.
- ii) It carries water and nutrients from the roots to various parts of the plant.
- iii) The food made by leaves is distributed throughout the plant with the help of the stem.
- iv) Some stems store food

3.(x)

4.(x)

5.Ans:We can take care of plants at our home in the following ways –

- i) Make sure your plants get plenty of sunlight.
- ii) There should be space between any two growing plants.
- iii) Water your plants regularly.
- iv) Add compost, manure and fertilisers to your plants every few days.
- v) Rinse or spray your plants with water to clean dust off them.
- vi) Weed out the unwanted plants from your garden on regular basis.

LESSON 6: FOOD WE GET FROM PLANTS.

Page 69 : Match the following.

1. Tree – v) neem
2. Shrub – i) hibiscus
3. Herb – iv) lotus
4. Creeper – ii) pumpkin
5. Climber – iii) pea plant.

Page 73 (Plant/Medicinal Use)

1. Amla : it is used to prevent hair loss or hair fall.
2. Aloe vera : it is used in toothpaste to fight cavities.
3. Haldi(turmeric) : it helps to prevent cancer.
4. Eucalyptus : it is used as an antiseptic cream.

Page 74. Circle the odd one out.

1. Mint
2. Cauliflower
3. Corn
4. Rice
5. Coffee

I. Very Short Answer Questions.

A. Tick (./) the correct answer.

1. (b) banyan
2. (c) pea
3. (a) creepers
4. (b) herb
5. (c) corn
6. (d) groundnut

B. Guess, who am I? Unscramble the words to find my name.

1. HERB
2. TREE
3. CINNAMON
4. SUGAR
5. MUSTARD
6. TULSI

C. Fill in the blanks. Choose the right word.

1. Mint
2. Trees

3. Pumpkin

4. Shampoo

5. Bark

D. Give two examples of each of the following:

1. Tomatoes, coconut

2. Wheat, corn

3. Cotton, jute

4. Coconut, mustard

5. Rose, jasmine

E. Match the following:

1. Cherry – d. Fruit

2. Sugar cane – a. Stem

3. Green pea – f. Pulse

4. Spinach – b. Leaf

5. Radish – e. Root

F. Complete the concept map.

Plant Types:

1. Tree: Examples – gulmohar, neem
2. Shrubs: Examples – cotton plant, hibiscus
3. Herbs: Examples – mint, spinach
4. Creepers: Examples – watermelon, pumpkin
5. Climbers: Examples – grapevine, pea

II. Short Answer Questions.

1. Ans: The two trees we see everyday are – mango and jackfruit. (second part no need)

2. Ans: Herbs: i) mint, ii) coriander

Shrubs: i) hibiscus, ii) bougainvillea

3. Ans: Some plants need support to climb because they have weak stems and cannot grow straight.

4. Ans: i) potato, ii) carrot, iii) gram, iv) cauliflower, v) beans

III. Long Answer Questions:

1. (a) Trees: Trees are big and tall plants. They have brown, hard, thick, woody and strong stems called trunks. The trunk is protected by a hard covering called the bark. Trees have many branches that bear leaves, flowers and fruits. They have strong and thick roots. They live for many years. Examples – neem, apple.

(b)Spices:Spices are dried seeds, fruits, leaves, roots or barks of some plants that give colour and aroma to food. Examples – clove, ginger, cardamom, chilly.

(b)Medecines from plants: Some plants that give us medicines are called medicinal plants. For example

i) cloves are used to treat toothache.

ii) tulsi leaves to cure skin infection. It is also used for soaps and toothpastes.

2.Ans:Foodgrains are edible seeds of some plants. They make up the major part of our food. Examples cereals and pulses.

LESSON 7. FORMS OF MATTER: SOLIDS, LIQUIDS AND GASES.

Page 86 Cross (×) the odd one out.

1. Bag
2. Scissors
3. Juice
4. Water vapour

I.Very Short Answer Questions.

A.Tick (./) the correct answer.

1. C.matter
2. D.none of these
3. D.all of these
4. B.water.

B.Identify the states of matter-Solid(S), Liquid(L), or Gas (G).

1. S
2. S
3. S
4. L
5. G
6. S
7. L
8. L
9. S

C. Put tick (./) or cross (×). One is done for you.

Occupies space: /(S), /(L), /(G)

Has mass : /(S), /(L), /(G)

Has fixed shape and size : /(S), ×(L), ×(G)

Takes shape of the container: ×(S), /(L), /(G)

Can flow : ×(S), /(L), ×(G)

Can be seen : /(S), /(L), /(G)

D. Complete the concept map.

STATES OF MATTER :

Solid: Examples- table, pen, book

Liquid: Examples- water, milk, ink

Gas: Examples- smoke, oxygen, water vapour

II.Short Answer Questions

1.Ans:Anything that has mass and takes up space is known as matter. The three different form of matter are:

Solid: examples- glass, chalk

Liquid: examples- milk, juice

Gas: examples- steam, smoke

2.Ans:Solids cannot flow. Liquids do not have definite shape. Gases do not have a definite shape.

III.Long Answer Questions.

1.Ans:The three different forms of matter are: Solids, Liquids and Gases.

Solids: Things that have a fixed shape and size are known as solids.

Liquids: Things that do not have a fixed shape, but can flow easily are known as liquids.

Gases: Things that do not have a fixed shape are known as gases.

2.(×)

PAGE 80. RAPID FIRE 3

Fill in the blanks:

1. Root and shoot
2. Seeds
3. Leaves
4. Stems

5. Tap
6. Lamina or leaf blade
7. Stalk
8. Bunch
9. Stomata
10. Small
11. Warmth, water and air
12. Cotyledon
13. Manure & fertilisers
14. Shrub
15. Tree
16. Coriander
17. Creeper
18. Sugar or sucrose
19. Leaves
20. Cereals and pulses
21. Alcohol and ethanol
22. Spices
23. Sunflower oil
24. Cloves
25. Chocolate

HOME ASSIGNMENT FOR:

CLASS 3 SCIENCE

I. State True or False.

Page 29. QUICK CHECK – 1: No. 1 to 6 (all)

Page 47. Exercise B. No 1 to 5 (all)

Page 51. RAPID FIRE 2: 1 to 25 (all)

Page 59. QUICK CHECK – 2: 1 to 5 (all)

II. Circle the odd one out.

Page 36. Ex – D: No. 1 to 5 (all)

Page 62. Ex – C: No. 1 to 6 (all)

Page 74. QUICK CHECK – 2: No. 1 to 5 (all)

Page 86. QUICK CHECK – 1: No. 1 to 4 (all)

III. Match the following.

Page 36. Ex – C: No. 1 to 5 (all)

Page 69. QUICK CHECK – 1: No. 1 to 5 (all)

Page 76. Ex – E: No. 1 to 5 (all)

IV. Fill in the blanks.

Page 31. QUICK CHECK – 2: No. 1 to 5 (all)

Page 56. QUICK CHECK – 1: No. 1 to 6 (all)

Page 75. Ex – C: No. 1 to 5 (all)

Page 80. RAPID FIRE - 3: No. 1 to 25 (all)

V. One Word.

Page 23. RAPID FIRE – 1: No. 1 to 20 (all)

Page 47. Ex – C: No. 1 to 6 (all)

Page 75. Ex – B: No. 1 to 6 (all)

VI. Give example/s (either 2 or 1 wherever necessary)

Page 36. Ex – B: No. 1 to 5 (all)

Page 47. Ex – D (all)

Page 76. Ex – D No. 1 to 5 (all)

Page 87. Ex – D (all)

VII. Tick (./) the correct answer.

Page 35. Ex – A: No. 1 to 4 (all)

Page 46. Ex – A: No. 1 to 4 (all)

Page 61. Ex – A: No. 1 to 5 (all)

Page 75. Ex – A: No 1 to 6 (all)

Page 86. Ex – A: No. 1 to 4 (all)

VIII. Short Answer Questions.

Page 36. Ex – II: No. 1,2,5,6

Page 48. Ex – II: No. 1,3,4

Page 62. Ex – II: No. 3,5,6,7

Page 76. Ex – II: No. 2,3

Page 87. Ex – II: No. 1

IX. Long Answer Questions.

Page 36. Ex – III: No. 1,4,5

Page 48. Ex – III: No. 1,3

Page 62. Ex – III: No. 1,5

Page 76. Ex – III: No. 1

Page 87. Ex – III: No. 1

THINGS TO REMEMBER:

ROMAN NUMBER (I to VII) TO BE WRITTEN IN THE TEXT BOOK.

ROMAN NUMBER (VIII & IX) TO BE WRITTEN IN THE SUBJECT SCHOOL COPY.