

JAGAT TARAN GOLDEN JUBILEE SCHOOL, PRAYAGRAJ.

Session: 2020-2021

Class: III

Subject: English

Book: The English Channel by Indiannica Learning Pvt. Ltd.

Assignment 3

(English Language)

Lesson 2: A Carpet of Crackers

Dear Parents/Students,

Kindly follow these Instructions: -

1. Open the video using these two links for 2 different topics

i) **For Collective Nouns**

<https://youtu.be/zijGflzT5Ss>

ii) **For Singular and Plural**

<https://youtu.be/ZkzKGh3sCpU>

2. Watch the animated videos carefully.

3. Now, complete the assignments given (for each topic) in your English language notebook or any other notebook/register available at home.

1] COLLECTIVE NOUN (LINK i)

Assignment-

A] Write the following collective nouns in your English language notebook:

- 1) A class of students
- 2) A crowd of people
- 3) A bunch of grapes, keys
- 4) A range of mountains
- 5) A bouquet of flowers
- 6) A cluster of stars
- 7) A swarm of bees

- 8) A pack or deck of cards
- 9) A litter of puppies
- 10) A pride of lions
- 11) A flock of sheep, birds
- 12) A troop of monkeys

2] SINGULAR AND PLURAL (LINK ii)

Assignment

A] Write these singular and plural in your English language notebook:

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1. cracker	crackers
2. key	keys
3. street	streets
4. bench	benches
5. box	boxes
6. watch	watches
7. family	families
8. baby	babies
9. city	cities
10. man	men
11. woman	women
12. child	children
13. deer	deer
14. grass	grass
15. sheep	sheep



निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें-

(क) कक्कू का अर्थ क्या होता है?-

.....

(ख) कोयल की बोली कैसी होती है?

.....

(ग) कक्कू का नाम सक्कू किसने रख दिया?

.....

(घ) कक्कू ठिठोली करने पर क्या करता है?

.....

नी कथन पर का एवं गलत पर का निशान लगाएँ-

क) कक्कू दिनभर रोता रहता है।



ख) कक्कू कोयल की तरह मीठा बोलता है।



ग) कक्कू सबसे ठिठोली करता है।



घ) कक्कू बात-बात में चिढ़ जाता है।



3. कविता की पंक्तियाँ पूरी करें-

(क) नाम है उसका कक्कू।
कक्कू माने कौमल होता
लेकिन यह तो दिनभर रोता
इसीलिए हम इसे चिढ़ाते
कहते इसकी सककू ।

(ख) बात-बात में जो चिढ़ जाए
रहता मुँह जो सदा फुलाना
गाना जिसको जरा न आए
ऐसे झगड़ालू को अब से
क्यों न कहें हम सककू।

निम्न शब्दों को इनके अर्थों से मिलाएँ-

(क) कक्कू	ज(i) थोड़ा-सा
(ख) मिसरी	छ(ii) रूठना
(ग) भड़कना	ड.(iii) झगड़ा करना
(घ) ठिठोली	क(iv) कोयल
(ङ) झगड़ालू	ख(v) चीनी जैसा मीठा
(च) तनिक	घ(vi) मजाक
(छ) मुँह फुलाना	ज(vii) गुस्सा होना

नीचे पाँच-पाँच नामों की दो टोलियाँ दी गई हैं। इन्हें वर्णमाला के क्रम में लिखें-

(क) कविता अरुण मयंक सुधा रामू

अरुण कविता मयंक रामू सुधा

(ख) आशू गुड़िया मधु चमन कुंदन
 आशू कुंदन गुड़िया चमन मधु

6. ऐसे दो शब्द लिखें जिनमें-

(क) म्म हो : चम्पू अम्मा
 (ख) प्प हो : गप्पू चप्पू
 (ग) क्क हो : ठक्कना चक्की
 (घ) न्न हो : अन्न सन्न

7. निम्न शब्दों से वाक्य बनाएँ?

(क) कोयल - कोयल का गाना मधुर लगता है।
 (ख) झगड़ालू - हमें झगड़ालू लोग पसंद नहीं हैं।
 (ग) भड़कना - जरा सी बात पर भड़कना नहीं चाहिए।
 (घ) ठिठोली - कुछ बच्चे ठिठोली करने से चिढ़ जाते हैं।

इनसे मिलते-जुलते शब्द लिखें-

(क) चिढ़ना कुंदना (ख) मीठी अँगीठी
 (ग) भड़क सड़क (घ) नाम काम
 (ङ) फुलाए सुलार (च) भड़कना तड़कना

आपका नाम क्या है? अपने नाम का अर्थ लिखें- H.W.

10. आप अपने दोस्तों/सहेलियों को क्या कहकर चिढ़ाते हैं? H.W.

दोस्त/सहेली का नाम	चिढ़ाने वाला नाम
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

11. जब आपके दोस्त आपको चिढ़ाते हैं तो आपको कैसा लगता है? H.W.

.....

.....

12. आपके कितने नाम हैं? आपको लोग किन नामों से बुलाते हैं? H.W.

स्कूल का नाम	घर का नाम	दोस्तों द्वारा दिया नाम
.....

13. कक्कू कोयल जैसा क्यों नहीं है? बताइए। H.W.

.....

.....

.....



शेरलीबाज मक्खी

किसने, किससे कहा-

कथन	किसने कहा	किससे कहा
(क) अरे मक्खी, दूर हट। वरना तुझे जान से मार डालूँगा।	शेर ने	मक्खी से
(ख) मैं क्या तुमसे डरती हूँ? मैं तो तुमसे भी लड़ सकती हूँ।	मक्खी ने	शेर से
(ग) अरे हाथी... मुझे प्रणाम कर... मैंने जंगल के राजा शेर को हराया है।	मक्खी ने	हाथी से
घ) अरे ओ लोमड़ी, चल मुझे प्रणाम कर।	मक्खी ने	लोमड़ी से

कथन पर का निशान एवं गलत पर का निशान लगाएँ-

- 1) जंगल में एक हाथी भोजन करके आराम कर रहा था।
- 2) शेर दहाड़ा-अरे मक्खी, दूर हट। वरना जान से मार डालूँगा।
- शेर पंजा मारता जाता और खुद को घायल करता जाता।
- बंदर मंद-मंद मुस्करा रहा था।

3. सही उत्तर पर का निशान लगाएँ-

(क) शेर के कान के पास कौन भिन-भिन करने लगा?

(i) मच्छर

(ii) मक्खी

(iii) मधुमक्खी

(ख) शेर किससे बोला-बहन मैं हारा और तुम जीत गई।

(i) लोमड़ी से

(ii) मक्खी से

(iii) बकरी से

(ग) हाथी ने मक्खी को प्रणाम क्यों किया?

(i) वह अपना समय नहीं बरबाद करना चाहता था।

(ii) वह मक्खी से डर गया था।

(iii) मक्खी उससे ज्यादा ताकतवर थी।

(घ) लोमड़ी मक्खी को देखकर क्यों मुस्करा रही थी?

(i) मक्खी की ताकत को देखकर

(ii) मक्खी की मूर्खता को देखकर

(iii) शेर की हालत सुनकर

नीचे लिखे प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें-

(क) शेर जंगल में क्या कर रहा था?

.....

(ख) शेर कैसे घायल हो गया?

.....

(ग) शेर को कौन परेशान कर रही थी?

.....

Pallavi Singh.

(घ) शेर ने अंत में मक्खी से क्या कहा? ✓

(ङ) मंद-मंद कौन मुस्करा रही थी?

5. तुम्हें कौन कैसा लगा?

(क)	हाथी	भगवादार	(ख)	शेर	घमंडी
(ग)	मक्खी	भूरत	(घ)	लोमड़ी	चालक

6. इन वाक्यांशों (मुहावरों) को उनके अर्थ से मिलाओ-

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (क) आग बबूला होना | (i) धीरे-धीरे मुस्कराना (ग) |
| (ख) घमंड में चूर होना | (ii) सबक सिखाना (घ) |
| (ग) मंद-मंद मुस्कराना | (iii) चले जाना (ङ) |
| (घ) खबर लेना | (iv) बहुत अधिक गुस्सा होना (क) |
| (ङ) गुस्से से लाल होना | (v) बहुत अभिमान करना (ख) |
| (च) चुटकी बजाते खत्म करना | (vi) क्रोधित होना (ङ) |
| (छ) चलते बनना | (vii) आसानी से काम निबटाना (घ) |

सही शब्द चुनकर रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति करें-

- (क) शेर ने दो-तीन दिनों से स्नान नहीं किया था। (स्नान/भोजन)
- (ख) जंगल के राजा के मुँह से ऐसी भाषा कहीं शोभा देती। (महल/जंगल)
- (ग) शेर आग-बबूला हो गया। (शेर/महल)
- (घ) मैंने जंगल के राजा और हाथी को भी हरा दिया। (लोमड़ी/हाथी)

10. दायीं ओर लिखे वाक्यों में से ढूँढ़कर इन वाक्यों को पूरा करें-

(क) जंगल के राजा के मुँह से (ग)(i) हिम्मत हो तो आ जाओ...!

(ख) एक तो मुझे सोने नहीं देती, (घ)(ii) और आगे बढ़ गया।

(ग) मैं तुमसे भी लड़ सकती हूँ। (ख)(iii) ऊपर से मेरे सामने जवाब देती।

(घ) हाथी ने सूँड़ उठाकर मक्खी (ड)(iv) और धन्य हैं आपके माता-पिता को प्रणाम किया।

(ङ) धन्य हो मक्खी रानी! धन्य है (क)(v) ऐसी भाषा कहीं शोभा देती है? आपका जीवन

11. इन चीजों पर किसे उड़ते एवं किसे मंडराते देखा है? दो-दो नाम लिखें।

(क) फूलों पर भँवरे तितली

(ख) कचरे के ढेर पर मक्खी मच्छर

(ग) हलवाई की मिठाई पर मक्खी मधुमक्खी

(घ) इकट्ठे पानी के ऊपर मच्छर मक्खी

(ङ) जलते बल्ब के आस-पास कीट चतंगे

(च) खेतों के ऊपर कबूतर बगुले

12. इन वाक्यों को अपने ढंग से लिखकर बताइए- H.W.

जैसे-जंगल के राजा के मुँह से ऐसी भाषा कहीं शोभा देती है?

जंगल के राजा के मुँह से ऐसी बातें शोभा नहीं देतीं।

(क) अब शेर को गुस्सा आया।

(ख) शेर आग बबूला हो गया।

(ग) लोमड़ी मंद-मंद मुस्कराने लगी।

(घ) उसकी जरा खबर लो न।

लिंग बदलें-

(क) शेर शेरनी	(ख) हाथी हाथिनी
(ग) घोड़ा घोड़ी	(घ) चूहा चूहिया
(ङ) मुर्गा मुर्गी	(च) मोर मोरनी

देखें इन्हें लिखने में आपको कितना समय लगता है? क्या आप इसे चुटकी बजाते ही लिख लेते हैं? H.W.

(क) पाँच फलों के नाम :

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

(ख) पाँच फूलों के नाम :

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

JAGAT TARAN GOLDEN JUBILEE SCHOOL, PRAYAGRAJ.

Session: 2020-2021

Class III

Subject: ART

(Study Material)

Dear Parents/Students,

Kindly follow these Instructions:-

- 1.) Draw and colour the poster in your drawing copy
- 2.) Children can use any colours that are available at the home

STAY HOME STAY SAFE



Jagat Taran Golden Jubilee School

Session 2020 -2021

Class III

Subject : Computer Science

Assignment : 3

Lesson 3 - Complete the exercises (Fill in the blanks, State true or false, Multiple Choice questions in book.

Lesson 3 - Do the Answer the following questions in fair copy {four liner interleave notebook}.

Activity: Draw, colour and name any five Tux Paint tools in an Activity sheet.

Online link: - <http://tuxpaint.org/features>

LEARNING IN THIS CHAPTER

- How to open Tux Paint?
- Pattern brush shapes
- Haze brush shapes
- Difference between Paint and Lines tool
- Stamp tool
- Magic tools
- Rainbow effect
- Printing a drawing

➤ TUX PAINT

Tux Paint is an amazing drawing program for students. Unlike other drawing/painting programs, Tux Paint has a lot of creative tools, funny animations, and magical effects, which make it one of the best drawing software available.

Some of its unique features are:

- Tux Paint is a free software.
- Tux Paint has a drawing mascot, which helps you to learn more about it.
- A large variety of tools help the students to create beautiful designs.
- We can add personalised stamps to our drawing.
- Funny sound effects are played when we select any tool in Tux Paint.
- We can load and save images directly as thumbnails without using any file name in Tux Paint.

➤ HOW TO OPEN TUX PAINT?

Select the Start button > Tux Paint > Tux Paint (Full Screen).

NOTE When you open Tux Paint, it displays two modes: Windowed and Full screen. Selecting the Full Screen Mode will not display the Title bar.

- You can now see the welcome screen of Tux Paint.
- After the welcome screen, you will get the opening screen of Tux Paint.



Figure 3.2: Welcome Screen of Tux Paint

➤ PAINT BRUSH SHAPES

Tux Paint gives us an option to draw beautiful patterns using the Paint tool. Let us see how many beautiful patterns we can make.

VINE BRUSH

- Select the Paint tool. Now, you will see the Brushes sub-toolbox on the right hand side. Select the filled circle shape and choose brown colour from the palette. Draw the trunk of a tree.

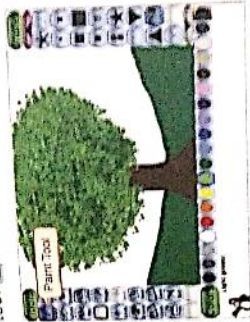


Figure 3.4: Using Paint Brush Shapes

- Scroll down and select the Vine brush from the Brushes sub-toolbox. Now, select green colour from the Colors palette.
- Move the pointer to the drawing area and draw the leaves by clicking on the trunk. You will see a beautiful tree as shown in Figure 3.4.
- Similarly, select other brush shapes and see how many different patterns you can draw.

HAZE BRUSH

Haze brush is a unique sub-tool that produces a hazy appearance. We can use it to draw objects that are far away.

- Select the Paint tool, then choose the required colours to draw mountains, Sun, and river.
- Now, select the Haze brush and select light blue colour. Draw a few clouds in the sky. Similarly, select green colour and draw bushes as shown in Figure 3.5.

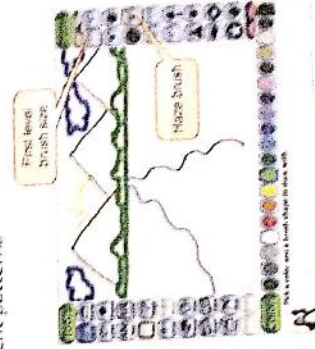


Figure 3.5: Using Haze Brush



Figure 3.1: Starting Tux Paint

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PAINT AND LINES TOOL

The Lines tool works in a way that is quite similar to the Paint tool. It has the same brush shapes in the sub-toolbox. It is used to draw lines and patterns. The difference between the Lines tool and Paint tool is as follows:

Paint Tool	Lines Tool
> While selecting the Paint tool, the pointer changes into a Paint brush shape.	> When Lines tool is selected, the pointer changes into cross hair (+) symbol.
> It is a free-hand drawing tool.	> It draws only in the form of straight line.
> The selected brush type pattern is directly drawn on the canvas.	> The pattern appears on canvas only after you complete the line and release the mouse button.

STAMP TOOL

It is an interesting tool, which you have already used in your previous class. This tool is used to add ready-made images as stamps. Tux Paint already has some inbuilt stamps. Additional stamps can be downloaded from the following website: www.tuxpaint.org/download/windows

On installing the stamps file, we can see various categories of stamps in the sub-toolbox.

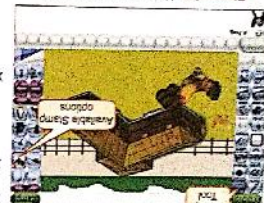


Figure 3.6: Using the Stamp Tool

- > Click on the Stamp tool in the Tools bar.
- > Choose any one stamp from the Stamp sub-toolbox. To have more stamps, click either on the Left or Right arrow.
- > Select the Cock stamp.
- > You can also increase and decrease the size of the stamp using the Slope bar just above the Colors palette in the sub-toolbox.



Figure 3.7: Using the Mirror Option

- > Now, click on the canvas and the stamp will be pasted.
- > Likewise, select the Hut stamp and paste it on the canvas.
- > We can also use the mirror image of the selected stamp by choosing the Mirror option below the right and left arrow keys in the sub-toolbox.
- > Click on the Mirror button.
- > Now, paste the selected stamp besides the previous stamp.

LEARNING WITH KIIPS

Now, paste the selected stamp besides the previous stamp.

Click on the Mirror button.

Now, click on the canvas and the stamp will be pasted.

Likewise, select the Hut stamp and paste it on the canvas.

We can also use the mirror image of the selected stamp by choosing the Mirror option below the right and left arrow keys in the sub-toolbox.

Click on the Mirror button.

Now, paste the selected stamp besides the previous stamp.

Click on the Mirror button.

Now, click on the canvas and the stamp will be pasted.

Likewise, select the Hut stamp and paste it on the canvas.

We can also use the mirror image of the selected stamp by choosing the Mirror option below the right and left arrow keys in the sub-toolbox.

Click on the Mirror button.

Now, paste the selected stamp besides the previous stamp.

Click on the Mirror button.

Now, click on the canvas and the stamp will be pasted.

Likewise, select the Hut stamp and paste it on the canvas.

We can also use the mirror image of the selected stamp by choosing the Mirror option below the right and left arrow keys in the sub-toolbox.

Click on the Mirror button.

Now, paste the selected stamp besides the previous stamp.

Click on the Mirror button.

Now, click on the canvas and the stamp will be pasted.

Likewise, select the Hut stamp and paste it on the canvas.

We can also use the mirror image of the selected stamp by choosing the Mirror option below the right and left arrow keys in the sub-toolbox.

Click on the Mirror button.

Now, paste the selected stamp besides the previous stamp.

Click on the Mirror button.

MAGIC TOOLS

In Tux Paint, there are various magic effects that allow you to draw wonderful patterns. Let us learn about some of the pattern effects in Magic tool.

MOSAIC EFFECT

The mosaic effect tool is used to apply a pattern of many small coloured pieces of stones on the canvas.



Figure 3.8: Using the Mosaic Effect

- > Open a new canvas and draw a sunset scene or you can select any coloured background.
- > Click the Magic tool and select the Mosaic effect on the Selector.
- > Bring the magic wand to the canvas and click on it.
- > The canvas will be filled with mosaic effect. Clicking it further will change its colour.

KALEIDOSCOPE EFFECT

This tool is used to create free-hand patterns. The most amazing feature of this tool is that even if we move the magic wand from a single point, it draws from all the four directions. Let us learn how to use it.

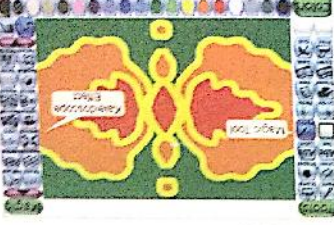


Figure 3.9: Using the Kaleidoscope Effect

- > Select the green background.
- > Now, click on the Magic tool and select Kaleidoscope effect from the Selector.
- > Pick yellow colour and bring the magic wand on the canvas.
- > Now, click and drag the mouse as you wish.
- > A pattern will start appearing on the canvas. After designing the pattern, fill colour in it.

LEARNING WITH KIIPS

Let's Know More
Spikes Stamp makes an object look wavy in a circular pattern.


Let's Know More
Kaleidoscope Effect This magic tool is used to draw a pattern in the shape of a star.

Let's Know More
Mosaic Effect If you want to apply the tool, you need to select the tool.

Let's Know More
The three supports are used to draw mosaic. The support, which means that you can draw mosaic on a canvas that is 1000 pixels wide and 1000 pixels high.

EMBOSS EFFECT

This magic tool gives a raised effect to an object from the surface that you have drawn.

- Select the Emboss effect  from the Selector.
- Bring the magic wand over the image on the canvas and drag the mouse to emboss the image.

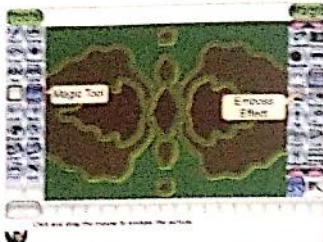




Figure 3.10: Using the Emboss Effect

- Observe the change in the image.



RAINBOW EFFECT

In the sub-tools of Magic tool, there are two types of Rainbow effect tools.

RAINBOW EFFECT : It draws a trail of rainbow colours as you drag the magic wand on the drawing area.


REAL RAINBOW : It allows you to draw a rainbow just like the one you see in the sky after rainfall.

Let us try both the effects on our drawing.

- Select the Magic tool  from the Tools bar and the Rainbow effect  from the sub-toolbox.

- Now, drag the magic wand from one point to another in an arc shape.

- As you move the mouse, a trail of rainbow colours will be drawn.

- Now, select the Real Rainbow effect .

- Choose a single point on the drawing area.

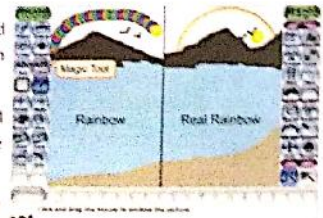


Figure 3.11: Using Rainbow and Real Rainbow Effect

Know the Fact


Tux Paint is translated in 223 languages. Many Indians have participated actively in the translation process of Tux Paint into the languages of Indian origin.

And still, we have
Rameshwar Anandam,
Tami
Karthikeyan, Gaurav,
Pavithra, Shashank,
Tejap.

- Click and drag the wand from one end to the other.
- Release the mouse and you will see a real rainbow on your canvas. You can add the other effects using Magic tools in the same way.

PRINTING A DRAWING

Tux Paint allows you to print your drawing on a paper.

- Open the drawing that you want to print.
- Select the Print tool  in the Tools bar.
- A box appears on the screen.
- Click on Yes to print.

You have learnt almost everything about the Tux Paint, and its various tools. Draw more pictures by applying new effects and ideas for better understanding of the tools.












Figure 3.12: Printing a Drawing

ACTIVITY ZONE

For Better Concept Clarity

Let us draw a scenery on a new blank canvas.

- Open a new file with green background.
- Select the Paint tool . Choose blue colour to draw the pond. Now, select the Magic tool  and then choose fill tool. Click on the pond to fill it with blue colour.
- Now, select the Grass effect  and choose dark green colour. Draw some grass on the ground.
- Apply noise effect to the pond by using the Noise effect from the Magic sub-toolbox .
- Now, choose the Flower tool  and draw flowers of different colours.
- Select the Paint tool . Draw the trunk of trees and fill brown colour in them. Pick the Vine tool  from the Brushes section. Draw the upper part of the tree as shown in the figure.
- Add cherries on the trees by using the Stamp tool .
- Add two Cuckoo birds by using the Stamp tool.
- Now, select the Starfish  shape from the Brushes section of the Paint tool.



C. Match the following.

- Kaleidoscope effect →
- Mosaic effect →
- Magic tool →
- Paint tool →
- Emboss effect →
- Lines tool →



ACTIVITY SECTION

MY ACTIVITY

Learning While Playing



Draw these beautiful drawings using the given tools.

Paint tool

Stamp tool

Smudge tool

Waves effect

Grass effect

Noise effect

Lines tool

1



2



GROUP DISCUSSION

For Concept Clarity

Discuss the given topics with the students: Mosaic effect vs Emboss effect.



ONLINE LINK

Looking For More

To learn more about magic effect tools, visit: <http://tuxpaint.org/features>



JT GOLDEN JUBILEE SCHOOL

Session-(2020-2021)

Class-3 E.V.S-(Book-Hello Earth)

Assignment 3:

Study Material

Follow the instructions given below-

- 1)Visit and download study material from JTGJS school website(<https://jtgschool.in/>)
- 2)Download the PDF of class 3(HE...3...pdf)
- 3)Open the Chapter 5 Plants Around Us Chapter 6 Leaves Around us
- 4)Read the chapters thoroughly
- 5)Try to understand new words.
- 6)Learn all the key words given at the end of each chapter.

Scanned with CamScanner



Look at the plants below.



- Circle the big and tall plant in **blue**.
- Circle the plant that needs a stick to stand straight in **purple**.
- Circle the plant that is growing in water in **orange**.

Many different kinds of plants grow around us. Some plants are big while some are small. Some plants grow on land and some in water.

TYPES OF PLANTS

Plants are of different shapes and sizes and have different kinds of leaves too.

Trees

Big, tall and strong plants are called trees. They have a thick, strong and woody stem called the **trunk**. Most trees have many **branches**. The trunk of a tree is covered by a protective layer called the **bark**. Trees live for many years.

Some trees stay green all through the year while other trees **shed** most or all their leaves at least once a year.



Parts of a tree

Some of the different types of trees that commonly grow around us are ashok, neem, peepal, gular, mango, guava and coconut trees.



Cypress tree



Shrubs

Small plants with woody stems are called shrubs. Shrubs have many stems and branches and are bushy. They live for a few years. Cotton, hibiscus, lime and rose plants are some commonly found shrubs.



Hibiscus plant



Lime plant

Herbs

Small plants with soft green stems are known as herbs. Grass is a herb. Some commonly grown herbs are mint, spinach and coriander.



Mint plant



Coriander plant



Bean plant

Climbers and creepers

Some plants have weak stems and need support, such as a wall or a stick or another tree, to grow. These plants are called climbers. Some common examples of climbers are grapevines, money plants, morning glory plants and bean plants.

Creepers are plants with weak stems that grow along the ground.

Pumpkin, watermelon, gourd and musk melon plants are common examples of creepers.



Watermelon plant

Activity

Go to your neighbourhood park and choose a tree. Place a blank white page on the bark. Take a pencil and gently rub it all over the paper. This will give you the bark print of the tree.



Grapevine



Pumpkin plant



Grass

PLANTS IN DIFFERENT CLIMATES

Plants grow almost everywhere. They grow in places which have **air**, **water**, **sunlight** and the right kind of **soil**. They grow in different places such as plains, mountains, forests, deserts and even in areas where it snows a lot. They grow not only on **land** but also in **water**.

In the **plains**, plants such as rice, wheat, jute and sugar cane grow well. In hot and wet places, green **rainforests** grow. Coconut palms grow well in places which are sunny all year round and where it rains often. **Orchards** and **groves** grow in warm places which are neither too hot nor too cold. Thick and tall grasses grow well in the dry heat of Africa while thorny plants like cacti and date palms can survive well in the deserts.

Certain trees like pine, birch and willow grow well on the mountains which have thick snowfall in winter. In the **Arctic region**, in the northern part of the world, plants grow close to the ground to escape the icy cold winds.

Plants also grow well in seas, ponds and lakes. Lotus, water lily, water chestnut, water hyacinth and duckweed are some common water plants.



Go Green!

Make it a habit to water all the plants in your house every day. Once a week, you and your friends can also water the trees in your neighbourhood park or garden.

PLANTS—OUR FRIENDS

Plants are useful to us in many ways and are therefore our friends.

- Plants give us **food**. We get different types of food from them such as fruits,

vegetables, grains such as wheat and rice, nuts, spices, tea, coffee and sugar.

- Plants like cotton, jute and flax give us **fibres** like cotton, jute and linen, respectively. These fibres are used to make yarn which is then woven into cloth. Thus, our **clothes** also come from plants.
- Coir is a special fibre that we get from the coconut plant. It is used to make **mats** and **rugs**. It is also used as a filling in **pillows** and **mattresses**.
- Plants give us **shade**.
- Plants keep the **air** fresh and clean. Fresh air is good for our health.
- Trees such as teak, mahogany and sheesham give us wood for making our **furniture**.
- Tulsi, neem, eucalyptus and clove are some plants that give us **medicines**. The leaves of the cinchona plant are used in making medicines for treating malaria.
- Plants give us many other things that are used to make perfume, soap, oil, toothpaste, cream, paint, rubber, varnish, etc.
- Trees give **shelter** to many animals such as birds, monkeys and squirrels. Birds make nests on tree branches.
- **Paper** is also obtained from plants such as the bamboo plant.



We get food and furniture from plants.



Some things we get from plants—foodgrains, furniture and tyres.



Discuss

Which is cleaner—the air in a city or the air in a forest? Why?

NEW FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Nowadays, we find many **new kinds** of fruits and vegetables which were not available earlier. We can find them easily now mainly due to the following two reasons.

- They can now be **transported** in a short time from other countries by air or ship.



Kiwi fruit

- They can be **grown** in many parts of India as farmers have better tools and machines

Some of these fruits are kiwis from New Zealand, apples from Australia, strawberries from Malaysia, raspberries, red and green seedless grapes and red grapes with seeds. Broccoli, asparagus and Chinese cabbage are some of the vegetables that are found in India today

Name any two special fruits that you can find in the local market now, which were not available during your grandparents' time

Plants are our friends. We should grow more plants and trees. We should not cut them down or uproot them.

We should take care of our green friends and protect them.

OUR VALUES

We should not waste paper.

Wasting paper would cause more trees to be cut down. We should try reusing as much paper as possible.

- Can you think of three ways in which you can reuse paper?

LET'S REMEMBER

- The different types of plants are—trees, shrubs, herbs, climbers and creepers.
- Different types of plants grow in places with different weather and soil. They also grow in water.
- Plants are useful to us in many ways.
- We can find many types of fruits and vegetables from faraway places quite easily now.

KEY WORDS

Shed	Let something fall off
Plains	Large, flat areas of land

Did you know?

The rafflesia is the world's largest flower. It has no stem or leaves. It has a very unpleasant smell.



Rainforest	A thick forest in a hot part of the world where there is a lot of rain
Orchard	A place where a lot of fruit trees grow
Grove	A type of land where fruit trees of a particular type grow
Arctic region	The permanently frozen regions near the North Pole
Fibres	Materials made up of threads

EXERCISES

A Fill in the blanks.

- Pumpkin plants are _____ (climbers/creepers)
- Cacti grow mainly in _____ (ponds/deserts)
- Lotus plants grow in _____ (ponds/rainforests)
- We get paper from the _____ plant (tulsi/bamboo)
- _____ from New Zealand can now be found in India (Kiwis/Seedless grapes)

B Write true or false.

- All plants are similar in shape and size.
- All plants can grow both in water and on land.
- Duckweeds are water plants.
- Plants make the air dirty.
- Trees give shelter to animals and birds.

C Choose the correct answer.

- Which of these has a thick and strong trunk?
(a) Tulsi (b) Peepal (c) Mint (d) All of these
- Where can we find green rainforests?
(a) Hot and wet places (b) Cold and dry places
(c) Deserts (d) None of these
- Which of these grows in the mountains?
(a) Cactus (b) Birch (c) Coconut (d) All of these
- Which of these plants gives us fibre for clothes?
(a) Cotton and jute (b) Flax and coconut
(c) All of these (d) None of these
- Which of these plants are used to make medicines for malaria?
(a) Cinchona (b) Cotton (c) Bamboo (d) All of these

D. Answer the following questions.

1. What are trees and shrubs? Give two examples of each.
2. What are climbers and creepers? Give two examples of each.
3. Name any two plants that grow in the following places.

(a) Mountains	(b) Plains
(c) Deserts	(d) Sea, lakes, and ponds
3. Write any three important uses of plants.
4. Why are we now able to find different fruits and vegetables from faraway countries?

Think and Answer

What do you think would happen to the air we breathe if there were no plants?

CREATIVE CORNER

Individual activity: Find out the different types of plants that grow in your neighbourhood. You can draw them in your scrapbook and write down their names. Make a report and present it in class.

Group activity: Your teacher will divide you into groups of 4-5. Collect pictures of different kinds of fruits and vegetables that we get in the market now, which were not available in earlier times. Make an album named 'Special Fruits and Vegetables' using sheets of old newspapers or notebooks. Paste the pictures in the album. Try to find out the names of the countries where they are originally grown.

Weblinks: For more information go to—

<http://www.sciencekids.co.nz/plants.html> (Accessed on 3 June 2016)

TEACHER'S TIP

Take the children out for a nature walk and let them observe the different kinds of plants growing around. Let them feel the bark of a tree. Explain what a bark is and how it protects a tree. Let them observe how plants are useful for animals, too. Teach them how they can differentiate between trees, shrubs, herbs, climbers, and creepers.

Pick some fallen leaves from any tree, grass or plant species. Look at them carefully and answer these questions.

1. Are all the leaves of the same size?
2. How do they feel? Rough/smooth?
3. Do all the leaves have the same smell?
4. Do all the leaves look the same?

Different plants have different types of leaves. Leaves differ in shape, size, smell and sometimes even in colour. Some leaves are big and some are small. Leaves may be **oval**, round, pointed, or **oblong** in shape.

PARTS OF A LEAF

Leaves grow on the stems and branches of plants. Every leaf has a flat surface called the leaf blade. The leaf blade is mostly smooth. The edge of a leaf is known as the margin. Some leaves have smooth edges while some have rough edges.

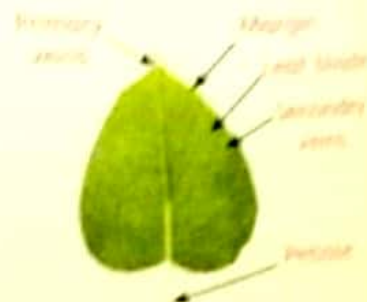
If you notice, each leaf has a pattern on its leaf blade. This design or pattern is made by thin lines called veins. Each leaf has one main vein (primary vein) and many side veins (secondary veins). The stalk of the leaf is called a petiole.



An olive leaf is long and oblong.



A lotus leaf is big and round.



Parts of a leaf



There are tiny holes called **stomata** on the underside of leaves. Stomata are very difficult to



Stomata on the underside of a leaf.

see with our eyes. You can see the tiny pores with a **magnifying glass**. Stomata help the plant to breathe.



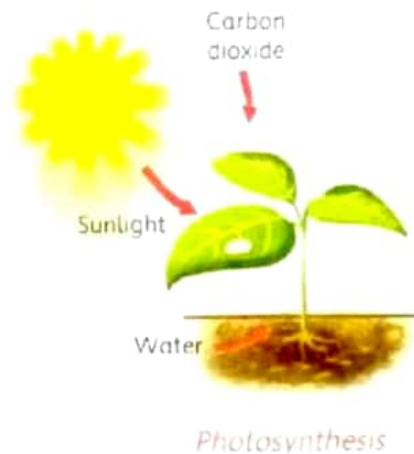
Go Green!

We should not pluck leaves from plants. Always pick fallen leaves for your projects and activities.

LEAVES—FOOD FACTORIES OF PLANTS

A leaf is known as the kitchen of a plant because it makes food for the plant. Leaves are able to do so because they have a **pigment** called **chlorophyll** in them. This pigment gives them the green colour and helps them to make their own food. The green leaves combine a gas called **carbon dioxide** present in the air, with water and sunlight to make food for the plant. This process is called **photosynthesis**.

There are some plants that have leaves of different colours such as orange, purple, yellow, red, etc. Some plants such as mushrooms, yeast and fungi do not have chlorophyll and cannot make their own food.



SHEDDING OF LEAVES

Trees usually shed leaves which have dried up and which no longer have chlorophyll. Some trees shed all their leaves once a year. Some trees shed a few leaves throughout the year. Leaves may also dry up and fall when plants do not get enough water and sunlight.

We should not burn leaves that have fallen off. They should be collected and left to rot in a pit mixed with some soil and water. After a few



Discuss

Why is composting better than burning leaves?

months, they will turn into manure or compost which can be used to make the soil fertile, and hence is good for growing plants. A pit which is used for composting is called a **compost pit**.

LEAVES ARE USEFUL

Leaves are useful in many different ways.

- We eat different types of leaves such as cabbage, spinach, lettuce, etc. as **vegetables**.
- While **cooking**, we use some leaves such as bay leaves (tej patta) as spices. We use other leaves such as basil, thyme, coriander, mint and parsley as herbs. They add **flavour** and **fragrance** to our food.
- We use the leaves of some plants like neem and tulsi as **medicines**.
- Leaves release **oxygen** during photosynthesis, which we breathe.
- We use leaves of certain trees such as sal, banyan and palash or dhak to make **disposable plates (pattals)** and **bowls (donas)**. In some states of south India, people sometimes serve food on banana leaves, especially on festivals and special occasions.
- Some leaves such as palm and coconut leaves and dry khus grass are used to make **roofs** of kuchcha houses (houses made of mud).
- Henna leaves are used to make beautiful designs on hands and feet, called **mehndi**.

Activity

Have you seen a pile of dry leaves in winter? It has almost no leaves. The activity in this picture is! Mr. Malik is collecting dry, fallen leaves that have fallen on the ground in the park. It is probably Mr. Malik collecting the dried leaves to deposit them into a pit and leaving them to rot.



Mr. Malik collecting dry leaves



Mr. Malik's pit

- What could this pit be?
- Have you ever seen a pit like this in your neighbourhood or school?
- What do you think will happen to the leaves in it?



Food served on a patta and in donas

- Leaves of the mango and the ashok tree are used for **decoration**.
- Leaves are the basic food of some **animals** such as giraffes, deer, goats, sheep, etc.

Did you know?

The tea we drink comes from the leaves of the tea plant. These leaves are plucked, dried and packed before we buy them from shops.

OUR VALUES

Leaves are very useful to plants as they help them to make food. We should not pluck leaves from plants just for fun.

- What will happen to a plant if you pluck all its leaves? Will it be able to grow well?

LET'S REMEMBER

- Leaves vary in shape, smell, size and sometimes even colour.
- All leaves have a flat surface called the leaf blade.
- Tiny holes called stomata on the underside of a leaf help it to breathe.
- Most leaves have a pigment called chlorophyll which makes them green.
- The green leaves combine carbon dioxide present in the air, with water and sunlight to make food for the plant.
- When fallen leaves are left to rot in a pit along with some soil and water, they turn into manure or compost after sometime.
- Leaves are useful to us in many different ways.

KEY WORDS

Oval	A shape like an egg
Oblong	A shape like a long circle
Pores	Very small holes on a surface
Magnifying glass	A special piece of glass that you hold in your hand and look through to make things look bigger than they actually are
Pigment	A natural substance that gives colour to things
Flavour	The taste of food
Fragrance	A pleasant smell
Disposable	Made to be thrown away after use

EXERCISES

A Fill in the blanks

- _____ form a pattern on the leaf blade. (Veins/Stalks)
- _____ are tiny holes found on the underside of a leaf. (Petioles/Stomata)
- Leaves are known as the _____ of a plant. (bathrooms/kitchens)
- A gas called _____ is needed for photosynthesis. (oxygen/carbon dioxide)
- Disposable plates made out of leaves are known as _____. (pattals/donas)

B Write true or false

- Leaves of all plants have the same design, shape and size.
- Stomata help a leaf to breathe.
- All leaves are green in colour.
- All trees shed all their leaves at least once a year.
- We use leaves as herbs and spices while cooking.

C Choose the correct answer

- Which of these is true about margins of leaves?
(a) They can be smooth or rough. (b) They are flat and have patterns of veins.
(c) They have tiny pores that help in breathing. (d) None of these
- Which of these is true about stomata?
(a) They are tiny pores found on leaves.
(b) They can be seen through a magnifying glass.
(c) They help the leaves to breathe.
(d) All of these
- Which of the following is true about the process of photosynthesis?
(a) It takes place in green leaves. (b) It requires water and carbon dioxide.
(c) It takes place in the presence of sunlight. (d) All of these
- Which of these leaves are used as herbs?
(a) Thyme (b) Parsley (c) Basil (d) All of these
- Which of these trees have leaves which we use for decoration?
(a) Gulmohar (b) Neem (c) Ashok (d) All of these

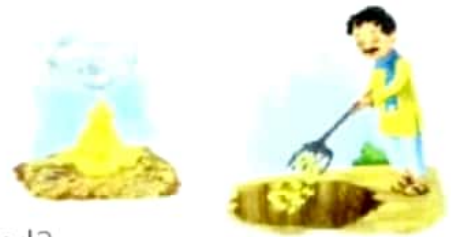
D. Answer the following questions.

1. With the help of a labelled diagram, explain the different parts of a leaf.
2. What is photosynthesis? Name the three basic things needed for it.
3. Why do plants shed their leaves?
4. What is a compost pit?
5. How do we use compost?
6. Write any three ways in which we use leaves in our daily lives.

Think and Answer

Observe the pictures given here.

1. Which of the two gives off smoke?
2. Will the smoke be good or harmful for the air around?



CREATIVE CORNER

Individual activity: Find some leaves which are not green in colour and paste them in your scrapbook. Write a few lines about the plants to which these leaves belong. Share your scrapbook with the class.

Group activity: Your teacher will divide the class into groups of five. Each group will make a compost pit out of an old tub or bucket. Fill it with some soil and water. Then add any 15 things like dried and fallen leaves, kitchen wastes, cotton or silk cloth pieces, etc. Cover them up with mud and keep them in the open. Add some water regularly. After two months, check what has happened to the different things you put in the tub or bucket. Write your observations in a table like this:

S.No	Thing added	How it looked, felt and smelled before it was added into the pit	How it looks, feels and smells now
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			

Weblinks: For more information go to—

<http://sciencewithme.com/learn-about-leaves/> (Accessed on 3 June 2016)

TEACHER'S TIP

Ask each child to bring a dried, fallen leaf to class. Start the lesson by making the children feel their leaves. Ask them to observe and feel the different parts of the leaf. This will be much more useful than getting any chart or a model.

ASSIGNMENT-

Do the exercises in your old notebook/School diary/Activity sheets/Any other notebook available at home.

EXERCISES FOR CHAPTER-5&6

- a.) choose the correct words
- b.) In the blanks with the correct words
- c.) True/False
- d.) Answer the following questions

Do 1,2 and 3 of chapter 5 and 1,2,3 and 6 of chapter 6

ACTIVITY

- 1-Find out different kinds of plants and draw them in your old scrapbook and write their names.
- 2-Make a collage of various types of leaves and label them.

For chapter 5

Video Link:<https://youtu.be/pwSLIIXj28>

<https://youtu.be/H61y3i9eNf4>

For chapter 6

Video Link:<http://youtu.be/rSC3FDWjnVM>

http://youtu.be/bf_WkfJCfCo

Importance of plants short story

<http://youtu.be/0Dv6UNPJADU>



JAGAT TARAN GOLDEN JUBILEE SCHOOL

Session 2020-21

Class- III

Subject: E.V.S

Video Link

Follow the Instructions given below:-

To access the video tap the following link:

Lesson 5&6

Visit link: 1- <https://youtu.be/oDv6UNPJADU>

2- <https://youtu.be/pwSLJlIXj28>

3- <https://youtu.be/rSC3FDWjnVM>

4- <https://youtu.be/H61y3igeNf4>

5- https://youtu.be/bf_WkfJCfCo