



JAGAT TARAN GOLDEN JUBILEE SCHOOL

Session 2020-21

Class- III

Subject: Art

Study Material

Follow the Instructions given below:-

- 1.) Tap the link: <https://snappy.appypie.com/index/app-download/appId/3515f582d4b3>
- 2.) Then, install the 'Drawing Skills' app.
- 3.) Open the app
- 4.) Click on 'options' icon at the top left
- 5.) Click on 'B' Icon
- 6.) Select the video according to your ward's class
- 7.) Play the video and draw and colour the drawing as per instructions in the video

Note:

1. Parents are requested to provide a drawing notebook to students which is easily available at the home
2. Children can use any colours that are available at the home

Stay home, Stay

Healthy!

Thank you



JAGAT TARAN GOLDEN JUBILEE SCHOOL

Session 2020-21

Class- III

Subject: English

Subject Book- The English Channel Published By Indiannica Learning Pvt. Ltd.

Study Material

Dear Parents/Students,

Kindly follow these Instructions:

1. Tap the link

Visit link: <https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.indiannica>

2. Download the ILP app.

3. Login with the required information.

4. Select one chapter at a time-

a) A Day with Panda

b) In July

c) Birbal the wise

5. Open the animated explanation for each chapter, separately.

6. After watching the video and reading the chapter, complete the given assignments (for each chapter) in the English notebook of your previous class or in the activity sheets, in your school diary or any other notebook/register available at home.



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Chapter: A DAY WITH PANDA

Assignment-

A- Learn these word-meanings:

- 1) nourishment- food that keeps one healthy
- 2) fur- soft hair of certain animals
- 3) giant- very large

B- Answer these questions:

- 1) Where are giant pandas usually found?
- 2) Which kind of panda is found in India?
- 3) What do captive pandas eat?

C- Fill in the blanks:

- 1) The children are learning about ____.
- 2) The two types of pandas are ____ and ____.



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- 3) The red panda is also known as the ____.
- 4) The lives of the pandas are in ____.

D- Make sentences with these words:

forest, favourite, vegetables

Poem: “ IN JULY ”

Assignment-

A- Go through the poem and complete these sentences:

- 1) The children want to have a picnic near a _____. (library/brook)
- 2) They want to ____, ____ and ____ there. (sleep/read/eat/sing/play)
- 3) They want to spend ____ there. (the morning/the whole day)

B- Draw a picture of a picnic spot in your notebook.

C- Learn the poem.



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Chapter: BIRBAL THE WISE

Assignment-

A-Learn these word-meanings:

- 1) emperor- king
- 2) cheer- to make happy
- 3) challenge- a difficult task

B-Answer these questions:

- 1) Why did Akbar order Birbal to leave the palace?
- 2) Who came to the royal court? What did the students say about that person?
- 3) Why did Akbar decide to make the teacher a minister?

C-Write true or false for the following sentences:

- 1) Birbal was Emperor Akbar's wisest minister.
- 2) Emperor Akbar sent Birbal away to buy horses.



JAGAT TARAN GOLDEN JUBILEE SCHOOL

- 3) The messengers could not find Birbal anywhere.
- 4) Akbar was very happy that Birbal couldn't be found.
- 5) Akbar needed a new minister to replace Birbal.

D-Make sentences with these words:

palace, intelligent, beautiful.



JAGAT TARAN GOLDEN JUBILEE SCHOOL

Session 2020-21

Class- III

Subject: E.V.S.

Study Material

For class 3 EVS chapter 2 We Care

Visit link: <https://youtu.be/8uPRJeRSjXk>

[19:27, 4/11/2020] Jt Principal Mam: For class 3 EVS chapter 2 We Care.

Visit link: <https://youtu.be/pAq6tSB1O9s>

[19:27, 4/11/2020] Jt Principal Mam: For class 3 EVS chapter 1 My Family

Visit link: <https://youtu.be/8hzPIKmCHUA>

J T GOLDEN JUBILEE SCHOOL

Session – (2020-2021)

Class 3 E.V.S. book: *HELLO EARTH*

Study Material:-

Follow the instructions given below:

1. Visit and download study material from JTGJS school website(<https://jtqjschool.in>)
2. Download the PDF of class 3 (**HE 3 pdf**)
3. Open the chapter 1- *My Family* and chapter 2 *We Care*
4. Read the chapters thoroughly
5. Try to understand new words
6. Learn all the key words given at the end of each chapter

Assignment:-

Do the exercises in your old notebook/school diary/activity sheet/any other notebook available at home.

EXERCISES FOR CHAPTER 1 and 2:--

- Fill in the blanks
- True or false
- Choose the correct option
- Match the rows
- Activity given on page no.8

ACTIVITY:--

- Draw and colour family tree in your notebook and paste pictures of your family members.
- Collect pictures of any 5 famous people with disabilities and paste them in your notebook.

Who taught you to do the following when you were very small?

- Walk: _____
- Drink milk from a glass: _____
- Eat your food on your own: _____
- Have a bath by yourself: _____
- Read and write: _____

We learn many things from the people who live with us. They are our family members. Our mother, father, brothers, sisters, grandparents, uncles, aunts and cousins are our family. We love our family members and care for them.

In your notebook, list the family members who live with you at home.

TYPES OF FAMILIES

Some families are big and some are small. When only parents and their children live together in a family, it is known as a **small** or a **nuclear family**.

When grandparents, parents and children live together, it is a **big family**. When parents, grandparents, children, uncles, aunts and cousins live together, it is known as a **joint family**.

In some families, children stay with only one parent, either the father or the mother. These are known as **single-parent families**.



A nuclear family

RELATIONSHIPS IN A FAMILY

People who are related to each other in a family are known as **relatives**. We know that the parents of our father and our mother are our grandparents. Our father's parents are our **paternal** grandparents. Our mother's parents are our **maternal** grandparents. We are the **grandchildren** of our grandparents.



A joint family

Activity

Choose the words from the box and fill in the blanks.

1. My father's brother is my _____.
2. My maternal grandmother is my mother's _____.
3. My mother's sister is my _____.
4. My father's daughter is my _____.
5. My uncle's son is my _____.

cousin	mother	aunt	sister	uncle
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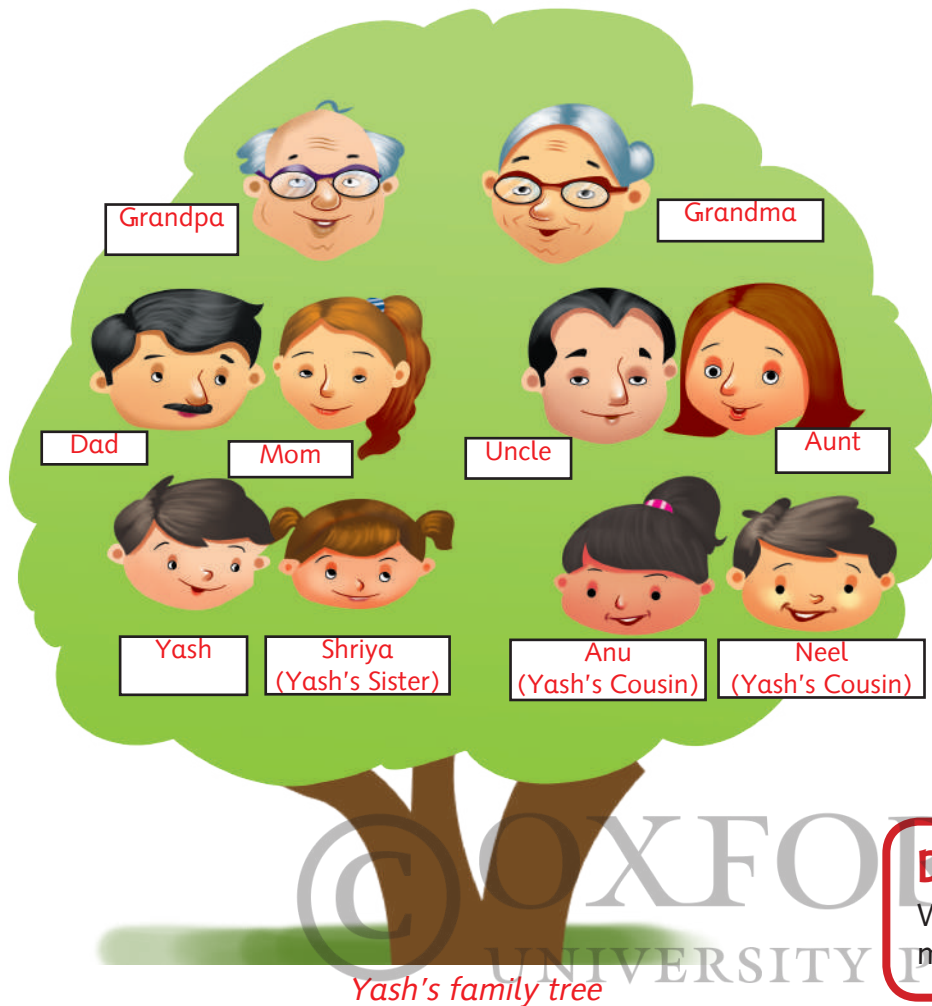
Discuss

There are special names by which some of us call our grandparents, such as *dada*, *dadi*, *nana* and *nani*. What do you call your grandparents? Discuss and make a list of the new names that you may hear.

A FAMILY TREE

A family tree is a tree that shows how the members of a family are related to each other. All the people in the family who were born around the same time form a **generation**.

Your grandparents belong to one generation. Your parents, uncles and aunts belong to another generation. You, your siblings and cousins are all in the same generation. Your grandparents are two generations older than you while your parents are one generation older to you. Look at Yash's family tree.



In the family tree above, circle the members of the same generation using the same colour.

Discuss

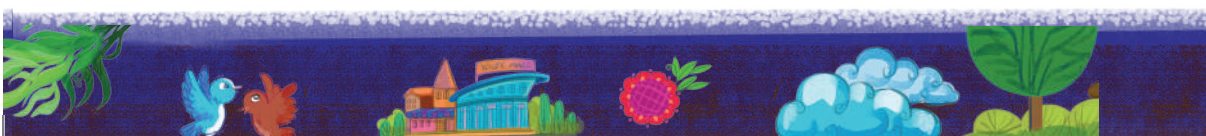
Whom do you admire the most in your family? Why?

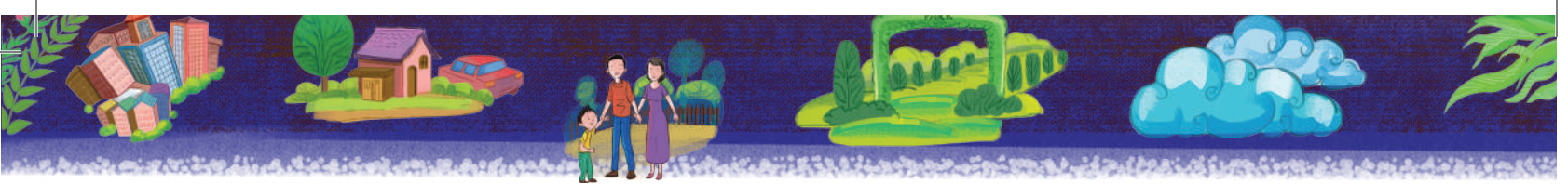
GET-TOGETHERS IN A FAMILY

All the relatives in a family may not live together. They may stay in different places. We meet our relatives when there is a celebration in the family such as a wedding, a birthday or a festival. We also meet them during holidays and vacations. These family get-togethers teach us about our **family values** and also bring the family members closer.

LIVING IN THE FAMILY

We live together in a house as a family. Family members love and care for each other. They help each other by sharing work, such as looking after children, cooking, cleaning and washing. This caring and sharing makes a family a happy one.





Our family is our first school because it teaches us many things. We learn values and good habits from our family. Our parents and grandparents teach us good manners and good behaviour. As children we must respect our elders and care for them.

SIMILARITIES AMONG THE FAMILY MEMBERS

Family members are usually similar in two ways:

- In their appearance
- In their habits

Some family members may look similar to each other because they share certain **physical features**. For example, you may have hair like your grandmother and eyes like your grandfather, or a nose like your father and lips like your mother. The features that are passed down from one generation to another are called **hereditary features**.



A boy and his grandmother

Write one way in which the boy in this picture looks like his grandmother. _____ .

Do you look like anybody in your family?

Sometimes two children are born at the same time to the same mother. They are called **twins**. Twins may look alike. However, it is important to know that not all twins look alike.

Sometimes the members of a family may have similar habits. This is because they are related to each other and they learn their values and habits from one another.

It is great fun to live in a family. A loving and caring family makes life wonderful.

OUR VALUES

We should love and respect our family members.

- Why is it important to give respect to our family members?



Did you know?

When three children are born together at the same time to the same mother, they are called triplets (tri=three).





LET'S REMEMBER

- We learn many things from our family members.
- Some families are big and some are small.
- A family tree shows how the members of a family are related to each other.
- Relatives are people who are related to each other. Some of our relatives may live in different places.
- We meet our relatives during celebrations in the family, festivals, holidays and vacations.
- Our family is our first school because it teaches us many things.
- The family members usually have some similarities in appearance or habits.

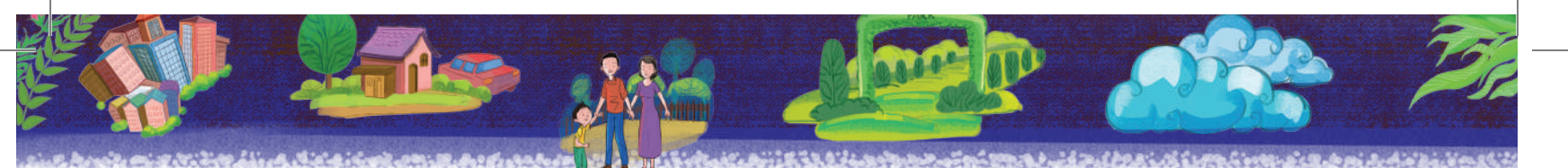
KEY WORDS

Paternal	Related through the father's side of a family
Maternal	Related through the mother's side of a family
Generation	People in the family who were born around the same time
Physical features	Features of your body
Hereditary features	Features that are passed down from one generation to another
Twins	Two children who were born at the same time to the same mother

EXERCISES

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. A family where parents, grandparents, children, uncles, aunts and cousins live together is called a _____ family. (**nuclear/joint**)
2. A family _____ shows how the members of a family are related to each other. (**tree/plant**)
3. We live together in a house as a _____. (**family/generation**)
4. People who are related to each other in a family are known as _____. (**friends/relatives**)



5. Physical features that are passed down from one generation to another are called _____ features. (**hereditary**/**family**)

B. Write true or false.

1. You and your parents belong to the same generation.
2. We meet some of our relatives in family get-togethers.
3. Our family is our first school.
4. We learn values and habits from our family.
5. We should not respect our grandparents.

C. Choose the correct answer.

1. Which of these makes a happy family?
(a) Sharing (b) Caring (c) Love (d) All of these
2. Which of these are a part of a joint family?
(a) Parents and siblings (b) Uncles and aunts
(c) Cousins and grandparents (d) All of these
3. Which of these is the best occasion to meet our relatives?
(a) Family weddings (b) Birthdays
(c) Family functions (d) All of these
4. Which of these is the best term to describe a family?
(a) Generations (b) Joint (c) Small (d) First school
5. Which of these would best describe two brothers who look exactly alike?
(a) Twins (b) Cousins (c) Siblings (d) None of these

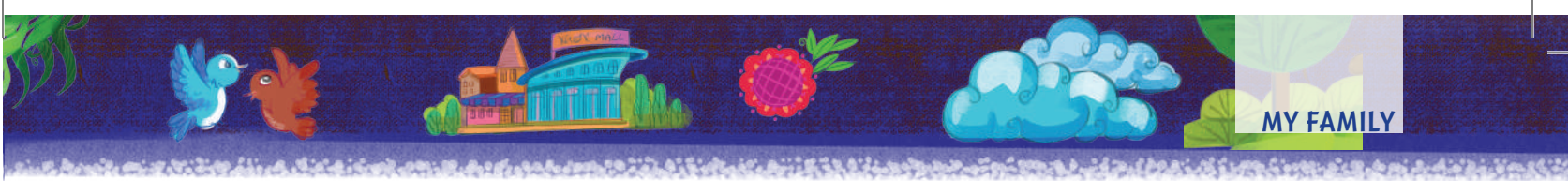
D. Answer the following questions.

1. Who are our family members?
2. Explain the terms 'nuclear family', 'big family' and 'joint family'.
3. With the help of an example, explain what you understand by generations in a family.
4. When do you usually meet all the members of your family?
5. Write briefly about a few things that you have learnt from your family.

Think and Answer

The table on the next page shows you the generations in a family. Add the names of the family members from the box to the correct space in the table.





	<p><i>Generation 1</i></p>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<p><i>Generation 2</i></p>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
	<p><i>Generation 3</i></p>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<p>Uncle Grandfather Cousin Aunt Brother Mother Grandmother Sister Father</p>			

CREATIVE CORNER

Individual activity: Draw a family tree of your own family with three generations clearly marked on it. You can draw pictures of your family members in the family tree and show it to your classmates.

Group activity: Your teacher will divide the class into groups of five students each. Each group will select any one family and collect information about the size and structure of the family—the number of generations living together, physical features that are similar and family values. Draw the family tree on a chart paper and then list the family values all around the tree.

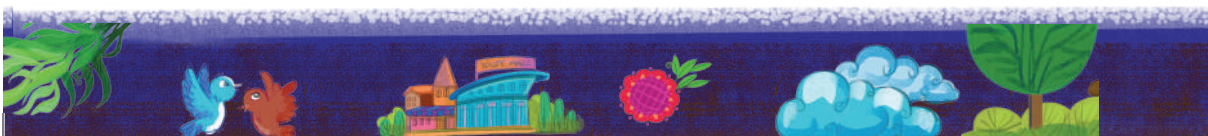
Interdisciplinary activity: In your scrapbook, paste or draw a picture of a recent get-together of your family. Also write four or five lines about it.

Weblinks: For more information go to—

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ztWv-inB938> (Accessed on 3 June 2016)

TEACHER'S TIP

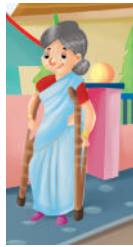
While starting the chapter, let the children talk a little about the family they live in. Try to engage the children who might be living with single parents. They should not be made to feel less fortunate. Discuss how some people who help us in school and home have left their families in villages and come to work for a living.



Observe the pictures below and discuss.



Picture 1



Picture 2



Picture 3



Picture 4

1. Why is the old man in Picture 1 using a stick to cross the road?
2. Why is the woman in Picture 2 using support to walk?
3. What are the children in Picture 3 doing?
4. In Picture 4, the child is helping the dog who has hurt its leg. Do you think it is a good thing to help the dog?

OUR SENSES

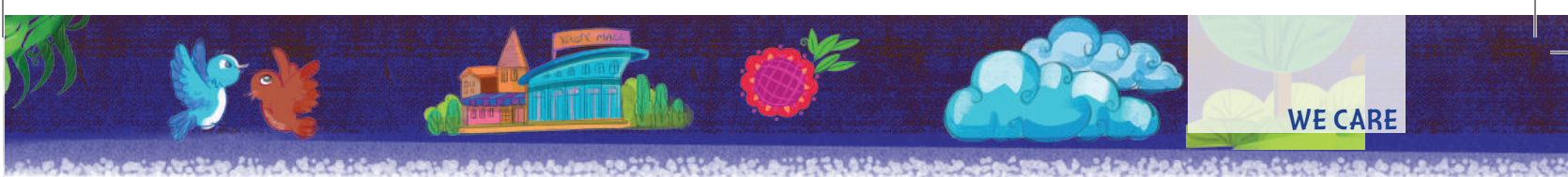
Human beings have five **sense organs**—eyes, ears, skin, nose and tongue. Our sense organs give us five **senses**, namely, sight, hearing, touch, smell and taste.

Our senses are very important for us. Our eyes help us to **see** the beautiful colours around us. They help us to read, write and watch movies.

With our ears, we can **hear** different sounds. We can hear our mother calling, our teacher talking, a telephone ringing, music being played and many other sounds.

Name any three different sounds you hear when you go to a park or garden.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____



Similarly, we **touch** or **feel** with our skin, **smell** with our nose and **taste** with our tongue. We are lucky that we are able to use our sense organs fully.

There are people who are not able to use one or more of their sense organs or a part of their body fully. They are known as **people with disabilities** or **special people**, because they have special needs.

PEOPLE WITH SPECIAL NEEDS

People have special needs in the following cases:

- When they have physical or mental disabilities
- When they are old or sick

Physical and mental disabilities

If one or more body parts of a person do not work in a normal manner, the person is said to have a **physical disability**. People have physical disabilities either by birth or due to some accident or injury in life.

Some people suffer from certain problems because their sense organs do not work properly. Some such problems are:

- **Blindness** (not being able to see)
- **Deafness** (not being able to hear)
- **Dumbness** (not being able to speak)
- People who cannot hear are often unable to speak.

Some people cannot walk properly as their legs do not function normally. They may use crutches or a wheelchair to move around. All these people have physical disabilities.

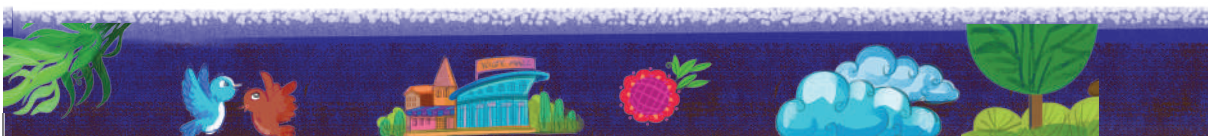
Some people suffer from a problem where a part of their brain does not work properly. This may make it difficult for them to understand things. They may be slow at learning new things. These people have **mental disabilities**.

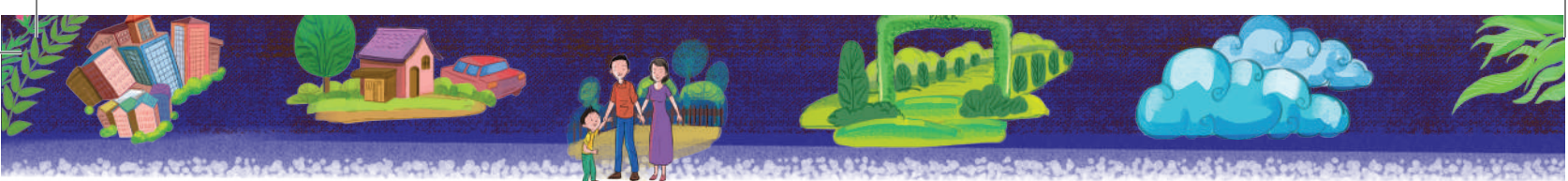
Did you know?

Beethoven was a world-famous musician. Despite being unable to hear, he composed several famous music pieces.



A boy using a wheelchair to move





People with physical and mental disabilities need our special care and attention. We should be friendly to them and try to help them. We can read out books to the blind. We can learn **sign language** to talk to those who cannot hear or speak.

Braille

Close your eyes. Now try to write your name in your notebook. Is it difficult? Why? _____ .

For a long time, blind people were unable to read or write like the rest of us do. Almost 200 years ago, a 15-year-old boy named Louis Braille came up with a script which allowed blind people to read and write. This script is called **Braille**. It is a system of reading and writing where the letters of the alphabets are formed using **raised dots** which can be felt with a finger. Since the blind cannot read with their eyes, they identify the letters by touching the raised dots with their fingers. Louis was blind himself but because he wanted to read and write, he created this special script.

Activity

Copy the Braille script in your notebook. Now try to write your name in the Braille script.

Discuss

Do you think blind people were able to read and write or go to school with others before Braille was invented? Is going to school still difficult for children with disabilities? Why?

OLD AND SICK PEOPLE

People who are sick and do not keep well need a lot of love and care.

- We should give them clean and comfortable rooms.
- We should help them have healthy food and enough rest.
- We should give them their medicines on time.
- We should try not to make noise around them.
- We should spend some time with them and keep them company.

When people become old, their health may not be as good as it was earlier. They may not be able to do all their work themselves. Therefore, it is important to look after their needs and take care of them.





- We should spend time with them.
- We should listen to their problems.
- We should not play loud music when they are resting.
- We should give their meals, medicines, etc., on time. We should help them whenever they need.

Some old people may not be able to live with their families because of some reasons. That is why there are many **old-age homes** where such people can stay and are taken care of.

ORPHANS

There are some children who have lost their parents. They are known as **orphans**. You may have seen many children roaming around alone on the streets. Some of them may be orphans.

Some orphans live with their relatives, but many do not have anyone to take care of them. Such children also need special care. There are many special homes called **orphanages** where their needs are taken care of. Most orphanages look after the children well. They give them food, clothing and shelter. They also try to send the children to school and teach them good values. We should help orphanages by **donating** clothes, books, food, toys, etc. whenever we can.

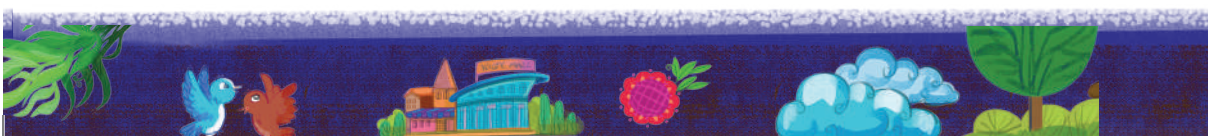


Children being looked after in an orphanage

OUR VALUES

We should love and respect people who have disabilities and encourage them. They are our friends too.

- Why should we not make fun of people with disabilities?





LET'S REMEMBER

- People with disabilities or special people are unable to use one or more of their sense organs or body parts fully.
- People who are unable to see, speak, hear or walk have a physical disability.
- People whose brain may not function properly have a mental disability.
- People with physical and mental disabilities need special care and attention.
- Old and sick people need a lot of love and care.
- Children who have lost their parents are looked after in orphanages.

KEY WORDS

People with disabilities

People who are not able to use their sense organs or a part of their body fully

Braille

A special system of printing with raised dots, created for people who are blind

Old-age homes

Special homes for old people who do not have anyone to look after them

Orphan

A child whose mother and father are no more

Orphanage

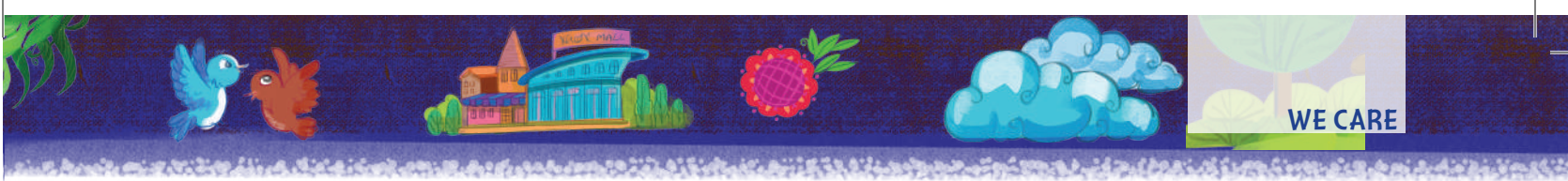
A home where orphans live and are taken care of

EXERCISES

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. People who are not able to use one or more of their sense organs fully are known as people with _____ or special people. (**disabilities/abilities**)
2. If one or more body parts of a person do not work in a normal manner, the person is said to have a _____ disability. (**physical/mental**)
3. People who cannot hear are often unable to _____ as well. (**see/speak**)





4. Sometimes old people are unable to stay with their families and are taken care of in _____. (**orphanages/old-age homes**)
5. Children who have lost their parents are known as _____. (**orphans/people with disabilities**)

B. Match the rows.

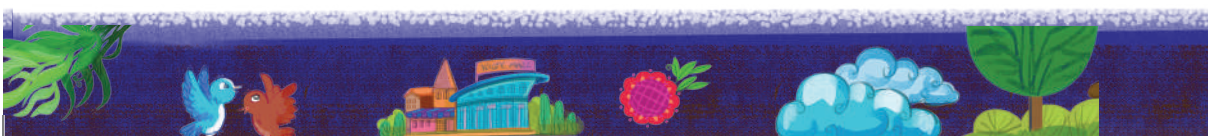
- | | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Deafness | 2. Blindness | 3. Lameness | 4. Dumbness | 5. Old-age homes |
| a. Unable to walk | b. Unable to hear | c. Unable to see | d. Where old people are cared for | e. Unable to speak |

C. Choose the correct answer.

1. Which out of these need special attention?
(a) Old people (b) Orphans
(c) People with disabilities (d) All of these
2. What type of disability do people have if a part of their brains does not function properly?
(a) A physical disability (b) A mental disability
(c) A sense disability (d) None of these
3. Which of these people need to use Braille to read and write?
(a) Those who cannot hear (b) Those who cannot speak
(c) Those who cannot see (d) Those who cannot walk
4. Which of these people use crutches and wheelchairs?
(a) Those who cannot hear (b) Those who cannot speak
(c) Those who cannot see (d) Those who cannot walk
5. Which of these people live in an orphanage?
(a) Children who have lost their parents (b) Old people
(c) Sick people (d) All of these

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Name the five sense organs. How do they help us?
2. What do you understand by the term 'people with disabilities' or 'special people'?
3. What is Braille? How do people use it?
4. Write two ways in which we can help old people at home.
5. Who are orphans? What is an orphanage?
6. How can we help orphanages?





Think and Answer

Imagine that you have a classmate, Anna, who cannot walk and uses a wheelchair. Your friend Mona thinks that Anna should use Braille as it will help her. Is Mona right? Give reasons.

CREATIVE CORNER

Individual activity: Collect pictures of any five famous people with disabilities and paste them in your scrapbook. Write what disability each had, and why they became so famous.

Group activity: Your teacher may organize a trip to any one of the following places—a blind school, an old-age home or an orphanage. In groups of three, interview any one of the people who live there. Ask them about their life, their daily routine, the kind of activities they are able to do, how they like living there. Write a paragraph on the information you collect and read it out in class.

Weblinks: For more information go to—

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3SzazN2OrsQ> (Accessed on 3 June 2016)

TEACHER'S TIP

While starting the chapter, it is very important to make children aware of how people can be disabled. Develop a sense of appreciation among children for what they have and also develop a spirit of empathy in them for others.



JAGAT TARAN GOLDEN JUBILEE SCHOOL

Session 2020-21

Class- III

Subject: Hindi

Study Material

CLASS 3 - HINDI BOOK - रिमझिम 3 - PUBLISHED BY NCERT

- > OPEN GOOGLE PLAY STORE
- > SEARCH NCERT किताबे और समाधान
- > DOWNLOAD -NCERT BOOKS (ENGLISH MEDIUM)
- > CLASS 3 BOOKS
- > HINDI BOOKS
- > रिमझिम 3
- > यूनिट - 1, 'कक्कू' (कविता)
- > डाउनलोड/ऑनलाइन पढ़ें (कोई एक विकल्प चुनें)
- > कविता को पढ़ें एवं अर्थ समझें
- > WRITE THE DIFFICULT WORDS IN YOUR HINDI NOTE BOOK OF YOUR PREVIOUS CLASS/ SCHOOL DIARY/ A SHEET OR ANY OTHER NOTE BOOK.

FOR ASSIGNMENT

- > अभ्यास कार्य (अभ्यास 1,2,3)
- > कविता की पंक्तियां पूरी करें



JAGAT TARAN GOLDEN JUBILEE SCHOOL

- > HINDI LANGUAGE (संज्ञा शब्दों को कविता से छांट कर लिखें)
- > क्रियाकलाप - कोयल का चित्र बना कर रंग भरे और कविता को लिखें।
- > यूनिट 2 - शोखबाज़ मकखी
- > डाउनलोड/ऑनलाइन पढ़ें (कोई एक विकल्प चुनें)
- > READ THE LESSON THOROUGHLY.
- > WRITE DIFFICULT WORDS
- > DO EXERCISE (1,2,3)
- > HINDI LANGUAGE - विशेषण की परिभाषा उदाहरण सहित लिखिए।

क्रियाकलाप :- चार जलीय एवं चार स्थलीय जीवों के चित्र बनायें।

Hard work is never lost

1. कक्कू



0323CH01

नाम है उसका कक्कू।
कक्कू माने कोयल होता
लेकिन यह तो दिनभर रोता
इसीलिए हम इसे चिढ़ाते
कहते इसको सक्कू
नाम है उसका कक्कू।





कोयल, माने मिसरी जैसी
मीठी जिसकी बोली
यह तो जाता भड़क, करो जब
इससे तनिक ठिठोली
इसीलिए तो कभी-कभी हम
कहते इसको भक्कू
नाम है उसका कक्कू।



कक्कू वह जो गाना गाए
बात-बात में जो चिढ़ जाए
रहता मुँह जो सदा फुलाए
गाना जिसको ज़रा न आए
ऐसे झगड़ालू को अब से
क्यों न कहें हम झक्कू
नाम है उसका कक्कू।



रमेशचंद्र शाह



नाम ही नाम

- तुम अपना नाम लिखो और बताओ कि तुम्हारे नाम का क्या मतलब है?



तुम्हारे कितने नाम

तुम्हें लोग और किन-किन नामों से बुलाते हैं?



		
प्यार वाला नाम	चिढ़ाने वाला नाम	दोस्तों का दिया नाम
.....
.....

3/6

- सोचो और लिखो कि किसी-किसी को नीचे दिए गए नामों से क्यों बुलाया जाता होगा?



गप्पू

भोली

छुटकी

गोलू





• अब बताओ तुम्हारा कौन-सा दोस्त, कौन-सी सहेली



भक्कू है

झक्कू है

गप्पू है



अब कविता का समय

कक्कू वह जो सदा हँसाए

रोना उसे ज़रा न

चिड़िया के संग गाना

संग मोर के

इसीलिए तो कभी-कभी हम

कहते उसको ।



कक्कू कैसा है?

कक्कू कोयल जैसा क्यों नहीं है? लिखो।

.....

.....

.....





नामों की रेल

पाँच-पाँच बच्चों की टोली बना लो। अब अपनी-अपनी टोलियों के बच्चों के नाम रेल के डिब्बों में लिखो।



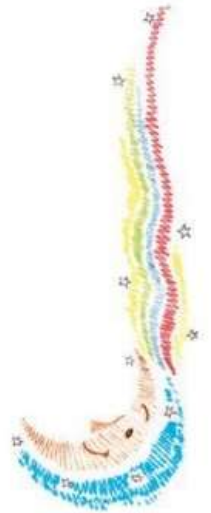
वर्णमाला याद है न? चलो, अब इन नामों को वर्णमाला के हिसाब से क्रम में लगाते हैं।

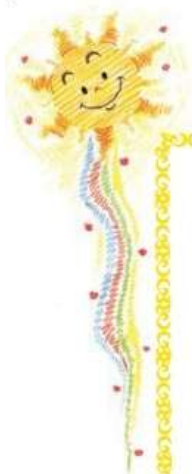
.....



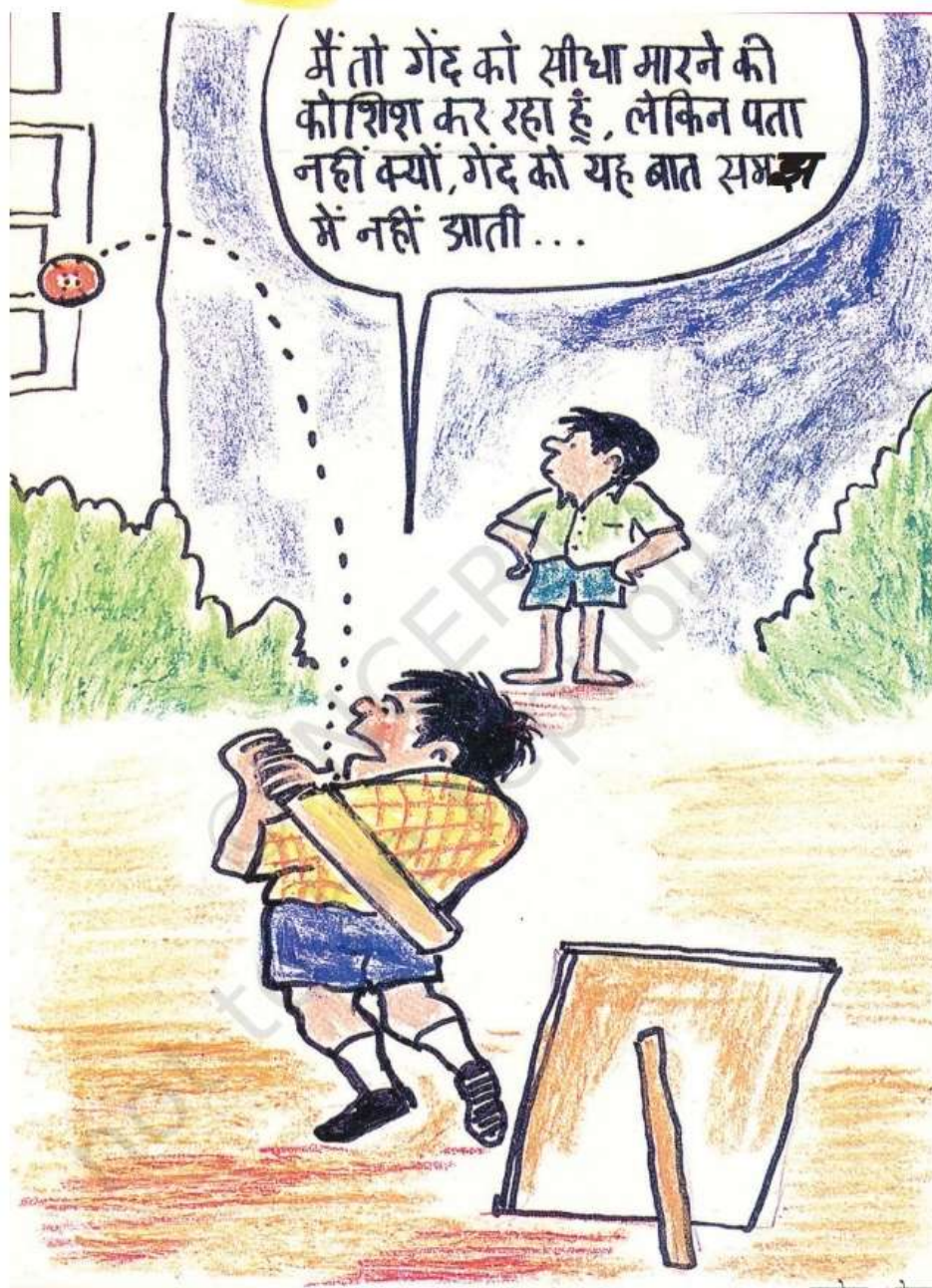
चिढ़ाना

क्या तुम्हें भी कोई चिढ़ाता है? तब तुम्हें कैसा लगता है? कक्षा में चर्चा करो।





गेंद का मन



राजेन्द्र धोड़पकर

2. शेखीबाज़ मक्खी



0323CH02

एक था जंगल। उस जंगल में एक शेर भोजन करके आराम कर रहा था। इतने में एक मक्खी उड़ती-उड़ती वहाँ आ पहुँची। शेर ने दो-तीन

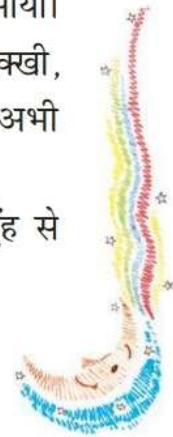


दिनों से स्नान नहीं किया था। इसलिए मक्खी शेर के कान के एकदम पास भिन-भिन-भिन करने लगी। शेर को बहुत मुश्किल से नींद आई थी। उसने पंजा उठाया। मक्खी उड़ गई ... लेकिन फिर से शेर के कान के पास भिन-भिन शुरू हो गई। अब शेर को गुस्सा आया। वह दहाड़ा—अरे मक्खी, दूर हट। वरना तुझे अभी जान से मार डालूँगा।

मक्खी ने धीरे से कहा— छि... छि... ! जंगल के राजा के मुँह से ऐसी भाषा कहीं शोभा देती है?



7





शेर का गुस्सा बढ़ गया।
उसने कहा – एक तो मुझे
सोने नहीं देती, ऊपर से मेरे
सामने जवाब देती है! चुप हो
जा... वरना अभी...

2/9

मक्खी बोली – वरना क्या कर लोगे? मैं
क्या तुमसे डर जाऊँगी? मैं तो तुमसे भी लड़
सकती हूँ। हिम्मत हो तो आ जाओ...!



शेर आग बबूला हो उठा। उसने कान के पास पंजा मारा। मक्खी तो उड़ गई पर कान ज़रा छिल गया। मक्खी उड़कर शेर की नाक पर बैठी तो उसने मक्खी को फिर पंजा मारा। मक्खी उड़ गई। अबकी बार शेर की नाक छिल गई।

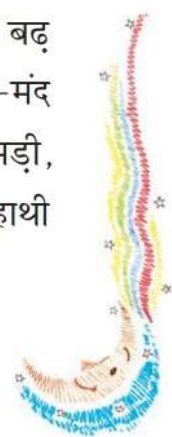
मक्खी कभी शेर के माथे पर बैठती, कभी गाल पर, तो कभी गर्दन पर।

शेर पंजा मारता जाता और खुद को घायल करता जाता... मक्खी तो फट से उड़ जाती।

अंत में शेर ऊब गया, थक गया। वह बोला – मक्खी बहन, अब मुझे छोड़ो। मैं हारा और तुम जीतीं, बस।

मक्खी घमंड में चूर होकर उड़ती-उड़ती आगे बढ़ी। सामने एक हाथी मिला। मक्खी ने कहा – अरे हाथी... मुझे प्रणाम कर... मैंने जंगल के राजा शेर को हराया है। इसलिए जंगल में अब मेरा राज चलेगा। हाथी ने सोचा, इस पागल मक्खी से बहस करने में समय कौन बर्बाद करे।

हाथी ने सूँड़ ऊपर उठाकर मक्खी को प्रणाम किया और आगे बढ़ गया। सामने से आ रही लोमड़ी ने यह सब देखा। लोमड़ी मंद-मंद मुस्कराने लगी। इतने में मक्खी ने लोमड़ी से कहा – अरे ओ लोमड़ी, चल मुझे प्रणाम कर! मैंने जंगल के राजा शेर और विशालकाय हाथी को भी हरा दिया है।





लोमड़ी ने उसे प्रणाम
किया। फिर धीरे से
बोली –

धन्य हो मक्खी रानी,
धन्य हो! धन्य है आपका
जीवन और धन्य हैं आपके
माता-पिता। लेकिन मक्खी
रानी, उधर वह मकड़ी
दिखाई दे रही है न, वह
आपको गाली दे रही
थी। उसकी ज़रा खबर
लो न!

यह सुनकर मक्खी गुस्से से लाल हो उठी।

मक्खी बोली – उस मकड़ी को तो मैं चुटकी बजाते खत्म कर
देती हूँ।

यह कहते हुए मक्खी मकड़ी की तरफ झपटी और मकड़ी के जाले
में फँस गई। मक्खी जाले से छूटने की ज्यों-ज्यों कोशिश करती गई
त्यों-त्यों और भी अधिक फँसती गई... अंत में वह थक गई, हार गई।
यह देखकर लोमड़ी मंद-मंद मुस्कराती हुई वहाँ से चलती बनी।



योगेश जोशी



कैसी लगी कहानी?

कक्षा में साथियों के साथ बातचीत करो।

- तुम्हें कहानी में कौन सबसे अच्छा लगा? क्यों?
- मक्खी मकड़ी के जाल में फँस गई थी। फिर क्या हुआ होगा? कहानी आगे बढ़ाओ।



कहानी का नाम

- अगर कहानी का नाम मक्खी को ध्यान में न रखकर लोमड़ी और शेर को ध्यान में रखकर लिखा जाता तो उसके क्या-क्या नाम हो सकते थे?
- अब तुम कहानी के लिए एक और नया शीर्षक सोचो। यह शीर्षक कहानी के किसी पात्र पर नहीं होना चाहिए। (कहानी की घटना के बारे में शीर्षक हो सकता है।)

5/9



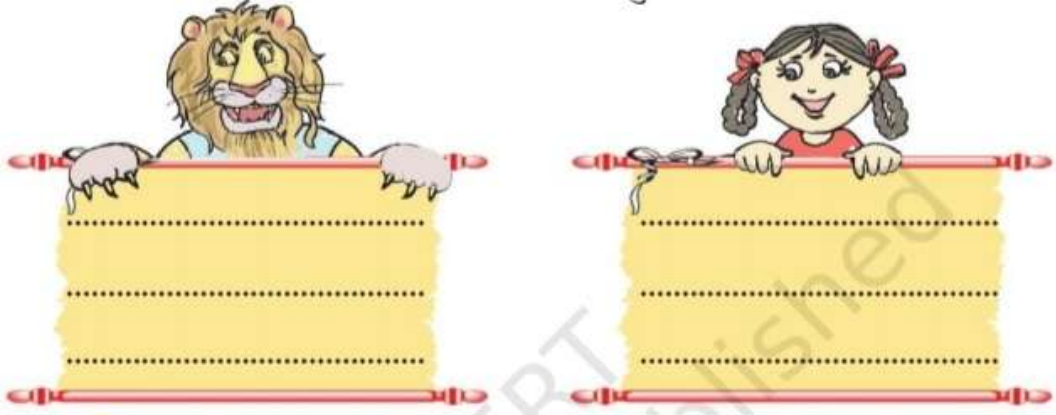
शेर की जगह तुम...

- मक्खी ने जब शेर को जगाया तो वह आग बबूला हो गया। तुम्हें जब कोई गहरी नींद से जगाता है तो तुम क्या करते हो?
- मक्खी उड़ते-उड़ते शेर ऊब गया था। तुम क्या करते-करते ऊब जाते हो?
- मान लो तुम शेर हो। मक्खी ने तुम्हारे साथ जो कुछ भी किया वह लोमड़ी को बताओ।





- शेर तो भोजन करके आराम कर रहा था। तुम खाना खा कर क्या करते हो?
 - ◇ अक्सर
 - ◇ कभी-कभी
- शेर ने भोजन में क्या खाया होगा? तुम क्या-क्या खाते हो?



किसने क्या कहा

नीचे कहानी से जुड़ी तस्वीरें दी गई हैं। उसमें कुछ न कुछ बोला जा रहा है। सोचो और लिखो कौन क्या बोल रहा है?



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कौन क्या?

कहानी के हिसाब से बताओ।

घमंडी

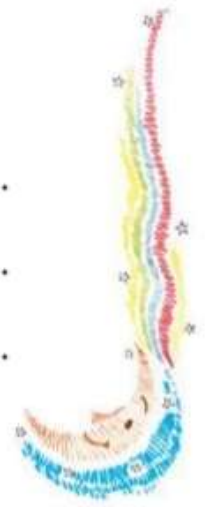
डरपोक

चतुर

सबसे चतुर

समझदार

आलसी





चुटकी बजाते ही

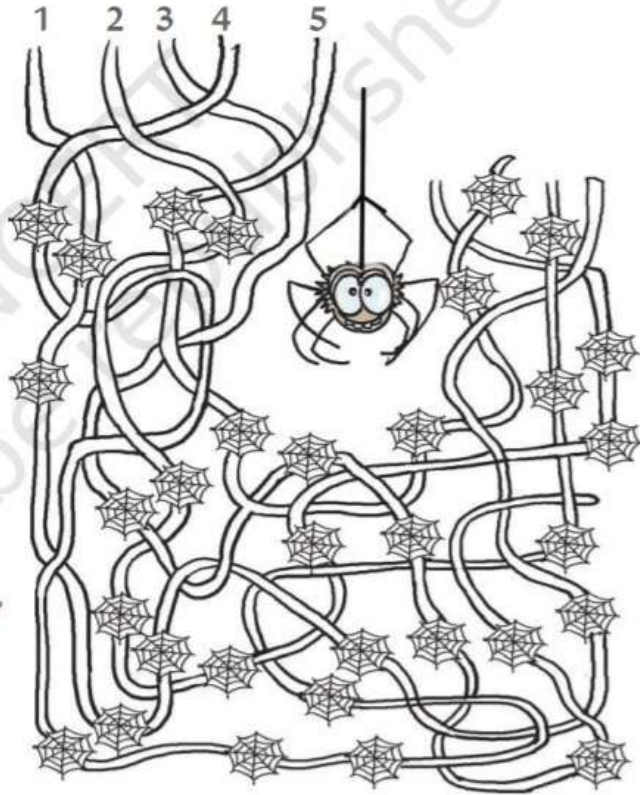
चुटकी बजाने का मतलब होता है 'बहुत जल्दी कर लेना।'

- तुम कौन-कौन से काम चुटकी बजाते ही कर लेते हो? बताओ।
- अब तुम अपनी एक टोली बनाओ। तुममें से एक लीडर बनेगा। वह बाकी बच्चों को करने के लिए काम देगा जिसे चुटकी बजाते ही करना होगा। जैसे - बाहर से पाँच पत्तियाँ लाओ और उनके नाम बताओ या शेखीबाज़ मक्खी के पात्रों के नाम बताओ। जो सबसे जल्दी कर ले वह लीडर बने।



रास्ता ढूँढो

यह मकड़ी उस रास्ते से जाना चाहती है, जिस पर चलकर सबसे ज़्यादा जाले मिलें। अंदर जाने के लिए 1, 2, 3, 4 और 5 में से कौन-सा रास्ता होगा?





भाषा की बात

- इन वाक्यों को अपने ढंग से लिखकर बताओ।
 - ◇ शेर आग-बबूला हो उठा।
 - ◇ उसकी ज़रा खबर लो न।
 - ◇ उस मकड़ी को तो मैं चुटकी बजाते ही खत्म कर देती हूँ।
 - ◇ जंगल के राजा के मुँह से ऐसी भाषा कहीं शोभा देती है!



उड़ते-मँडराते

- इनके पास तुमने अक्सर किन-किन को उड़ते-मँडराते देखा है?
 - ◇ जलते बल्ब के आसपास
 - ◇ खेतों में
 - ◇ इकट्ठे पानी के ऊपर
 - ◇ फूलों पर
 - ◇ कचरे के ढेर पर
 - ◇ हलवाई की मिठाइयों पर



कौन है शेखीबाज़?

क्या तुम किसी शेखीबाज़ को जानते हो? कौन है वह? वह किस चीज़ के बारे में शेखी बघारता है?





JAGAT TARAN GOLDEN JUBILEE SCHOOL

Session 2020-21

Class- III

Subject: Maths

Study Material

BOOK-MATHS WIZ

CLASS- 3. _ follow the instructions given below

Visit the school website as www.jtgjschool.in

Download the study material

Open the Pdf

Open chapter-1 Looking Back pages-7 to 12, exercise- 1A

Chapter-2, 4- Digit Numbers - pages 13 to 39

Exercise-2A to 2H

Learn tables 2 to 10

Activity-

Find out from an encyclopedia or Internet, the height of the following mountain ranges:

- 1: Mt Everest
- 2: Mt Godwin
- 3: Kanchenjunga
- 4: Dhaulagiri



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5: Nanga Parbat

6: Nanda Devi

Write the heights in three ways .. in standard form, in words, in expanded form.

For videos download the app MyCBSEguide

from play store

Open the app and select the class and subject

Click on the chapter 2-Number System

3- Addition

4- Subtraction

Go through the videos to solve the given exercises.

Note-Do the exercises and activity in your maths notebook of your previous class or any notebook which is available at home.

JAGAT TARAN GOLDEN JUBILEE SCHOOL

Session: 2020-2021

Subject: COMPUTER SCIENCE

CLASS 3

PDF OF CHAPTER 1 AND 2 (including exercises)



Cyber Tools-Bk3-ch1
and 2.pdf

Material required:

If possible takeout the printouts of the first two chapters (**class wise and chapter wise PDF attached above**) and do the exercises, otherwise take interleave notebook and pen down the exercises and solve them.

Video tutorials of the lessons:

To access the videos copy the given link and paste it on the browser address bar and press enter key.

Or

CTRL + click on the link given

Class 3 videos of Lesson 1 and 2:

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1XPUORhEbHyY-Z62iXmnyKvEu4AFtrCUn>

Cyber TOOLS

Based on Windows 10 with MS Office 2016 Version

Name

Class Section Roll No

School

Address

Phone

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3	TUX PAINT <ul style="list-style-type: none">• How to Open Tux Paint?• Pattern Brush• Haze Brush Shapes• Difference between Paint and Lines Tool• Stamp Tool• Magic Tools• Rainbow Effect• Printing a Drawing	30
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PARTS OF A COMPUTER

LEARNING IN THIS CHAPTER

- How does a computer work?
- What makes a computer powerful?
- Parts of a computer
- Disadvantages of a computer

A computer is a useful machine. It is used in almost every sphere of our life. We can play games, write letters, draw pictures, listen to music, store information, solve sums, etc., on a computer. It can work very fast and can do many jobs at the same time.

In the previous class, we learnt about the use of computers in different fields. Let us quickly revise some of them:



Figure 1.1: Uses of Computer in Different Fields

A computer is one of the greatest inventions of mankind. It performs the following functions:

INPUT	Accepts data given by the user
PROCESSING	Works on data according to the instructions
OUTPUT	Gives the desired results
STORAGE	Stores the information

➤ HOW DOES A COMPUTER WORK?

Every computer goes through the following three stages:

INPUT

The data and instructions, which we enter using a keyboard or a mouse into a computer, is called **Input**. We can enter numbers, words, pictures or sounds as input.

PROCESSING

After entering the data and instructions in a computer, the CPU works on the input to give us meaningful information. This is called **Processing**.

OUTPUT

The meaningful information that we get after processing is known as **Output**.

This Input Process Output (IPO) cycle can be understood with the help of an example.



Example

Suppose, you want to calculate the total marks of different subjects on a computer. See, how the processing takes place in a computer.

INPUT

90, 85, 69, 98, 76, 84 +
Data and Instructions

The first step is to input data and instructions, i.e., marks and plus (+) symbol.

PROCESS

90 + 85 + 69 + 98
+ 76 + 84

Then, the computer works on the data on the basis of given instructions.

OUTPUT

502

The computer gives meaningful information or result as output.

On the basis of the total marks obtained, the teacher calculates the percentage of a student and finds his/her position in the class.

Likewise, we also perform various tasks by following the Input–Process–Output (IPO) cycle.

Let us understand it through some day-to-day examples.



Example

What are the steps that your mother follows when she prepares a cup of tea?
Look at the example given below.

INPUT



Take some water, tea leaves, milk, and sugar.

PROCESS



Boil water, tea leaves, milk, and sugar.

OUTPUT



Tea is ready.

Fact File



Charles Babbage is regarded as the 'Father of Computer'.

Let's Know More



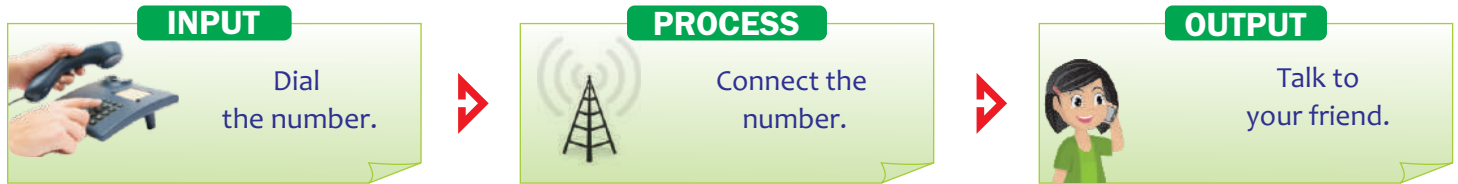
IBM's first PC was introduced on August 12, 1981. The term 'PC' stands for 'Personal Computer'; making IBM responsible for popularising the term 'PC'.

Let us take another example:



What do you do, when you want to talk to your friend on a telephone?

Example



➤ PARTS OF A COMPUTER

A computer has four main parts, which help in performing the IPO cycle.

KEYBOARD

A keyboard is used to type data and instructions into the computer. The commonly used keyboard has 104 keys, which can be divided into many groups based on their functions.

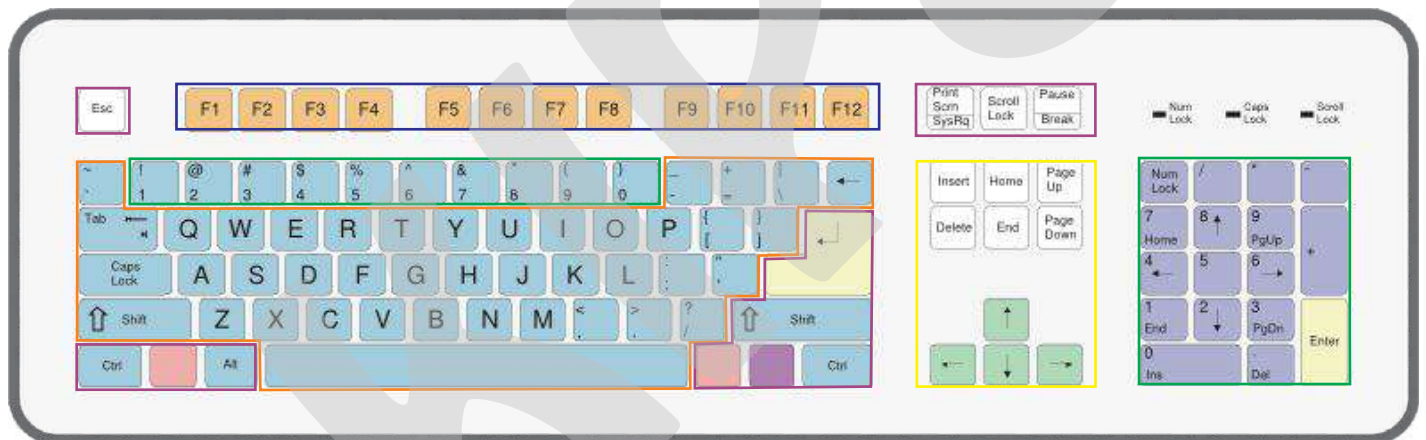


Figure 1.2: Types of Keys

- Typing (alphanumeric) Keys
- Control Keys
- Function Keys
- Navigation Keys
- Numeric Keypad

1. Typing Keys	These keys include letters (Alphabet keys), numbers (Number keys), punctuation (. , ; ' "), and special symbols (+ - ; \$ etc) keys. These keys also include the Shift, Caps Lock, Spacebar, Backspace, and Tab keys.
2. Control Keys	These keys are either used alone or in combination with the other keys to perform certain actions. Ctrl, Alt, Windows logo key, and the Esc key are the various examples of Control keys.

3. Function Keys	These keys are used to perform specific tasks. They are placed on the top row of the keyboard and are labelled as F1,..F12. These keys have different functions in different programs.
4. Navigation Keys	These keys are used for moving through the documents and editing the text. These keys include the Arrow keys, Home, End, Page Up, Page Down, Delete, and Insert keys.
5. Numeric Keypad	The numeric keypad consists of number keys from 0 to 9, the arithmetic operators and the decimal point, similar to their appearance on a calculator. It is placed on the right side of the keyboard and used for entering numbers at a fast speed.

MONITOR

A monitor looks like a TV screen. It displays the work that we do on a computer. It also displays the results and movement of the mouse pointer on the screen. A monitor is also known as a Visual Display Unit (VDU). The information that we see on a monitor is called soft copy. There are three types of monitors.



1. Cathode Rays Tube (CRT) monitor: CRT monitors are big in size and consume more power.

2. Liquid Crystal Display (LCD) monitor: They are monitors with flat screens that consume less power.



3. Light-Emitting Diode (LED) monitor: These monitors have better display. They are thinner and lighter in weight. LED monitors use 40% less power than LCDs and last longer. These monitors are in maximum use nowadays.

CENTRAL PROCESSING UNIT (CPU)

It is the brain of a computer that processes all the instructions given to the computer. It does all the calculations and displays the result on the monitor. It also stores a lot of information.

A CPU consists of three main parts. They are– MU, CU, and ALU.



Memory Unit (MU)

In memory unit, we can store information or data according to our need. The information in the memory can be changed and recalled on the screen, whenever needed. The data and instructions are also stored in the memory unit, which are to be processed.

Control Unit (CU)

The control unit works like a traffic policeman. It controls and manages the working of all the parts of a computer.

Arithmetic and Logical Unit (ALU)

The ALU unit performs all the arithmetic calculations, like addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division. It also performs logical operations.

MOUSE

A mouse is a pointing device. It is connected to the CPU by a cable. A mouse usually has two buttons on it. It is used to point, select, and move any object on the screen. When we move a mouse with our hand, a pointer on the screen moves in the same direction. It also helps to draw pictures. Nowadays, the most commonly used mouse is the one that has a scroll wheel in the centre of the two buttons.



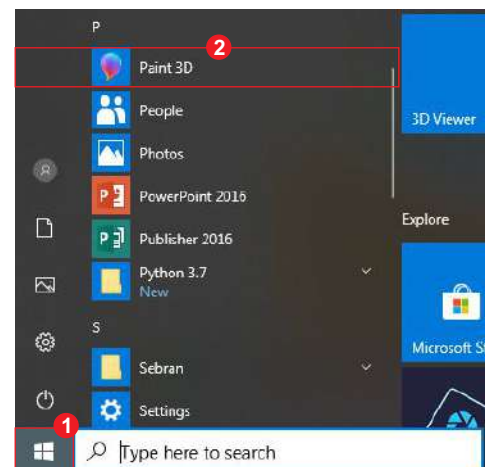
Activity ZONE >> For Better Concept Clarity

Using a Mouse

- Click on **Start** > scroll down to **Paint 3D** to open Paint 3D program.
- Select the **Oval** tool in the **2D shapes** menu.
- Now, drag the pointer on the drawing area to draw the oval shape.



The 'All apps' option has been omitted in the Windows 10 Anniversary Edition. Now, you can look for various applications directly by clicking the Start button.



➤ WHAT MAKES A COMPUTER POWERFUL?

Speed	A computer works very fast and can do a large number of calculations quickly.
Reliability	Computers are quite reliable. They do not make any mistakes.
Storage	A computer can store a large amount of data, which can be used anytime.
Versatility	A computer can perform a variety of tasks and is used in almost all the fields.
Accuracy	A computer always gives correct results. Mistakes are normally done from a user's side.
Diligence	A computer can work for long hours without getting tired.
Multitasking	A computer can do many things at the same time.

➤ DISADVANTAGES OF A COMPUTER

A computer is a useful learning tool, but it has some disadvantages, too. Some of them are as follows:



INTELLIGENCE QUOTIENT (ZERO IQ): A computer does not have an IQ or its own intelligence. By mistake if you enter the incorrect input, it will give the wrong result.



HEALTH: Working on a computer for long hours can affect your eyesight. It can also become the cause of obesity in people.



ELECTRICITY: A computer depends on electricity and cannot work for a long time without it.



COSTLY: It is a costly device.



NOTE

GIGO means Garbage In Garbage Out. It implies that if you enter wrong input, the computer will generate wrong output.

RECAP

- Computer is a machine that works with data and instructions given by the user. It works on IPO cycle.
- Input is the data and instructions that is entered into a computer.
- A keyboard and mouse are used to enter data and instructions into the computer.
- A keyboard has a different sets of keys. They are–Typing keys, Control keys, Function keys, Navigation keys, and Numeric keypad.
- A monitor displays all the work that we do on a computer and also shows the output.
- A CPU does all the calculations and displays the result on the monitor.
- A CPU consists of MU, CU, and ALU.
- An ALU performs all arithmetic calculations and logical operations. A mouse is used to point, select, and move any object on the computer screen.
- The output printed on a paper using a printer is called the hard copy.



**BRAIN
DEVELOPER**

SECTION - A

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. A computer works with and
2. A computer can a large amount of information.
3. A keyboard has keys.
4. A is used to point, select, and move any object on the computer screen.
5. The consists of number keys, arithmetic operators, and the decimal point.
6. A does all the calculations and displays the result on the monitor.
7. A monitor is also known as a
8. A displays all the work that we do on a computer.

9. keys are used for moving through the documents.

HINTS

- CPU
- Store
- Data
- Instructions
- Monitor
- VDU
- 104
- Navigation
- Numeric keypad
- Mouse


B. State True or False.

1. A computer has an IQ.
2. An output printed on paper is known as soft copy.
3. A computer has four main parts.
4. MU stands for Memory Utility.
5. A CPU consists of AU and LU.
6. The information that we see on a monitor is known as softcopy.
7. Function keys are placed on the right side of the keyboard.

<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>

C. Match the following.

I give output on a paper.	■	■	Mouse
Whatever you type and draw can be seen on me.	■	■	CU
I am not afraid of a cat, sit on a mat, have a long tail, can send e-mail.	■	■	ALU
I am a part of a CPU and do arithmetic calculations.	■	■	Monitor
Control all the activities of a computer.	■	■	Printer



D. Application-based Questions.

1. Mary is reading the soft copy of a letter. Which part of a computer is she using?
2. Supriya wants to paint using a computer. Which computer device will you suggest her to use for making a colourful drawing?
3. Saurabh wants to type a story using a computer. Which device should he use to do so?

SECTION - B

A. Multiple-choice questions.

- can be words, numbers, pictures, or sound.
a. Data b. Processing c. Meaningful information
- A computer displays after processing the data.
a. Input b. Process c. Output
- keys are used for moving through the documents or web pages.
a. Control b. Function c. Navigation
- The monitor consumes the least amount of power.
a. LCD b. CRT c. LED
- keys are either used alone or in combination with the other keys to perform certain actions.
a. Control b. Typing c. Navigation

B. Write full form of the following.

- | | | | |
|--------|-------|--------|-------|
| 1. IPO | ..... | 5. VDU | ..... |
| 2. CU | ..... | 6. MU | ..... |
| 3. CPU | ..... | 7. IQ | ..... |
| 4. ALU | ..... | 8. LCD | ..... |

C. Answer the following questions.

- What is a computer?

.....
.....

- How do you enter data and instructions into a computer?

.....
.....

- What do you call the information, that you enter into the computer?

.....

4. Name the device that is known as the brain of a computer.

.....

5. List any two features of a computer.

.....

.....

6. Mention any two disadvantages of a computer.

.....

.....

7. How many types of keys are there on the keyboard? Name them.

.....

.....

ACTIVITY SECTION

MY ACTIVITY

Learning While Playing



A. Find words from the word grid with the help of the given hints:

- A device used to type numbers, letters, or words
- Information we get after processing
- A unit that stores the information
- The part of a computer that processes all the instructions
- The information that we see on a monitor



D	K	P	C	A	S	Y	Q	R	P	O	M	G
K	E	Y	B	O	A	R	D	H	N	E	S	Q
C	A	R	F	U	L	O	U	Z	G	C	K	T
T	H	O	M	E	M	O	R	Y	U	N	I	T
O	R	M	O	Q	N	R	X	S	F	E	A	W
U	P	E	R	B	I	L	T	W	P	K	T	Y
T	U	C	F	W	T	C	N	C	E	W	A	B
P	I	P	Z	M	O	E	I	J	L	R	D	U
U	S	U	N	X	R	S	T	O	R	A	G	E
T	B	H	F	A	S	O	F	T	C	O	P	Y

B. Write the missing Input, Processing and Output for the following machines by using the hints given below.

MACHINE		INPUT	PROCESSING	OUTPUT
	Microwave	Rice and water	..... .....	Ready to eat
	Juicer	Carrots, oranges	Churning and extracting juice	..........
	Food Processor	..... .....	Cutting the vegetables	..........
	Calculator	Numbers and operating symbols	..... .....	Calculated answer
	Washing Machine	..... .....	Washing clothes	Clean clothes
	Toaster	Slices of bread	Heating and grilling	..........
	Music System	..... .....	Spinning	Music and songs
	Water Purifier	Plain water	..... .....	Clean drinking water

HINTS

Ready juice, Big pieces of vegetables, Calculation, Heating and cooking, Purifies water, Chopped vegetables, Dirty clothes, Music CD, Toasted bread slices.

LAB SESSION

Perfection Through Practice



Open **Microsoft Word** by clicking on the **Start** > scroll down to **Word 2016**.

Arrange the given sentences according to the word **COMPUTER** and type them in MS Word.

Raise your hand if you need help.

Eat and drink outside the lab.

Press the keyboard keys gently.

Maintain silence.

Come to the lab in a queue.

Obey your teacher's instructions.

Turn your computer off before you leave.

Use devices carefully.

For example:

1. **C** - Come with clean hands.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

GROUP DISCUSSION

For Concept Clarity

Divide the class into four groups and discuss the topic:

How is the computer useful?



PROJECT WORK

Using Creativity

Make a **COLOURFUL COLLAGE** on **Parts of a Computer** and label them.



ONLINE LINKS

Looking For More

- > To learn the mouse skills through activities, visit the website:
www.mouseprogram.com/practice.html
- > To practice various keys, visit the website:
http://www.learninggamesforkids.com/keyboarding_games.html
- > To learn more about the basic parts of a computer, visit the website:
<http://www.wartgames.com/themes/tech/computerparts.html>



HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE

LEARNING IN THIS CHAPTER

■ Hardware

■ Software

Students! By now you must have understood that a computer is an amazing machine that can do different types of jobs. It has different parts that work together to form a computer system.

The two basic parts of a computer system are:

➤ **HARDWARE** ➤ **SOFTWARE**

➤ **HARDWARE**

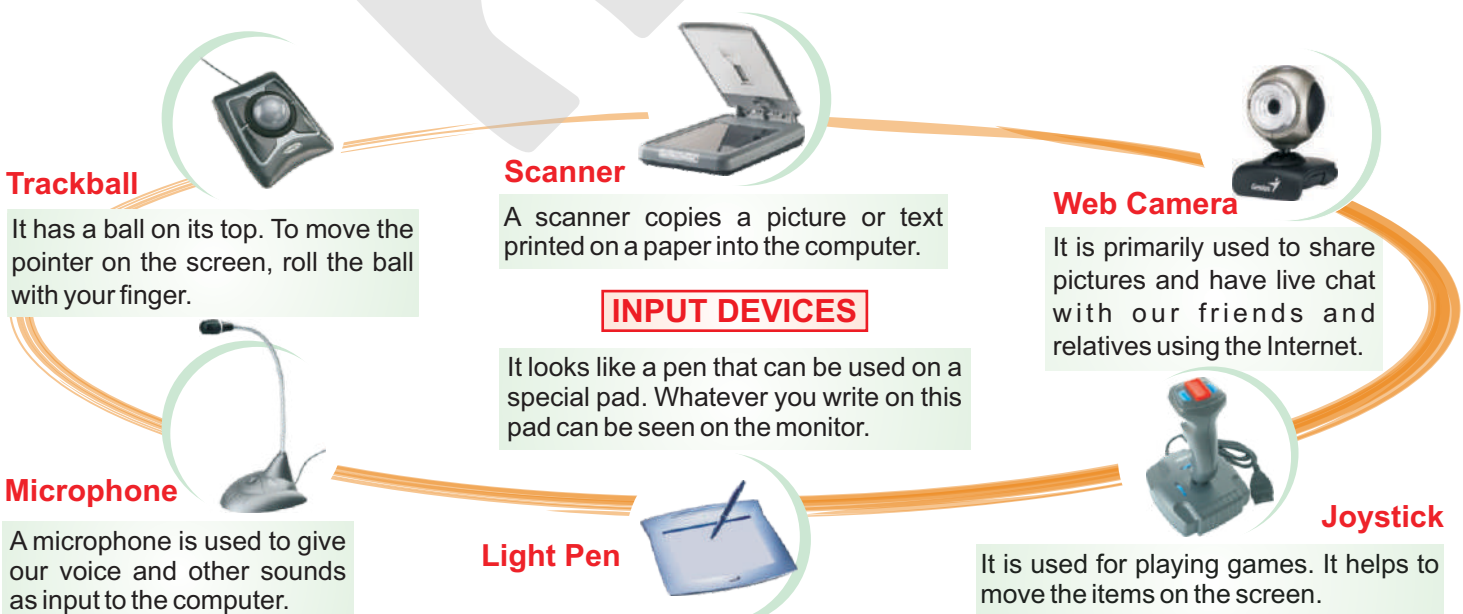
The physical parts of a computer that you can touch and feel are called **Hardware**.

A human body consists of different parts. The outer parts of a body are visible, but the parts, like brain, lungs, heart, etc., which are inside, cannot be seen. Similarly, in a computer, we can see the parts of the hardware that are outside, e.g., monitor, keyboard, etc. They are attached to the CPU by cables. Some parts of hardware are inside the CPU. You can see them only when you open the CPU box, e.g., hard disk, CPU chip, etc.

The hardware of a computer is further classified into three parts—Input, Output, and Storage devices.

INPUT DEVICES

There are special types of hardware devices that are used to input words, numbers, sound, or pictures into a computer. These are called **Input** devices, e.g., keyboard, mouse, joystick, microphone, etc.



OUTPUT DEVICES

The devices that display the information and results are called the **Output** devices, e.g., monitor, printer, etc.

Monitor



A monitor looks like a TV screen. Whatever you type on the keyboard can be seen on the monitor. It also displays the processed information.

Printer



It prints the output that you see on the computer screen on paper.

Speaker



Speakers are used to hear music and sounds stored in a computer.

Fact File



Alan Turing is known for his contribution towards modern computers. He is considered as the Father of Modern computers.

Quick Quiz

Which part of our body acts as an input unit?

STORAGE DEVICES

The devices used for storing data are called **Storage** devices. Hard disk is the main storage device, which stores the entire work that we do on a computer. Some other important devices, like CD, Pen drive, and DVD are also used to store information.

CD



CD stands for Compact Disk. It is a round, flat, and shiny disk that stores a lot of information.

Hard Disk



It is a device that stores a huge amount of data and information. It is present inside the CPU box.

Pen Drive



It is very small in size, but can store and transfer a lot of data from one computer to another. Due to its small size, it can be handled easily.

Fact File



Lady Ada Lovelace is regarded as the first computer programmer.

Know the Fact



Intel is the world's largest processor-making company.

➤ SOFTWARE

Software is that part of a computer, which cannot be touched. To make the hardware work, we need to have software in the system.

Let us understand software with the help of the following examples:



Students! All of you must have seen and used a music system. The parts, like speakers, CD, and DVD, etc., which you can touch are hardware. Can you touch the songs or music recorded on a CD or DVD? No, because that is **Software**.



Figure 2.1: Music System

Example A CD is hardware, but the songs or movies stored in it are **software**, as they cannot be touched.

Likewise, a TV is hardware but the programmes that you watch on it are software.

Let us go back to the working of a computer. Which of the following step is done by software?



Figure 2.2: Working of a Computer

Yes! Processing is done by software. It takes the input from the user, processes it, and displays the output on the monitor.

Thus, we can define, **software** as a set of instructions given to the computer to do a particular work.

There are two types of software:

- System Software
- Application Software

SYSTEM SOFTWARE

It is a set of programs that controls the overall working of a computer.

Operating system is a part of system software that makes a computer run. It manages all the input and output operations. It also manages the link between the different parts of a computer and the user. Let us understand the operating system with the help of an example.



Let us take the example of a car. It has petrol, engine, and wheels.

But, it is not moving. When will the car move?

It will move only when the **DRIVER** starts it.

So, the **DRIVER** is the **OPERATOR** of the car.

Example Similarly, an **Operating System** is the **DRIVER** of a computer, which makes it run. Without an Operating System, a computer cannot work.



Microsoft Disk Operating System (MS DOS), Windows XP, Windows 7, Windows 8, Windows 10, UNIX, LINUX, and Mac OS are the examples of some popular operating systems.

Functions of Operating System

- It controls the overall working of the Input and Output (I/O) devices.
- It provides the login password to prevent the misuse of a computer.
- It keeps a track of information regarding creation, deletion, transfer, and copying of files.
- It helps to run the Application software, like Paint 3D, MS Word, Scratch, etc.
- It allocates memory to various programs whenever required.

APPLICATION SOFTWARE

The software that helps you to do a specific type of work is called **Application** software. Let us understand this with the help of an example.



What can you do with a juicer in your house? You can only extract juice of fruits and vegetables with it. It indicates that you can do only a specific type of job with this machine.



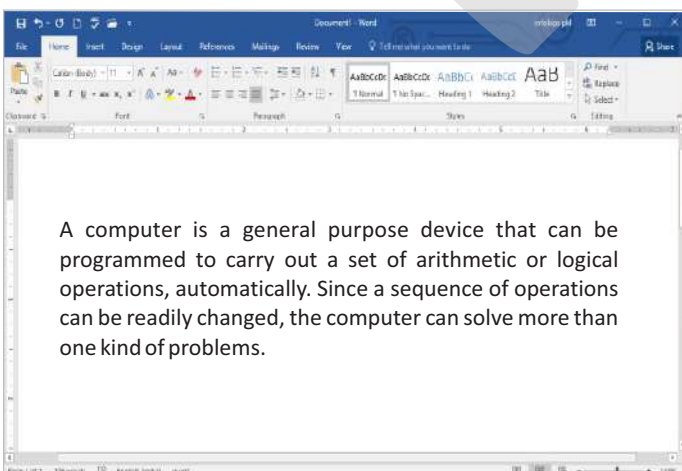
There are different types of application software that help in doing specific types of jobs. Let us have a look at some of the application software:

Word Processing Software: A word processor helps you to create professional looking documents, quickly and efficiently. It provides many features to change the appearance of text in a desired manner.

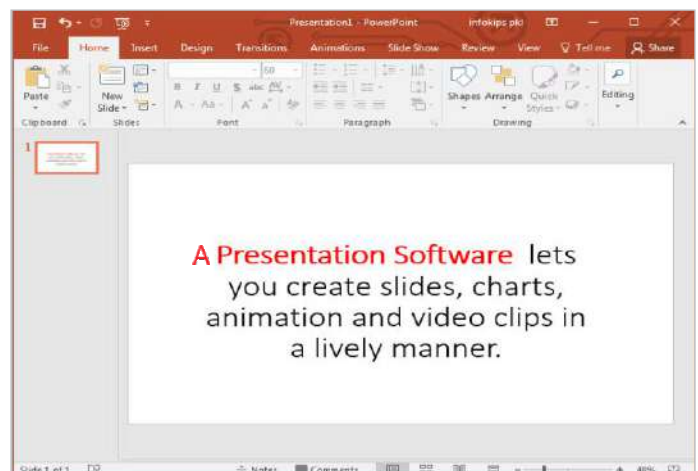
Examples: Microsoft Word, WordPad, OpenOffice.org Writer, etc.

Presentation Software: It lets you create slides, charts, animation, and video clips in a lively manner.

Examples: Microsoft PowerPoint, OpenOffice.org Impress, Adobe Flash, etc.



Microsoft Word



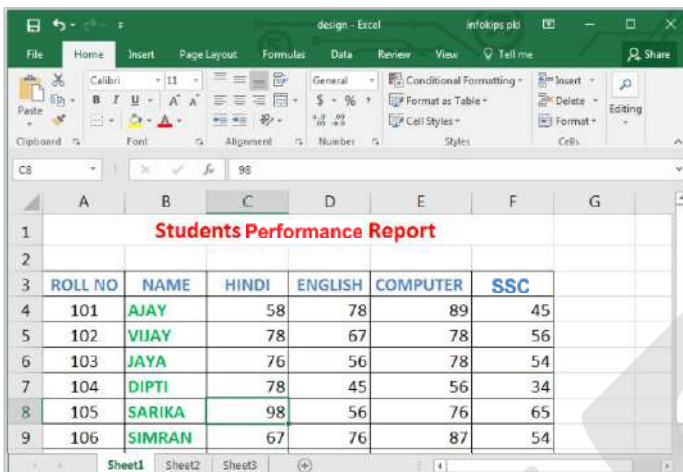
Microsoft PowerPoint

Spreadsheet: A spreadsheet program helps you to perform calculations and display data in the form of a chart to analyse in a better way.

Examples: Microsoft Excel, Lotus 123, Openoffice.org Calc, etc.

Multimedia Software: It is used to create videos, animations, sounds, graphics, and text with a high degree of interaction.

Examples: Games software, Windows Media Player, Windows Movie Maker, etc.



The screenshot shows a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet titled 'Students Performance Report'. The spreadsheet has a header row with columns for 'ROLL NO', 'NAME', 'HINDI', 'ENGLISH', 'COMPUTER', and 'SSC'. Below the header, there are six rows of student data.

ROLL NO	NAME	HINDI	ENGLISH	COMPUTER	SSC
101	AJAY	58	78	89	45
102	VIJAY	78	67	78	56
103	JAYA	76	56	78	54
104	DIPTI	78	45	56	34
105	SARIKA	98	56	76	65
106	SIMRAN	67	76	87	54

Microsoft Excel



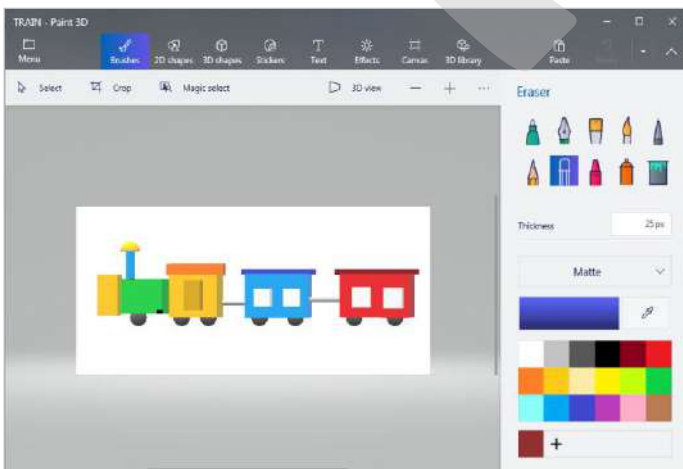
Games

Graphics Software: This software is used to create images, such as charts, graphs, photographs, logos, cartoons, and much more.

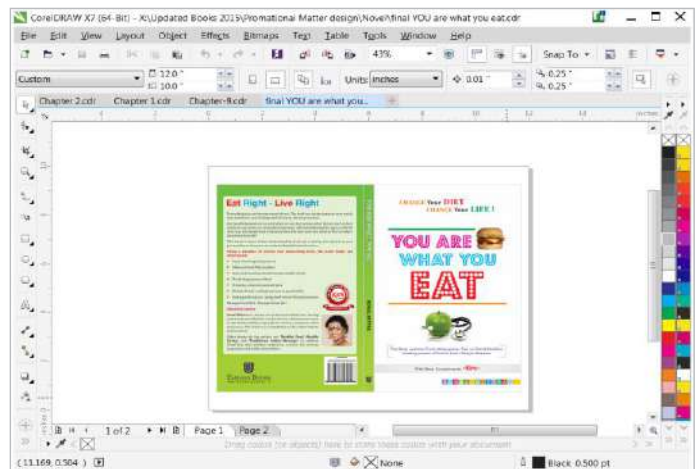
Examples: Paint 3D, Photoshop, AutoCad, Dreamweaver, etc.

Desktop Publishing Software: This application helps you to combine both text and graphic features to design professional documents, like newsletters, books, magazines, etc.

Examples: CorelDRAW, Adobe InDesign, QuarkXPress, etc.



Paint 3D



CorelDRAW

RECAP

- The two basic parts of a computer are–Hardware and Software.
- The physical parts of a computer that you can touch are called hardware.
- A set of instructions given to the computer to do a particular work is called software.
- System software is a set of programs that controls the overall working of a computer.
- The software that is designed to do a specific type of work is called Application software.



BRAIN DEVELOPER

SECTION - A

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. The parts of a computer that can be touched are called
2. The devices used for storing data are called devices.
3. The devices that give results after processing are called devices.
4. A set of instructions given to a computer to do a particular work is called
5. The manages the overall working of a computer.

HINTS

- Software
- Hardware
- Operating system
- Storage
- Output

B. State True or False.

1. The software that can do a specific type of work is called System software.
2. A scanner is an input device.
3. The Paint 3D program is used for drawing pictures.
4. A printer is an output device.
5. The devices that give us output are called input devices.

C. Application-based questions.

1. Ayush wants to record a song in the computer. Which input device can he use?
.....
2. Sheena wants to draw a greeting card using a specific software. Which type of software will she use?
.....

D. Match the following.

Input device	Printer
Data	Hard disk
Storage device	Songs
Hardware	90+85+69+98+76+84
Software	Keyboard

SECTION - B

A. Name the device used for each of the following jobs.

1. A device commonly used for playing games
.....
2. A device used to store huge amount of data and information
.....
3. A device that can read words, pictures, or numbers from paper and store them in a computer
.....
4. A device that is used to hear sounds and music stored in a computer
.....

B. Answer the following questions.

1. Define the term software. Name its types.
.....
.....
2. What is a storage device? Give any one example.
.....
.....
3. Which hardware devices are used to enter words, numbers, or pictures?
.....
4. Which application software is used for typing and making corrections in the text?
.....
5. Name the program used for performing calculations.
.....

LAB SESSION

Perfection Through Practice



- Make a list of hardware devices that you see in your computer lab. Classify them into Input, Output, and Storage devices.
- Make a list of different types of application software and write about their usage in one line each.
- Open the **Calculator** software by selecting the **Start** > scroll down to **Calculator**.

Solve the following:

- (i) $25 * 45$
- (ii) $52 / 4$
- (iii) $14 * 5$
- (iv) $582 - 287$
- (v) $789 + 649$



GROUP DISCUSSION

For Concept Clarity

- Conduct a group discussion on the topic: **Input and output devices**. Ask the students to support the discussion by giving real-life examples.
- Divide the class into four groups and discuss with them the topic, **Types of Software**.



PROJECT WORK

Using Creativity

- Make a **COLOURFUL** chart or collage on the topic– **Hardware Devices**.
- Draw any four hardware devices and write a few lines about them.



ONLINE LINKS

Looking For More



Visit the following websites to perform activities on hardware devices:

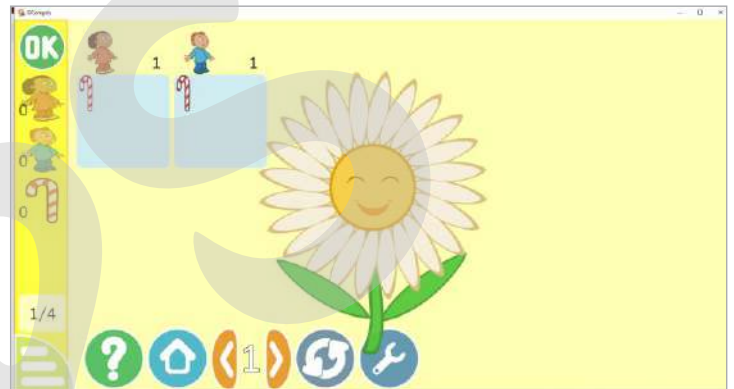
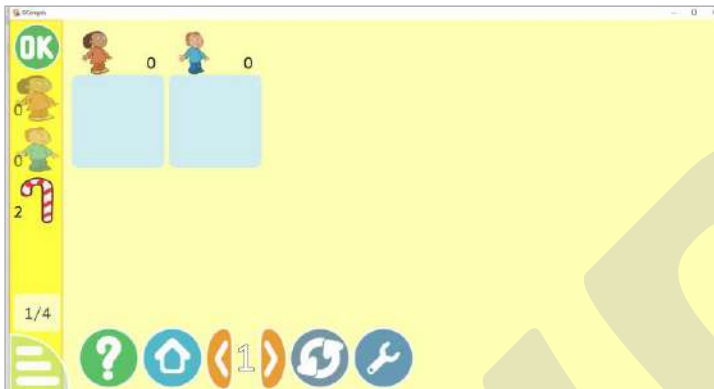
- www.ictspecialist.com/io-facts.html
- www.ictspecialist.com/hardsoft.html
- www.ictspecialist.com/peripherals.html







Activity-1

- Open **GCompris educational** software.
- Select Top Menu > **Mathematics**  > **Share pieces of candy**  activity.
- Drag and drop the characters on the screen.
- To divide the candies equally, drag and drop equal number of candies in the boxes.
- Click on **Ok** to check the result.



Activity-2

- From the Top menu select  > **Land Safe**  activity.
- The Tux Ship will move, use up and down cursor keys to control the thrust.
- To control the direction of Tux's Ship use the right and left arrow key.
- The landing platform turns green when the velocity is safe to land.
- Make sure the Tux Ship lands on the landing platform safely.

