



# DOON INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL SRINAGAR

SUBJECT: Computer

Solved Assignment

Grade:III

## CHAPTER: TUX PAINT

### Instructions:

- Students are to read and understand the chapter.
- The students will be acquainted with the basic drawing concepts, how to start Tux Paint, and using imagination.
- Questions-answers to be done on note book.

### Summary:

Tux paint is a free drawing program for children. It is used in schools around the world as a computer literacy drawing activity. It combines an easy-to use interface, and an encouraging cartoon mascot who guides children as they use the program. Kids are presented with a blank canvas and a variety of drawing tools to help them be creative. The brightly coloured interface and the cartoon mascot are meant to engage children.

#### **Tux Paint's interface is split into five sections:**

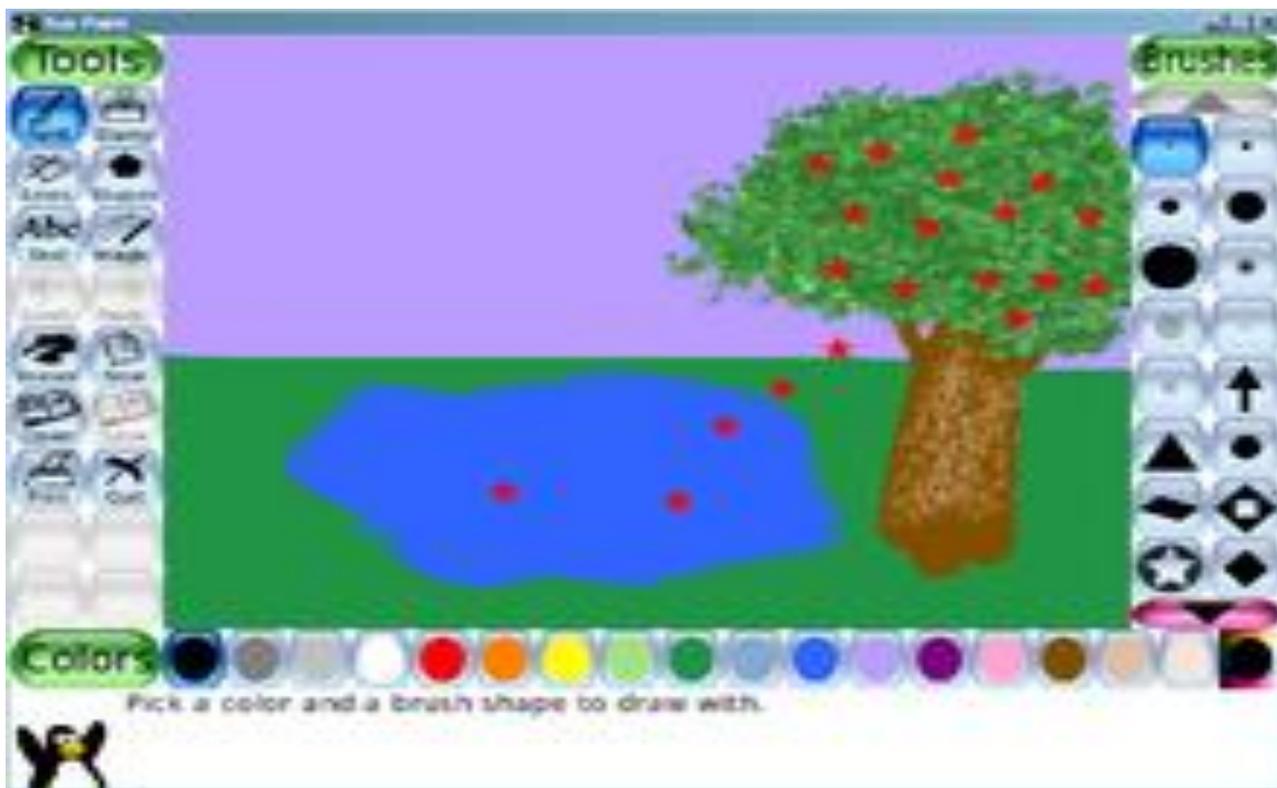
- **Toolbox:** which contains the various basic tools.
- **Canvas:** where the images are drawn and edited.
- **Colour palette:** where colours can be chosen.
- **Selector:** which provides various selectable objects (e.g. brushes, fonts or sub-tools depending on the current tool)
- **Information area:** where instructions, tips and encouragement are provided.

Tux paint has a lot of creative tools and magical effects which make it one of the best drawing software. It also includes a number of filters and special effects which can be applied to a drawing such as blurring and fading. These are available through the 'Magic tool' in tux paint.

#### **Lets have a look on some of the basic tools:**

- **Paint Tool:** is used to paint and draw and it is similar to the brush tool in MS Paint.
- **Magic tool:** is used to give amazing effects to a picture.
- **Lines tool:** is used to draw straight lines and straight patterns.

## Interface of Tux Paint:



## Bookwork:

### A. Fill in the blanks:

- i. Mascot      ii. Paint      iii. Mirror      iv. Fill Color      v. Thumbnail

### B. State True or False:

- i. F      ii. F      iii. F      iv. T      v. T

### C. Application Based Questions:

- i. Paint Tool      ii. Fill Tool

### D. Multiple Choice Questions:

- i. Magic tool      ii. Bricks tool      iii. Slides button      iv. Paint tool

## Questions/ Answers:

### E. Answer in one word:

- i. Which effect fills the drawing canvas with bricks?

Ans: Bricks tool fills the drawing canvas with bricks.

**ii. Which tool in Tux Paint is similar to the Brush tool in Paint?**

Ans: Paint tool is similar to the Brush tool in Paint.

**iii. Which tool is used to save a drawing?**

Ans: Save tool is used to save a drawing.

**iv. Which tool is used to draw straight pattern?**

Ans: Line tool is used to draw straight pattern.



# DOON INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL SRINAGAR

SUBJECT: English

Solved Assignment

Grade:III

## **Instructions:**

- Students will read the text in between the lines with understanding and with correct pronunciation in order to comprehend as well as to spell words and expressions correctly.
- After reading and comprehending the chapters/poem, with the help of the synopsis, students are to follow the questions provided here with answers, related to the entire chapter.
- The set of information provided below in various forms of question-answers are all related to the textual chapter

## **Chapter 2: My Home Your Home**

### **Synopsis of chapter:**

The story, “My Home Your Home” is about two mice –Misty, the country mouse and Mickey, the city mouse. One day Mickey came to visit Misty in the country. He did not like the food i.e., cauliflower and barley, that Misty served him. So he invited Misty to visit him in the city. After few weeks Misty visited his friend Mickey. Mickey showed Misty all the good things he had to eat like brown sugar, raisins and butter. But Misty also saw all the dangers, like the old cat Bella and the mouse trap that Mickey had to face. He decided to go back to the country as he did not want to live in fear all the time.

**NOTE: Difficult words, Word Meaning, Part G and H are to be done on fair notebook.**

1. Write twenty words that you found difficult / new in the text.
2. Write word meaning in English from the book (highlighted in yellow colour)

### **3. Exercise :**

A. . Write True or False:

1. After the cook went away, Mickey and Misty ate a raisin. **True**
2. Misty did not like the taste of the raisin. **False**
3. The mice hid in a hole to get away from Bella, the cat. **True**

4. Mickey then took Misty to the cellar. **False**
5. Misty ate onions and pickles in the cellar. **False**
6. Mickey nearly ate a piece of cheese in a trap. **True**

C. Discuss in class:

1. **Is this story about two mice, a cat or a cook? Why do you think so?**

Ans. This story is about two mice. Although a cat and a cook also figure in the story but they are only important in how they affect the main characters, Mickey and Misty. I think the story is about the two mice because the story talks about the mice and about what happens when they visit each other and what they learn about the difference between their country and city lives.

2. **What did Misty tell Mickey about why he wanted to go home?**

Ans. Misty told Mickey that he wanted to go home because he would rather live on a simple diet of barley and cauliflower and live in peace and comfort. He felt that it was nice to have wonderful things like brown sugar and raisins to eat, but life in the city was too dangerous; and he did not like it to be affected by it all the time.

3. **What did Mickey save Misty from?**

Ans. Mickey saved Misty from a trap which was set to catch the mice.

D. Number these sentences in correct order as related in the story.

- 5 They had to run away when the cook opened the cupboard.
- 3 First, Mickey took Misty to see a cupboard.
- 2 Misty went to visit Mickey in the city.
- 4 The mice nibbled at a bag of sugar.
- 1 Mickey invited Misty to visit him in the city.
- 6 Next, Mickey took Misty to eat raisins on the top shelf of the cupboard.
- 9 Misty nearly got caught in a mouse trap.
- 10 Misty realized that life in the city was very dangerous.
- 11 He decided to go back to the country and never come back.
- 7 This time they had to run for their lives when the cat came in.
- 8 Finally, Mickey took Misty to the cellar.

E. Tick the correct answer:

1. What did Misty, the country mouse, eat at home? **Barley and cauliflower**
2. Where did Mickey first take Misty? **To the kitchen cupboard**

3. What was on the top shelf of the kitchen cupboard? **Raisins**
4. Why did Misty go back to the country? **He did not want to be frightened all the time.**

F. Who spoke these lines and to whom?

1. “You should see how I live!” Mickey spoke this line to Misty
2. “You must come to visit me.” Mickey spoke this line to Misty
3. “What is that?” Misty spoke this line to Mickey
4. “But I will take you to the cellar.” Mickey spoke this line to Misty
5. “What is a trap?” Misty spoke this line to Mickey

G. Answer these questions.

**1. Did Mickey like the food in the country?**

Ans. No, Mickey did not like the food in the country.

**2. What did Misty eat from the kitchen cupboard?**

Ans. Misty ate brown sugar from the lowest shelf of the kitchen cupboard, and nibbled a raisin on the top shelf.

**3. What did Misty eat as fast as he could?**

Ans. Misty ate the raisin as fast as he could.

**4. What were the three dangers the mice ran away from?**

Ans. The three dangers that the mice ran away from were - the cook, the cat and the trap.

H. Think and answer.

**1. What did Mickey think of the life in the country?**

Ans. Mickey thought that the life in the country was very simple.

**2. Would you also have wanted to go home to the country if you were Misty?**

Ans. Yes, if I were Misty I too would have wanted to go home to the country and preferred to lead a simple and peaceful life rather than a life full of danger and fear.

## Know your Grammar

### ➤ Grammar work to be done on the book

1. Read and understand page 21

### 2. Course book work

L. Read these sentences. Write the nouns in bold under COMMON NOUNS or PROPER NOUNS.

1. **Mary** the cook opened the kitchen **door**.
2. **Bella** the **cat** scratched at the door.
3. There were nice **things** to eat.
4. **Misty** could not believe his **eyes**.
5. **Mickey** gave his friend a **raisin**.
6. The **cupboard** was in the **kitchen**.

#### COMMON NOUNS

1. door
2. cat
3. things
4. eyes
5. cupboard
6. kitchen
7. raisin

#### PROPER NOUNS

1. Mary
2. Bella
3. Misty
4. Mickey

M. Write a proper noun for each common noun.

- |              |                            |
|--------------|----------------------------|
| 1. school    | <b>The National School</b> |
| 2. cat       | <b>Bella</b>               |
| 3. city      | <b>Srinagar</b>            |
| 4. book      | <b>The Jungle Book</b>     |
| 5. river     | <b>Jehlum</b>              |
| 6. newspaper | <b>The Times of India</b>  |
| 7. girl      | <b>Nisha</b>               |
| 8. road      | <b>Indira Gandhi Road</b>  |

N. Write the plurals of these words.

- |              |                  |
|--------------|------------------|
| 1. foot      | <b>feet</b>      |
| 2. bunch     | <b>bunches</b>   |
| 3. furniture | <b>furniture</b> |
| 4. country   | <b>countries</b> |
| 5. grain     | <b>grains</b>    |

- |          |                |
|----------|----------------|
| 6. home  | <b>homes</b>   |
| 7. shelf | <b>shelves</b> |
| 8. city  | <b>cities</b>  |
| 9. life  | <b>lives</b>   |

### Chapter 3: The North Wind

#### **Synopsis of the chapter:**

The story “The North Wind” is about a boy and the North Wind. One day The North Wind gave the boy a magic tablecloth to compensate the loss of his flour. When one would spread the tablecloth, it would serve the person everything he wished for. Then the boy went to an inn where he used his magic tablecloth. The innkeeper saw all this and stole the magic tablecloth quietly when the boy was asleep. In the morning when the boy found his magic tablecloth missing, he complained to the North Wind about it. The North Wind gave the boy a ram this time and said that whenever he would rub its wool, a piece of gold would fall from its mouth. The boy tried the same and paid off the innkeeper with a piece of gold. Later he slept with the ram as his pillow. The next morning when he woke up, his ram was missing. He blamed the North Wind for this also. This time the North Wind gave the boy a strange looking stick in a bag and asked him to lock his room. At night the boy was woken up by the screams of the innkeeper, who was being chased and beaten by the magic stick. The boy realized that the innkeeper was the thief. He asked the innkeeper to return his gifts. The moment he got his gifts back the stick stopped beating the innkeeper and went inside the bag. The boy took the bag, the tablecloth and the ram and headed towards his home. His mother was happy to see him and they lived happily ever after.

**NOTE: Difficult words. Words- meaning. Part B, F and H are to be done on fair notebook.**

1. Write twenty words that you found difficult / new in the text.
2. Write word meaning from book (highlighted in yellow colour)
3. Exercise :

#### A. **Match the words:**

- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| 1. angry   | boy        |
| 2. ashamed | North Wind |
| 3. cook    | supper     |
| 4. dark    | night      |
| 5. magical | tablecloth |

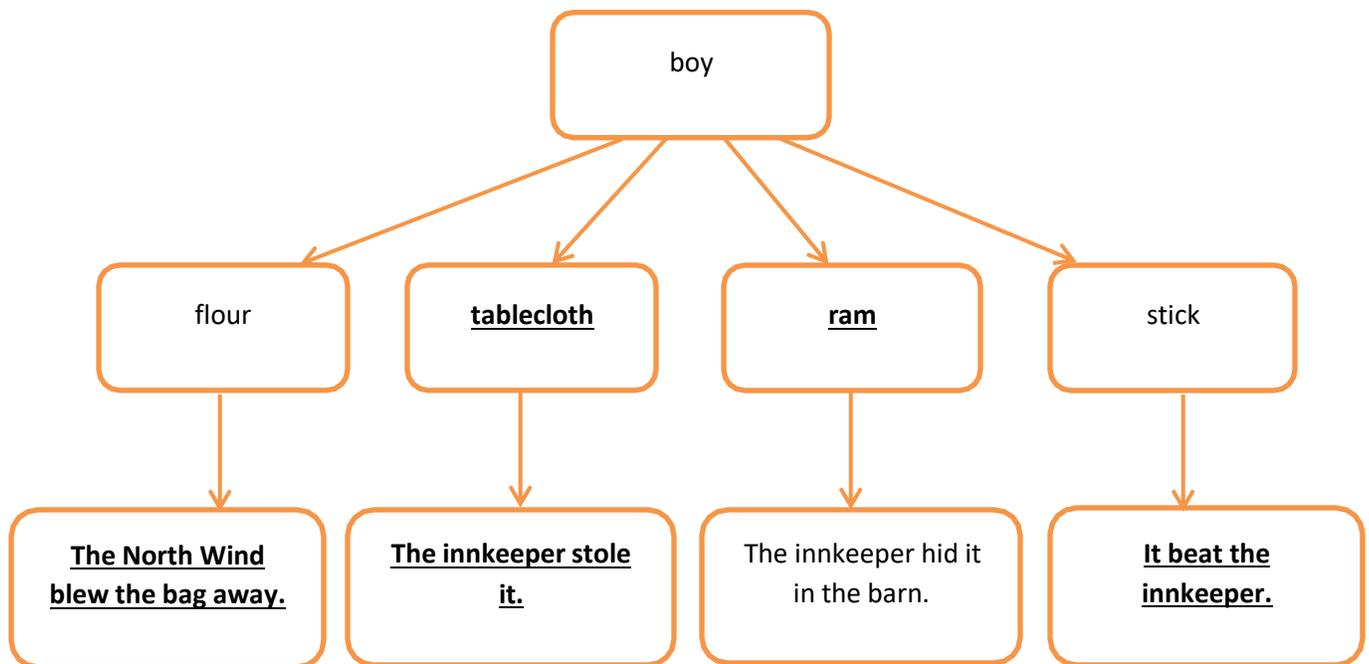
**B. What is a ram? What do you think happened to the ram?**

Ans. A ram is a male sheep. The innkeeper had stolen the ram when the boy was fast asleep. The boy got him back and took him home.

**C. Tick the correct words:**

1. The boy **blamed** the North Wind.
2. It was a **magic** stick.
3. The boy **understood** that the innkeeper had stolen his gifts.
4. The innkeeper had kept the **tablecloth** in the kitchen.
5. The stick **obeyed** the boy's command.

**D. Fill in the flow chart to show what the boy had and what happened next.**



**E. Write True or False:**

1. The North Wind followed the boy to his house. **False**
2. The North Wind gave the boy a plate and a spoon. **False**
3. The tablecloth was kept hidden in the kitchen. **True**
4. The innkeeper had hidden the ram in the kitchen. **False**
5. The innkeeper was a thief. **True**
6. The boy did not get back the North Wind's gifts. **False**

**F. Answer these:**

**1 Why did the boy follow the North Wind?**

Ans. The boy followed the North Wind because it blew away his bag of flour.

**2 Why did the North Wind help the boy?**

Ans. The North Wind helped the boy because he felt ashamed.

**3 What food did the boy order as he spread out the tablecloth?**

Ans. The boy ordered beans, bread and meat.

**4 How was the innkeeper punished?**

Ans. The innkeeper was punished by being beaten by the stick until he told the boy where each thing that he had stolen could be found.

**5 Where did the boy find the ram?**

Ans. The boy found the ram in the barn.

**G. Which of these words best describe the three characters in the story? write them in the correct columns.**

NORTH WIND	BOY	INNKEEPER
naughty	Innocent	Sly
Kind	Brave	Cunning
Helpful	Determined	Mean

**H. Think and answer.**

**1 When the boy called the North Wind a cheat, did the North Wind get angry? Why / Why not?**

Ans. When the boy did not find the tablecloth the next day, he thought that the North Wind had taken it back. So, he went back to the North Wind and complained that he was a cheat. At this, the North Wind did not get angry. He seemed to have known who the thief was. That is why he did not say anything and gave the boy a stick and told him to go back.

**2 Which of these gifts would you like – the magic table cloth or the magic ram?  
Why?**

Ans. I would like the magic ram as a gift because I would be able to buy anything I wanted with the gold dropped by the ram and not just food.

**Know Your Grammar**

**1. Read and understand page no. 31**

**2. Course book exercise**

➤ **Grammar work to be done on the book**

**L. Complete these sentences with a, an or the.**

1. The boy was carrying **a** bag of flour.
2. He scolded the North Wind in **an** angry voice.
3. The North Wind gave the boy **a** magic tablecloth.
4. The boy decided to stay the night at **an** inn.
5. The innkeeper was **a** thief.
6. He watched **the** boy use **the** magic tablecloth.
7. He stole **the** tablecloth when **the** boy was sleeping.
8. Later, the innkeeper stole **the** ram from **the** boy.

**M. Number these pairs of sentences in the correct order.**

- |   |   |                                |   |
|---|---|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. The North Wind gave the boy a ram.   | 1 | The innkeeper stole the ram.   | 2 |
| 2. Lata stuck the stamp on the envelope | 2 | Asma gave Lata a stamp         | 1 |
| 3. An apple was in the basket.          | 1 | Jack cut and ate the apple.    | 2 |
| 4. I peeled and ate the banana.         | 2 | I found a banana on the table. | 1 |
| 5. Take a piece of paper.               | 1 | Fold the paper in half.        | 2 |

**N. Use capital letters, full stops, question marks or exclamation marks where needed and write the sentences correctly.**

1. Alka and Ajit are going to cycle in the park.
2. What a windy day it is!
3. Oh no! A strong gust of wind has blown off Ajit's cap.
4. Where is his cap now?
5. Is it caught in those bushes there?
6. Ajit stops and walks into the bushes to get his cap back.
7. He tucks the cap into the basket in front of his bicycle.
8. The children head back home.

## Poem: Opposite Day

### Summary of the poem:

The poem, "Opposite Day" written by Kenn Nesbitt, talks about a day where all the activities are done in the opposite manner. The pants are worn backwards and shirt inside out. The poet screams instead of talking softly and whispers instead of shouting. He writes with his foot and kicks with his hand. He stares with his eyes closed and sits to stand. He drinks from a plate and eats from a cup. He goes to sleep when it's time to wake up. He frowns when he is happy and smiles when he is sad. He says he likes liver and hates ice cream. He says it is dark when it is bright and sunny. If something is black, he would say it is white. He stands still while dancing and crawls while running. He says he hates us all and hopes we understand.

### NOTE: Difficult words and Part D are to be done on fair notebook.

1. Write ten words that you found difficult / new in the text.

2. Exercise :

A. Number these sentences in the correct order.

**2** I whisper to shout.

**4** I drink from a plate.

**3** I kick with my hand.

**6** I frown when I am happy

**7** I claim it's dark when it's sunny and bright.

**1** I wear my pants backwards.

**5** I climb into bed when it's time to wake up.

B. Tick the correct words within the brackets.

1. I scream to talk (**softly**) and I write with my (**foot**).

2. I stare with my eyes (**closed**) and sit to (**stand**)

3. I stand still for (**dancing**) and (**crawl**) when I run.

4. I eat from a (**cup**) and I say ice cream is (**bad**).

5. If something is (**black**), I insist that it's (**white**).

D. *So please understand: I don't like you at all.* Do you think the poet really means this? Give reasons for your answer.

Ans. No. The poet means the opposite of this because he says that it is an opposite day – a day to do the things in the opposite way.





## DOON INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL, SRINAGAR

### PERIODIC TEST:II

### SOLVED ASSIGNMENT

### CLASS:- III

पाठ:- नहीं व्यर्थ बहाओ पानी

प्र०१:नहीं व्यर्थ बहाओ पानी -हम पानी व्यर्थ कब- कब बहाते है ?

इस प्रश्न का उत्तर अपने शब्दों में लिखिए।

प्र०२:अगर पानी खतम हो गया,तो क्या होगा ?

उत्तर:अगर पानी खतम हो गया तो धरती पर जीवन नष्ट हो जाएगा ।

प्र०३:बादलों को उपकारी क्यों कहा गया है ?

उत्तर:बादल वर्षा करते है जिस से धरती

को नया जीवन मिलता इसलिए बादलों को उपकारी कहा गया है ।

प्र०४:पेड लगाने से क्या होगा ?

उत्तर: पेड लगाने से हमारी धरती हरी-भरी हो जाती है।

---

पाठ:दयालु बालक

प्र०१:कोई भी राहगीर उस बालक की प्रार्थना पर ध्यान क्यों नहीं दे रहा था ?

उत्तर : आने-जाने वालों को उस बालक की बातों पर विश्वास नहीं था इसलिए

वह उस बालक पर ध्यान नहीं दे रहे थे ।

प्र०२: डाक्टर ने मां को देखकर क्या कहा ?

उत्तर: डाक्टर ने कहा घबराने की कोई बात नहीं है।एक-दो दिन में ठीक हो

जाएगी ।

प्र०३: मदन ने चलते समय उस बच्चे के हाथ में रुपये क्यों रखे ?

उत्तर: उसकी मदद करने के लिए मदन ने बच्चे के हाथ में रुपये रखे।

प्र०४:मदन की मां ने उस बच्चे की मदद किस प्रकार की?

उत्तर: मदन की मां ने कुछ रुपये और एक कंबल दे कर उस बच्चे की

मदद की।

---

पत्र लेखन

प्रधानाचार्य को पत्र लिखिए जिसमें अपनी स्थिति का संक्षिप्त विवरण देते हुए शुल्क-मुक्ति के लिए प्रार्थन की गई हो।

सेवा में

प्रधानाचार्य

डून् इन्टर्नेशनल स्कूल

एच,एम,टी श्रीनगर

विषय- शुल्क- मुक्ति

श्रीमान जी

सविनय निवेदन है कि मैं इसी विधालय में तीसरी कक्षा की छात्रा छात्र हूँ। इस वर्ष मेरे पिताजी की नौकरी छूट गई।

इस कारण वे मेरा मासिक शुल्क देने में असमर्थ हैं। आपसे प्रार्थना है

कि मुझे शुल्क-मुक्ति प्रदान करें ताकि मैं अपनी पढाई

जारी रख सकूँ। मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाता हूँ/दिलाती हूँ कि इस वर्ष बहुत अच्छे अंक लाकर विधालय का गौरव बढाऊंगा/बढाऊगी

आपकी अति कृपा होगी।

सधन्यवाद

आपकी/आपका छात्र

नाम

कक्षा

अनुक्रमांक

---

अनुच्छेद लेखन

बेटी बचाओ बेटी पढाओ

देश में लडकियों की सामाजिक स्थिति में सुधार लाने के लिए बेटी

बचाओ बेटी पढाओ योजना का प्रारंभ

प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने २२ जनवरी, २०१५ को पानीपत, हरियाणा में

किया था। इस योजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य

यही है कि देश की लडकियों को सुरक्षित बनाया जाए। इस योजना का

उददेश्य लोगों को यह समझाना है कि पुत्री के जन्म पर भी उतना ही खुश हों जितना पुत्र के जन्म पर होते हैं ।

---

संग्य

परिभाषा : किसी व्यक्ति, वस्तु, जाति या भाव के नाम को संग्या कहते हैं।

जैसे: राम, दिल्ली, मेज

संग्या के भेद

संग्या के निम्नलिखित भेद होते हैं-

१) व्यक्तिवाचक संग्या

२) जातिवाचक संग्या

३) भाववाचक संग्या

४) द्रव्यवाचक संग्या

५) समुदायवाचक संग्या

**NOTE :**

- Do Question/Answer on your school note-book.



# DOON INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL SRINAGAR

## SUBJECT: MATHEMATICS

### Solved Assignment

### Grade:III

## TOPIC: Subtraction (continued)

### Instructions:

- Students will understand the chapter subtraction and they will properly respond to the given assignment.
- The students will write the solved questions/parts on their fair notebook and rest of the parts on their text book.

### Objective:

- The objective of this assignment is to make the students familiar with the concept of subtracting 3-digit numbers, Regrouping Hundreds to Tens, Regrouping twice, Subtraction with Zeros and ones, Subtracting bigger numbers, Using Bar Models for Problem solving,

### Introduction of the chapter:

#### **Concept of Subtraction:**

Subtraction means 'taking away', sign for subtraction is '-' (**minus**). We subtract to know how much is left.

In subtraction problem, the larger number from which we subtract another number is called **minuend**. The number which is subtracted is called **subtrahend**. The result of subtraction is called **difference**.

For example:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & 258 - 125 = 133 & \longrightarrow \text{difference} \\ & \swarrow \quad \searrow & \\ \text{minuend} & & \text{subtrahend} \end{array}$$

we should remember that subtraction is the reverse process of addition. The idea of subtraction can be conveyed in various ways. We use subtraction when

- We need to find out how many are left.
- We need to compare groups.
- We need to find out how many do not belong to a group.
- When we subtract a number from itself, the answer is always zero.  
Ex  $572 - 572 = 0$
- When we subtract zero from a number, the answer is the number itself.  
Ex.  $832 - 0 = 832$ .

**Application in real life. ( page no. 51)**

- a) The teacher had 37 notebooks to correct. She corrected some notebooks. There were still 12 notebooks left to be corrected. How many notebooks has she corrected so far?

Sol.: Number of notebooks to be corrected = 37

Number of notebooks still left = 12

Therefore, number of notebooks she has corrected so far =  $37 - 12 = 25$

- b) Do yourself.

- c) A new pair of shoes costs ₹250. Amit has ₹195 with him. How much more money does he need to buy the shoes?

Sol. : Cost of new pair of shoes = ₹250

Amount Amit had = ₹195

Therefore, extra amount he needed to buy the shoes = ₹ 250 - ₹ 195  
= ₹ 55

- d) Do yourself

**Page no. 56**

**Regroup the tens**

a)  $796 - 38 = 758$

b)  $573 - 27 = 546$

c)  $462 - 234 = 228$

d)  $698 - 329 = 369$ .

**Do rest of the parts on book.**

**Regroup the hundreds.**

a)  $732 - 541 = 191$

b)  $916 - 354 = 562$

c)  $758 - 163 = 595$

d)  $518 - 396 = 122$ .

**Do rest of the parts on book.**

**Regroup both tens and hundreds.**

a)  $926 - 389 = 537$

b)  $841 - 588 = 253$

c)  $415 - 178 = 237$

d)  $762 - 76 = 686$ .

**Do rest of the parts on book.**

**Do page no. 58 , 59 On book**

**page no. 60**

**Subtract:**

a)  $8461 - 2431 = 6030$

b)  $4399 - 1238 = 3161$

c)  $6857 - 1555 = 5302$

d)  $6574 - 6450 = 0124$

**Subtract the following:**

a)  $7661 - 4560 = 3101$

b)  $8388 - 2005 = 6383$

c)  $4579 - 2315 = 2264$

**Do rest of the questions on book.**

**Page no. 63.**

**Fill in the details on the bar models to help you solve the questions.**

1. Ashima and her sister have pooled money to buy gift for their mother. If Ashima gave ₹46 and her sister gave ₹54 , how much did the gift cost?

**Sol.:**

**Cost of the gift**

₹46	₹54
-----	-----

**Ashima**

**sister**

Therefore, cost of the gift =  $46 + 54 = 100$

2. Sadaf's class teacher cut 52 strips of paper for the class bulletin board. She needs 85 strips in all . How many more strips should she cut?

Sol.: strips needed in all =

85	
52	? =33
strips cut	left to be cut

Therefore, Left to be cut =  $85 - 52 = 33$

3. 36 children went at the park. 12 children left. How many are still in the park?

Sol.: total children in park =

36	
12	? =24
left	still there

Therefore, children still in the park =  $36 - 12 = 24$

4. A dry fruit box had 32 cashew nuts, 49 almonds and 28 pistas. How many nuts in all?

Sol.:

total nuts = ?		
32	49	28
Cashew Nut	Almonds	Pista

Therefore, nuts in all =  $32 + 49 + 28 = 109$

Some of the subtraction problems given below may have all the information you need to solve it. Others may not. Write 'not enough information' for the ones that do not have all the information you need and solve the rest.

- a) A carton of 200 biscuit packets has 125 packets of chocolate biscuits. The rest are jam biscuits. How many packets of jam biscuits does it have?

Sol.: Total number of biscuit packets = 200

Number of chocolate biscuit packets = 125

Therefore, number of jam biscuit packets =  $200 - 125 = 75$

- b) Pritam's mother baked 656 butter biscuits and some cashew biscuits for the school fete. How many more butter biscuits than cashew biscuits did she bake?

Sol.: The problem does not give us the number of cashew biscuits. It does not have all the information we need to solve the problem. So, we cannot solve the Problem. (Not enough information).

- c) In one leap year there were 197 school days. How many days there were holidays?

Sol.: we know that 1 year = 365 days

and 1 leap year = 366 days

so, number of days in one leap year = 366

Number of school days = 197

Therefore, number of holidays

=  $366 - 197$

= 169 days.

**Do part d and e yourself.**



# DOON INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL SRINAGAR

SUBJECT: SCIENCE

Solved Assignment

Grade: III

## **Instructions:**

1. Read the chapters carefully and underline the difficult words.
2. Questions and answers to be done on fair notebook and book work on book.
3. Learn questions and answers and book work.

## CHAPTER:03(SOIL)

**Soil:** Soil is a mixture of organic matter, minerals, gases, liquids and organisms that together supports life. It is the uppermost layer of the earth's crust.

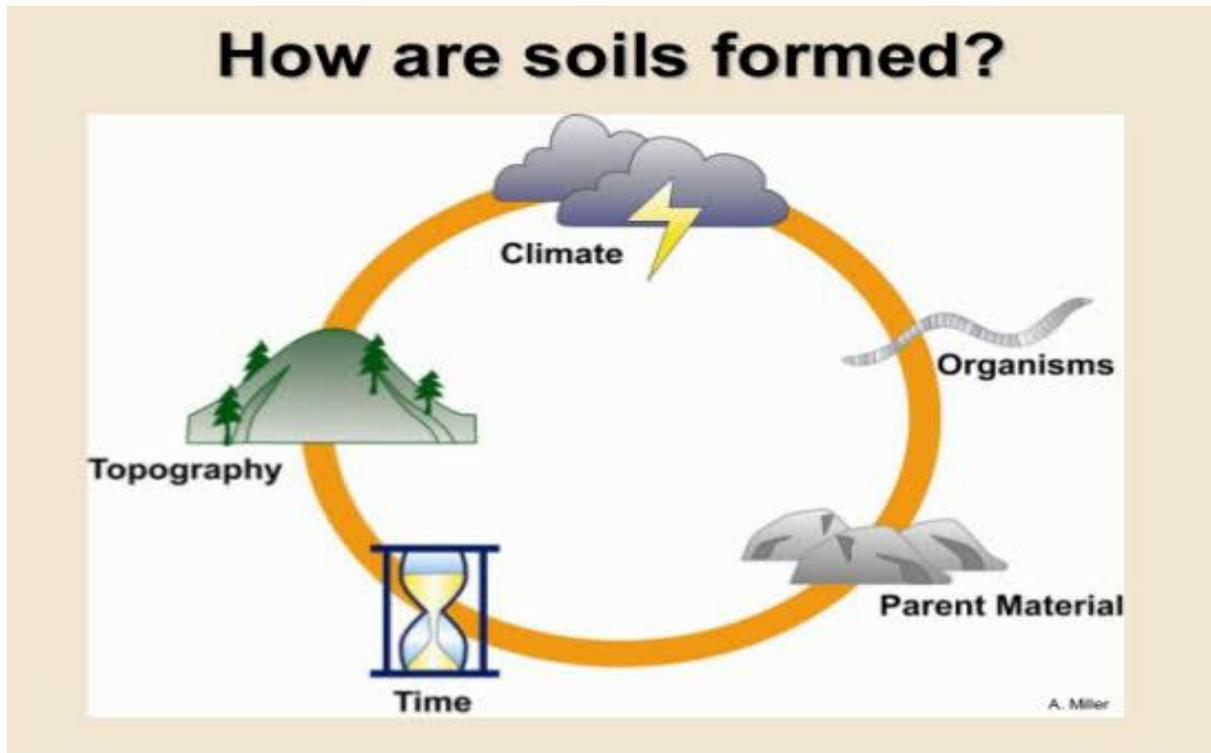


## How is soil formed?

Soil minerals form the basis of soil. They are produced from rocks (parent material) through the processes of weathering and natural erosion. Water, wind, temperature-change, gravity, chemical interaction and living organisms all help the breakdown of parent material. Simple plants and animals grow in soil. When these animals and plants die, their remains rot and form humus. Humus get mixed with the soil and becomes a part of it.

Soil formation is a very slow process. It takes several thousand years to form a small amount of soil.

# How are soils formed?



What does soil contain?

Soil is mainly made up of gravel, sand, clay, humus, water and air.



The given jar above shows different constituents of soil.

## **Types of soil:**

There are three main types of soil:

### **1. Sandy soil:**

- a. It contains a lot of air and holds very little water.
- b. It is not good for growing crops.
- c. Sandy soil is mostly found in deserts, on sea shores and river banks.

### **2. Clayey soil:**

- a. It holds lot of water and does not hold much air.
- b. It is not good for growing crops.
- c. It is used by potters to make pots and toys.

### **3. Loam:**

- a. Loam has a mix of sand and clay.
- b. It contains the right amount of air and water.
- c. It is good for growing crops because of humus present in it.



### Importance of soil:

- ✓ Soil provides plants with essential minerals and nutrients.
- ✓ The soil is home to many animals.( e.g; earthworm, insects, mice)
- ✓ Soil is used as a building material.
- ✓ Soil is used to make pots and toys.
- ✓ Soil store and filter water, helping to moderate floods and droughts.
- ✓ They play key role in the carbon cycle, helping to regulate climate.

### SOLVED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS AND BOOK WORK: (Follow the text).

#### Page no. 31 and 32

#### A. Tick the correct answers.

1. c                      2. c                      3. b                      4. b                      5. b

#### B. Write T for True or F for False.

1.F                      2. T                      3. T                      4. F                      5. F

#### C. Match the columns.

1. c                      2. a                      3. d                      4. b

#### **D. Who am I?**

1. Rocks      2. sandy soil      3. clayey soil      4. humus

#### **E. Write short answers.**

**1. What is soil made up of?**

**Ans:** Soil is mainly made up of gravel, sand, clay, humus, water and air.

**2. What is humus? Why is it important for the soil?**

**Ans:** The rotted remains of dead plants and animals are called humus. Humus helps plants to grow well.

**3. Name the different types of soil.**

**Ans:** Different types of soil are sandy soil, clayey soil and loam.

#### **F. Answer these questions.**

**1. Describe how soil is formed.**

**Ans:** In the beginning, the Earth was full of big rocks. The Sun heated up the rocks. The rain cooled them. This heating and cooling over thousands of years broke down the big rocks into smaller rocks. The smaller rocks continued to break down and formed tiny pieces of soil. Simple plants and animals grow in the soil. When these plants and animals die, their remains rot and form humus. Humus gets mixed with the soil and becomes a part of it.

**2. How will you show that soil contains air?**

**Ans:** To show that soil contains air, take a jar with some soil in it. Pour water into the jar. You will see air bubbles forming on top. When water is poured into the soil, air escapes in the form of bubbles. This shows that soil contains air.

**3. How will you show that soil contains water?**

**Ans:** To show that soil contains water, put some garden soil in a vessel. Cover it with a lid. Heat the vessel for sometime (take the help of an adult). Remove the lid. You will see tiny drops of water on the underside of the lid. When the soil became hot, the water inside it

changed into vapour. The vapour rose up to the lid. On touching the lid, this vapour cooled. The cooled vapour changed into tiny drops of water. This shows that soil contains water.

**4. Write two qualities each of sandy and clayey soils.**

**Ans:** Sandy soil: Sandy soil contains a lot of air. It holds very little water.

Clayey soil: Clayey soil holds a lot of water. It does not hold much air.

**5. Which soil helps plants to grow better? Why?**

**Ans:** Loam helps plants to grow better. This is because loam is a mix of sand and clay. It contains the right amount of air and can hold water well. It also has humus. Humus helps plants to grow well.

**1. Why is soil important for us?**

**Ans:** Soil is very important for us because:

- a. Soil provides plants with essential minerals and nutrients.
- b. We use soil as a building material. We make many useful items such as bricks, tiles and pots from soil.
- c. The soil is home to many animals. (e.g. earthworm, insects, mice)
- d. Soil store and filter water, helping to moderate floods and droughts.

***Word Meanings:***

**Weathering:** Weathering is the breaking down of rocks, soil, and minerals.

**Humus:** The rotted remains of dead plants and animals.

**Manure:** Rotting leaves and cow dung added to soil to make it fertile.

**Flood:** Flood is a natural disaster. An overflow of a large amount of water  
beyond its normal limits.

**Drought :** It is a continuous period of dry weather, when an area gets less  
than its normal amount of rain, over months.



# DOON INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL, SRINAGAR

## SOLVED ASSIGNMENT

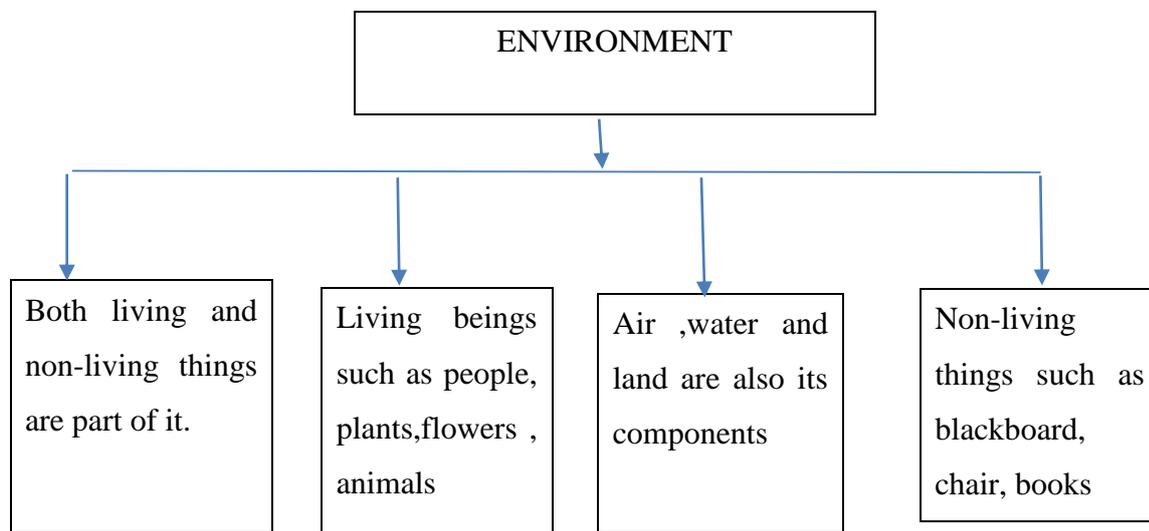
### GRADE:III

### SUBJECT: S.ST

## CHAPTER 3: SAVE THE ENVIRONMENT

### Instructions:

1. Students are to read and understand the chapter:
2. The objective of this assignment is to make students;
  - The different components of our environment.
  - Identify and distinguish between living and non- living beings.
  - Realise to keep the environment clean.
  - Define terms such as pollution , recycle , reduce and reuse.
  - Recognise what causes air , water , land , and noise pollution and ways to check them.
  - Evaluate the role in keeping the environment clean and healthy.



### **QUESTION AND ANSWER:**

**Q1: Write two ways by which air gets polluted.**

Ans: The two ways by which air gets polluted are:

1. Burning of plastic, garbage and wood.
2. Smoke from vehicles and factories.

**Q2: Write two things that cause water pollution.**

Ans: Dumping of waste from houses and factories into water bodies, bathing of people and animals in pond, lakes and rivers, and washing clothes and utensils in water bodies.

**Q3: Write three ways to control land pollution.**

Ans: The three ways to control land pollution are as follows:

1. Throw waste in dustbins.
2. Use natural manure to improve the soil.
3. Plant more trees.

**Q4: How can we control noise pollution?**

Ans: We can control noise pollution in the following ways:

1. Plant trees as they absorb sounds.
2. Avoid unnecessary honking.
3. Watch television or listen music on a low volume.

### **Additional Questions:**

**Q1: Where will you get fresh air- in a park or in a crowded market? Give reasons.**

Ans: I will get fresh air in a park. This is because a park has more trees and more green area. There is also a lot of open space in a park.

**Q2: Write three ways to reduce air pollution?**

Ans: The three ways to reduce air pollution are as follows:

1. To grow more trees.
2. Avoid bursting firecrackers.
3. To reduce or minimize movement of cars and trucks on highway.

**Q3: Write any three ways in which you can save water at home.**

Ans: We can save water at home when we:

1. Turn off the tap while brushing teeth and soaping hands.
2. Use a bucket of water to bathe instead of shower.
3. Check for leaky taps and report it to elders.

**NOTE:**

- **Draw diagram on 'My Environmental Pledge'.**
- **Write all the Question /Answers on your school note-book.**



# DOON INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL ,SRINAGAR

## SOLVED ASSIGNMENT

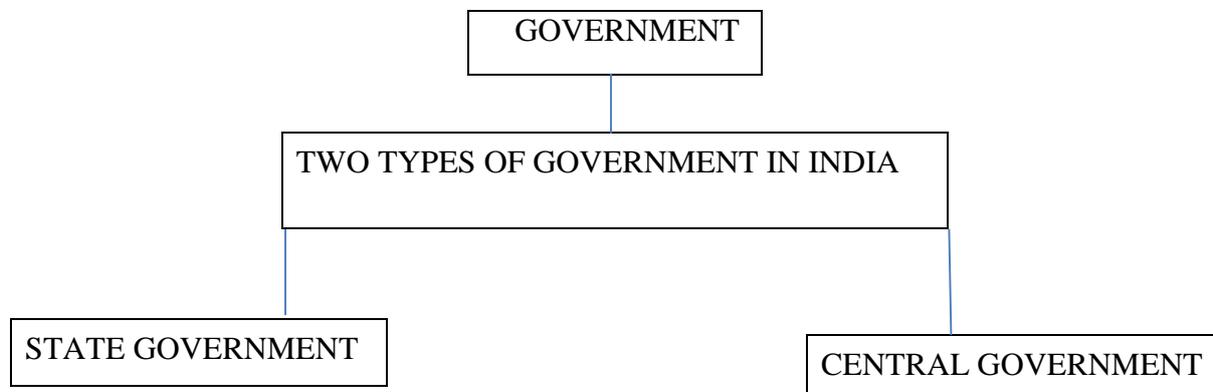
GRADE:III

SUBJECT: S.ST

### CHAPTER 4: I LOVE MY INDIA

#### Instructions:

1. Students are to read and understand the chapter:
2. The objective of this assignment is to make students;
  - Visualise the vastness of India in terms of its size and population.
  - Look at the map of India and learn that it is surrounded by many countries to its north and by water in the south.
  - Recall the names of neighbouring countries.
  - Recall the names of water bodies surrounding India, and the names of states and union territories.
  - Identify and locate the new State: Telangana.
  - Understand and distinguish between the Central government and the State government.
  - Learn the work of the government is to ensure safety and welfare of the people.
  - Understand the need of State governments.
  - Locate and label the union Territories and their capitals.



**Note: Draw this flow chart on your school note-book.**

### **QUESTIONS AND ANSWER:**

**Q1: Write the name of any five neighbouring countries of India.**

Ans: Pakistan , Afghanistan , Nepal , Bhutan and Sri Lanka.

**Q2: Which are the two types of government in our country?**

Ans: The two types of government in India are:

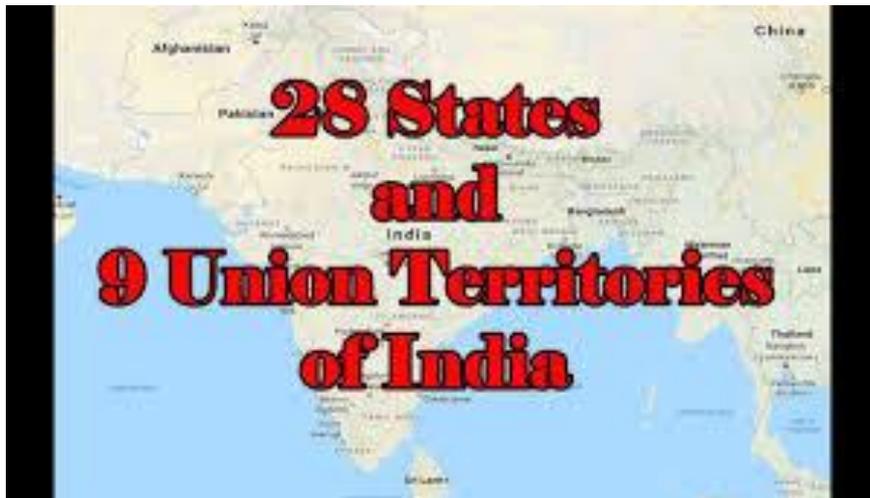
1. The Central government.
2. The State government.

**Q3: Why is our country divided into states?**

Ans: India is so big that it is not possible for a single government to understand and solve the problems of all the people. Therefore, after independence our country was divided into small parts called states.

**Q4: How are Union Territories different from states?**

Ans: Union Territories are governed by the Central government, whereas, states are governed by the State government.



### **NOTE:**

- Write all the Question /Answers on your school note-book.
- Write all the States and Union Territories along with their capitals on your school note-book.



# DOON INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL , SRINAGAR

## SOLVED ASSIGNMENT

GRADE:III

SUBJECT: S.ST

### CHAPTER 4: OUR BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY.

#### Instructions:

1. Students are to read and understand the chapter :
2. The objective of this assignment is to make students:
  - Understand and appreciate the geographical diversity of their country.
  - Recall the different landforms in the country.
  - Define as well as differentiate between Mountains and Hills, Plains and Plateaus, Deserts and Islands.
  - Identify Rivers and Islands.
  - Understand the importance of rivers in making the Plains fertile.
  - Understand the correlation between landforms and climate.

LANDFORMS
➤ MOUNTAINS
➤ PLAINS
➤ PLATEAUS
➤ DESERTS
➤ VALLEYS

RIVERS
➤ GANGA
➤ BRAHMAPUTRA
➤ NARMADA
➤ TAPI
➤ MAHANADI
➤ GODAVARI
➤ KRISHNA
➤ KAVERI

## QUESTION AND ANSWER:

**Q1: What kind of climate will you find in the Mountains and in the Plains?**

Ans: The Mountains have a very cold climate. Most of the mountains remain covered with snow. In the Plains, summers are hot and winters are cold.



**Q2: What is the difference between a Plain and a Plateau?**

Ans: A Plain is a flat and level land. Whereas, a Plateau is a high land with steep sides and a flat top. Plains have green and fertile land, while Plateaus have hard and rocky land.



**Q3: Why is the Southern part of India called a Peninsula?**

Ans: The Southern part of India called a Peninsula because it is a large piece of land surrounded by water bodies on three sides.



**Q4: Why are there very few trees in deserts?**

Ans: Deserts receive very little rainfall. That is why there are very few trees in deserts.



**Additional Questions:**

**Q1: What is a Peninsula?**

Ans: Land surrounded by water on three sides is called Peninsula.

**Q2: What is a Plateau?**

Ans: A high land with steep sides and flat top is called a Plateau.

**Q 3: Write the difference between climate and weather.**

Ans: The difference between climate and weather are:

- **Climate:**
  1. Climate is a long term atmospheric condition.
  2. The climate is affected by observation of changes in atmospheric conditions for a long time.

3. Climate has a deep affect on agriculture, industries and transport, etc. (the occupation of the people).
- **Weather:**
  1. The weather is affected by changes in atmospheric conditions.
  2. Weather has a little affect on the occupation of the people (agriculture, industries and transport, etc).
  3. It is a state of atmosphere at a particular place and time as like heat, wind .



**Note :**

- Do bookwork of all the chapters on book.
- Do Questions and Answers on your school note-book.
- Draw the above diagram related to difference between climate and weather on your school note-book.
- Make a flow chart of different rivers and landforms of India (given on page no: 6 of this assignment) on your school note-book.

## دون انٹرنیشنل اسکول سرینگر

جماعت: سوم اظہار وجودہ (حصہ دوم) سبق: ہمارا ماحول (پانی)

(۱) سوال و جوابات تالیسی کتاب سے لیے ہوئے۔

سوال ۱۔ ذرا سوچ کر بتائیے کہ ہوا اور پانی کے علاوہ اور کون سی بڑی نعمت ہے جس کے بغیر زندہ رہنا ممکن نہیں؟ جس کا فائدہ ہر جاندار یکساں طور پر اٹھاتا ہے؟

جواب۔ ہوا اور پانی کے علاوہ اور غذا بڑی نعمت ہے جس کے بغیر زندہ رہنا ممکن نہیں اور جس کا فائدہ ہر جاندار یکساں طور پر اٹھاتا ہے۔

سوال ۲۔ زمین کا زیادہ حصہ خشکی کا ہے یا پانی کا؟

جواب۔ زمین کا زیادہ حصہ پانی کا ہے۔

سوال ۳۔ پانی کے چار قدرتی ذخیروں کے نام لکھیے۔

جواب۔ پانی کے چار قدرتی ذخیرے: ندی، سمندر، چشمہ، دریا۔

سوال ۴۔ عملِ تنخیر سے کیا مراد ہے؟

جواب۔ عملِ تنخیر سے مراد پانی پہلے بخارات میں تبدیل ہوتا ہے پھر بخارات تبدیل ہو کر بارش اور برف کی صورت میں برستے۔ اس عمل کو عملِ تنخیر کا عمل کہتے ہیں۔

سوال ۵۔ انجذاب کے عمل سے کیا مراد ہے؟

جواب: گندے مواد کو سائنسی طریقے سے زمین کے اندر جذب کرنا انجذاب کہلاتا ہے۔

سوال ۶۔ حیوانات اور نباتات میں کیا فرق ہے؟

جواب۔ حیوانات ایک جگہ سے دوسری جگہ حرکت کر سکتے ہیں لیکن نباتات ایک جگہ سے دوسری جگہ

حرکت نہیں کر سکتے۔

سوال ۷۔ ماحول کو کس طرح سے پاک و صاف رکھا جائے اور اس سے کیا فائدہ ہوگا؟  
جواب۔ انجذاب کے عمل سے ماحول کو صاف رکھا جاسکتا ہے۔ ہمیں آس پاس گندگی نہیں پھیلانی  
چاہیے۔ ماحول صاف رکھنے سے ہماری صحت ٹھیک رہے گی۔

(ب) خالی جگہوں کو پُر کیجیے۔

قدرت نے سورج کی روشنی اور گرمی ہر ایک کے لیے یکساں مہیا رکھی ہے۔  
قدرت نے ہوا اور پانی کے صاف کرنے کے کا مستقل انتظام کر رکھا ہے۔  
بخارات سے پانی بننے کے عمل کو تھخیر کہتے ہیں۔  
گندے مواد کو زمین میں دفن کرنے کے عمل کو انجذاب کہتے ہیں۔  
ماحول کو صاف و پاک رکھنا ہم سب کا فرض ہے۔

(ج) الفاظ کو جملوں میں استعمال کرنا۔

دار و مدار : حیوانات کو نباتات پہ دار و مدار ہیں۔  
نعمت : پانی اللہ کی دی ہوئی نعمت ہے۔  
فائدہ : ماحول کو صاف رکھنے میں ہمارا ہی فائدہ ہے۔  
ذخیرہ : سمندر پانی کا اہم ذخیرہ ہے۔  
مستقل : اللہ نے ہوا کو صاف رکھنے کا مستقل انتظام کر رکھا ہے۔  
جذب : ہم ہوا جذب کرتے ہیں۔

مشق:

- (۱) سبق ہمارا ماحول (پانی) کا روزانہ ایک صفحہ اپنی کاپی پر لکھیے۔
  - (۲) سبق میں مشکل الفاظ کو زبانی یاد کیجئے یا معنی۔ اور اپنی کاپی پر لکھیے۔
  - (۳) سبق کی آواز بلند میں قرت کیجئے۔
  - (د) درج ذیل الفاظ کو جملوں میں استعمال کیجئے۔
- پانی      ہوا      کھانا      ماحول      لڑکا      غذا