

**SANT NIRANKARI PUBLIC SHOOOL
AVTAR ENCLAVE
CLASS-III (EVS)
(2020-21)
CHAPTER-1
FAMILY AND I (continued)**

**Assignment Date- 23-04-2020
Submission Date- 24-04-2020**

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

- Read the content below carefully
- Answer the following questions based on the content.

LET US READ:

- Family members resemble each other in their habits. A habit is a behaviour that is often repeated. Some family influences are also passed down to the children from parents or grandparents.

- We learn values such as honesty, kindness, care and responsibility from our families. We learn to care for one another and how to share our things with our brothers and sisters.

- Elders in the family teach us how to respect others. We also learn to be helpful and thoughtful towards other people and their needs.

- The traditions and customs followed by our families are also passed on to us. Families follow practices such as, no mobile phones at the dinner table, washing up before dinner, leaving the shoes on the shoe rack near the door and not bringing shoes inside the house.

- Families help each other with household work.

- Children help in the house by setting the table for dinner, putting their toys and books back in their places, keeping their rooms tidy

and watering the plants in the summer months.

- A family is a happy family when all members of the family spend time with each other and communicate with each other.

LET'S PRACTICE

1. Answer the following questions:

- a. What are the similarities between different types of families?
- b. What do you understand by family resemblance?
- c. What are some of the values and habits you have learnt from our family?

**SANT NIRANKARI PUBLIC SHOOOL
AVTAR ENCLAVE
CLASS-III (EVS)
(2020-21)
CHAPTER-7
CHILDREN AT WORK**

Assignment Date- 25-04-2020

Submission date- 27-04-2020

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

- Read the content below carefully
- Answer the following questions based on the content.

LET US READ:

- People work to earn money so that we can get basic things we need in life.

- The work that people do to earn money is their **job or occupation**.

TYPES OF WORK

- People have different kinds of job. They work at home, in an office, on a farm or at school.
- Examples of different kinds of occupations are- a postman, plumber, carpenter, doctor, school teacher, house help, nurse and bus driver.

WORKING AT HOME

- At home, family members work together and help each other.

- Parents do household work and buy things needed at home, help children with their studies and take care of family members when they fall ill.

- In big families, grandparents also help with household work. They look after children, even pick and drop children from school. They help children with studies also.

- Parents also take help of helper who does the household work and take care of children also.

- All members share the responsibilities of housework. Children can help family by tidying up the bedroom, packing school bags, laying table for dinner and helping in carrying the dishes from the table after meals.

- Children can do simple tasks like watering the plants and keeping their clothes in their cupboard.

LET'S PRACTICE

1. Answer in one word:

- a. Work that people do to earn money. _____
- b. Places where children work. _____

2. Write T for true or F for false:

- a. Only mothers look after the needs of the family.
- b. Only some jobs are important.
- c. Children must not help at home.

3. Fill in the blanks:

- a. All members of a family should help with the _____.
- b. Doing a job to earn money is called _____.

4. Answer these questions:

- a. What is the meaning of the word 'occupation'?
- b. List five examples of occupations of people you know.
- c. What are the different ways in which you help your family at home?

**SANT NIRANKARI PUBLIC SHOOOL
AVTAR ENCLAVE
CLASS-III (EVS)
(2020-21)
CHAPTER-7
CHILDREN AT WORK (continued)**

Assignment Date- 29-04-2020
Submission date-30-04-2020

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

- Read the content below carefully
- Answer the following questions based on the content.

LET US READ:

CHILDREN AT WORK

- Many people do not have enough money to send their children to school. Such children need to take up some job or work to earn for their family.

- Some children work in the morning and do jobs such as cleaning people's car, ironing clothes, selling tea, delivering newspapers and milk to homes. Some of them attend school in the afternoon.

- Some children work at tea stalls as domestic help in houses, in factories that make clothes or firecrackers, in mines or as street hawkers selling things on road to earn money. These children cannot go to school at all.

- When children are employed to work for money, it is called **child labour**. These children work for long hours and are not paid much.

PREVENTTING CHILD LABOUR

- In India, under the **Right to Education Act**, every child must go to school. It is illegal to employ a child below the age of 14 years.

- There are **some organizations** which are working towards putting an end to child labour and make the world child-friendly. The organizations that are working for child's rights are:
 - i. **CRY (Child's Rights and You),**
 - ii. **UNICEF (United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund)**

iii. **The Kailash Satyarthi's Children Foundation**

LET'S PRACTICE

1. Answer in one word:

- a. A type of factory where children work. _____
- b. This act protects the children's rights to go to school. _____
- c. This organization fights against child labour. _____

2. Write T for true and F for false:

- a. Some children work as well as study.
- b. Children under the age of 14 can be employed in factories and mines.

3. Fill in the blanks:

- a. Children earning for money is part of child _____
- b. _____ is an organization that works for child rights.
- c. Under the _____ Act, all children must go to school.

4. Answer the questions:

- a. What is child labour? Why is it harmful for children?
- b. Why is it important for all children to be educated?

Date :

संत निरंकारी पठितक स्कूल
अतार एन्कलेत, पत्रिचम विहार
कक्षा - तीसरी
विषय - हिन्दी
पाठ - शीखीतज मकखी
वर्कशीट - 2

Given date - 21-1-20

Submission date - 22-1-20

प्रश्न 1. कहानी के दिसाव से बताओ।

- (क) धमंडी -
- (ख) चतुर -
- (ग) झालसी -
- (घ) समझदार -

प्रश्न 2. इन वाक्यों को अपने ढंग से लिखकर बताओ।

- (क) शेर आग - लबूला ही उठा।
- (ख) उसकी जग खतर लो न।

प्रश्न 3. नीचे लिखे प्रश्नों के उत्तर दो।

- (क) मकखी शेर के पास आकर क्या करने लगी।
- (ख) रास्ते में मकखी को किस - किसने प्रणाम किया।
- (ग) लौमडी मकखी को किसके पास ले गई।

प्रश्न 4. तुम्हें कहानी में कौन सबसे अच्छा लगा। क्यों।

**SANT NIRANKARI PUBLIC SCHOOL
AVTAR ENCLAVE
CLASS III
MATHS WORKSHEET 5**

Grade 3 Place Value Worksheet

Example: $5,836 = 5 \times 1,000 + 8 \times 100 + 3 \times 10 + 6 \times 1$

Write the number in expanded form.

1. 5,057 _____

2. 7,684 _____

3. 2,182 _____

4. 2,667 _____

5. 7,386 _____

6. 6,058 _____

7. 3,233 _____

8. 1,111 _____

9. 2,381 _____

10. 3,785 _____

SANT NIRANKARI PUBLIC SCHOOL
AVTAR ENCLAVE PASCHIM VIHAR
CLASS – III
CHAPTER – 1
(A COMPUTER SYSTEM)

DATE : 27/04/2020

SUBMISSION DATE: 30/04/2020



A Computer System



Targeted Skill Set: Identify data and instructions. Understand how computer CPU works.

Objectives:



Dear student, by the end of this chapter, you will be able to:

- Understand Input-Process-Output cycle.
- Name the 2 parts of CPU.
- Specify the use of CPU.

Earlier we had learnt about various input and output devices of a computer system. Input devices help computer accept input from the user in different forms and output devices help it give the output in various forms. We also learnt about various storage devices that store our work which we do on the computer.

Do you know how a computer processes the data? Before learning about the working of the computer, let us quickly refresh what we learnt earlier.

Quick Recall: Input Devices

Input devices are used to feed data and instructions into the computer. Some examples of input devices are given below.



Mouse: Selects items, clicks and drag-drop



Keyboard: Type data and instructions into the computer



Scanner: Scans and feeds images to the computer.



Web camera: Captures and feeds video into the computer.



Joystick: Helps in playing games.



Microphone: Captures sound and feeds into the computer

Quick Recall: Output Devices

The Output devices are used to get the output from a computer, after processing the input data. Some common output devices are given here.



Monitor: Displays our work



Printer: Prints out our work



Speakers: Plays sound



Plotter: Prints maps

Quick Recall: Storage Devices

Storage devices store our work. For example, Hard Disk, DVD, Pen drive, RAM, ROM, etc.

There are following 2 types of storage devices;

1. Primary storage

It consists of two different memory devices: ROM and RAM.

Read Only Memory (ROM): It stores the basic instructions to start the computer. It stores the data permanently.



Random Access Memory (RAM): It stores the data temporarily. When computer shuts down, data stored in it is lost.

2. Secondary storage

A secondary storage device is used to store our work on the computer permanently. Some examples of the secondary storage devices are as follows.

The Hard Disk

It is the main storage device.

It is located inside the system unit.

Other external storage devices are Compact Disk (CD), Digital Versatile Disk (DVD), Pen Drive and External Hard Disk.



Computer Hardware and Software

A computer system is composed 2 main components: **Hardware** and **Software**.

Hardware: All physical parts and devices of a computer system are called hardware. We are discovering about various devices which are the part of computer hardware.

Software: Software are the various applications that run on the computer and make use of hardware. **Operating System** is a *system software* that controls the functioning of hardware and all other software. Examples are, Windows 10, MacOS, Linux etc. The software which we use to perform various tasks are called **Application** software. For example, Microsoft Word is an application software used for creating various documents, Adobe Flash is a animation software, MS Access is a database application, Corel Draw is a drawing software. You shall learn about various application software in higher grades.

How does a Computer Work?

Computer is an electronic machine that takes data and instructions as input, processes it and gives the result as output. This is called Input-Process-Output cycle. Let us understand it in detail.

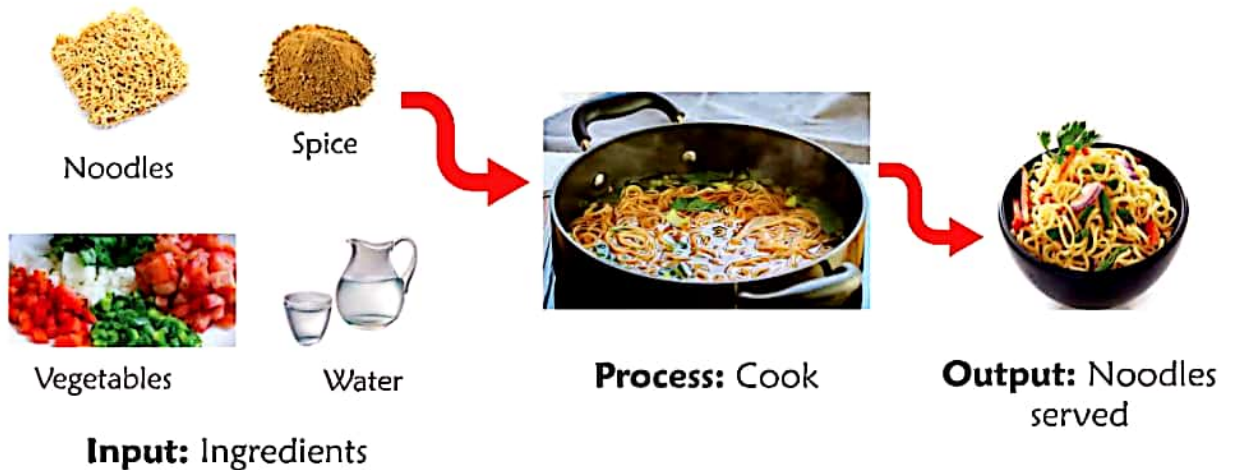
The IPO Cycle

IPO stands for Input-Processing-Output.

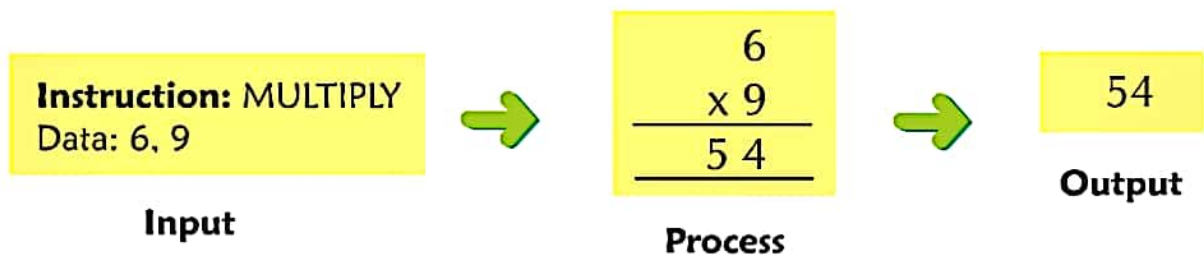
- ❖ **INPUT:** We enter the data and instructions into the computer using the input devices like keyboard or mouse. This is called **input**. Instructions tell the computer about what to do with the data. Example: ADD 5 and 7.
- ❖ **PROCESSING:** The computer works on the input data with the help of CPU. This is called **processing**. Example: After reading the instruction ADD, CPU adds 5 and 7. Result of addition is 12.
- ❖ **OUTPUT:** After processing the data, the computer gives results on the output devices like monitor, printer, etc.). This is called **output**. Example: The result of addition i.e. 12 is displayed on the monitor.

Let us see more examples of the IPO Cycle:

1.



2.



Fun-task-tik...

The IPO Game

Preparation: Take four paper slips.

Participants: 5 students to play the role of Keyboard, RAM, Processor, Monitor and User.

Game Setup: All 5 students will take positions by standing apart from each other at a little distance. Processor will stand with a pen and one blank slip of paper. User will hold the other three blank paper slips.

When teacher says, '**Begin!**', the game begins.

The Game Begins: User writes a single digit number on one slip, a different number on the second slip and an instruction (ADD or MULTIPLY) on the third slip.

He/she folds the slips and hands them over, slowly, one by one to the Keyboard and speaks out: "**Step 1: Data and instructions are input by keyboard.**".

Keyboard walks up to RAM, hands over the three slips to RAM and speaks out: "Step 2: From the keyboard, data and instructions go to RAM." Then Keyboard comes back to his/her position.

RAM does the same thing with Processor and speaks out: "Step 3: From the RAM, the data and the instructions reach the processor."

Processor unfolds the three paper slips and either adds or multiply the numbers on the slip and writes the answer on the fourth blank slip saying: "Step 4: The processor reads the instructions, processes the data as per the instructions and generates the result.". Then, Processor walks up to RAM and hands over the fourth slip with answer to RAM. RAM says: "Step 5: The result reaches the RAM from the processor." RAM walks up to Monitor to hand over the answer slip to him/her. Monitor displays the answer to User and the class saying: "From the RAM, Monitor picks up the result and displays it."

Central Processing Unit (CPU)

A CPU processes the data given by the user and generates the output. It is the main processing device and also known as "brain" of the computer system. The CPU is located inside the system unit, which is a rectangular box placed on or underneath your desk.

CPU is made of 2 main parts—

1. Arithmetic and Logic Unit (ALU)
2. Control Unit (CU)



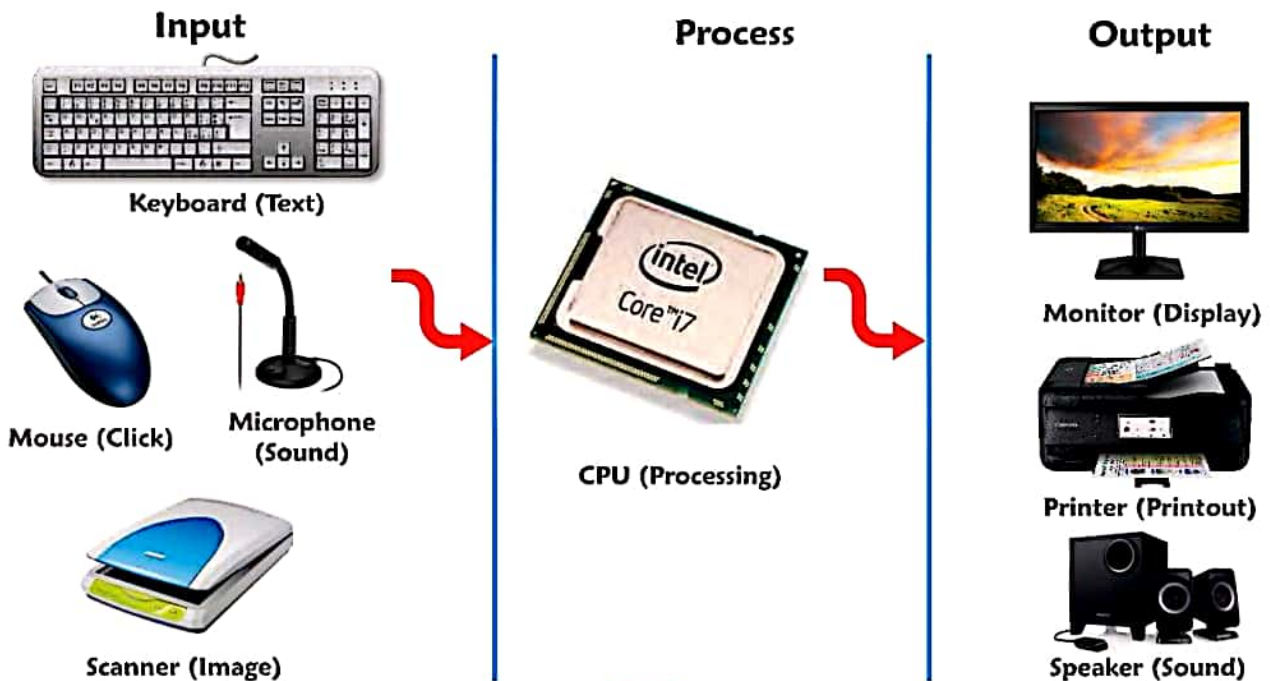
Parts of CPU



CPU



System Unit





I have learnt...

- ◆ A computer is an electronic machine that takes data, process it and gives the result.
- ◆ A computer works on the concept of I-P-O cycle.
- ◆ The parts and devices of a computer are called computer hardware.
- ◆ Software are various applications that make use of computer hardware.
- ◆ Input devices are used to give data or instructions (input) to a computer.
- ◆ Output devices are used to get output from a computer.
- ◆ There are two types of memory: primary storage and secondary storage.
- ◆ Storage devices are used to store data.
- ◆ CPU processes the input data and generates the output.
- ◆ CPU is made of Arithmetic & Logic Unit (ALU) and Control Unit (CU).



Exercise

A. Choose the correct answer.

1. _____ devices are used to feed data into a computer.
a) Input b) Output
c) Processing d) Storage
2. Computer parts and devices are called _____.
a) Computer System b) Hardware
c) Software d) Machine
3. In IPO Cycle, P stands for _____.
a) Printer b) Processing
c) Program d) Pen Drive
4. In ADD 12 and 20, ADD is _____.
a) Data b) Word
c) Output d) Instruction

5. CPU is composed of _____.

- a) Arithmetic & logical unit b) Control Unit
c) Both a) and b) d) None of these

B. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

CPU, Hard Disk, Hardware, Pen Drive, ROM

1. _____ stores the commands to boot the computer.
2. _____ is the main secondary storage device of a computer.
3. The _____ is the main processing device of a computer.
4. _____ is a popular external storage device.
5. The physical parts of a computer are known as _____.

C. Tick (✓) the correct statement and cross (✗) out the wrong one.

1. ROM stores the data permanently.
2. Pen drive is located inside the system unit.
3. Scanner is used to input images into the computer.
4. ALU and CU are storage devices.
5. CPU is the brain of the computer.

D. Answer the following questions.

1. What is a computer?

2. Name any 2 input devices and 2 output devices.

3. What is the function of CPU?

4. Name the 2 parts of the CPU.

5. Identify data and instruction in this input command: MULTIPLY 5 and 2.

6. Bhavna recorded a song in her voice and listened to it without disturbing others as the song played. List the part of the computers that were used in the entire process.

7. Define the terms: *Hardware* and *Software*.



Mini Project



Create a chart to present Input-Process-Output cycle with various input/output devices and CPU.

Teacher's Signature : _____

Teacher's Remark : ☆☆☆☆☆



Beyond the Book

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IPO_model

<https://edu.gcfglobal.org/en/computerbasics/inside-a-computer/1/>

Sant Nirankari Public School
Avtar Enclave
English Worksheet- 2
Class –III
Lesson 2 : Sentences

Points to remember

- A sentence begins with a capital letter
- It makes complete sense
- It ends with a full stop (.) , a question mark (?) or an exclamation mark

I. Match the groups of the words given in the two columns.

Column 1

Column 2

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Shiv | (a) walks with a stick |
| 2. Smita & Silky | (b) builds nests in trees |
| 3. My grandmother | (c) cooks good food |
| 4. Birds | (d) studies in my school |
| 5. My mother | (e) are good dancers |

II. Make sentences using the following group of words. Use capital letters at the beginning of the sentences and end with full stops . or question mark ?

- (1) My best friend Sujata is _____
- (2) in this I study school _____
- (3) have noodle will for lunch I _____
- (4) you do have book my _____
- (5) is what your name _____

III. Complete the sentences with words of your own choice.

- 1.** I am scared of _____
- 2.** I play with _____
- 3.** My mother cooks _____
- 4.** The stars shine _____
- 5.** Bird build nests _____