

SANT NIRANKARI PUBLIC SHOOOL
AVTAR ENCLAVE
CLASS-III (EVS)
(2020-21)
CHAPTER-6
BIRDS

Assignment Date- 9-05-2020
Submission date-12-05-2020

LET US READ:

- Birds are animals whose bodies are covered with feathers.
- Birds live on land and near the sea and freshwater bodies.
- Birds have wings and feathers but they fly at different heights and over different distances.
- Some birds cannot fly as they have heavy bodies and weak flight muscles.

FEATURES OF BIRDS

- The body of bird is divided into three parts- **head, trunk and tail.**
- Birds have **two pairs of limbs**- wings towards the front and legs at the back.
- Birds do not have hands.
- Birds have two eyes, one beak and no teeth.
- Birds lay eggs.

WINGS

- Birds fly with the help of wings which are attached by strong flight muscles.
- Birds have **boat-shaped body** which helps them to fly easily in the air.
- Birds that can **fly till long distances** are cranes, red knots and parrots
- Birds that can only **fly short distances** are peacocks and hens.
- Birds that can **fly very high in the sky** are eagles, white storks and vultures

- Birds that **fly low** are sparrows, pelicans and bulbuls.
- Birds that **cannot fly** are kiwi, penguin, emu and ostrich. They cannot fly because of their heavy bodies and weak flight muscles.

FEATHERS

- Feathers give shape to the bird and make it look colourful.
- **Three types of feathers** are- body feathers, down feathers and flight feathers.

LET'S PRACTICE

1. Fill in the blanks:

- The body of a bird is divided into the head, _____ and tail.
- The feathers of some birds are _____.

2. Give two examples of each:

- Birds which can fly. _____ , _____
- Birds which cannot fly. _____ , _____
- Birds which fly long distances. _____ , _____

3. Write T for true and F for false:

- Any animal which has wings is a bird.
- All birds can fly.

4. Answer these questions:

- What is the difference between a down feather and a flight feather?
- What are the special features that help birds to fly?

SANT NIRANKARI PUBLIC SHOOOL
AVTAR ENCLAVE
CLASS-III (EVS)
(2020-21)
CHAPTER-6
BIRDS (continued)

Assignment Date- 15-05-2020
Submission date-17-05-2020

LET US READ:

BEAKS

- Birds have beaks which they use to eat food, gather materials that are used for making nests, to clean their feathers and feed their young ones.

FEET

- Birds are of different sizes and shapes. They have two feet with four toes, three of which face forward and one backwards.
- Feet are used to walk, hop, hold and catch preys and pick things.

BIRDS AND THEIR SOUNDS

- Birds use their tongue to chirp. It is their way of communicating with each other.
- The sounds are of two types: call and song where call is used to warn others of dangers and song is a musical sound.
- **Cuckoos and nightingales** make sounds.
- **Parrots** can mimic human sounds and can speak with us.

NESTS

- Birds make nests to lay eggs.
- Nest is made with the help of grass, straw, thread, wool, twigs and strips of cloth.
- Birds that travel long distances to escape from cold conditions in search of food and lay eggs are known as **migratory birds**.

CARING FOR BIRDS

- **Bird feeding** is an activity of feeding wild birds, often by means of a bird feeder.
- Food items are peanuts, grain, seeds, kitchen scraps and water in bowls is kept in open spaces.

LET'S PRACTICE

1. Fill in the blanks:

- a. _____ have toes which help them to grip and hold the branch firmly.
- b. Birds _____ to warn others of danger so that they can protect themselves.
- c. Birds use their _____ to chirp.

2. Write T for true and F for false:

- a. Birds use their beaks to catch and eat food.
- b. Birds leave their nest once the baby birds are strong enough to fly.
- c. People should keep birds in cages and feed them.

3. Give two examples of each:

- a. Birds which have talons. _____, _____.
- b. Birds which sing beautifully. _____, _____.
- c. Birds with webbed feet. _____, _____.
- d. Birds with long, narrow, pointed and straw like beaks.
_____, _____.

4. Answer these questions:

- a. Why do birds build nest?
- b. Why do birds migrate?
- c. How do birds communicate?

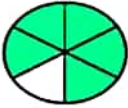

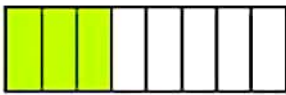
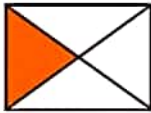
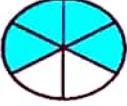
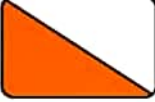
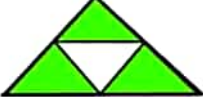
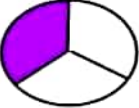
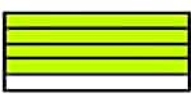
SANT NIRANKARI PUBLIC SCHOOL ,AVTAR ENCLAVE

CLASS III MATHS

CHAPTER: Fractions

DATE: 8.5.2020 SUBMISSION: 12.5.2020

Pick the right fraction represented by the shaded part of each shape. First one is done as an example;

1)		$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{6}$	$\frac{5}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{6}{5}$
2)		$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{5}$
3)		$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{6}{8}$
4)		$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{3}{6}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
5)		$\frac{4}{6}$	$\frac{5}{6}$	$\frac{4}{5}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{3}{5}$
6)		$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{2}{1}$
7)		$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{5}{6}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{4}{3}$
8)		$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{3}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{2}{5}$
9)		$\frac{3}{5}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{5}{4}$	$\frac{4}{6}$	$\frac{4}{5}$

From Angad Educational

Sant Nirankari Public School
Avtar Enclave
English Worksheet-2
Lesson 8 – Nouns : Singular and Plural
Class -III

Given Date- 11-05-20

Submission Date- 14-05-20

I. Points to remember

Nouns which stand for one person , animal , place or thing are called **Singular nouns**

For example : 'cake' , 'brother'

Nouns which stand for more than one person , animal , place or thing are called **Plural nouns**

For example : 'friends' , 'balloons'

- If the noun ends in 's' , 'sh' , or 'ch' we form plural by adding '**es**'

For example: glass + es = glasses
dress + es = dresses

- When noun end in 'y' and there is a consonant before 'y' , we drop 'y' and then add '**ies**'

For example : party + ies = parties
Family + ies = families

- When nouns end in 'y' and there is a vowel before 'y' , we add '**s**'

For example : day + s= days
Key + s = keys

- For most nouns ending in 'f' or 'fe' , we form the plurals by changing 'f' or the ' fe' into **'-ves'**

For example : calf+ ves = calves

Half+ves= halves

- Most nouns ending in 'o' form the plural by adding **'-es'**

For example : mango + es = mangoes

Tomato + es = tomatoes

- Nouns which do not change in plural

For example : Singular

Aircraft

Sheep

Plural

Aircraft

Sheep

- Some nouns form their plurals in an irregular manner

For example : Singular

child

ox

Plural

children

oxen

Q1 . Circle the singular nouns and underline the plural nouns

- a) Two boys were playing in the park
- b) My right foot hurts
- c) The oxen were standing in front of the gate
- d) The men wore white shirts and women wore white dresses
- e) The boxes were kept in one corner of the room

Q2 . Fill in the blanks with the correct form of nouns

- a) I have bought two from the bookstore . (book / books)
- b) My mother is using a to cut vegetables . (knife / knives)
- c) The tailor has kept the on the table . (scissor / scissors)
- d) The two are playing in the garden (child / children)
- e) My new house has many(room / rooms)

संत निरंकारी जठिलक स्कूल, अक्टार राममलेव
कक्षा - तीसरी
विषय - हिंदी

पाठ - चाँद वाली अम्मा
वर्कशीट - 5

Given date - 11-5-2020

Submission date - 14-5-2020

प्र० 1. प्रश्नों के उत्तर दो।

(क) बूढ़ी अम्मा चाँद पर क्यों चढ़ गई होगी।

(ख) चाँद वाली अम्मा झड़ू क्यों नहीं छोड़ना चाहती थी।

(ग) आसमान वर-वर उकर अम्मा की कमर से क्यों टकराता था।

प्र० 2. कुछ ऐसे खेलों के नाम लिखो जिनमें दो टीमें खेलती हों।

प्र० 3. सफाई के काम से जुड़े हुए शब्द सूची और लिखो।

प्र० 4. इस कहानी में नाम वाले और काम वाले कई शब्द आस हैं।
उन्हें छाँटकर नीचे तालिका में लिखो।

नाम वाले शब्द

काम वाले शब्द