ASSIGNMENT FOR CLASS 3 ENGLISH

ASSIGNMENT- 1

Underline the adjectives in the following sentences

1. Manu is a smart boy.

2. The poor shoemaker worked hard to support his family.

3. There are twenty apples in the basket.

4. Sania is my best friend.

5. We have bought enough milk.

6. They don't have much money.

7. She has many friends in Mumbai.

8. Only a few students took the exam.

9. He has a beautiful daughter.

10. He was wearing a blue shirt.

11. You didn't each much food.

12. She has a golden necklace.

13. Have you got any oil?

14. There are some roses in the garden.

15. Loud music gives me a headache

ASSIGNMENT-2

Circle the adjectives in the story.

These are the steps to make a delicious sandwich.

First, you need two slices of fresh bread.

Then, using a dull knife, spread mustard on the bread.

Select your favorite cold meat. Mine is black forest ham.

~y

Pick two slices of the thin meat and place it on top of the bread.

You can add a slice of swiss cheese to the meat.

Get some lettuce and pull a few leaves.

Add them to the pile.

Put the second slice on top to close your sandwich and cut it with a sharp knife.

Place your sandwich on a clean plate and sit down at the table.

Your delicious sandwich is ready to eat. Enjoy

ASSIGNMENT-3

Decide whether you have to use a little or a few:

1. Can you please buy _____ apples?

2. We need _____ water.

3. I have _____ money left.

4. I take _____ sugar with my coffee.

5. We had _____ pints of beer there.

6. You have _____ time left.

7. There are _____ chairs in the room.

8. He only spent _____ dollars there.

Decide whether you have to use some or any:

1. Is there _____ milk left?

2. There is _____ juice in the bottle.

3. Do you have _____ coffee?

4. I don't have _____ money left.

5. She has _____ money.

6. Do you know _____ of these singers?

7. I don't know _____ of them.

8. I know _____ of them.

ASSIGNMENT-4

Decide whether you have to use much or many:

1. We saw _____ animals at the zoo.

2. How _____ oranges did you put in the box?

3. There isn't _____ sugar in my coffee.

4. I don't have _____ friends.

5. The old man hasn't got _____ hair on his head.

6. I've packed _____ bottles of water.

7. I didn't get _____ sleep last night.

8. How _____ fruit do you eat in an average day?

Decide whether you have to use some or many:

1. The child put _____ sand into the bucket.

2. I can lend you _____ money if you need it.

3. There aren't _____ pears left. Only two.

4. We had _____ cake with the tea.

5. Don't eat so _____ sweets or you'll get fat.

6. I don't have _____ friends.

7. He brought _____ food with him.

ASSIGNMENT-5

Fill the correct adjectives in the blanks in the given sentences

1. There are --------- weeks in a month.

2. Mahatma Gandhi was a _____ leader.

3. The ant is a very _____ animal.

4. _____ mangoes are not sweet.

5. My nails are _____ and _____.

6. My books are _____.

7. The Lions at the Gir forest are _____.

8. _____ house is net to the park.

9. Please give me _____ money to buy a _____ of chocolate.

10. The weather is _____ and _____.

ASSIGNMENT -6
Underline the adjectives

1. Vijay has ten balloons.

2. I want new shoes for my birthday.

3. I like to eat fresh fruits.

4. There is a tiny bird in the nest.

5. The dog jumped through the round hoop.

6. My colouring book has pretty pictures.

7. My father wears a red helmet and dark goggles.

8. My grandfather has big eyes.

9. Molly is wearing a black shirt.

10. The Princess found a little room at the top of a tall tower.

ASSIGNMENT-7

UNDERLINE THE ADJECTIVES AND CIRCLE THE NOUNS

An old lion was sleeping .
His loud snores could be heard by all.

He was dreaming of a deer.
The deer was standing under a tall tree.
Twelve monkeys were eating the sweet fruit of the tree.
They dropped the sour fruit and the hungry deer ate them.
Suddenly , the Lion heard a loud sound.
A fat peacock had seen him and called out loudly.
The fierce Lion roared.
The roar woke up the lion .
The hungry lion got up to hunt.
The moon was a silver ball in the sky.

ASSIGNMENT-8
Match the adjectives with the correct nouns

ADJECTIVES		NOUNS	
1.	Red	1.	Question
2.	Playful	2.	Soldier
3.	Brave	3.	Grass
4.	Ripe	4.	Rose
5.	Bright	5.	Class
6.	Blue	6.	Dog
7.	Hot	7.	Mangoes
8.	Green	8.	Sunshine
9.	Difficult	9.	Soldier
10.	Noisy	10.	Sky

ASSIGNMENT-9

Underline the adjectives and circle the nouns

1. The horse is a strong animal.
2. Alladin had a magic lamp.
3. The dictionary is useful.
4. Raman is a careless boy.
5. The clown performed funny tricks.
6. Chinese food is oily.
7. The holy cities of Varanasi and Amritsar are in North India.
8. The monkeys have long tail.
9. Dhoni is a wonderful cricketer.
10. I like to read stories with happy endings.

ASSIGNMENT-10

Fill in the blanks with adjectives

a. The class has _____ boys, but _____ girls.
b. The _____ brothers wandered in search of _____ food.
c. The teacher asked _____ questions but we couldn't answer_____.
d. _____ boys raised their hands.
e. My mother bought a _____ of milk and a _____ apples.

MATHS

1. Compare the numbers. Put the symbol >, = or < in the given boxes.

(a) 8,409 ☐ 8,904   (b) 7,632 ☐ 8,623

(c) 16,287 ☐ 16,278   (d) 91,101 ☐ 91,111

(e) 23,716 ☐ 9,902   (f) 81,709 ☐ 81,708

(g) 5,17,324 ☐ 6,17,423   (h) 6,28,701 ☐ 6,29,837

2. Tell which of the following sets of numbers are arranged in descending or ascending order Indicate by writing A or D.

(a) 2,600   26,001   30,516   86,000   89,200   96,000   _____

(b) 87,016   85,920   78,132   65,017   29,185   9,872   _____

(c) 317   387   1,295   14,170   23,625   26,001   _____

(d) 28,017   26,910   22,618   19,011   13,928   10,006   _____

3. Tick (✓) the greatest number in each of the following sets of numbers.

(a) 26,103; 24,988; 37,012; 39,500   (b) 70,124; 55,167; 86,103; 41,998

4. Tick (✓) the least number in each of the following sets of numbers.

(a) 67,203; 60,825; 48,718; 56,901   (b) 72,803; 24,200; 31,995; 49,856

5. Copy and re-arrange the following numbers in ascending order.

(a) 11,500   8,300   75,830   14,657   82,013   17,410

(b) 92,000   16,635   85,010   19,516   68,300   98,115

6. Copy and re-arrange the following numbers in descending order.

(a) 12,571   18,473   10,109   20,718   30,000   17,510

(b) 6,037   28,019   708   8,472   31,005   19,436

7. Write the successor of each of the following numbers.

(a) 12,817 _____   (b) 23,889 _____   (c) 30,012 _____

8. Write the predecessor of each of the following numbers.

(a) 23,007 _____   (b) 48,119 _____   (c) 50,000 _____

10

1. A man bought a plot of land for ₹ 37,899 and sold it for ₹ 45,362. How much profit did he earn?

2. By how much is 98,720 greater than 89,293?

3. The sum of two numbers is 70,501. If one number is 48,634, find the other number.

4. The population (as per 2011 census) of Andaman and Nicobar Islands is 3,79,944 and that of Daman and Diu is 2,42,911. How much is the population of Andaman and Nicobar Islands more than that of Daman and Diu?

5. Mr Sinha earned ₹ 2,57,360 in two years. In one of those years he earned ₹ 1,08,572. How much did he earn in the other year?

6. Anil's balance on 1st September in his bank account was ₹ 3,49,500. He withdrew ₹ 28,635 in the month of September, ₹ 35,013 in the month of October and ₹ 1,19,820 in the month of November. What was his balance on 1st December?

7. What must be added to 1,79,415 to make three lakh?

8. The sum of two numbers is six lakh forty-nine thousand seven hundred twelve. If one of the numbers is 4,93,700, find the other number.

9. How much more is the difference of 90,400 and 50,648, than the difference of 80,312 and 60,185.

10. Write the largest and the smallest 6-digit number using the digits 2,5,0,7,6,3 and find the difference between them.

Exercise 4C

Copy and multiply.

1.
```
    2 1 2
  × 1 3 4
  _____
```

2.
```
    2 6 8
  × 3 1 5
  _____
```

3.
```
    3 5 6
  × 2 6 8
  _____
```

4.
```
    3 1 7
  × 2 9 8
  _____
```

5.
```
    4 5 5
  × 2 7 6
  _____
```

6.
```
    5 7 6
  × 7 2 9
  _____
```

7.
```
    4 8 7
  × 6 5 3
  _____
```

8.
```
    9 4 6
  × 4 3 8
  _____
```

9.
```
  7 9 8 6
  × 8 3 5
```

10.
```
  4 0 8 2
  × 8 3 0
```

11.
```
  9 0 7 8
  × 6 0 9
```

12.
```
  8 0 0 9
  × 5 9 0
```

12

9.	8 0 2 3	10.	1 2 3 7	11.	2 4 6 8	12.	7 9 8 3
	2 1 6 5		2 8 7 6		7 5 3 1		2 6 4 9
	3 7 1 9		5 4 3 2		9 6 3 0		3 4 8 6
	+ 4 5 8 6		+ 6 7 8 9		+ 4 6 8 9		+ 9 9 4 2

13. On Friday, 6,759 people watched a cricket match. On Saturday, the attendance was 8,513 and on Sunday, the attendance was 9,876. How many people in all attended the three games?

14. 7,896 visited an amusement park on Monday; 6,293 visited on Tuesday; 5,429 visited on Wednesday and 8,938 visited on Thursday. How many people visited the amusement park on these 4 days?

13

2. Write the numbers shown on the abacus both in figures and words.

(a)

Numeral: _____

Numeral Name: _____
_____

(b)
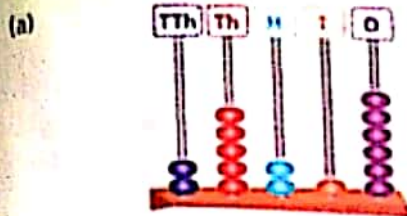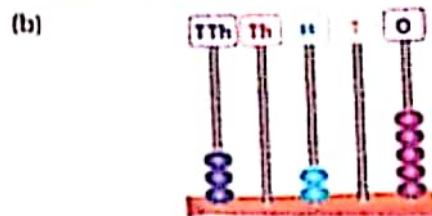
Numeral: _____

Numeral Name: _____
_____

3. Draw beads on the abacus to show the given numbers.

(a) 42,678
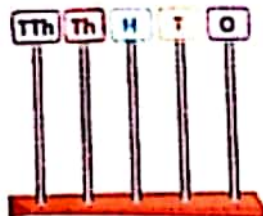
(b) 63,025
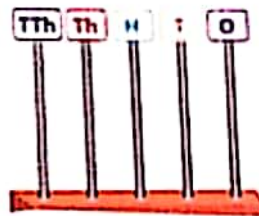
(c) 10,069
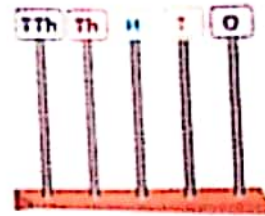
4. Write in figures. One has been done for you.

(a) Ten thousand four hundred seventy-five   10,475

(b) Twenty-nine thousand eight hundred seventeen   _____

(c) Fifty-three thousand seven hundred sixty-eight   _____

(d) Seventeen thousand seventeen   _____

(e) Eighty thousand   _____

5. Write in words. One has been done for you.

(a)

1	5	4	3	1

Fifteen thousand four hundred thirty-one

(b)

3	5	2	6	4

_____

(c)

4	9	5	0	0

_____

(d)

6	9	0	0	7

_____

(e)

9	9	9	9	9

_____

Exercise 1B

1. The largest number of 6 digits is _____

   It can be shown on an abacus as:

   It is read as _____
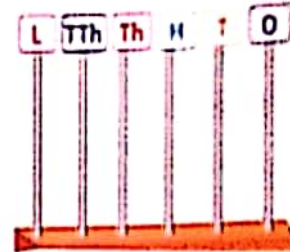
   _____

2. Write the numbers shown on the abacus, both in figures and words.

   (a)

   In figures: _____

   In words : _____

   (b)
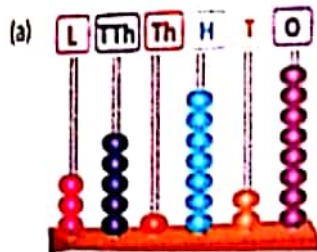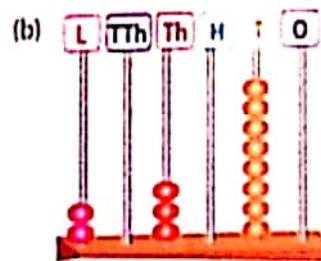
   In figures: _____

   In words: _____

3. Read and write the following numbers in words.

   (a) 4,59,723   _____

   (b) 6,78,209   _____

   (c) 7,20,003   _____

   (d) 5,00,124   _____

   (e) 2,97,016   _____

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4. **Write in numerals by putting commas at proper places.**

   (a) Two lakh seventy-nine thousand six hundred seventeen

   (b) Seven lakh eight thousand nineteen

   (c) Nine lakh eight

   (d) Two lakh four hundred five

   (e) Five lakh sixteen

Number	Digit	Place value	Number	Digit	Place value
2,34,956	6		6,95,782	2	
	5			8	
	9			7	
	4			5	
	3			9	
	2			6	

3. Which digit is at the ten thousands place in each of the following?

   (a) 87,946 [ ]   (b) 58,271 [ ]   (c) 36,428 [ ]

4. Which place value does 3 show in each number. Match the correct option. One has been done for you.

   (a) 378
   (b) 43,291
   (c) 30,567
   (d) 3,79,246
   (e) 7,435
   (f) 84,923

   (i) ten thousands
   (ii) thousands
   (iii) hundreds
   (iv) tens
   (v) ones
   (vi) lakhs

5. Write the numbers in compact form.

   (a) $30,000 + 8,000 + 400 + 30 + 7$ _____

   (b) $60,000 + 3,000 + 900 + 10 + 4$ _____

   (c) $90,000 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 1$ _____

   (d) $40,000 + 0 + 200 + 70 + 5$ _____

   (e) $5,00,000 + 70,000 + 9,000 + 600 + 20 + 3$ _____

   (f) $9,00,000 + 10,000 + 7,000 + 600 + 30 + 8$ _____

6. Write the following numbers in expanded form. One has been done for you.

   (a) $25,297 = \underline{20000 + 5000 + 200 + 90 + 7}$ (b) $65,817 = $ _____

   (c) $80,020 = $ _____   (d) $2,65,347 = $ _____

   (e) $5,06,124 = $ _____   (f) $9,98,789 = $ _____

Revision Exercise

1. Fill in the blanks.
   (a) In 89,507, the digit _____ is in the thousands place.
   (b) 5,79,810 = 500000 + _____ + 9000 + 800 + 10
   (c) 1,00,000 + 5000 + 70 = _____
   (d) 7,80,495 is _____ more than 5,80,495.
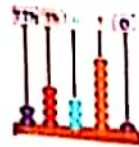   (e) Write the missing digit to make the inequality true 5,17,918 (○) 5,17,[ ] 91

2. Write the number shown in the abacus both in figures and words.

   Numeral : _____

   Number name : _____

3. Answer true (T) or false (F).
   (a) Place value of the coloured digit in 8,56,729 is 5000. [ ]
   (b) 40,00,00 + 500 + 7 = 4,50,070. [ ]
   (c) The numeral for five lakh two thousand eighty-nine is 5,20,890. [ ]

4. Write >, < or = for each ○.
   (a) 29,765 ○ 29,870   (b) Four lakh seven ○ 4,00,007

5. (a) Write the numbers in ascending order.
      45,890, 54,908, 40,895, 45,809, 59,840
      _____
   (b) Write the numbers in descending order.
      2,52,345; 3,45,520; 2,34,100; 4,05,925; 5,00,492
      _____

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs). Tick (✓) the correct option.

6. What is 'eighty five thousand twenty five' in standard form?
   (a) 8525   (b) 80525   (c) 85025   (d) 85250

7. The smallest 5-digit even number formed by the digits 1, 0, 6, 7 and 3 is
   (a) 13670   (b) 10376   (c) 10367   (d) 13706

8. The successor of the greatest 5-digit number is
   (a) 1,00,000   (b) 10,000   (c) 10,00,000   (d) 9,99,999

9. What number is 1000 more than 89,090?
   (a) 89,190   (b) 90,000   (c) 90,090   (d) 90,990

Challenge!

Which of the following is 7900 rounded off to the nearest hundred?
(a) 7809   (b) 7819   (c) 7990   (d) 7949

HINDI हिंदी

पाठ- ७ सर्वनाम (याद करिए तथा कॉपी में लिखिए)

प्रश्न- सर्वनाम किसे कहते हैं? उदाहरण सहित समझाइए।

उ. जिन शब्दों का प्रयोग संज्ञा शब्दों के स्थान पर किया जाता है, उन्हें सर्वनाम कहते हैं। जैसे- यह, वे, वह आदि।

प्रश्न- सर्वनाम के रूप किसके अनुसार बदलते हैं? उदाहरण देकर समझाइए।

उ. सर्वनाम के रूप वचन के अनुसार बदलते हैं जैसे-

एक वचन	बहुवचन
१. वह खेल रहा है।	वे खेल रहे हैं।
२. उनका कार्य पूरा होगया है।	उनके कार्य पूरे होगए हैं।

प्रश्न- सर्वनाम के कितने भेद होते हैं? उदाहरण सहित समझाइए।

उ. सर्वनाम के छः भेद होते हैं-

1. पुरुषवाचक सर्वनाम - मैं, तुम, वह आदि।
2. निश्चयवाचक सर्वनाम - यही, वही, ये, वे आदि।
3. अनिश्चयवाचक सर्वनाम - कोई, कुछ, किसी आदि।
4. प्रश्नवाचक सर्वनाम - कौन, किसके, क्या, किसका आदि।
5. निजवाचक सर्वनाम - खुद, स्वयं, अपने-आप आदि।
6. संबंधवाचक सर्वनाम - जहां-वहां, जो-सो, जैसा-तैसा आदि।

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कक्षा - 3

हिन्दी व्याकरण

सर्वनाम

प्रश्न. सही शब्द चुनकर रिक्त स्थान भरिए -

(तुमने, मेरे, उसे, आपने, मुझे, मैं, वह, यह, क्या, कोई, हमारा, स्वयं)

क. _____ अपना काम स्वयं करने दो।

ख. कल _____ दादाजी का चश्मा खो गया था।

ग. क्या _____ कभी हवाई जहाज की सवारी की है?

घ. _____ गाड़ी चलाना कब सीखा?

ड. इस वर्ष _____ भी तैराकी में पुरस्कार मिला।

च. _____ बहुत अच्छे चुटकुले सुनाता है।

छ. _____ अभी कंप्यूटर पर काम कर रहा हूँ।

ज. दरवाजे पर _____ खड़ा है।

झ. अपने सभी कार्य _____ करने चाहिए।

ञ. तुम _____ खा रहे हो?

ट. _____ निमित का विद्यालय है।

ठ. _____ विद्यालय बहुत प्रसिद्ध है।

प्रश्न. कोई छह सर्वनाम शब्द लिखिए -

(२)

3. नीचे दिए संज्ञा और सर्वनाम शब्द अलग-अलग कीजिए।

		संज्ञा	सर्वनाम
प्रिया	उसका	गुंजन	मैं
उन्हें	वह	_____	_____
गुंजन	दिल्ली	_____	_____
रेलगाड़ी	मैं	_____	_____

4. नीचे दिए गद्यांश में आए सर्वनाम शब्दों को रेखांकित कीजिए।

बच्चो, तुमने मोर तो अवश्य ही देखा होगा। यह हमारा राष्ट्रीय पक्षी है। इसके सिर पर मुकुट के समान कलगी होती है। इसके पंख रंग-बिरंगे तथा सुंदर होते हैं। इसकी गरदन नीले रंग की होती है। इसे नदी किनारे के क्षेत्रों में रहना अच्छा लगता है। यह काले बादलों को देखकर नृत्य करता है। भगवान कृष्ण तो अपने सिर पर मोर-पंख लगाते थे। यह खेतों में कीड़े-मकौड़े खाता है। इसे किसान का मित्र भी कहते हैं।

5. नीचे दिए सर्वनाम शब्दों के सामने (✓) का निशान लगाइए।

◯ जिराफ़   ◯ उसका   ◯ कोयल

◯ आपका   ◯ तुम्हारा   ◯ तितली

◯ हैदराबाद   ◯ जिन्हें   ◯ हमारा

◯ किसने   ◯ इन्हें   ◯ पानी

◯ दिल्ली   ◯ चाचा   ◯ मेरा

6. नीचे दिए वाक्यों में रंगीन शब्दों की जगह सर्वनाम शब्द का प्रयोग करके वाक्य दोबारा लिखिए।

(क) आर्या की माँ ने आर्या को गुड़िया दी।

_____

(ख) अभिनव, अभिनव के माता-पिता के साथ बाज़ार गया है।

_____

(ग) नितिन ने नितिन का कमरा साफ़ कर लिया।

_____

(घ) पिता ने अर्पिता से कहा कि अर्पिता ने अच्छी कविता लिखी है।

_____

(ङ) साक्षी ने माँ से कहा कि साक्षी ने खाना खा लिया है।

_____

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(ग) निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में सर्वनाम छाँटिए और इनके प्रकार भी लिखिए—

1. वह संजय का मित्र है। ———————— ————————
2. जैसा करोगे, वैसा भरोगे। ———————— ————————
3. रवि अपने आप बाजार चला जाएगा। ———————— ————————
4. घर के बाहर कुछ पड़ा है। ———————— ————————
5. छत के ऊपर कौन है? ———————— ————————

(घ) निम्नलिखित सर्वनाम शब्दों का प्रयोग करके वाक्य बनाइए—

1. यह ————————————————————————
2. क्या ————————————————————————
3. आप ————————————————————————
4. मैं ————————————————————————
5. कुछ ————————————————————————

(ङ) निम्नलिखित अनुच्छेद में संज्ञा शब्दों का बार-बार प्रयोग किया गया है। अनावश्यक संज्ञाओं के बदले उचित सर्वनाम शब्दों का प्रयोग करके अनुच्छेद को फिर से लिखिए—

नितिन सिटि लुक पब्लिक स्कूल में पढ़ता है। नितिन पतला लड़का है। नितिन पढ़ने में होशियार है। नितिन खेल में सबसे आगे है। नितिन अपनी माता जी के साथ बाजार जाता है। नितिन बड़ों का आदर करता है। नितिन बहुत थोड़े समय के लिए टी०वी० देखता है।

————————————————————————————————
————————————————————————————————
————————————————————————————————
————————————————————————————————

कक्षा - 3
हिन्दी व्याकरण

प्रश्न1- 31 से पू0 तक गिनतियों को अंकों तथा शब्दों में लिखिए।

प्रश्न2- निम्नलिखित अंग्रेज़ी अंकों को हिन्दी अंकों और शब्दों में लिखिए-

	अंग्रेज़ी अंक	हिन्दी अंक	शब्दों में
क.	27	( )	
ख.	32	( )	
ग.	38	( )	
घ.	42	( )	
ङ.	47	( )	
च.	50	( )	

प्रश्न3- निम्नलिखित संख्याओं को अंकों से लिखिए -

क.	चैंतालीस	-	( )
ख.	चौबीस	-	( )
ग.	अठारह	-	( )
घ.	उनतालीस	-	( )
ङ.	उनचास	-	( )
च.	अड़तीस	-	( )
छ.	सैंतीस	-	( )
ज.	छियालीस	-	( )

नीचे दिए गए पर्यायवाची शब्दों को याद कीजिए तथा कॉपी में लिखिए -

शब्द	पर्यायवाची शब्द	शब्द	पर्यायवाची शब्द
प्रभु	ईश्वर, परमेश्वर, जगदीश, भगवान	आँख	नेत्र, लोचन, चक्षु, नयन
सूर्य	भानु, प्रभाकर, सूरज, रवि	हाथी	गज, हस्ती, कुंजर, करि
माता	मातृ, जननी, अंबा, माँ	कपड़ा	वस्त्र, वसन, चीर, पट
बगीचा	उद्यान, उपवन, वाटिका, बाग	झंडा	ध्वज, पताका, केतु, ध्वजा
वृक्ष	तरु, द्रुम, विटप, पादप	नदी	निर्झरनी, सरिता, तरंगिणी, सलिला
पर्वत	भूधर, गिरि, शैल, पहाड़	पत्थर	प्रस्तर, शिला, पाषाण, पाहन
साँप	सर्प, भुजंग, विषधर, व्याल	हिमालय	हिमगिरि, गिरीश, पर्वतराज, नगपति
आग	अग्नि, अनल, पावक, दहन	कमल	जलज, नीरज, अंबुज, पंकज
घर	आवास, सदन, गृह, निकेतन	घोड़ा	अश्व, तुरंग, घोटक, वाजी
पानी	नीर, अंबु, सलिल, जल	भूमि	धरा, वसुंधरा, पृथ्वी, धरती

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(ख) निम्नलिखित शब्दों के तीन-तीन पर्यायवाची शब्द लिखिए–

हाथी   _____   _____   _____

प्रभु   _____   _____   _____

झंडा   _____   _____   _____

पत्थर   _____   _____   _____

आग   _____   _____   _____

घर   _____   _____   _____

भूमि   _____   _____   _____

पुत्री   _____   _____   _____

गणेश   _____   _____   _____

मछली   _____   _____   _____

(ग) निम्नलिखित में भिन्न पर्यायवाची शब्द पर ✗ लगाइए–

1. माता	मातृ ( )	अंबा ( )	पृथ्वी ( )
2. वस्त्र	अंबु ( )	वसन ( )	चीर ( )
3. तरु	वृक्ष ( )	पादप ( )	शैल ( )
4. जलज	नीरज ( )	पंकज ( )	कलम ( )
5. शारदा	सरस्वती ( )	श्वेतांबरा ( )	कलिका ( )

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निर्देश — नीचे दिए गए विलोम शब्दों को याद कीजिए तभा कॉपी में लिखिए.

शब्द	विलोम	शब्द	विलोम	शब्द	विलोम
अमृत	विष	अनुकूल	प्रतिकूल	आर्द्र	शुष्क
अल्पायु	दीर्घायु	अधम	उत्तम	आय	व्यय
एक	अनेक	आशा	निराशा	अपना	पराया
अंत	आदि	अधिक	कम	आधुनिक	प्राचीन
अंधकार	प्रकाश	आयात	निर्यात	आज	कल
आदान	प्रदान	अवनति	उन्नति	आजादी	गुलामी
जीवन	मृत्यु	आस्तिक	नास्तिक	जीत	हार
अस्त	उदय	छाया	धूप	दूर	पास
कटु	मधुर	दयालु	निर्दय	क्रोध	क्षमा
तीव्र	मंद	उदार	कृपण	तुच्छ	महान
उत्कृष्ट	निकृष्ट	दरिद्र	धनी	उपकार	अपकार
देश	विदेश	उत्तीर्ण	अनुत्तीर्ण	दुर्जन	सज्जन
अपमान	सम्मान	धनी	निर्धन	उच्च	निम्न
नया	पुराना	उत्थान	पतन	निकट	दूर

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(ख) निम्नलिखित शब्दों के विलोम शब्द लिखिए—

शब्द	विलोम	शब्द	विलोम
आर्द्र	_____	आय	_____
अंधकार	_____	आयात	_____
अवनति	_____	जीत	_____
कटु	_____	दुर्जन	_____
कृतज्ञ	_____	प्रवृत्ति	_____
गृहस्थ	_____	सजीव	_____
शोषक	_____	श्याम	_____
शासक	_____	हिंसा	_____

(ग) दिए गए शब्दों के विलोम शब्द पर गोला बनाइए—

1. अधम — उत्तम — उत्तर
2. आधुनिक — प्रतिकूल — प्राचीन
3. अपमान — सम्मान — अपकार
4. निंदा — पुण्य — प्रशंसा
5. नवीन — अधीन — प्राचीन
6. स्वामी — सेवक — सेठ

(घ) दिए गए बॉक्स से शब्द और विलोम शब्द के जोड़े बनाइए—

अमृत	कठिन	आदान	आस्तिक	प्रदान	भक्षक
परतंत्र	नास्तिक	रक्षक	विष	सरल	स्वतंत्र

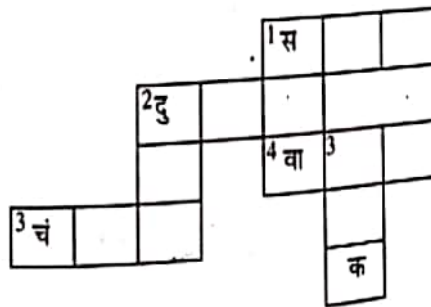(ङ) विलोम शब्द से वर्ग पहेली पूरी कीजिए—

बाएँ से दाएँ

1. विफल
2. सुगंध
3. स्थिर
4. मूक

ऊपर से नीचे

1. विधवा
2. सबल
3. मूर्ख

रंगीन शब्दों के विलोम शब्दों द्वारा वाक्यों को पूरा कीजिए।

(क) मैं प्रतिदिन सुबह विद्यालय जाता हूँ और ———— शाम ———— को टेनिस खेलता हूँ।

(ख) ———————— लोग मुसीबत का सामना करते हैं और कायर पीठ दिखाते हैं।

(ग) खेल में ———————— या जीत, दोनों से हम कुछ सीखते हैं।

(घ) मैं अपना काम ———————— नहीं छोड़ता, उसे पूरा करता हूँ।

(ङ) गरमी के मौसम में हम पंखे चलाते हैं तो ———————— के मौसम में हम धूप सेंकते हैं।

(च) मुझे हिंदी बहुत सरल तथा अंग्रेज़ी ———————— लगती है।

(छ) अभी संतरे ———————— हैं, पक जाने पर मीठे हो जाएँगे।

(ज) कभी-कभी असली और ———————— में अंतर करना मुश्किल होता है।

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प्र०10. गद्यांश को पढ़कर दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए-

विवेक को अपने जन्मदिवस पर ढेर सारे खिलौने मिले। उसने अपने सारे खिलौने खोल-खोल कर देखे। सारे खिलौनों में से विवेक को रिमोट से चलने वाला हवाई जहाज सबसे अच्छा लगा। हवाई जहाज वाला खिलौना विवेक के मामाजी ने विदेश से भिजवाया था। विवेक ने अपने दोस्तों को बुलाया और रिमोट से हवाई जहाज उड़ाकर दिखाया। सारे बच्चे बहुत उत्साहित थे। सब रिमोट हाथ में लेकर हवाई जहाज उड़ाना चाह रहे थे। इतने में भागते-भागते विवेक गिरा और उसके पैर से खून निकलने लगा। सारे बच्चे डर गए। रिजु ने विवेक के पिता को बुलाया। वे उसे अस्पताल ले गए।

(क) विवेक को खिलौने क्यों मिले?

(ख) कौन सा खिलौना विवेक को सबसे अच्छा लगा?

(ग) विवेक को चोट कैसे लग गई?

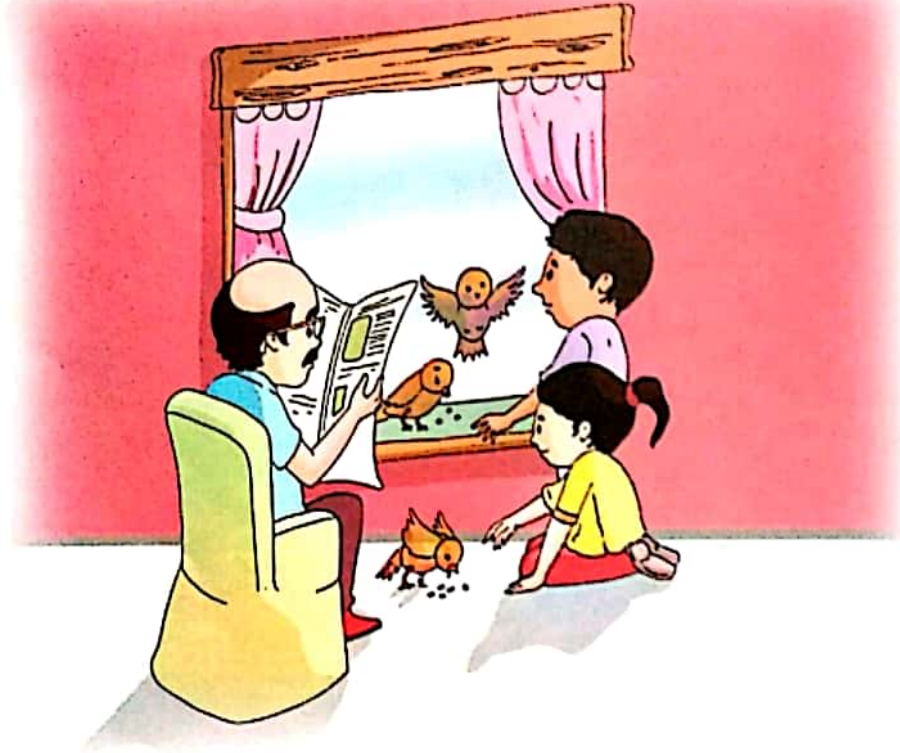(घ) निम्नलिखित शब्दों के विलोम शब्द लिखिए-

अपना   x   _____

विदेश   x   _____

(ङ) खिलौने शब्द का वर्ण विच्छेद कीजिए-

खिलौने   =   _____

1. चित्र ध्यान से देखिए और चित्र वर्णन कीजिए-

कक्षा· ३

प्रश्न· दिए गए शीर्षक पत्र निबंध लिखिए·
मेरी प्रिय अध्यापिका

प्रश्न· दिए गए शीर्षक पर कहानी लिखिए·
मेहनत का फल

प्रश्न· अपने मित्र को जन्मदिन का निमंत्रण देते
हुए पत्र लिखिए·

(घ) सही जोड़े मिलाइए—

ईश्वर	नर, मनुज
उद्यान	गणेश, विनायक
मनुष्य	प्रभु, जगदीश
गणपति	भार्या, अर्धांगिनी
पत्नी	वाटिका, उपवन

(ङ) नीचे बॉक्स में कुछ शब्द दिए गए हैं। चित्र देखिए और उसके सामने बॉक्स में से छाँटकर उचित शब्द लिखिए—

निशा,   सरिता,   भानु,   सरोज,   मीन,
मत्स्य,   जलज,   रजनी,   निर्झरनी,   रवि

_____   _____

_____   _____

_____   _____

_____   _____

_____   _____

HISTORY

Read 'Why History' and learn difficult words

What is history?
History tells us about what happened in the past. It reveals how people lived, what they ate, where they lived.

What is ancient?
Ancient means very distant past.

Why do we study history?
We study history

Information inscribed on rocks

~ to know about our past; our ancestors...

~ the kings and different dynasties that ruled us

~ because it is exciting and interesting to know about our past

~ as it tells us about our past, we can analyse our past and move towar better future

History is the story of Man—the Early Man and about the present Man, as he is today.

History is divided into two parts—Prehistory and History.

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'Pre' means before, therefore, prehistory means before recorded history. So, **Prehistory** is the period when there are no written records.

History is the period for which written records are available.

During the prehistoric period, people did not know how to read and write. They mainly used **stone tools** to draw images on cave walls and on stones.
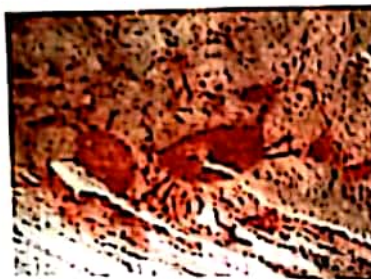
Written records or manuscripts

Drawing on cave walls

What else did they do with stone tools?

- dug out roots
- cut leaves of plants for shelter, clothing
- used them for hunting
- protected themselves from wild animals

Different kinds of stone tools

Early Man could not *read* or *write*. But they knew how to *draw* and *paint*. They drew on the walls of caves and on rocks. With time they learnt how to sharpen their tools. This made their life easier. Now they could cut, dig and hunt easily.

Painting showing hunting activity of Early Man

But how do we know about people who cannot write?

We learn about them from the pictures they drew on the caves walls and things they used in their daily life.
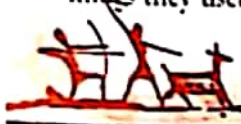
Who tells us about these paintings and dug out materials?

People who undertake the study of history by 'digging up of the past' are called **Archaeologists** and the study is known as **Archaeology**. It is with the help of archaeologists that we get knowledge of the prehistoric times, for which there are no written records. They carry out **excavations**, dig out old tools, pottery, jewellery and bones. These findings are called **artefacts**. Archaeologists study these articles and arrive at their conclusions.

Things used in daily life of Early Man

History is written records

Thousands of years ago, when there was no paper, Early Man wrote on stones, walls of caves and even bark of trees. People also wrote on **papyrus**, which was made from the thick grass-like plant growing near some rivers and lakes. Papyrus was mainly found along the river Nile in Egypt. From papyrus, the Chinese invented paper. With the discovery of paper, different forms of writing developed. **Language** and forms of writing—script developed. When historians carried out their excavations, thousands of **manuscripts** and **inscriptions** were discovered.

Mohenjodaro—an important city of the Indus Valley Civilisation was 'dug' out

Know This

Archaeologists have even dug out cities and buildings that have been under the ground for thousands of years. One such example is our own Indus Valley Civilisation, along river Indus and its tributaries. The cities of Harappa and Mohenjodaro were discovered by Indian archaeologists in the 1920s.

A manuscript is a document or a book written by hand.

Inscriptions are words written on stones, coins or monuments.

Historians base their study on these written records and other dug out materials.

As history tells us the story of the past, dates and events are of great importance because they give us an idea of when an event took place. When you read history books, you will come across dates before the events.

Inscriptions, coins, metal tablets—all sources of History

Inscriptions on stone tablets

The letters BC and AD are written *before* or *after* the dates. BC stands for Before Christ and AD means *Anno Domini*, a Latin word meaning 'in the year of the Lord'. All these dates, BC or AD, are counted *before* or *after* the birth of Christ. Years with AD written *before* means years after the birth of Christ and it begins from 1. The years before the birth of Christ are *counted backwards* with BC written after them.

What are the 'sources' of history?

- inscriptions
- coins
- archaeological findings
- literature
- foreign travellers' accounts

What is a timeline? How does it help us?

A *timeline* is a series of events in chronological order. A timeline helps us to understand different historical events that took place arranged in the right order. For example, a timeline of your life would be:
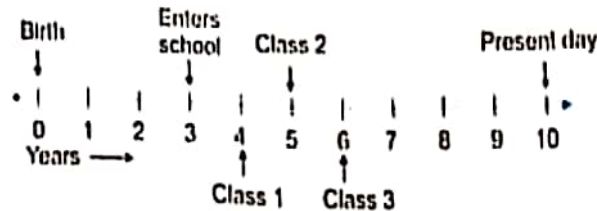
Similarly, a timeline in history can be arranged according to the events of a particular time.

Stone Age

The Stone Age belongs to the prehistoric period when we had no written records as the people did not know the art of writing. In the stone age, people used stones to *dig, cut, draw* and *paint*. With time they improved their tools of stone. Slowly they started making new stone tools.

For us to learn and understand easily, we divide the periods into the **Old Stone Age** and the **New Stone Age**. *Difference* of the two periods is based on the *tools* they made and their uses.

Old Stone Age

Tools were:

~ crude

~ large

~ blunt

~ rough

Crude stones used in the Old Stone Age

New Stone Age

Tools were:

~ polished

~ chipped

~ smooth

~ sharp, small

Polished stones of New Stone Age

Features of the Early or Old Stone Age Man

- Early Man was a nomad. He did not settle down in one place. He wandered from place to place, mainly forests, in search of food.
- Old Stone Age man *ate* roots, fruits, berries. Sometimes fish and meat of wild animals that he hunted.

Painting of Early Man leading a nomadic life

- Lived in caves and in forests.
- Hunted wild animals for food and used their skin as clothing.
- An important *event* was the discovery of fire.

How was fire useful to Early Man?

- gave light
- gave warmth from the cold
- frightened away wild animals
- roasted animal flesh and therefore made food tastier

A forest fire

Know This

Nobody really knows how Early Man discovered fire. Probably, when two stones were rubbed sparks flew out. Maybe, the sparks hit some dry leaves and grass nearby that led to a big fire.

Striking of two rocks or stones for making fire

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New words learnt

ancient	prehistory	archaeology	excavate
artefact	manuscript	Inscription	dynasty
timeline	crude	nomad	discovery

Exercises

1. Fill in the blanks.

   (a) Ancient means distant _____.

   (b) _____ is the period for which there are no written records.

   (c) Early Man would _____ or _____ on the cave walls.

   (d) Findings of archaeologists are known as _____.

   (e) _____ which was used to make paper was found along the river Nile.

2. Match the following:

A	B
(a) Prehistory	(i) Paper
(b) Chinese	(ii) Stone
(c) Nomad	(iii) Food
(d) Tools	(iv) Early Man
(e) Fire	(v) Forests

3. Complete the following sentences:

   (a) A manuscript is _____.

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(b) Inscriptions are _____.
(c) BC stands _____.
(d) In AD the dates _____.
(e) Stone Age can be divided _____.

4. Answer in one sentence.

(a) What is history?

(b) What is history divided into?

(c) Mention two things that the stone age man did with his tools.

(d) Give one difference between the Old Stone Age and New Stone Age tool.

(e) State two uses of fire.

Something interesting to do

⊃ Make a timeline of important events of your elder brother/ sister's life and draw it in your scrapbook.

⊃ Make a scrapbook and paste pictures of tools of the Old Stone Age and New Stone Age.

⊃ Divide the class into four groups—each group may make some model or representation of Old Stone Age or Prehistoric Man.

⊃ A documentary on Early Man can be shown to the students in the AV room.

END OF ASSIGNMENT