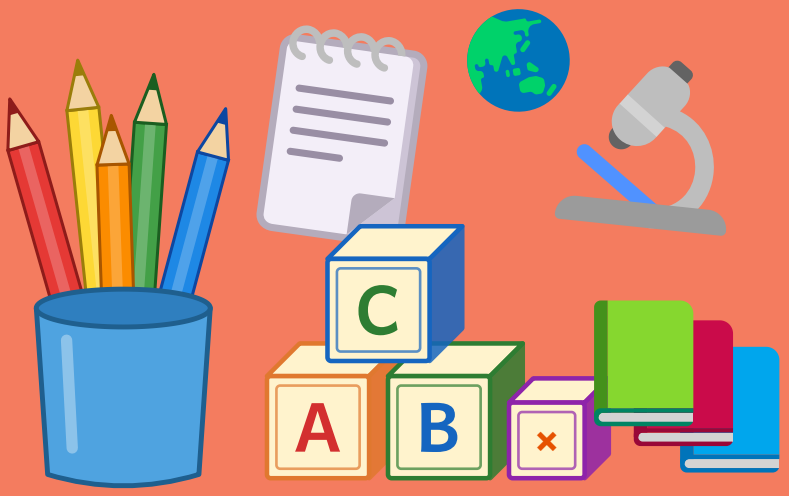
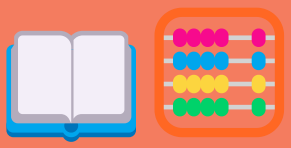
NEW ERA

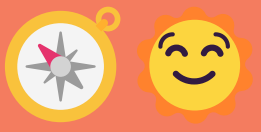


CLASS 3

CURRICULUM BUNDLE

READY TO USE • 36 WEEKS • Organised Week-by-Week
AGE 8-9 (GRADE 3) • CBSE / NCERT ALIGNED





This Class 3 curriculum covers stories, poems and information texts with comprehension, the full grammar of the year, four-digit numbers, multiplication and division, fractions and measurement, and science and social studies through EVS. Hindi grammar and writing, cursive copywork and monthly projects complete each month.

YOUR CHILD WILL LEARN:

- Comprehension skills
- Poems & biographies
- Full Class 3 grammar
- Letters, diaries & stories
- Cursive copywork
- Four-digit numbers
- Multiplication & division
- Fractions & money
- Perimeter & area
- Graphs & data
- Plants, animals & our body
- Water, air & weather
- Solar system & maps
- States of India
- Hindi grammar & writing

PDF DOWNLOAD AVAILABLE • Print at home on A4 paper • Answer key included
Complete 36-week curriculum: 935 pages with 847 activity pages

HOW TO USE THIS CURRICULUM

This Class 3 curriculum is meant to be both educational and enjoyable, for your child and for you. It is planned as **36 weeks** of lessons, grouped into **9 months** of 4 weeks each. A calendar at the start of every month shows what your child will do in each subject, week by week, so you can see the whole plan at a glance and print only what you need.

Each week begins with a divider page that lists the week's topics, followed by the pages for Reading, Grammar & Writing, Maths, EVS and Hindi. Every month ends with a **Monthly Activity Set**: a themed mini-project with crafts, experiments, puzzles and things to make. The pages are designed for A4 paper and can be printed in black and white.

A good rhythm is to do one or two pages of each subject a day, four or five days a week, and to keep one day for the monthly set, a library visit, a nature walk or a trip to the market. Short, happy sessions work better than long ones. Keep finished pages in a file so your child can look back and see how much they have learnt.

Do I have to start in April?

No. The Indian school year usually starts in April, but this curriculum works whenever you begin. The weeks are numbered rather than dated, so you can start in any month, take breaks for festivals, holidays or illness, and pick up again where you stopped. If one week's pages take your child ten days, that is perfectly fine.

What if my child gets stuck?

Slow down. Spend a few extra days on the skill, practise it with real objects, games and conversation, or move to another subject and come back later. Children learn at different speeds, and a skill that seems hard today often clicks a few weeks later. Praise effort, not only right answers, and let your child try first before you help.

Is this curriculum complete?

It covers the main topics of the CBSE / NCERT syllabus for Class 3 in English, Maths, EVS and Hindi. No book can do everything, so add reading aloud every day, real-life maths in the kitchen and the shop, outdoor play, music, art and conversations about the world. The more your child talks, plays and explores, the more they will learn.

A WEEK AT A GLANCE

Subject	Pages a week	How to use them
Reading	4–5	Read the text aloud together, then let your child answer the questions on their own.
Grammar & Writing	5	Read the lesson box together, do the practice pages, then the writing task and copywork.
Maths	6	Do one or two pages a day; use objects, drawings and real money and clocks.
EVS	4	Read, discuss and try the activity or experiment; connect it to daily life.
Hindi	3	पाठ ज़ोर से पढ़ें, फिर अभ्यास करें। रोज़ थोड़ी हिंदी बोलें और पढ़ें।

Tips for Happy Learning

- Keep sessions short and stop while your child is still enjoying the work.
- Encourage a reading habit: 20 minutes of a book of your child's choice every day.
- Read the instructions aloud with younger children; older children can read them on their own.
- Let your child check their own work with the answer key, then talk about any mistakes.
- Celebrate finished weeks with a sticker, a star chart or a special story.
- Connect lessons to real life: count money at the shop, read signs, spot birds and plants.

Materials You Will Need

- Pencils, an eraser, a sharpener and a ruler
- Colour pencils
- A children's dictionary and an atlas
- A measuring tape and a kitchen scale
- Squared paper
- A magnet, a torch and a magnifying glass
- An outline map of India
- A folder or file

Answer Key

Answers for every page with a right answer are at the back of this book, listed by week and page number. Open-ended tasks say "Answers will vary"; for these, look for effort, good ideas and neat work.

WHAT YOUR CHILD WILL LEARN

English Reading

- Stories, poems, fables, folk tales, biographies, letters, plays, diaries and information texts
- Comprehension skills: sequence, main idea, cause and effect, inference, fact and opinion, summarising
- Word study: vowels, blends, digraphs, prefixes, suffixes, homophones, synonyms and antonyms
- Similes, idioms, onomatopoeia and context clues
- Vocabulary building and a spelling list every week

Grammar and Writing

- Subject and predicate; kinds of sentences
- Nouns, gender, number, possessives, pronouns and articles
- Adjectives and degrees of comparison; adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions and interjections
- Present, past and future tenses; subject-verb agreement
- Punctuation, quotation marks, prefixes, suffixes, compound words and contractions
- Paragraphs, informal letters, stories, diary entries, picture description and dialogues; cursive copywork

Maths

- Numbers up to 9999; rounding, estimation and Roman numerals to XX
- Addition and subtraction of 3- and 4-digit numbers with word problems
- Tables 2 to 10; multiplying 2- and 3-digit numbers; division with remainders
- Fractions of a whole and of a collection; money in rupees and paise
- Length, weight, capacity, time to the minute, a.m./p.m. and the calendar
- Lines, shapes, symmetry, perimeter, area, patterns and bar graphs

EVS

- Living and non-living things; plants, leaves and the food they give us
- Animals, their food and homes; birds; our body and a balanced diet
- Water, air, weather, houses and clothes
- Safety and first aid; transport and communication
- The earth, the solar system, maps and directions; neighbourhood and services
- Festivals, states and national symbols of India; rocks, light, sound, magnets and the environment

Hindi

- वर्ण, मात्राएँ, संयुक्ताक्षर और शब्द विचार
- संज्ञा, सर्वनाम, लिंग, वचन, विशेषण, क्रिया और काल
- विलोम, पर्यायवाची, अनेक शब्दों के लिए एक शब्द, उपसर्ग और मुहावरे
- अपठित गद्यांश और पद्यांश
- अनुच्छेद, पत्र, चित्र वर्णन, कहानी, संवाद और निबंध लेखन

BY THE END OF CLASS 3

Tick each skill when your child can do it confidently. Come back to this page at the end of every month.

- [ ] Reads different kinds of texts and answers inference questions
- [ ] Uses a dictionary and builds vocabulary
- [ ] Uses all parts of speech and three tenses correctly
- [ ] Writes paragraphs, letters, stories and diary entries
- [ ] Writes neat cursive
- [ ] Works with four-digit numbers, rounding and Roman numerals
- [ ] Multiplies and divides with remainders
- [ ] Understands fractions of a whole and a collection
- [ ] Measures length, weight, capacity and time to the minute
- [ ] Finds perimeter and area by counting squares
- [ ] Reads and draws bar graphs
- [ ] Explains plants, animals, the body and a balanced diet
- [ ] Reads maps, directions and the solar system
- [ ] Knows the states, festivals and national symbols of India
- [ ] Uses Hindi grammar and reads unseen passages
- [ ] Writes Hindi letters, stories and dialogues

Monthly Activity Sets

- **Month 1:** Living World
- **Month 2:** Food and Health
- **Month 3:** Water and Air
- **Month 4:** Homes and Clothes
- **Month 5:** Travel and Talk
- **Month 6:** Space Explorers
- **Month 7:** Map Makers
- **Month 8:** Incredible India
- **Month 9:** Save Our Earth

Getting Ready for Class 4

By the end of the year your child will have practised every skill above many times. Keep reading together over the holidays, play number games and let your child write lists, cards and little notes. Confidence comes from doing challenging tasks and finding out that they can do difficult things.

CONTENTS

How to Use This Curriculum	2
Monthly Calendars	7
Month 1: Weeks 1–4 and Activity Set (Living World)	16
Month 2: Weeks 5–8 and Activity Set (Food and Health)	116
Month 3: Weeks 9–12 and Activity Set (Water and Air)	216
Month 4: Weeks 13–16 and Activity Set (Homes and Clothes)	316
Month 5: Weeks 17–20 and Activity Set (Travel and Talk)	416
Month 6: Weeks 21–24 and Activity Set (Space Explorers)	517
Month 7: Weeks 25–28 and Activity Set (Map Makers)	617
Month 8: Weeks 29–32 and Activity Set (Incredible India)	717
Month 9: Weeks 33–36 and Activity Set (Save Our Earth)	817
Answer Key	917
Certificate of Completion	935

About the Pictures and Fonts

Illustrations are drawn from open-licence artwork and converted to colouring outlines: Fluent Emoji (Microsoft, MIT licence), Twemoji (Twitter, CC BY 4.0), Noto Emoji (Google, Apache 2.0) and Health Icons (MIT), plus original NEW ERA drawings. Maps use Natural Earth public-domain data. Fonts: Andika, Nunito, Montserrat, Roboto Condensed, Baloo 2, Fredoka and Noto Sans Devanagari (SIL Open Font Licence). Cursive models use the Hershey single-stroke fonts.

All stories, poems, passages and activities in this book are original NEW ERA material written for home learning. Traditional tales are retold in our own words.

Month 1

	Reading	Grammar & Writing	Maths	EVS	Hindi
Week 1	**Story — characters and setting; word study: short and long vowels** Kavya's New Home by the Sea, Kavya's New Home by the Sea: Questions, Word Power: Kavya's New Home, Spelling: Short and Long Vowels	**The sentence; subject and predicate** Sentences: Subject and Predicate, Join the Two Parts, Split the Sentence, All About Me, Cursive Writing: Proverb of the Week	**Numbers up to 999: review** Place Value, Expanded Form, Compare the Numbers, Ascending Order, Write the Number Names, Fill in the Missing Numbers	**Living and non-living things** Signs of Life, Living or Non-living?, Living Things: True or False?, Living Things Hunt	**वर्ण विचार: स्वर और व्यंजन** वर्ण विचार: स्वर और व्यंजन, स्वर या व्यंजन?, वर्णमाला पूरी करो
Week 2	**Poem — rhyme and rhythm; word study: blends** The Monsoon Band, The Monsoon Band: Questions, Word Power: The Monsoon Band, Spelling: Consonant Blends	**Kinds of sentences: statement, question, command, exclamation** Four Kinds of Sentences, What Kind of Sentence?, Make a Sentence, A Day at the Mela, Cursive Writing: Proverb of the Week	**Four-digit numbers: thousands, place value and expanded form** Place Value, Expanded Form, Write the Numbers, Build the Number, Skip Counting in 100s, Before, After and Between	**Plants: parts and their functions** Parts of a Plant and Their Work, Label the Parts of a Plant, What Does Each Part Do?, Watch the Stem Carry Water	**मात्राएँ और मात्रा वाले शब्द** मात्राएँ और मात्रा वाले शब्द, चित्र देखो, नाम लिखो, सही मात्रा वाला शब्द चुनो
Week 3	**Fable — moral of the story; word study: digraphs** The Two Goats on the Log, The Two Goats on the Log: Questions, Word Power: The Two Goats, Spelling: Digraphs sh, ch, th, wh, ck	**Nouns: common and proper** Common and Proper Nouns, Spot the Proper Nouns, Proper Noun to Common Noun, A Place I Visited, Cursive Writing: Proverb of the Week	**Number names up to 9999** Write the Number Names, Write the Numbers, Read and Write Large Numbers, Expanded Form, Place Value, Match the Number Names	**Leaves: shapes and uses** Leaves: Shapes and Uses, Parts of a Leaf, Make Leaf Rubbings, Leaf Quiz	**संयुक्ताक्षर** संयुक्ताक्षर, वर्ण जोड़ो, अक्षर बनाओ, संयुक्ताक्षर वाले शब्द भरो
Week 4	**Information text (birds of India) — facts and details; word study: vowel teams** Amazing Birds of India, Amazing Birds of India: Questions, Word Power: Birds of India, Spelling: Vowel Teams	**Collective nouns** Collective Nouns, Match the Groups, Fill in the Collective Nouns, A Visit to the Zoo, Cursive Writing: Proverb of the Week	**Comparing, ordering and forming numbers** Compare the Numbers, Ascending Order, Descending Order, Form the Numbers, Greatest and Smallest, Before, After and Between	**Plants give us food** Parts of Plants We Eat, Which Part Do We Eat?, Grow Your Own Sprouts, Food from Plants Crossword	**शब्द विचार** शब्द विचार, निरर्थक शब्द पहचानो, अक्षर जोड़ो, शब्द बनाओ
Monthly Activity Set: Living World					

Month 2

	Reading	Grammar & Writing	Maths	EVS	Hindi
Week 5	**Folk tale — sequence of events; word study: r-controlled vowels** The Cap Seller and the Monkeys, The Cap Seller and the Monkeys: Questions, Word Power: The Cap Seller, Spelling: ar, er, ir, or, ur	**Gender of nouns** Gender of Nouns, Sort by Gender, Change the Gender, My Family, Cursive Writing: Proverb of the Week	**Rounding to the nearest 10 and 100; estimation** Round to the Nearest 10, Round to the Nearest 100, Estimate the Answer	**Animals: what they eat** What Do Animals Eat?, Herbivore, Carnivore or Omnivore?, Make a Food Chain, Think About Animal Food	**संज्ञा और उसके भेद** संज्ञा और उसके भेद, संज्ञा के भेद छाँटो, संज्ञा शब्द पहचानो
Week 6	**Biography (A.P.J. Abdul Kalam) — important events in a life; word study: silent letters** Dr Kalam: The People's President, Dr Kalam: The People's President: Questions, Word Power: Dr Kalam, Spelling: Silent Letters	**Number: singular and plural rules** Singular and Plural Nouns, Make It Plural, One or Many?, At the Market, Cursive Writing: Proverb of the Week	**Roman numerals I to XX** Roman Numerals, Match the Roman Numerals, Telling the Time: O'Clock	**Animals: homes and shelters** Where Do Animals Live?, Animals and Their Homes, Land, Water or Both?, Animal Home Detective	**सर्वनाम** सर्वनाम, सही सर्वनाम चुनो, सर्वनाम लगाकर लिखो
Week 7	**Story — problem and solution; word study: soft c and g** The Bicycle Library, The Bicycle Library: Questions, Word Power: The Bicycle Library, Spelling: Soft c and Soft g	**Possessive nouns ('s and s')** Possessive Nouns, Say It the Short Way, Pick the Possessive, Whose Is It?, Cursive Writing: Proverb of the Week	**Addition of 3- and 4-digit numbers with carrying** Addition with Carrying, Properties of Addition and Subtraction, Mental Maths, Estimate the Answer	**Birds: beaks, claws, feathers and nests** Birds: Beaks, Claws and Feathers, Parts of a Bird, Beaks and Food, Make a Water Bowl for Birds	**लिंग** लिंग: पुल्लिंग और स्त्रीलिंग, लिंग बदलो, पुल्लिंग या स्त्रीलिंग?
Week 8	**Poem — describing words in poems; word study: compound words** Nani's Garden, Nani's Garden: Questions, Word Power: Nani's Garden, Spelling: Compound Words	**Personal pronouns** Personal Pronouns, Use the Right Pronoun, Find the Pronouns, My Best Friend, Cursive Writing: Proverb of the Week	**Addition word problems** Addition Word Problems, Add or Subtract?, Addition with Carrying, Properties of Addition and Subtraction	**Our body: organs and their work** Organs and Their Work, The Digestive System, Which Organ Does This Job?, Feel Your Heartbeat	**वचन** वचन: एकवचन और बहुवचन, एकवचन और बहुवचन मिलाओ, वाक्य बहुवचन में बदलो
Monthly Activity Set: Food and Health					

Month 3

	Reading	Grammar & Writing	Maths	EVS	Hindi
Week 9	**Letter — parts of a letter; word study: prefixes un-, re-, dis-** A Letter from Ladakh, A Letter from Ladakh: Questions, Word Power: A Letter from Ladakh, Spelling: Prefixes un-, re-, dis-	**Possessive and reflexive pronouns (mine, myself)** Mine and Myself, Complete the Pronoun Table, Mine, Yours or Theirs?, I Can Do It Myself!, Cursive Writing: Proverb of the Week	**Subtraction of 3- and 4-digit numbers with borrowing** Subtraction with Borrowing, Subtracting Across Zeros, Subtract and Check, Mental Maths	**Food and nutrients; a balanced diet** Nutrients and a Balanced Diet, Energy, Body-building or Protective?, My Food Diary, Food Facts: True or False?	**विशेषण** विशेषण, विशेषण पहचानो, सही विशेषण भरो
Week 10	**Information text (the honeybee) — main idea; word study: suffixes -ful, -less, -ness** The Busy, Helpful Honeybee, The Busy, Helpful Honeybee: Questions, Word Power: The Honeybee, Spelling: -ful, -less, -ness	**Articles: a, an, the** Articles: A, An and The, A or An?, Fill in A, An or The, My Tiffin, Cursive Writing: Proverb of the Week	**Subtraction word problems; checking with addition** Subtraction Word Problems, Subtract and Check, Add or Subtract?, Subtracting Across Zeros	**Cooking food; food from different regions of India** Ways of Cooking Food, Foods from Around India, How Is It Cooked?, Kitchen Detective	**क्रिया** क्रिया, चित्र देखो, क्रिया लिखो, शब्दों से वाक्य बनाओ
Week 11	**Fable — characters' actions and feelings; word study: homophones** The Rose and the Cactus, The Rose and the Cactus: Questions, Word Power: The Rose and the Cactus, Spelling: Homophones	**Adjectives** Adjectives: Describing Words, Circle the Describing Words, Which Word Fits Best?, My Favourite Animal, Cursive Writing: Proverb of the Week	**Multiplication tables 2 to 10** Table of 6 and 7, Table of 8 and 9, Multiplication Facts: Tables of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, Multiplication Facts: Tables of 6, 7, 8, 9, Multiplication Facts: Tables of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, Fact Families	**Water: sources and uses** Where Does Our Water Come From?, The Water Cycle, Natural or Man-made?, Make It Rain in a Jar	**काल: भूत, वर्तमान, भविष्य** काल: भूत, वर्तमान, भविष्य, तीनों काल में बदलो, वाक्य का काल पहचानो
Week 12	**Play script — reading dialogues; word study: contractions** The Great Picnic Mix-Up, The Great Picnic Mix-Up: Questions, Word Power: The Picnic Mix-Up, Spelling: Contractions	**Degrees of comparison** Degrees of Comparison, Complete the Table, Choose the Correct Form, Comparing Things, Cursive Writing: Proverb of the Week	**Properties of multiplication; multiplying by 10 and 100** Properties of Multiplication, Mental Maths, Multiplication Facts: Tables of 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, Arrays, Multiplication Word Problems	**Clean water and saving water** Clean Water, Safe Water, The Leaky Tap Test, Clean Water: True or False?, Save Water Poster	**विलोम शब्द** विलोम शब्द, विलोम शब्दों के जोड़े, विलोम शब्द से वाक्य पूरा करो
Monthly Activity Set: Water and Air					

Month 4

	Reading	Grammar & Writing	Maths	EVS	Hindi
Week 13	**Story — cause and effect; word study: plurals** One Rainy Monday, One Rainy Monday: Questions, Word Power: One Rainy Monday, Spelling: Plurals	**Verbs: action and helping verbs** Action Verbs and Helping Verbs, Circle the Action Verbs, Add the Helping Verb, A Busy Morning at Home, Cursive Writing: Proverb of the Week	**Multiplying 2-digit by 1-digit numbers** Multiply, Multiplication Word Problems, Multiplication Facts: Tables of 6, 7, 8, 9, Mental Maths	**Air: properties and uses** Air Is All Around Us, How We Breathe, Does Air Have Weight?, Air Quiz	**पर्यायवाची शब्द** पर्यायवाची शब्द, पर्यायवाची शब्दों के परिवार, जो पर्यायवाची नहीं है
Week 14	**Information text (festivals of harvest) — compare and contrast; word study: synonyms** Harvest Festivals of India, Harvest Festivals of India: Questions, Word Power: Harvest Festivals, Spelling: Synonyms	**Simple present tense** The Simple Present Tense, Every Day, Right or Wrong?, My Daily Routine, Cursive Writing: Proverb of the Week	**Multiplying 3-digit by 1-digit and 2-digit by 2-digit numbers** Multiply, Multiplication Word Problems, Properties of Multiplication	**Weather and seasons** Weather and Seasons, Seasons and What We Need, Summer, Rainy Season or Winter?, Make a Rain Gauge	**अनेक शब्दों के लिए एक शब्द** अनेक शब्दों के लिए एक शब्द, शब्द-समूह और एक शब्द, सही एक शब्द चुनो
Week 15	**Poem — imagery and the senses; word study: antonyms** A Day at the Mela, A Day at the Mela: Questions, Word Power: A Day at the Mela, Spelling: Antonyms	**Present continuous tense** The Present Continuous Tense, What Is Happening Now?, Make It Happen Now, Right Now at the Park, Cursive Writing: Proverb of the Week	**Multiplication word problems** Multiplication Word Problems, Which Operation?, Multiply, Multiplication Facts: Tables of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10	**Houses and shelters in different places** Houses in Different Places, Parts of a House, Kutcha or Pucca?, Design a House for Each Place	**वाक्य और वाक्य के भाग** वाक्य और वाक्य के भाग, उद्देश्य और विधेय अलग करो, सही क्रम, सही वाक्य
Week 16	**Folk tale (Panchatantra style) — predicting; word study: -er/-est** The Blue Jackal, The Blue Jackal: Questions, Word Power: The Blue Jackal, Spelling: Adding -er and -est	**Simple past tense: regular and irregular verbs** The Simple Past Tense, Past Tense Table, Regular or Irregular?, Last Sunday, Cursive Writing: Proverb of the Week	**Division: equal sharing and grouping** Sharing Equally, Division as Repeated Subtraction, Division Facts: Tables of 2, 3, 4, 5, Division Facts: Tables of 6, 7, 8, 9, Division Word Problems, Fact Families	**Clothes: cotton, wool and silk** Where Do Our Clothes Come From?, From Sheep to Sweater, Which Cloth Soaks Up Water?, Fibres and Their Sources	**विराम चिह्न** विराम चिह्न, सही विराम चिह्न चुनो, विराम चिह्न लगाकर लिखो
Monthly Activity Set: Homes and Clothes					

Month 5

	Reading	Grammar & Writing	Maths	EVS	Hindi
Week 17	**How-to text (recipe) — following instructions; word study: verbs with -ing** How to Make Bhel Puri, How to Make Bhel Puri (continued), How to Make Bhel Puri: Questions, Word Power: Bhel Puri, Spelling: Verbs with -ing	**Past continuous tense** The Past Continuous Tense, What Were They Doing?, Join to Make Sentences, What Was Everyone Doing?, Cursive Writing: Proverb of the Week	**Division facts; long division (2-digit by 1-digit)** Division Facts: Tables of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, Long Division, Fact Families, Division Word Problems, Division as Repeated Subtraction	**Safety and first aid** Stay Safe!, Safe or Unsafe?, What Should You Do?, Make a First-Aid Box	**मुहावरे** मुहावरे, मुहावरे का सही अर्थ, मुहावरे से वाक्य पूरा करो
Week 18	**Biography (Kalpana Chawla) — facts and opinions; word study: -ed endings** Kalpana Chawla: Reaching the Stars, Kalpana Chawla: Reaching the Stars: Questions, Word Power: Kalpana Chawla, Spelling: Adding -ed	**Simple future tense** The Simple Future Tense, Talk About Tomorrow, Future Sentences, My Holiday Plans, Cursive Writing: Proverb of the Week	**Division with remainders; 3-digit by 1-digit** Long Division, Division Word Problems, Division Facts: Tables of 6, 7, 8, 9	**Means of transport** How We Travel, Land, Water or Air?, Transport Crossword, Transport Survey	**शुद्ध और अशुद्ध शब्द** शुद्ध और अशुद्ध शब्द, सही वर्तनी चुनो, अशुद्ध को शुद्ध करो
Week 19	**Story — inferring feelings; word study: syllables** Sneha's Violin, Sneha's Violin: Questions, Word Power: Sneha's Violin, Spelling: Syllables	**Subject–verb agreement** Subject–Verb Agreement, Make Them Agree, Do They Agree?, My Home, Cursive Writing: Proverb of the Week	**Division word problems** Division Word Problems, Which Operation?, Long Division	**Means of communication** Sharing Messages and News, Personal or Mass Communication?, Make a String Telephone, Ways to Communicate	**अपठित गद्यांश – 1** अपठित गद्यांश: हमारे आँगन का नीम, अपठित गद्यांश: हमारे आँगन का नीम: प्रश्न, शब्द-भंडार
Week 20	**Information text (the Himalayas) — text features (headings, captions); word study: words with ou/ow** The Himalayas: Home of Snow, The Himalayas: Home of Snow: Questions, Word Power: The Himalayas, Spelling: ou and ow	**Adverbs: how, when, where** Adverbs: How, When and Where, How, When or Where?, Spot the Adverbs, Sports Day, Cursive Writing: Proverb of the Week	**Fractions: halves, thirds, quarters; parts of a whole** What Part Is Shaded?, Shade the Fraction, Fraction Names, Halves and Quarters	**Our earth: shape, land and water; the globe** Our Earth and the Globe, Parts of the Globe, Continents and Oceans, Land or Water? The Globe Toss	**अपठित पद्यांश** अपठित पद्यांश: आए बादल, अपठित पद्यांश: आए बादल: प्रश्न, तुक वाले शब्द मिलाओ
Monthly Activity Set: Travel and Talk					

Month 6

	Reading	Grammar & Writing	Maths	EVS	Hindi
Week 21	**Diary entry — first person writing; word study: oi/oy** Ayesha's Diary: The Toy Town, Ayesha's Diary: The Toy Town: Questions, Word Power: The Toy Town, Spelling: oi and oy	**Prepositions** Prepositions: Where Is It?, Fill in the Prepositions, Where Are They?, My Room, Cursive Writing: Proverb of the Week	**Fractions of a collection; comparing like fractions** Fraction of a Collection, Compare Fractions, Fraction Word Problems, Ordering Fractions	**The sun, the moon and the stars** The Sun, the Moon and the Stars, Phases of the Moon, Day and Night with a Torch, Sky Facts: True or False?	**अनुच्छेद लेखन** अनुच्छेद लेखन, अनुच्छेद लिखो: मेरा प्रिय खेल: योजना, अनुच्छेद लिखो: मेरा प्रिय खेल
Week 22	**Fable — theme; word study: words with -tion** The Sun and the Wind, The Sun and the Wind: Questions, Word Power: The Sun and the Wind, Spelling: Words with -tion	**Conjunctions** Conjunctions: Joining Words, Join the Sentences, Pick the Joining Word, A Rainy Day, Cursive Writing: Proverb of the Week	**Money: rupees and paise; conversion** Rupees and Paise, Count the Money, Make the Amount, At the Shop, Coins and Notes	**Our solar system** The Sun's Family, The Solar System, Planets Crossword, Think Like a Space Scientist	**पत्र लेखन: अनौपचारिक पत्र** पत्र लेखन: अनौपचारिक पत्र, पत्र लिखो: मित्र को छुट्टियों की बातें: योजना, पत्र लिखो: मित्र को छुट्टियों की बातें
Week 23	**Poem — repetition and pattern; word study: words with ph and gh** Ring, Ring! Who's on the Phone?, Ring, Ring! Who's on the Phone?: Questions, Word Power: Who's on the Phone?, Spelling: ph and gh	**Interjections** Interjections: Words of Feeling, Find the Interjections, Match the Feeling, A Day Full of Surprises, Cursive Writing: Proverb of the Week	**Money: adding, subtracting, bills and word problems** Make the Bill, Addition Word Problems, Subtraction Word Problems, Multiplication Word Problems	**Maps and directions** Maps and Directions, The Compass Rose, Find the Directions Where You Live, Maps and Directions Quiz	**पत्र लेखन: प्रार्थना पत्र** पत्र लेखन: प्रार्थना पत्र, प्रार्थना पत्र लिखो, प्रार्थना पत्र के भाग क्रम से लगाओ
Week 24	**Information text (saving water) — author's purpose; word study: prefixes pre-, mis-** Every Drop Counts, Every Drop Counts: Questions, Word Power: Every Drop Counts, Spelling: Prefixes pre- and mis-	**Punctuation: full stop, comma, question mark, exclamation mark, apostrophe** Punctuation Marks, Punctuate the Sentences, Which Mark Is Missing?, A Birthday Party, Cursive Writing: Proverb of the Week	**Length: kilometres, metres and centimetres** Measure with a Ruler, Converting Units of Length, Length Word Problems, Measure with Hand Spans	**Our neighbourhood and community** Places in Our Neighbourhood, Where Would You Go?, My Neighbourhood Walk, Our Neighbourhood	**चित्र वर्णन** चित्र वर्णन, चित्र देखो और रंग भरो, चित्र का वर्णन करो
Monthly Activity Set: Space Explorers					

Month 7

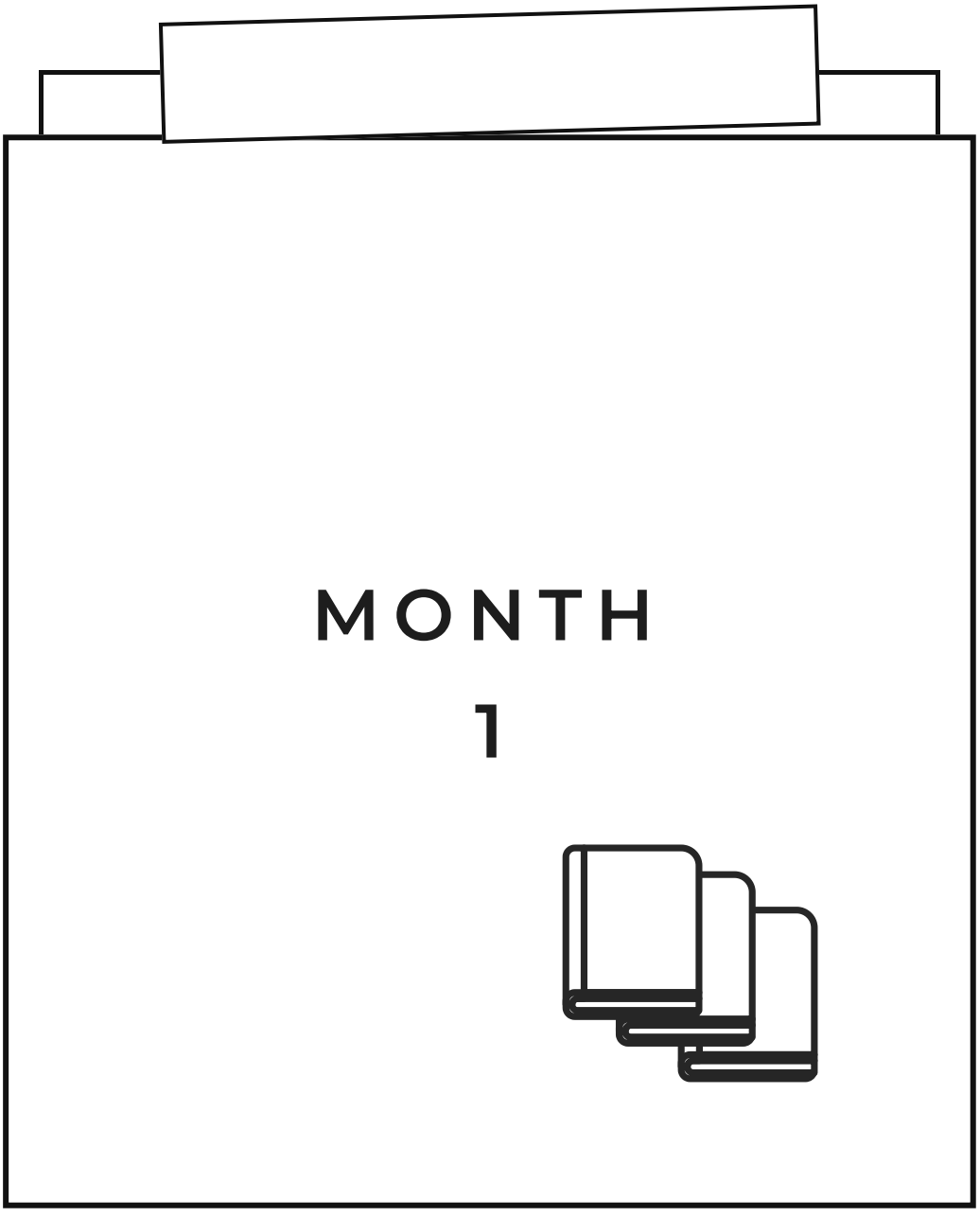
	Reading	Grammar & Writing	Maths	EVS	Hindi
Week 25	**Story — character traits; word study: suffixes -ly, -y** Gurpreet Lends a Hand, Gurpreet Lends a Hand: Questions, Word Power: Gurpreet Lends a Hand, Spelling: Suffixes -ly and -y	**Quotation marks and capital letters** Quotation Marks and Capital Letters, Capital Letter Check, Add the Quotation Marks, A Conversation with a Friend, Cursive Writing: Proverb of the Week	**Weight: kilograms and grams** Read the Weighing Scale, Converting Units of Weight, Weight Word Problems, Heavier or Lighter?	**Services and helpers** People Who Help Us, Helpers and Their Tools, Who Am I?, A Thank-You Card for a Helper	**कहानी लेखन** कहानी लेखन, कहानी लिखो: घायल पिल्ला: योजना, कहानी लिखो: घायल पिल्ला
Week 26	**News report — who, what, when, where, why; word study: abbreviations** Young Green Heroes Plant 500 Saplings, Young Green Heroes Plant 500 Saplings: Questions, Word Power: Young Green Heroes, Spelling: Words We Shorten	**Synonyms and antonyms** Synonyms and Antonyms, Match the Synonyms, Opposites, Summer and Winter, Cursive Writing: Proverb of the Week	**Capacity: litres and millilitres** How Much Water?, Converting Units of Capacity, Capacity Word Problems, Which Holds More?	**Festivals and fairs of India** Festivals and Fairs of India, Festivals and Their States, What Kind of Festival?, Make a Festival Greeting Card	**संवाद लेखन** संवाद लेखन, संवाद पूरा करो, संवाद लिखो: चिड़ियाघर की सैर
Week 27	**Folk tale — comparing two characters; word study: homographs** The Honest Woodcutter, The Honest Woodcutter: Questions, Word Power: The Honest Woodcutter, Spelling: Homographs	**Homophones** Homophones: Sound-Alike Words, Choose the Right Homophone, Find the Homophone, Homophone Sentences, Cursive Writing: Proverb of the Week	**Time: reading the clock to the minute** Telling the Time: Five-Minute Times, Telling the Time: Time to the Minute, Draw the Hands, Match the Clocks	**Our country India: states and capital** Our Country India, States and Their Capitals, Match the State to Its Capital, My State Fact File	**अपठित गद्यांश – 2** अपठित गद्यांश: रेगिस्तान का जहाज, अपठित गद्यांश: रेगिस्तान का जहाज: प्रश्न, गद्यांश के शब्द छाँटो
Week 28	**Information text (the solar system) — key words and glossary; word study: dictionary order** Our Solar System, Our Solar System: Questions, Word Power: Our Solar System, Spelling: Space Words in ABC Order	**Prefixes and suffixes** Prefixes and Suffixes, Prefix or Suffix?, What Does It Mean?, A Helpful Friend, Cursive Writing: Proverb of the Week	**Time: a.m. and p.m.; how long?; the calendar** a.m. or p.m.?, How Long Did It Take?, Reading a Calendar, How Many Days?, Leap Years	**National symbols of India** Our National Symbols, Match the National Symbols, Colour Our National Symbols, Think About Our Symbols	**समरूपी शब्द (सरल)** समरूपी शब्द, वाक्य के अनुसार सही शब्द चुनो, शब्द और अर्थ मिलाओ
Monthly Activity Set: Map Makers					

Month 8

	Reading	Grammar & Writing	Maths	EVS	Hindi
Week 29	**Poem — similes (as brave as a lion); word study: similes** Meet My Little Sister, Meet My Little Sister: Questions, Word Power: Meet My Little Sister, Spelling: Simile Words	**Compound words and contractions** Compound Words and Contractions, Make Compound Words, Use the Short Form, A Day at the Beach, Cursive Writing: Proverb of the Week	**Geometry: points, lines, line segments and rays; 2-D shapes** Lines, Rays and Line Segments, Kinds of Lines, Sides and Corners, Count the Shapes, Polygons, Tangram Fun	**Rocks and soil** Rocks and Soil, Layers of Soil, Soil in a Jar, Sandy, Clayey or Loamy?	**उपसर्ग (सरल)** उपसर्ग, उपसर्ग जोड़कर शब्द बनाओ, उपसर्ग पहचानो
Week 30	**Story — summarising; word study: idioms (simple)** Kabir's Kite Contest, Kabir's Kite Contest: Questions, Word Power: Kabir's Kite Contest, Spelling: Words in Idioms	**Writing: paragraph writing** Writing a Paragraph, Build a Better Paragraph, My Favourite Place: Plan, My Favourite Place, Cursive Writing: Proverb of the Week	**3-D shapes: faces, edges and corners** Faces, Edges and Corners, Shapes Around Us, Nets of a Cube, Name the Solid Shapes, Roll, Slide or Stack?, Top, Front and Side Views	**Light and shadows** Light and Shadows, Transparent, Translucent or Opaque?, My Shadow Through the Day, Light and Shadows: True or False?	**कारक चिह्न (ने, को, से, में, पर)** कारक चिह्न: ने, को, से, में, पर, सही कारक चिह्न भरो, कारक चिह्न पहचानो
Week 31	**Biography (Mahatma Gandhi) — timeline; word study: words with -ture** Mahatma Gandhi: A Life of Peace, Mahatma Gandhi: A Life of Peace: Questions, Word Power: Mahatma Gandhi, Spelling: Words with -ture	**Writing: informal letter** Writing an Informal Letter, Letter Facts, A Letter to a Grandparent: Plan, A Letter to a Grandparent, Cursive Writing: Proverb of the Week	**Symmetry** Symmetry, Lines of Symmetry, Shape Patterns, Does It Look the Same?, Line Patterns	**Sound** The World of Sound, String, Wind or Percussion?, Make a Rubber-Band Guitar, Sound Quiz	**वाक्य शुद्ध करो** वाक्य शुद्ध करो, वाक्य शुद्ध करके लिखो, शुद्ध वाक्य चुनो
Week 32	**Information text (wild animals of India) — fact and opinion; word study: collective nouns** Wild Animals of India, Wild Animals of India: Questions, Word Power: Wild Animals of India, Spelling: Collective Nouns	**Writing: story from an outline** Writing a Story from an Outline, Complete the Story, The Kite in the Tree: Plan, The Kite in the Tree, Cursive Writing: Proverb of the Week	**Perimeter** Perimeter, Perimeter Word Problems	**Magnets** The Magic of Magnets, Magnetic or Non-magnetic?, Magnet Hunt: Guess and Test, Magnets: True or False?	**कविता पढ़ो और समझो** कविता: नन्ही चींटी, कविता: नन्ही चींटी: प्रश्न, कविता की पंक्तियाँ पूरी करो
Monthly Activity Set: Incredible India					

Month 9

	Reading	Grammar & Writing	Maths	EVS	Hindi
Week 33	**Story — point of view; word study: words with -able/-ible** The Umbrella's Story, The Umbrella's Story: Questions, Word Power: The Umbrella's Story, Spelling: -able and -ible	**Writing: diary entry** Writing a Diary Entry, Diary Language, My Diary: A Special Day: Plan, My Diary: A Special Day, Cursive Writing: Proverb of the Week	**Area by counting squares** Area by Counting Squares, Draw Shapes with an Area, Perimeter	**Pollution and keeping clean** Pollution and Keeping Clean, Wet Waste or Dry Waste?, Glitter Germs Hand-Wash Test, Problems and Solutions	**निबंध: मेरा प्रिय त्योहार** निबंध लेखन: मेरा प्रिय त्योहार, निबंध लिखो: मेरा प्रिय त्योहार: योजना, निबंध लिखो: मेरा प्रिय त्योहार
Week 34	**Poem — mood and feelings; word study: onomatopoeia (sound words)** Power Cut on a Stormy Night, Power Cut on a Stormy Night: Questions, Word Power: Power Cut, Spelling: Sound Words	**Writing: describing a picture** Describing a Picture, Find the Describing Words, Describe a Busy Place: Plan, Describe a Busy Place, Cursive Writing: Proverb of the Week	**Patterns** Number Patterns, Shape Patterns, Magic Square, Skip Counting in 25s, Colour the Bead Patterns	**Our environment: plants and animals in danger** Plants and Animals in Danger, Where Are They Protected?, Save the Animals Word Search, Think and Act	**अपठित गद्यांश – 3** अपठित गद्यांश: सच्ची खुशी, अपठित गद्यांश: सच्ची खुशी: प्रश्न, घटनाओं को क्रम से लगाओ
Week 35	**Mystery story — clues and conclusions; word study: context clues** The Case of the Vanishing Chapatis, The Case of the Vanishing Chapatis: Questions, Word Power: The Vanishing Chapatis, Spelling: Detective Words	**Writing: dialogue writing** Writing a Dialogue, From Story to Dialogue, Planning a Picnic: Plan, Planning a Picnic, Cursive Writing: Proverb of the Week	**Data handling: tally marks, pictographs and bar graphs** Tally Marks, Reading a Pictograph, Reading a Bar Graph, Draw a Bar Graph, Reading a Table	**Things we make: crafts of India** Crafts of India, Crafts and Where They Come From, Make a Clay Diya, Be a Warli Artist	**व्याकरण दोहराई** व्याकरण दोहराई, सही या गलत?, सही उत्तर चुनो
Week 36	**Reading review** The End-of-Year Treasure Hunt, The End-of-Year Treasure Hunt: Questions, Word Power: The Treasure Hunt, Spelling: Year Review	**Grammar review** Grammar Review: Kinds of Words, Grammar Quiz, Sort the Words, My Year in Class 3, Cursive Writing: Proverb of the Week	**Review** Maths Review, Which Operation?, Add or Subtract?, Magic Square	**Review** What We Learnt This Year, Big Year Quiz, Year Review Crossword, Think Back and Answer	**दोहराई** दोहराई गद्यांश: मेले की सैर, दोहराई गद्यांश: मेले की सैर: प्रश्न, दोहराई: प्रश्नों के उत्तर दो
Monthly Activity Set: Save Our Earth					


MONTH
1

Month 1

Week 1

Reading	Story — characters and setting; word study: short and long vowels
Grammar & Writing	The sentence; subject and predicate
Maths	Numbers up to 999: review
EVS	Living and non-living things
Hindi	वर्ण विचार: स्वर और व्यंजन

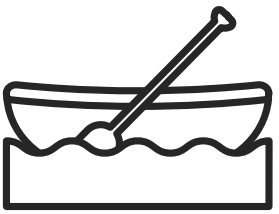
Name: _____ Date: _____

Kavya's New Home by the Sea

Read the story. Look for who is in it (characters) and where and when it happens (setting).

Story

Kavya pressed her nose against the bus window. Tall coconut palms waved in the wind, and beyond them the sea shone like silver. Her family had just moved from busy Delhi to a small fishing village in Kerala.



Their new house was pale blue, with a red-tiled roof and a mango tree by the gate. Kavya liked it, but she felt shy. She did not know a single person here, and she could not speak Malayalam.

The next morning, a boy in a faded cap waved at her from the gate. 'I'm Joseph,' he said with a big smile. 'My grandmother says you came all the way from Delhi. Do you want to see the boats come in?'

Kavya nodded and followed him down a sandy path. At the beach, long wooden boats were sliding onto the wet sand. Fishermen pulled in nets full of flapping silver fish, and crows hopped about, hoping to snatch one. Joseph's grandmother, Ammachi, sat on an upturned boat, mending a net with quick, wrinkled fingers.

'Come, sit,' said Ammachi, patting the boat. She showed Kavya how to tie a fisherman's knot. Kavya's first knot came undone, and so did her second. Joseph laughed, but not unkindly. 'Mine came undone fifty times,' he said.

Kavya tried again. This time, the knot held tight. Ammachi clapped her hands. 'Nannayi!' she said, which means 'well done' in Malayalam.

That evening, Kavya opened her sketchbook. She drew the blue house, the boats, Joseph's cap and Ammachi's smiling face. At the bottom, she wrote her very first Malayalam word: Nannayi. Perhaps this home by the sea would be a happy home after all.

Word help: coconut palms – tall trees with long leaves at the top that grow coconuts • **fishing village** – a village where many people catch fish for a living • **Malayalam** – the main language spoken in Kerala • **upturned** – turned upside down • **knot** – a tie made by twisting a rope or string • **sketchbook** – a book with blank pages for drawing

Name: _____ Date: _____

Kavya's New Home by the Sea: Questions

Answer the questions about the text.

1. Where is Kavya's new home?

- ☐ (a) In a busy city
- ☐ (b) In a fishing village in Kerala
- ☐ (c) In a hill town in Sikkim

2. When does Kavya first meet Joseph?

- ☐ (a) On the bus
- ☐ (b) The next morning, at her gate
- ☐ (c) That evening, on the beach

3. Kavya felt shy because she did not know anyone in the village.

☐ True ☐ False

4. Name the three main characters in the story.

_____

_____

5. Write two things Kavya saw on the beach that help you picture the setting.

_____

_____

6. Is Joseph friendly, rude or lazy? Give one reason from the story.

_____

_____

7. How do Kavya's feelings change from the beginning to the end of the story?

_____

_____

_____

_____

8. Find a word in paragraph 6 that is the opposite of 'loose'.

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Word Power: Kavya's New Home

Read each word and its meaning. Then write a sentence of your own using the word.

shy — nervous and quiet with people you do not know

Example: The shy puppy hid behind the sofa when guests came.

My sentence:

shone — gave out bright light

Example: The diyas shone brightly on Diwali night.

My sentence:

sliding — moving smoothly over a surface

Example: Ishaan's toy car went sliding across the floor.

My sentence:

flapping — moving quickly up and down or from side to side

Example: The flag was flapping in the strong wind.

My sentence:

mending — repairing something that is broken or torn

Example: Dadi is mending the hole in my school sweater.

My sentence:

wrinkled — having small lines or folds

Example: Grandfather's wrinkled hands held the newspaper.

My sentence:

unkindly — in a way that is not kind or gentle

Example: Aman never speaks unkindly to his little sister.

My sentence:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Spelling: Short and Long Vowels

Look, say, cover, write and check each word.

Spelling focus: Short vowels: cap, pin, hop. Add a magic e and the vowel says its own name: cape, pine, hope.

Word	Look, say, cover, write	Check ✓	Write again
cap			
cape			
tap			
tape			
pin			
pine			
kit			
kite			
hop			
hope			
not			
note			
cub			
cube			

Use two of the words in sentences:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Sentences: Subject and Predicate

Read and learn. Then try the questions at the bottom.

A **sentence** is a group of words that makes complete sense. It begins with a capital letter and ends with a full stop (.), a question mark (?) or an exclamation mark (!). Every sentence has two parts: the **subject** and the **predicate**.

- The **subject** is the person, animal or thing the sentence is about.
- The **predicate** tells us something about the subject: what it does or what it is.
- **Sentence:** The peacock is dancing in the rain. (It makes complete sense.)
- **Not a sentence:** dancing in the rain (Who is dancing? We do not know.)

Subject (Who or what?)	Predicate (What about it?)
Kabir	plays the flute.
The sun	rises in the east.
My grandmother	makes tasty laddoos.
The children	are flying kites.
Our school bus	is yellow.



Remember: To find the subject, ask **Who?** or **What?** The answer is the subject. The rest of the sentence is the predicate.

Try it!

1. Is 'under the neem tree' a sentence? Write yes or no.

_____

2. Write the subject: Meera sings a song.

_____

3. Write the predicate: The dog barks at night.

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Join the Two Parts

Draw a line to join each subject to its predicate. Then read each sentence aloud.

The hen	brings our letters.
Bees	stitches clothes.
The postman	swim in the pond.
Fish	grows rice in the fields.
The stars	is learning to ride a bicycle.
A tailor	lays eggs.
My little brother	twinkle at night.
The farmer	make honey.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Split the Sentence

Write the subject and the predicate of each sentence. The first one is done for you.

Sentence	Subject	Predicate
Aman eats a banana.	Aman	eats a banana
The baby is sleeping.		
Parrots love green chillies.		
My mother drives a bus.		
The kite is flying high.		
Sara and Tenzin are friends.		
The banyan tree is very old.		
Grandpa tells us stories.		

Name: _____ Date: _____

All About Me

Write neatly. Remember capital letters and full stops.

Write six sentences about yourself: your name, your family, where you live, your school and the things you like. Begin each sentence with a capital letter and end it with a full stop. Then underline the subject of each sentence.

Think about:

- My name is ...
- I live in ... with my ...
- I study in Class 3.
- My favourite food is ...
- In my free time, I like to ...

family school favourite friends hobby games colour food

Name: _____ Date: _____

Cursive Writing: Proverb of the Week

Read the model line. Trace the dotted lines. Then copy the writing neatly in cursive on the empty lines.

Talk about what this proverb means.

Honesty is the best policy.

Honesty is the best policy.
Honesty is the best policy.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Place Value

Write each digit in the correct column of the place value chart. Then answer.

H = Hundreds **T** = Tens **O** = Ones

Number	H	T	O
A. **995**			
B. **888**			
C. **441**			
D. **720**			
E. **780**			
F. **847**			

1. Underlined digit in **26<u>3</u>**: place value ☐

face value ☐

2. Underlined digit in **<u>5</u>42**: place value ☐

face value ☐

3. Underlined digit in **<u>2</u>03**: place value ☐

face value ☐

4. Underlined digit in **<u>8</u>79**: place value ☐

face value ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Expanded Form

Write each number in expanded form, or write the number.

Example: 352 = 300 + 50 + 2

1. 701 = _____

2. 800 + 90 + 9 = ☐

3. 311 = _____

4. 100 + 80 = ☐

5. 773 = _____

6. 300 + 60 + 8 = ☐

7. 469 = _____

8. 900 + 30 + 1 = ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Compare the Numbers

Write >, < or = in each box.

> greater than < less than = equal to

1. 706 ☐ 349

2. 259 ☐ 531

3. 414 ☐ 301

4. 605 ☐ 651

5. 709 ☐ 666

6. 601 ☐ 601

7. 659 ☐ 250

8. 270 ☐ 165

9. 347 ☐ 534

10. 136 ☐ 596

11. 366 ☐ 505

12. 275 ☐ 275

Name: _____ Date: _____

Ascending Order

Write the numbers in ascending order (smallest to biggest).

1. 211 490 374 243

2. 273 920 503 803

3. 400 893 918 438

4. 617 315 950 989

5. 620 490 522 630

6. 221 842 565 280

Name: _____ Date: _____

Write the Number Names

Write the number name for each number.

1. **809** _____

2. **883** _____

3. **322** _____

4. **541** _____

5. **632** _____

6. **969** _____

7. **492** _____

8. **319** _____

9. **479** _____

10. **202** _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Fill in the Missing Numbers

Write the missing numbers in the boxes.

1. 315 | 325 | ☐ | 345 | ☐ | ☐

2. ☐ | ☐ | 187 | 197 | ☐ | 217

3. 692 | ☐ | ☐ | 722 | 732 | ☐

4. ☐ | 778 | ☐ | 798 | 808 | ☐

5. ☐ | 515 | 525 | ☐ | ☐ | 555

6. ☐ | ☐ | 803 | 813 | 823 | ☐

7. 445 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | 485 | 495

8. ☐ | 581 | ☐ | 601 | 611 | ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Signs of Life

Read about the things that all living things do.



Living things breathe

All living things take in air. We breathe through the nose, fish breathe with gills and plants take in air through tiny holes in their leaves.



Living things need food

Food gives living things energy. Green plants make their own food using sunlight, air and water. Animals eat plants or other animals.



Living things grow

A puppy grows into a dog and a seed grows into a plant. A stone or a chair never grows on its own.



Living things move

Animals move from place to place. Plants cannot walk, but their parts move. The leaves of the touch-me-not (chhui-mui) fold up when touched.



Living things have young

Living things make more of their own kind. Hens lay eggs, cats give birth to kittens and plants grow from seeds.



Living things can feel

Living things sense what is around them. We pull our hand away from a hot pan. A snail hides in its shell when it is touched.



Living things have a life span

Every living thing lives for a certain time. A butterfly lives a few weeks, a dog lives about 12 years and some trees live for hundreds of years.



Non-living things

Non-living things do not breathe, eat, grow or have young ones. A car moves, but only when it is driven, so it is non-living.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Living or Non-living?

Look at each picture. Write its name in the correct column.

 bicycle  sunflower  mushroom  stone  cloud

 robot  earthworm  book  frog  chair

 butterfly  fire  baby  dog

Living	Non-living

Name: _____ Date: _____

Living Things: True or False?

Read each sentence. Write T for true and F for false.

1. A plant is a living thing. T F

2. A car moves, so it is a living thing. T F

3. Green plants make their own food. T F

4. A stone grows bigger every year. T F

5. All living things need air, water and food. T F

6. A mushroom is a non-living thing. T F

7. A cloud is living because it moves and changes shape. T F

8. A seed is living. It can grow into a new plant. T F

9. A wooden table was once part of a living tree. T F

10. Fire grows and moves, but it is non-living. T F

Name: _____ Date: _____

Living Things Hunt

Be a nature detective! Look around your home, garden or a park and find out which things are living and which are non-living.

You need:

☐ a notebook

☐ a pencil

☐ a magnifying glass (if you have one)

What to do:

1. Go around your home, garden or a park with an adult.
2. Find 5 living things and 5 non-living things.
3. Look closely. Does it breathe, eat, grow or move on its own?
4. Write each thing in the table and say how you know.
5. Look for one thing that was once living but is not living now.

⚠️ **Safety:** Do not touch insects, snakes or plants you do not know. Wash your hands after the hunt.

Thing I found	Living or non-living?	How do I know?

1. Which living thing that you found does not move from place to place?

_____

2. Name one thing that was once living but is not living now.

_____

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

वर्ण विचार: स्वर और व्यंजन

ध्यान से पढ़ो और समझो।

भाषा की सबसे छोटी ध्वनि को **वर्ण** कहते हैं। वर्णों के क्रम से बने समूह को **वर्णमाला** कहते हैं। हिंदी वर्णमाला में दो प्रकार के वर्ण हैं — **स्वर** और **व्यंजन**। जो वर्ण किसी दूसरे वर्ण की सहायता के बिना बोले जाते हैं, वे **स्वर** हैं। जो वर्ण स्वर की सहायता से बोले जाते हैं, वे **व्यंजन** हैं।

- स्वर (11): अ, आ, इ, ई, उ, ऊ, ऋ, ए, ऐ, ओ, औ
- अं (अनुस्वार) और अः (विसर्ग) को अयोगवाह कहते हैं।
- व्यंजन (33): क से ह तक। क्ष, त्र, ज्ञ, श्र संयुक्त व्यंजन हैं।

व्यंजन के वर्ग	व्यंजन
क वर्ग	क ख ग घ ङ
च वर्ग	च छ ज झ ञ
ट वर्ग	ट ठ ड ढ ण
त वर्ग	त थ द ध न
प वर्ग	प फ ब भ म
अंतःस्थ	य र ल व
ऊष्म	श ष स ह

💡 **याद रखो:** हर व्यंजन में 'अ' स्वर मिला रहता है: क् + अ = क। स्वर रहित व्यंजन के नीचे हलंत (्) लगाते हैं, जैसे: क्, म्।

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

स्वर या व्यंजन?

हर वर्ण को पढ़ो और उसे सही खाने में लिखो।

ध ई ऊ ॠ ह ऐ अ ओ क म ल ट ज इ

स्वर	व्यंजन

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

वर्णमाला पूरी करो

पूरी वर्णमाला क्रम से लिखी है: पहले स्वर, फिर व्यंजन। हर पंक्ति के खाली खानों में छूटे हुए वर्ण लिखो।

1	2	3	4	5
अ	आ		ई	
ऊ		ए		ओ
	अं	अः	क	
ग	घ			छ
ज		ञ	ट	
	ढ		त	थ
द	ध	न		
ब			य	र
	व	श		स
ह	क्ष		ज्ञ	

Month 1

Week 2

Reading	Poem — rhyme and rhythm; word study: blends
Grammar & Writing	Kinds of sentences: statement, question, command, exclamation
Maths	Four-digit numbers: thousands, place value and expanded form
EVS	Plants: parts and their functions
Hindi	मात्राएँ और मात्रा वाले शब्द

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Monsoon Band

Read the poem aloud. Clap the beat as you read, and listen for the rhyming words.

Drip, drop! Drip, drop!
The rain has come to play.
It drums upon the old tin roof
And sweeps the dust away.

Plip, plop! Plip, plop!
The muddy puddles grow.
The frogs begin to croak and sing —
They love the monsoon show!

Splish, splash! Splish, splash!
We stamp and stomp and spin.
The thunder bangs its giant drum,
The wind plays violin.

Swish, swish! Swish, swish!
The trees sway left and right.
The crickets strum their tiny strings
Till late into the night.

Then slowly, softly, one by one,
The raindrops stop their tune.
The clouds float off, the band goes home,
And out peeps Mister Moon.

— New Era



Word help: monsoon – the season of heavy rain in India, from about June to September • **tin roof** – a roof made of thin metal sheets • **puddles** – small pools of rainwater on the ground • **croak** – the deep, rough sound a frog makes • **crickets** – small jumping insects that make a chirping sound

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Monsoon Band: Questions

Answer the questions about the poem.

1. Which word rhymes with 'grow' in the poem?

☐ (a) frogs ☐ (b) show ☐ (c) croak

2. What is the poem mostly about?

☐ (a) A music class at school ☐ (b) A rainy night in the monsoon

☐ (c) A band at a wedding

3. The first line of each of the first four stanzas is made of sound words, like 'Drip, drop!'

☐ True ☐ False

4. Write two pairs of rhyming words from the poem.

_____

_____

5. Clap as you read 'We stamp and stomp and spin.' How many strong beats do you hear?

_____

_____

6. Which 'instrument' does the thunder play? What do the crickets play?

_____

_____

7. Why do you think the poet calls the rain a 'band'? Use words from the poem in your answer.

_____

_____

_____

_____

8. Find a word in the last stanza that means 'looks out quickly'.

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Word Power: The Monsoon Band

Read each word and its meaning. Then write a sentence of your own using the word.

sweeps — cleans away with a brush or a strong push

Example: Amma sweeps the courtyard every morning.

My sentence:

_____

stomp — to walk with heavy, noisy steps

Example: The baby elephant likes to stomp in the mud.

My sentence:

_____

sway — to move slowly from side to side

Example: The paddy plants sway in the breeze.

My sentence:

_____

strum — to play the strings of an instrument with your fingers

Example: Rahul likes to strum his guitar after school.

My sentence:

_____

float — to move gently on water or in the air

Example: Paper boats float in the puddles outside our house.

My sentence:

_____

tune — a set of musical notes that make a song

Example: Meera hummed a happy tune as she painted.

My sentence:

_____

peeps — looks quickly or secretly

Example: The kitten peeps out from under the bed.

My sentence:

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Spelling: Consonant Blends

Look, say, cover, write and check each word.

Spelling focus: In a blend, two or three consonants stand together and you can hear each sound: dr-ip, fr-og, st-amp, spl-ash.

Word	Look, say, cover, write	Check ✓	Write again
drip			
drop			
frog			
plop			
play			
clap			
croak			
float			
stamp			
stomp			
spin			
sway			
swish			
strum			
splash			

Use two of the words in sentences:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Four Kinds of Sentences

Read and learn. Then try the questions at the bottom.

We use sentences to tell something, to ask something, to give an order or to show a strong feeling. So there are **four kinds of sentences**. Each kind ends with its own punctuation mark.

- A **statement** (telling sentence) ends with a full stop (.).
- A **question** (asking sentence) ends with a question mark (?). It often begins with who, what, where, when, why, how, is, do or can.
- A **command** or **request** usually ends with a full stop (.). It tells someone to do something: Sit down. Please help me.
- An **exclamation** ends with an exclamation mark (!). It shows joy, surprise, fear or anger: Hurray, we won!

Kind	What it does	Example
Statement	tells us something	Diwali is a festival of lights.
Question	asks something	Where is my pencil?
Command or request	gives an order or asks politely	Please shut the door.
Exclamation	shows a strong feeling	What a beautiful rainbow!



Remember: Add **please** to turn a command into a polite request: 'Pass the salt.' becomes 'Please pass the salt.'

Try it!

1. What kind of sentence is this? Close the window.

_____

2. Add the correct mark: How old is your sister

_____

3. What kind of sentence is this? What a tall tower!

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

What Kind of Sentence?

Read each sentence. Tick the kind of sentence it is.

1. The Taj Mahal is in Agra.

☐ (a) statement ☐ (b) question

☐ (c) command or request ☐ (d) exclamation

2. Have you finished your lunch?

☐ (a) statement ☐ (b) question

☐ (c) command or request ☐ (d) exclamation

3. Please water the plants.

☐ (a) statement ☐ (b) question

☐ (c) command or request ☐ (d) exclamation

4. What a lovely surprise!

☐ (a) statement ☐ (b) question

☐ (c) command or request ☐ (d) exclamation

5. Wash your hands before eating.

☐ (a) statement ☐ (b) question

☐ (c) command or request ☐ (d) exclamation

6. My uncle lives in Guwahati.

☐ (a) statement ☐ (b) question

☐ (c) command or request ☐ (d) exclamation

7. How tall the giraffe is!

☐ (a) statement ☐ (b) question

☐ (c) command or request ☐ (d) exclamation

8. When does the train leave?

☐ (a) statement ☐ (b) question

☐ (c) command or request ☐ (d) exclamation

Name: _____ Date: _____

Make a Sentence

Put the words in the right order to make a sentence. Add the correct mark at the end: . ? or !

1. you | are | How

_____

2. open | Please | the | window

_____

3. a | What | kite | big

_____

4. aunt | in | lives | My | Chennai

_____

5. your | is | What | name

_____

6. down | Sit | quietly

_____

7. lovely | What | a | garden

_____

8. play | Can | chess | you

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

A Day at the Mela

Write neatly. Remember capital letters and full stops.

Imagine you are at a mela (fair) with your family. Write two statements, two questions, two commands or requests and two exclamations about it. Use the correct mark at the end of each sentence.

Think about:

- Statement: The mela is very crowded.
- Question: How much does this balloon cost?
- Command or request: Please hold my hand.
- Exclamation: What a lovely mela!

giant wheel balloons candyfloss toys crowd stalls music bangles

Name: _____ Date: _____

Cursive Writing: Proverb of the Week

Read the model line. Trace the dotted lines. Then copy the writing neatly in cursive on the empty lines.

Talk about what this proverb means.

Practice makes perfect.

Practice makes perfect.

Practice makes perfect.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Place Value

Write each digit in the correct column of the place value chart. Then answer.

Th = Thousands **H** = Hundreds **T** = Tens **O** = Ones

Number	Th	H	T	O
A. **2,365**				
B. **9,597**				
C. **5,961**				
D. **2,309**				
E. **8,252**				
F. **2,438**				

1. Underlined digit in **6,<u>9</u>55**: place value ☐

face value ☐

2. Underlined digit in **2,30<u>4</u>**: place value ☐

face value ☐

3. Underlined digit in **9,4<u>7</u>6**: place value ☐

face value ☐

4. Underlined digit in **2,54<u>7</u>**: place value ☐

face value ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Expanded Form

Write each number in expanded form, or write the number.

Example: 3,452 = 3,000 + 400 + 50 + 2

1. 2,197 = _____

2. 1,000 + 40 + 8 = ☐

3. 9,203 = _____

4. 3,000 + 500 + 5 = ☐

5. 5,231 = _____

6. 4,000 + 30 + 5 = ☐

7. 7,236 = _____

8. 5,000 + 300 + 90 + 4 = ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Write the Numbers

Read the number name. Write the number in figures.

1. seven thousand seven hundred ninety-two

2. nine thousand two hundred forty-one

3. five thousand forty-nine

4. seven thousand two hundred forty-five

5. one thousand two hundred eighty-five

6. six thousand nine hundred eighty-four

7. seven thousand two hundred ninety-eight

8. seven thousand three hundred ninety-eight

9. three thousand two hundred thirteen

10. four thousand seven hundred thirty

Name: _____ Date: _____

Build the Number

Write the number.

1. 4 hundreds, 6 tens and 2 ones
= ☐

2. 3 hundreds, 3 tens and 9 ones
= ☐

3. 9 hundreds, 0 tens and 8 ones
= ☐

4. 6 hundreds, 1 ten and 9 ones
= ☐

5. 6 hundreds, 5 tens and 5 ones
= ☐

6. 2 hundreds, 9 tens and 7 ones
= ☐

7. 4 hundreds, 1 ten and 5 ones
= ☐

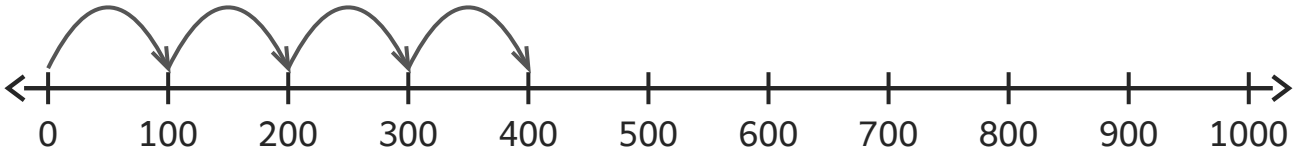
8. 7 hundreds, 3 tens and 6 ones
= ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Skip Counting in 100s

Count in 100s. Fill in the missing numbers.

Count in 100s: hop 100 each time!



1. 1500 ☐ 1700 1800 ☐ ☐ ☐ 2200

2. 1900 2000 ☐ ☐ ☐ 2400 2500 ☐

3. 1800 ☐ ☐ 2100 ☐ ☐ 2400 2500

4. 2100 ☐ 2300 2400 2500 ☐ ☐ ☐

5. 1000 ☐ ☐ 1300 ☐ 1500 1600 ☐

6. 2100 ☐ ☐ ☐ 2500 2600 2700 ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Before, After and Between

Write the number that comes before, after or between.

1. Before

□ 6678

2. After

7120 □

3. Between

5193 □ 5195

4. Before

□ 6006

5. After

2636 □

6. Between

5888 □ 5890

7. Before

□ 1382

8. After

2201 □

9. Between

9926 □ 9928

10. Before

□ 5581

11. After

4857 □

12. Between

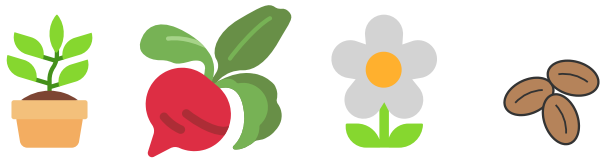
1119 □ 1121

Name: _____ Date: _____

Parts of a Plant and Their Work

Read and learn.

A plant has different **parts**, and each part has its own job. The **root** grows under the ground. The part above the ground is called the **shoot**. It has the stem, leaves, buds, flowers and fruits.



- **Root**: holds the plant firmly in the soil and takes in water and minerals.
- **Stem**: holds the plant up and carries water from the roots to the leaves.
- **Leaf**: makes food for the plant using sunlight, air and water.
- **Bud**: a young flower or leaf that has not opened yet.
- **Flower**: the colourful part that later turns into a fruit with seeds.
- **Fruit**: protects the seeds that grow inside it.
- **Seed**: grows into a new plant when it gets water, air and warmth.

Remember: Some roots and stems store food for the plant. A carrot is a root full of stored food, and a potato is a stem that grows under the ground!

Try it!

1. Which part of a plant makes food?

_____

2. Which part carries water up to the leaves?

_____

3. Which part grows into a new plant?

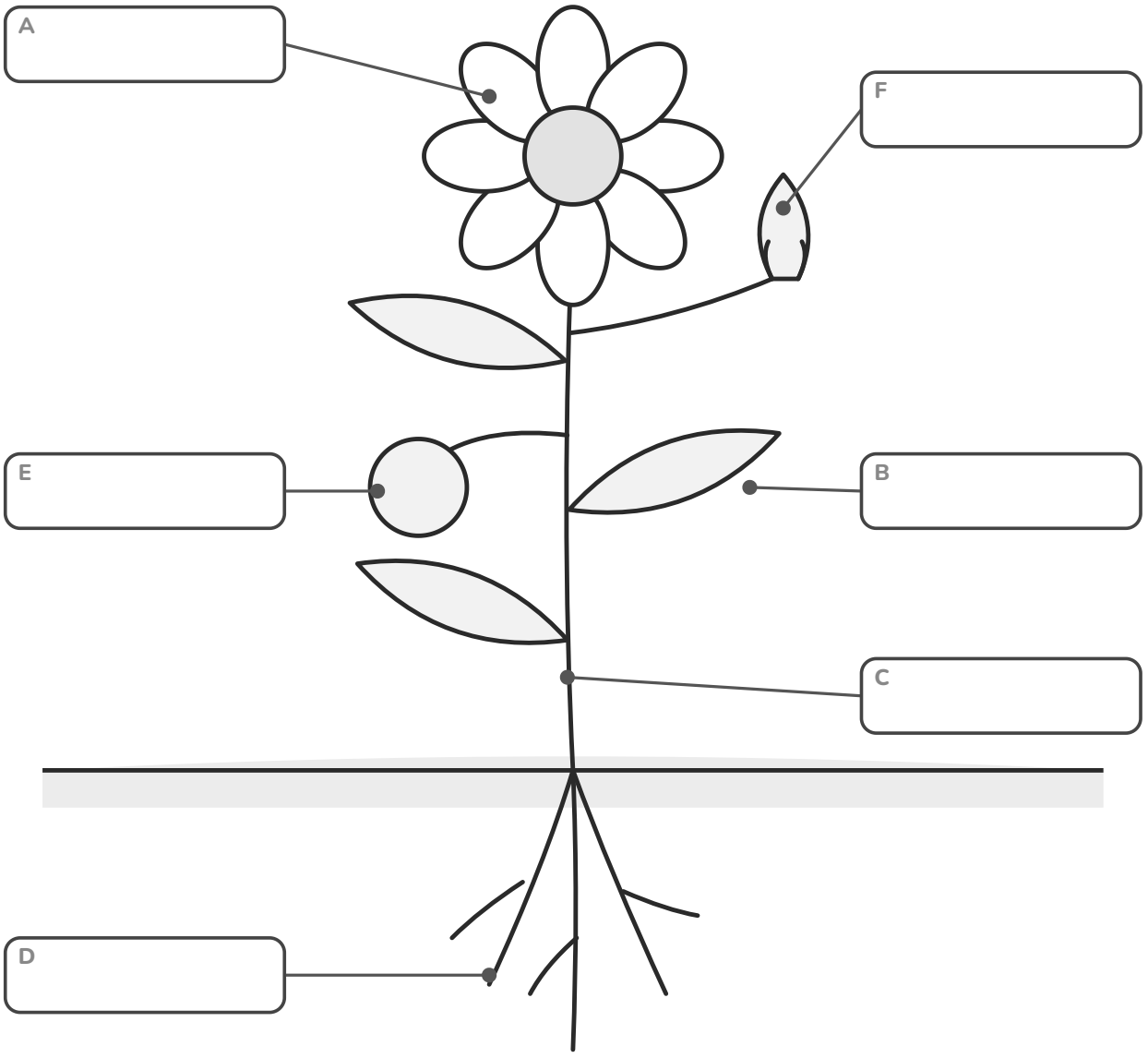
_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Label the Parts of a Plant

Write the name of each part of the plant in the correct box. Use the word box to help you.

bud fruit root stem leaf flower



Name: _____ Date: _____

What Does Each Part Do?

Draw a line to match each part of the plant to its job.

root ●	● makes food for the plant
stem ●	● takes in water from the soil
leaf ●	● turns into a fruit
flower ●	● protects the seeds
fruit ●	● grows into a new plant
seed ●	● carries water to the leaves

Name: _____ Date: _____

Watch the Stem Carry Water

Does the stem really carry water up the plant? Try this test with a white flower or a small balsam plant and see for yourself.

You need:

- ☐ a glass of water
- ☐ red or blue ink (or food colour)
- ☐ a spoon
- ☐ a white flower with a long stem, or a small balsam plant
- ☐ a magnifying glass (if you have one)

What to do:

1. Fill the glass half full with water.
2. Add 10 drops of ink and stir well with the spoon.
3. Ask an adult to cut the end of the stem at a slant.
4. Stand the stem in the coloured water.
5. Leave the glass in a bright place for one day.
6. Look at the petals, the leaves and the stem.
7. Ask an adult to cut the stem across. Look at the cut end closely.

⚠️ **Safety:** Ask an adult to cut the stem. Ink can stain, so cover the table with old newspaper.

What I observed (draw):

1. What happened to the petals or leaves?

_____

2. What does this show about the stem?

_____

3. Why do we pour water at the roots of a plant and not on its flowers?

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

मात्राएँ और मात्रा वाले शब्द

पढ़ो, समझो और याद करो।

स्वर जब व्यंजन के साथ मिलते हैं, तो उनका रूप बदल जाता है। स्वर के इस बदले हुए रूप को **मात्रा** कहते हैं। 'अ' की कोई मात्रा नहीं होती, क्योंकि वह हर व्यंजन में पहले से मिला रहता है। जैसे: क् + आ = का, म् + ई = मी, प् + ओ = पो।

- अनुस्वार (ं): पतंग, अंगूर, बंदर
- चंद्रबिंदु (ँ): चाँद, आँख, ऊँट
- विसर्ग (ः): दुःख, प्रातः

उदाहरण

बारहखड़ी: क का कि की कु कू के कै को कौ कं कः

स्वर – मात्रा	शब्द	स्वर – मात्रा	शब्द
आ – ा	नाक, राजा	ए – े	मेला, सेब
इ – ि	दिन, किताब	ऐ – ै	पैसा, बैल
ई – ी	खीर, दीदी	ओ – ो	मोर, तोता
उ – ु	गुलाब, सुबह	औ – ौ	नौका, कौआ
ऊ – ू	फूल, झूला	ऋ – ृ	कृपा, मृग

💡 **याद रखो:** इ की मात्रा (ि) व्यंजन से पहले लगती है, पर बोली बाद में जाती है: कि, दि, मि। 'र' के साथ उ और ऊ की मात्रा ऐसे लगती है: रु (रुपया), रू (रूप)।

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

चित्र देखो, नाम लिखो

हर चित्र को देखो और उसका नाम सही मात्रा लगाकर लिखो। शब्द-भंडार की मदद लो।

घड़ी मोर फूल चाबी तितली केला हाथी तोता टोपी बैल मूली कौआ



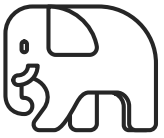
_____



_____



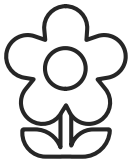
_____



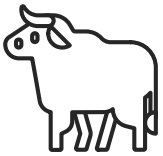
_____



_____



_____



_____



_____



_____



_____



_____



_____

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

सही मात्रा वाला शब्द चुनो

हर वाक्य पढ़ो। सही मात्रा वाले शब्द पर गोला लगाओ।

1. आसमान में (तारे / तरे) चमक रहे हैं।

2. मीरा ने एक (कीताब / किताब) पढ़ी।

3. बगीचे में सुंदर (फुल / फूल) खिले हैं।

4. दादी ने मीठी (खिर / खीर) बनाई।

5. पेड़ पर एक (मोर / मौर) बैठा है।

6. हम रविवार को (मेला / मैला) देखने गए।

7. किसान के पास दो (बेल / बैल) हैं।

8. अमन (सुबह / सूबह) जल्दी उठता है।

9. (कौआ / कोआ) काँव-काँव करता है।

10. मुझे ठंडा (पानि / पानी) चाहिए।

Month 1

Week 3

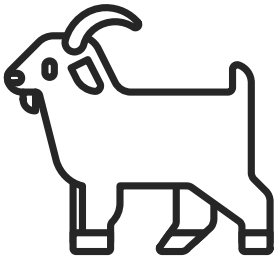
Reading	Fable — moral of the story; word study: digraphs
Grammar & Writing	Nouns: common and proper
Maths	Number names up to 9999
EVS	Leaves: shapes and uses
Hindi	संयुक्ताक्षर

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Two Goats on the Log

Read the fable. As you read, think about the lesson it teaches.

Fable (retold)



High in the hills of Himachal, a fast stream rushed between two rocky banks. Across it lay a single, narrow log. It was the only bridge for miles, and it was just wide enough for one animal at a time.

One sunny morning, a white goat named Chandni set off across the log to reach the fresh green grass on the other side. At the very same moment, a brown goat named Bholu stepped onto the log from the other bank. He wanted to eat the tender leaves on Chandni's side.

They met in the middle. Below them, the icy water splashed and churned.

'Move back!' said Bholu, stamping a hoof. 'I was here first.'

'No, you move back,' said Chandni. 'I have further to go.'

Bholu lowered his horns. Chandni lowered hers. The log shook under their feet. Each goat thought, 'Why should I be the one to give way?'

Just then, an old shepherd watching from the bank called out, 'Stop and think, my friends! If you push, you will both fall into the cold stream. Then neither of you will eat a single leaf today.'

Chandni looked down at the rushing water and shivered. Then she had an idea. 'Bholu,' she said gently, 'I will lie down flat. You can step carefully over my back. Then we can both go on our way.'

Bholu was surprised. Then he felt a little ashamed. 'Thank you,' he said softly. Chandni lay down on the log, and Bholu stepped lightly over her. Then she stood up, and both goats crossed safely to the other side.

That afternoon, Chandni munched the fresh grass and Bholu chewed the tender leaves. Both of them were happy and full.

Word help: stream – a small, narrow river • **tender** – soft and easy to chew • **churned** – moved about wildly • **give way** – let someone else go first • **shepherd** – a person who looks after sheep and goats • **ashamed** – feeling sorry and a little silly about what you did

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Two Goats on the Log: Questions

Answer the questions about the text.

1. Why did both goats want to cross the log?

- ☐ (a) To find food on the other side
- ☐ (b) To drink water from the stream
- ☐ (c) To run away from the shepherd

2. The log was wide enough for both goats to walk side by side.

☐ True ☐ False

3. What did the shepherd warn the goats about?

_____

_____

4. What was Chandni's clever idea?

_____

_____

5. Which is the best moral for this fable?

- ☐ (a) Always be the first to cross a bridge
- ☐ (b) When we think of others and work together, everyone wins
- ☐ (c) Goats should never cross streams

6. Why did Bholu feel ashamed? What do you think he learnt?

_____

_____

_____

_____

7. Write about a time when this moral could help you in real life.

_____

_____

8. Find a word in paragraph 8 that means 'shook a little because of fear or cold'.

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Word Power: The Two Goats

Read each word and its meaning. Then write a sentence of your own using the word.

narrow — small from one side to the other; not wide

Example: The lane to Nani's house is too narrow for a car.

My sentence:

rushed — moved very quickly

Example: The children rushed out when the school bell rang.

My sentence:

lowered — moved something down

Example: Ananya lowered her voice in the library.

My sentence:

gently — in a soft and kind way

Example: Kabir gently stroked the little kitten.

My sentence:

surprised — feeling that something unexpected has happened

Example: Riya was surprised to see her cousins at the door.

My sentence:

munched — ate something noisily and steadily

Example: We munched roasted peanuts on the train.

My sentence:

safely — without getting hurt

Example: Always cross the road safely at the zebra crossing.

My sentence:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Spelling: Digraphs sh, ch, th, wh, ck

Look, say, cover, write and check each word.

Spelling focus: In a digraph, two letters make one new sound: sh (ship), ch (chop), th (thin), wh (white), ck (back).

Word	Look, say, cover, write	Check ✓	Write again
ship			
shell			
fresh			
chop			
cheese			
lunch			
thin			
think			
path			
white			
wheel			
which			
back			
rock			
stuck			

Use two of the words in sentences:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Common and Proper Nouns

Read and learn. Then try the questions at the bottom.

A **noun** is a naming word. It names a person, place, animal or thing. A **common noun** is a general name for any person, place, animal or thing, like girl, city or river. A **proper noun** is the special name of one particular person, place or thing, like Ananya, Kolkata or Ganga.

- A common noun begins with a small letter, unless it starts a sentence.
- A proper noun always begins with a **capital letter**: Delhi, Kabir, Sunday.
- Names of people, pets, cities, countries, rivers, mountains, days, months and festivals are proper nouns.

Common noun	Proper noun
girl	Ananya
city	Kolkata
river	Ganga
festival	Onam
day	Monday
country	India

Remember: Ask yourself: Is it the special name of one particular person, place or thing? If yes, it is a proper noun and it needs a capital letter.

Try it!

1. Is 'school' a common noun or a proper noun?

2. Write this proper noun correctly: diwali

3. Find the proper noun: My cousin lives in Shillong.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Spot the Proper Nouns

Circle the proper nouns in each sentence. Some sentences have more than one.

1. Kavya lives in Jaipur.

2. The river Yamuna flows past Agra.

3. We celebrate Pongal in January.

4. My dog Bruno loves to play in the park.

5. Farhan and Joseph went to Mumbai by train.

6. Our library is closed on Sunday.

7. Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world.

8. Grandma told us a story about Tenali Raman.

9. India won the hockey match on Friday.

10. Lakshmi bought a new book in Kochi.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Proper Noun to Common Noun

Write a common noun for each proper noun. The first one is done for you.

Proper noun	Common noun
Ganga	river
Mumbai	
Holi	
Tuesday	
India	
March	
Indian Ocean	
Mars	
Kerala	

Name: _____ Date: _____

A Place I Visited

Write neatly. Remember capital letters and full stops.

Write about a place you have visited, such as a city, a beach, a fort, a zoo or your grandparents' village. Use at least five proper nouns: names of people, places, days or months. Remember to begin every proper noun with a capital letter.

Think about:

- What is the name of the place?
- When did you go? (Name the month or the day.)
- Who went with you?
- What did you see there?
- Did you like it? Why?

visited travelled beautiful crowded famous fort beach village holiday

Name: _____ Date: _____

Cursive Writing: Proverb of the Week

Read the model line. Trace the dotted lines. Then copy the writing neatly in cursive on the empty lines.

Talk about what this proverb means.

Where there is a will, there is a way.

Where there is a will, there is a way.

Where there is a will, there is a way.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Write the Number Names

Write the number name for each number.

1. **2,594** _____

2. **4,860** _____

3. **3,231** _____

4. **2,979** _____

5. **3,436** _____

6. **9,128** _____

7. **4,989** _____

8. **8,141** _____

9. **3,653** _____

10. **1,798** _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Write the Numbers

Read the number name. Write the number in figures.

1. five thousand seven hundred fifty-three

2. one thousand nine hundred sixty

3. three thousand one hundred forty-one

4. eight thousand six hundred thirty-one

5. eight thousand six hundred fifty-eight

6. one thousand thirty-four

7. four thousand nine hundred twenty

8. four thousand five hundred eighty-five

9. four thousand three hundred ninety-four

10. two thousand nine hundred fifty-six

Name: _____ Date: _____

Read and Write Large Numbers

Write the number name, or write the number in figures.

1. 5,862

---

2. one thousand seven hundred seventy-seven

3. 5,523

---

4. two thousand nine hundred six

5. 4,781

---

6. five thousand five hundred seventy-three

7. 4,759

---

8. four thousand eight hundred forty

Name: _____ Date: _____

Expanded Form

Write each number in expanded form, or write the number.

Example: 3,452 = 3,000 + 400 + 50 + 2

1. 4,350 = _____

2. 4,000 + 800 + 40 + 1 = ☐

3. 3,176 = _____

4. 1,000 + 900 + 10 + 9 = ☐

5. 4,153 = _____

6. 1,000 + 600 + 90 + 8 = ☐

7. 9,860 = _____

8. 6,000 + 500 + 60 + 6 = ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Place Value

Write each digit in the correct column of the place value chart. Then answer.

Th = Thousands **H** = Hundreds **T** = Tens **O** = Ones

Number	Th	H	T	O
A. **1,094**				
B. **6,360**				
C. **8,821**				
D. **9,506**				
E. **3,889**				
F. **3,010**				

1. Underlined digit in **5,<u>4</u>83**: place value ☐

face value ☐

2. Underlined digit in **<u>4</u>,826**: place value ☐

face value ☐

3. Underlined digit in **<u>4</u>,904**: place value ☐

face value ☐

4. Underlined digit in **3,<u>8</u>73**: place value ☐

face value ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Match the Number Names

Draw a line to match each number to its name.

3,566 •	• four thousand three hundred thirty-six
5,150 •	• five thousand one hundred seventy-six
1,341 •	• five thousand one hundred fifty
5,176 •	• one thousand three hundred forty-one
7,874 •	• four thousand four hundred eighty-six
4,486 •	• seven thousand eight hundred seventy-four
4,336 •	• three thousand five hundred sixty-six

Name: _____ Date: _____

Leaves: Shapes and Uses

Read and learn.

Leaves come in many **shapes** and **sizes**. A banana leaf is very big and a tulsi leaf is small. Most leaves are green because they have a green substance called **chlorophyll**. Leaves make food for the plant using sunlight, air and water. This is called **photosynthesis**.

- The flat green part is the **leaf blade**. The thick line down the middle is the **midrib**.
- Thin lines called **veins** carry water and food. The **petiole** (leaf stalk) joins the leaf to the stem.
- Leaves take in air through tiny holes called **stomata**. They give out extra water as water vapour.
- Shapes: heart-shaped (peepal), needle-like (pine), long and thin (grass), round (lotus), hand-shaped (papaya).

Use of leaves	Examples
Food	spinach, methi, mint, cabbage
Flavour	curry leaves, bay leaves, coriander
Home remedies	tulsi, neem, mint
Plates and wrapping food	banana leaves, sal leaves
Roofs, mats and baskets	coconut and palm leaves
Food for animals	grass and leaves for cows and goats



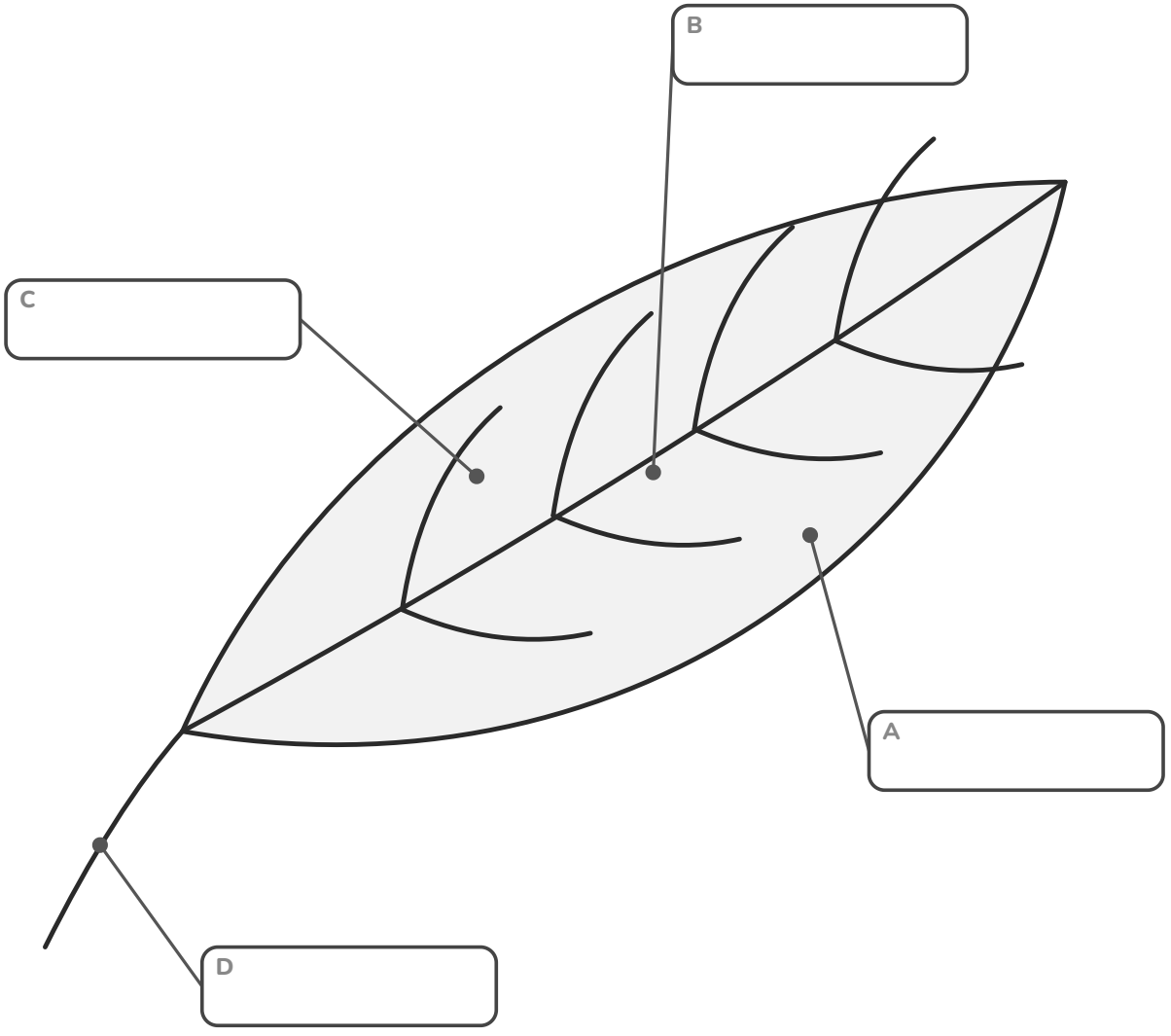
Remember: The spines of a cactus are leaves that have changed shape to save water in the dry desert!

Name: _____ Date: _____

Parts of a Leaf

Write the name of each part of the leaf in the correct box.

petiole leaf blade vein midrib



Name: _____ Date: _____

Make Leaf Rubbings

Every leaf has its own pattern of veins, like a fingerprint. Make crayon rubbings to see the shape, midrib and veins of different leaves.

You need:

☐ 4 or 5 fallen leaves of different shapes

☐ thin white paper

☐ crayons with the paper wrapper removed

☐ sticky tape

What to do:

1. Collect leaves that have fallen on the ground. Do not pluck many leaves from plants.
2. Place a leaf on the table with its veins facing up.
3. Put the paper over the leaf and tape the corners down.
4. Rub the side of a crayon gently over the leaf.
5. Watch the shape, the midrib and the veins appear!
6. Do the same with the other leaves, using different colours.
7. Write the name of the plant under each rubbing.

What I observed (draw):

1. Which leaf showed the most veins?

_____

2. Was it easier to rub the top side or the underside of a leaf? Why?

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Leaf Quiz

Read each question. Tick the correct answer.

1. Which part joins the leaf to the stem?

☐ (a) midrib ☐ (b) petiole ☐ (c) vein

2. Why are most leaves green?

☐ (a) They soak up rain ☐ (b) They have chlorophyll

☐ (c) They are young

3. Which leaf is used as a plate in many parts of India?

☐ (a) banana leaf ☐ (b) pine needle ☐ (c) rose leaf

4. The leaves of a pine tree are _____.

☐ (a) heart-shaped ☐ (b) round ☐ (c) needle-like

5. Leaves make food using sunlight, air and _____.

☐ (a) water ☐ (b) soil ☐ (c) stones

6. Leaves take in air through tiny holes called _____.

☐ (a) veins ☐ (b) petioles ☐ (c) stomata

7. Which of these leaves do we cook and eat?

☐ (a) peepal leaves ☐ (b) spinach leaves ☐ (c) neem leaves

8. Which leaves are used to make roofs of huts in Kerala?

☐ (a) coconut palm leaves ☐ (b) tulsi leaves

☐ (c) lotus leaves

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

संयुक्ताक्षर

उदाहरण पढ़ो और नियम समझो।

जब स्वर रहित (आधा) व्यंजन किसी दूसरे व्यंजन से मिलता है, तो एक नया अक्षर बनता है। इसे **संयुक्ताक्षर** कहते हैं। जैसे: च् + च = च्च (बच्चा), स् + त = स्त (बस्ता)। आधा व्यंजन लिखते समय उसकी खड़ी रेखा हट जाती है।

- आधा र (र्) अगले वर्ण के ऊपर लगता है: कर्म, पर्वत, गर्मी
- आधे व्यंजन के बाद र आए तो नीचे लगता है: प्रकाश, क्रम, ग्राम
- ट और ड के साथ र ऐसे लगता है: ट्रक, ड्रम

जोड़	संयुक्ताक्षर	शब्द
च् + च	च्च	बच्चा, सच्चा
त् + त	त्त	पत्ता, कुत्ता
स् + त	स्त	बस्ता, रास्ता
प् + य	प्य	प्यास, प्याला
ल् + ल	ल्ल	बिल्ली, रसगुल्ला
न् + न	न्न	गन्ना, अन्न

💡 **याद रखो:** क्ष, त्र, ज्ञ, श्र भी संयुक्त व्यंजन हैं: क्ष = क् + ष, त्र = त् + र, ज्ञ = ज् + ञ, श्र = श् + र।

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

वर्ण जोड़ो, अक्षर बनाओ

बाईं ओर के वर्णों को जोड़ने से जो संयुक्ताक्षर बनता है, उससे रेखा खींचकर मिलाओ।

स् + त ●	● क्ष
च् + च ●	● ज्ञ
प् + य ●	● प्र
त् + र ●	● स्त
क् + ष ●	● त्र
ज् + ञ ●	● श्र
श् + र ●	● च्च
प् + र ●	● प्य

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

संयुक्ताक्षर वाले शब्द भरो

शब्द-भंडार से सही शब्द चुनकर रिक्त स्थान भरो।

बस्ता बच्चे पत्ते कक्षा मित्र प्यास बिल्ली ट्रक पर्वत

1. गर्मी में मुझे बहुत _____ लगती है।

2. पेड़ से सूखे _____ गिर रहे हैं।

3. मेरा _____ किताबों से भरा है।

4. हमारी _____ में तीस विद्यार्थी हैं।

5. पार्क में _____ झूला झूल रहे हैं।

6. _____ कटोरी से दूध पी रही है।

7. कबीर मेरा सबसे अच्छा _____ है।

8. सड़क पर एक बड़ा _____ जा रहा है।

9. हिमालय बहुत ऊँचा _____ है।

Month 1

Week 4

Reading	Information text (birds of India) — facts and details; word study: vowel teams
Grammar & Writing	Collective nouns
Maths	Comparing, ordering and forming numbers
EVS	Plants give us food
Hindi	शब्द विचार

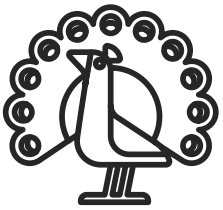
Name: _____ Date: _____

Amazing Birds of India

Read the text. Look for facts and details about each bird.

Information text

India is a wonderful land for birds. More than 1,300 kinds of birds live here! You can spot them in forests and fields, on lakes and seashores, and even on your own balcony.



The peacock is India's national bird. The male has a long, shining train of green and blue feathers covered with 'eye' spots. To show off, he lifts his train into a huge fan and dances, often during the monsoon. The female, called a peahen, is mostly brown.

The tailorbird is a tiny green bird with a sharp, pointed beak, which it uses like a needle! It pokes holes along the edges of a big leaf and stitches them together with spider silk or plant threads. Inside this leafy cup, it builds a soft nest.

The baya weaver is another clever builder. The male weaves a nest from long strips of grass. It hangs from a branch like a bottle, with a long tube at the bottom for a door. Many baya nests hang over water, which helps to keep the eggs safe from enemies.

The sarus crane is the tallest flying bird in the world. It can stand as tall as a grown-up person! Sarus cranes live in wetlands and paddy fields. A pair usually stays together for life, and they dance and call loudly to each other.

The great hornbill lives in the forests of the Western Ghats and north-east India. It has a huge yellow beak with a hard 'helmet' on top, called a casque. Its favourite food is wild figs.

Every winter, many birds fly thousands of kilometres to India to escape the freezing cold in their own lands. You can see them at lakes and wetlands such as Keoladeo National Park in Rajasthan.

Next time you step outside, look up and listen. Which birds can you spot?

Word help: national bird – the bird chosen as a special symbol of a country • **train** – the long feathers that trail behind a peacock • **weaves** – makes something by passing strips over and under each other • **wetlands** – land that is wet or covered with shallow water • **paddy fields** – fields where rice is grown • **casque** – a hard, helmet-like bump on top of a hornbill's beak

Name: _____ Date: _____

Amazing Birds of India: Questions

Answer the questions about the text.

1. About how many kinds of birds live in India?

☐ (a) About 130 ☐ (b) More than 1,300 ☐ (c) Exactly 13,000

2. Which bird uses its beak like a needle to stitch leaves together?

☐ (a) The baya weaver ☐ (b) The tailorbird ☐ (c) The sarus crane

3. The peahen has a long train of bright green and blue feathers.

☐ True ☐ False

4. The sarus crane is the tallest flying bird in the world.

☐ True ☐ False

5. Write two details about the baya weaver's nest.

_____

_____

6. Why do some birds fly to India every winter?

_____

_____

7. Which bird from the text would you most like to see? Write two facts about it from the text.

_____

_____

_____

_____

8. Find a word in paragraph 3 that means 'sews with a needle and thread'.

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Word Power: Birds of India

Read each word and its meaning. Then write a sentence of your own using the word.

spot — to see or notice something

Example: Can you spot the squirrel in the neem tree?

My sentence:

_____

shining — giving out bright light; very bright

Example: Dadi polished the shining brass plates for Diwali.

My sentence:

_____

pointed — having a sharp end

Example: A sharpened pencil has a pointed tip.

My sentence:

_____

clever — quick to learn and understand; smart

Example: The clever crow found a way to reach the water.

My sentence:

_____

huge — very, very big

Example: A huge banyan tree stands in the middle of our village.

My sentence:

_____

escape — to get away from something

Example: The puppy tried to escape through the open gate.

My sentence:

_____

freezing — very, very cold

Example: The water in the mountain stream was freezing.

My sentence:

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Spelling: Vowel Teams

Look, say, cover, write and check each word.

Spelling focus: Two vowels team up to make one long sound: *ai* (rain), *ay* (day), *ee* (tree), *ea* (beak), *oa* (boat).

Word	Look, say, cover, write	Check ✓	Write again
rain			
train			
wait			
day			
tray			
away			
tree			
seed			
green			
beak			
leaf			
dream			
boat			
coat			
soap			

Use two of the words in sentences:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Collective Nouns

Read and learn. Then try the questions at the bottom.

A **collective noun** is the name of a group of people, animals or things taken together as one. Many cows together make a **herd** of cows. Many singers singing together make a **choir**. Many grapes growing together make a **bunch** of grapes.

- A collective noun names many as **one** group. Some are used for more than one kind of group: a herd of cattle, a herd of deer.

Examples



A **flock** of sheep is grazing on the hill.



A **swarm** of bees buzzed around the flowers.

Groups of animals	Groups of people	Groups of things
a **herd** of cattle	a **team** of players	a **bunch** of grapes
a **flock** of birds	a **class** of students	a **pair** of shoes
a **swarm** of bees	a **crowd** of people	a **bouquet** of flowers
a **pride** of lions	a **choir** of singers	a **fleet** of ships
a **school** of fish	a **band** of musicians	a **pack** of cards



Remember: Read collective nouns in the pattern **a** _____ **of** _____ : a pride of lions, a bunch of bananas, a fleet of ships.

Try it!

1. Complete: a _____ of sheep

2. Complete: a _____ of flowers

3. Complete: a _____ of players

Name: _____ Date: _____

Match the Groups

Draw a line to match each collective noun to the group it names.

a swarm of	fish
a herd of	ships
a bunch of	wolves
a fleet of	lions
a pride of	bees
a school of	bananas
a crowd of	elephants
a pack of	people

Name: _____ Date: _____

Fill in the Collective Nouns

Fill in each blank with a collective noun from the box. Use each word once.

flock class bunch herd team crowd army pair swarm bouquet

1. A _____ of birds flew over the lake.

2. Our _____ of students went to the science museum.

3. Grandpa bought a _____ of grapes from the market.

4. A _____ of deer was drinking water at the river.

5. The cricket _____ practises every evening.

6. A _____ of people waited for the bus.

7. An _____ of ants carried away the sugar.

8. I need a new _____ of shoes for the race.

9. A _____ of bees flew out of the hive.

10. Riya gave her teacher a _____ of roses.

Name: _____ Date: _____

A Visit to the Zoo

Write neatly. Remember capital letters and full stops.

Imagine you visited a zoo, a forest or a farm. Write about the groups of animals, people and things you saw there. Use at least five collective nouns, such as a herd of deer or a troop of monkeys.

Think about:

- A herd of ... was ...
- I saw a flock of ...
- A troop of monkeys ...
- A crowd of people ...
- Which group did you like best? Why?

herd flock swarm troop crowd bunch pride school family

Name: _____ Date: _____

Cursive Writing: Proverb of the Week

Read the model line. Trace the dotted lines. Then copy the writing neatly in cursive on the empty lines.

Talk about what this proverb means.

Little drops of water make a mighty ocean.

Little drops of water make a mighty ocean.

Little drops of water make a mighty ocean.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Compare the Numbers

Write >, < or = in each box.

> greater than < less than = equal to

1. 7,506 ☐ 8,891

2. 7,355 ☐ 4,859

3. 6,672 ☐ 7,658

4. 7,141 ☐ 4,976

5. 2,483 ☐ 5,634

6. 7,682 ☐ 7,682

7. 7,120 ☐ 2,931

8. 2,218 ☐ 8,455

9. 8,048 ☐ 4,988

10. 6,467 ☐ 1,994

11. 7,581 ☐ 6,428

12. 1,581 ☐ 1,581

Name: _____ Date: _____

Ascending Order

Write the numbers in ascending order (smallest to biggest).

1. 7,832 | 6,808 | 6,679 | 4,300

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

2. 6,399 | 8,617 | 8,944 | 3,642

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

3. 8,348 | 4,381 | 2,721 | 9,071

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

4. 3,091 | 7,647 | 4,992 | 7,617

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

5. 7,794 | 9,933 | 7,364 | 1,877

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

6. 7,015 | 3,488 | 3,193 | 2,980

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Descending Order

Write the numbers in descending order (biggest to smallest).

1. 1,858 | 2,153 | 6,019 | 6,284

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

2. 6,079 | 1,232 | 1,026 | 9,149

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

3. 7,724 | 2,627 | 8,439 | 5,482

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

4. 8,350 | 8,705 | 6,188 | 6,940

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

5. 6,160 | 3,709 | 6,645 | 9,832

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

6. 7,737 | 7,548 | 4,172 | 3,739

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Form the Numbers

Use each digit once to make the greatest and the smallest 4-digit numbers.

1. 8 1 9 6

Greatest: ☐ Smallest: ☐

2. 2 3 5 9

Greatest: ☐ Smallest: ☐

3. 6 8 9 4

Greatest: ☐ Smallest: ☐

4. 4 5 8 7

Greatest: ☐ Smallest: ☐

5. 1 0 7 9

Greatest: ☐ Smallest: ☐

6. 2 6 4 5

Greatest: ☐ Smallest: ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Greatest and Smallest

In each row, colour the greatest number red and the smallest number blue.

1. 6,037 6,843 2,137 3,136 8,153

2. 7,690 9,189 9,152 7,571 6,560

3. 9,624 3,126 4,238 6,543 7,749

4. 9,819 8,005 5,103 6,518 9,453

5. 1,753 5,831 8,431 1,914 1,754

6. 7,605 9,783 6,282 6,250 3,757

Name: _____ Date: _____

Before, After and Between

Write the number that comes before, after or between.

1. Before

☐ 7797

2. After

7875 ☐

3. Between

5224 ☐ 5226

4. Before

☐ 7920

5. After

7425 ☐

6. Between

7507 ☐ 7509

7. Before

☐ 8737

8. After

1102 ☐

9. Between

2887 ☐ 2889

10. Before

☐ 4861

11. After

1597 ☐

12. Between

7101 ☐ 7103

Name: _____ Date: _____

Parts of Plants We Eat

Read about the different parts of plants that we eat.



Roots

We eat the roots of carrot, radish, beetroot, turnip and sweet potato. These roots store food for the plant.



Stems

Potato and ginger grow under the ground, but they are stems, not roots. We also chew sugarcane stems for their sweet juice.



Leaves

Spinach, cabbage, methi, mint and coriander are leaves that we eat. Green leafy vegetables give us iron and vitamins.



Flowers

Cauliflower and broccoli are flower buds. Banana flowers are cooked as a vegetable, and saffron (kesar) comes from a flower grown in Kashmir.



Fruits

Mango, banana, guava and papaya are fruits. Tomato, brinjal, bhindi and cucumber are fruits too, because they hold seeds!



Seeds

Rice, wheat and maize are seeds called cereals. Moong, masoor, chana and groundnuts are seeds too. They give us energy and protein.



More gifts from plants

Plants also give us sugar and jaggery (from sugarcane), cooking oil (from mustard, groundnut and coconut), spices and tea.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Which Part Do We Eat?

Think about which part of the plant we eat. Write each word in the correct column.

sugarcane  turnip cabbage  rice  spinach

 radish  potato  ginger  mint  carrot

 beetroot  peanuts  peas  wheat

Root	Stem	Leaf	Seed

Name: _____ Date: _____

Grow Your Own Sprouts

Seeds are full of stored food. When they get water, air and warmth, they start to grow. Grow moong sprouts and eat a healthy snack!

You need:

☐ 2 tablespoons of whole green moong

☐ a bowl of water

☐ a clean, thin cotton cloth

☐ a plate

☐ a ruler

What to do:

1. Wash the moong seeds and soak them in the bowl of water overnight.
2. In the morning, drain away the water.
3. Wrap the seeds in the wet cotton cloth and keep it on a plate.
4. Keep the plate in a warm, dark corner of the kitchen.
5. Sprinkle a little water on the cloth in the evening so it stays damp.
6. Open the cloth each day and measure the longest sprout with a ruler.
7. After two days, ask an adult to help you make a sprout salad with tomato, onion, lemon and a pinch of salt.

⚠️ **Safety:** Wash your hands before you touch food. Ask an adult to cut the vegetables.

Day	What I saw	Length of longest sprout
Day 1		
Day 2		
Day 3		
Day 4		

1. What did the moong seeds need to sprout?

_____

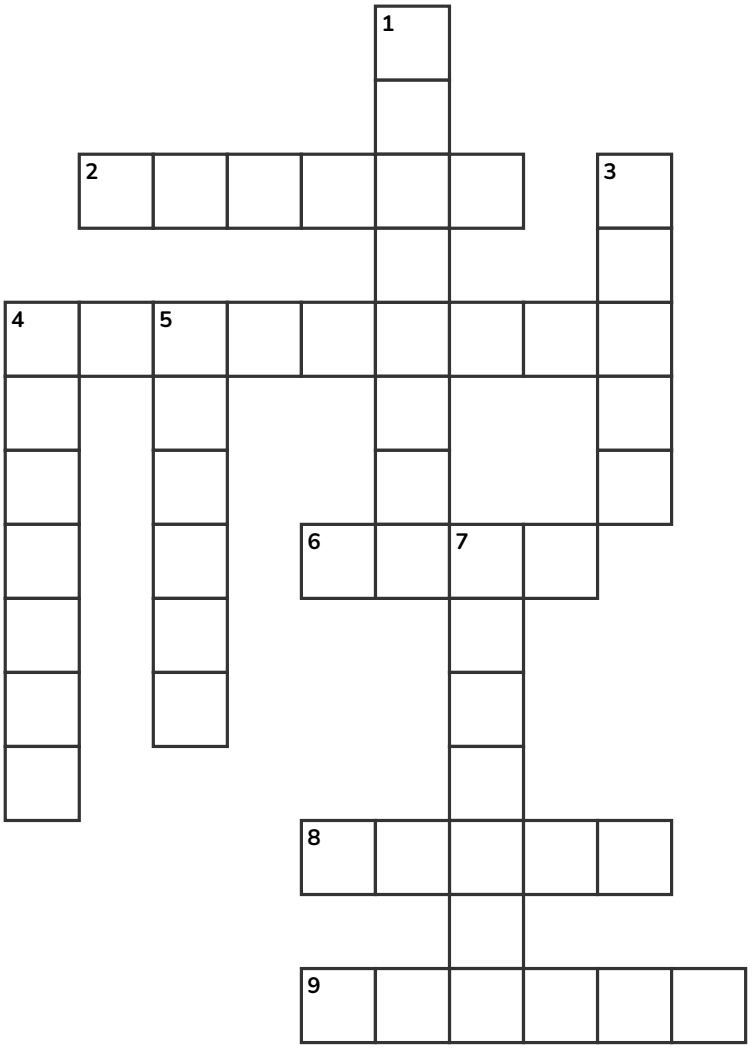
2. Why are sprouts good for us?

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Food from Plants Crossword

Read the clues and fill in the crossword.



Across

2. An orange root that we eat raw or cooked (6)

4. Sugar and jaggery are made from this stem (9)

6. Seeds we cook and eat with dal (4)

8. Our national fruit (5)

9. A stem that grows under the ground (6)

Down

1. Green flower buds that we cook and eat (8)

3. Seeds that are ground into atta to make rotis (5)

4. Green leaves full of iron (7)

5. A stem we add to tea and curries (6)

7. A fruit that gives us oil and sweet water (7)

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

शब्द विचार

ध्यान से पढ़ो और समझो।

वर्णों के मेल से **शब्द** बनते हैं। जिस शब्द का कोई अर्थ होता है, उसे **सार्थक शब्द** कहते हैं, जैसे: कमल, नदी, घर। जिस वर्ण-समूह का कोई अर्थ नहीं होता, उसे **निरर्थक शब्द** कहते हैं, जैसे: लमक, दनी। सार्थक शब्दों को सही क्रम में जोड़ने से **वाक्य** बनता है।

- क + म + ल = कमल (सार्थक), पर ल + म + क = लमक (निरर्थक)
- वर्णों का क्रम बदलने से शब्द बदल जाता है: रस – सर, नमक – कमन (निरर्थक)
- सार्थक शब्दों से वाक्य बनता है: मोर बाग में नाच रहा है।

शब्द	अक्षर	वर्ण-विच्छेद
घर	घ + र	घ् + अ + र् + अ
कमल	क + म + ल	क् + अ + म् + अ + ल् + अ
पानी	पा + नी	प् + आ + न् + ई
किताब	कि + ता + ब	क् + इ + त् + आ + ब् + अ

याद रखो: शब्द को धीरे-धीरे बोलकर देखो। 'कि-ता-ब' बोलने में तीन बार रुकते हैं, इसलिए इसमें तीन अक्षर हैं।

अभ्यास करो

1. 'नमक' के अक्षर उलटे क्रम में लिखो। क्या नया शब्द सार्थक है?

_____

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

निरर्थक शब्द पहचानो

हर पंक्ति में एक शब्द निरर्थक है, यानी उसका कोई अर्थ नहीं है। उस पर गोला लगाओ।

1.	कमल	लमक	नदी	घर
2.	पानी	नीपा	रोटी	दूध
3.	बादल	सूरज	दलबा	तारा
4.	तबकि	किताब	कलम	बस्ता
5.	गाय	बकरी	घोड़ा	यगा
6.	संतरा	केला	रासंत	अंगूर
7.	मछली	लीछम	मेंढक	कछुआ
8.	सड़क	कसड़	पुल	रेल

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

अक्षर जोड़ो, शब्द बनाओ

अक्षरों को सही क्रम में रखकर सार्थक शब्द बनाओ और लिखो।

1. ल / म / क _____

2. क / न / म _____

3. द / ब ◌ा / ल _____

4. त ◌ा / क ◌ि / ब _____

5. ल ◌ी / त / त ◌ि _____

6. ज / ग ◌ा / र _____

7. म ◌ा / ट / र / ट _____

8. क / स / ड ◌ _____

Month 1

Monthly Activity Set:

Living World

Living/non-living hunt, plant parts model, leaf album, animal food chart

Name: _____ Date: _____

Welcome, Nature Explorer!

Read these cards before you begin this month's activities.



Your mission

This month you will hunt for living things, build a model of a plant, make a leaf album and a chart of what animals eat.



Living things

Living things breathe, need food, grow, move, feel and have young ones. Plants, animals and people are all living things.



Non-living things

Non-living things do not breathe, eat or grow. A rock, a spoon and a toy car are non-living.



Once-living things

Some things were once part of a living thing: wood and paper come from trees, cotton from a plant and wool from sheep.



Plant parts

Root, stem, leaf, flower, fruit and seed: every part of a plant has its own job to do.



Explorer's rules

Look, but do not harm. Never pluck many leaves or disturb nests. Go out with an adult and wash your hands afterwards.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Living and Non-living Hunt

Search three different places and sort what you find into living, non-living and once-living things.

You need:

☐ a pencil

☐ a magnifying glass (if you have one)

☐ an adult to go with you

What to do:

1. Choose three places: your kitchen, your room and a garden or park.
2. In each place, find at least two living things and two non-living things.
3. Look for things that were once living, like a wooden spoon or a dry leaf.
4. Write what you find in the table.
5. Circle the thing that surprised you the most.

⚠️ **Safety:** Do not touch insects or plants you do not know. Wash your hands after the hunt.

Place	Living things	Non-living things	Once-living things

1. Which place had the most living things?

_____

2. Name two things you found that were once living.

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Build a Plant Model

Make a big model of a plant on chart paper. Use your model to show the job of each part.

You need:

- ☐ a sheet of chart paper
- ☐ brown wool or string
- ☐ green and coloured paper
- ☐ glue
- ☐ scissors
- ☐ a few seeds (moong or rajma)
- ☐ a sketch pen

What to do:

1. Draw a line across the chart paper near the bottom to show the ground.
2. Glue brown wool below the line to make the roots.
3. Roll green paper into a thin tube for the stem and glue it above the ground.
4. Cut out leaves from green paper. Draw a midrib and veins on each one. Glue them to the stem.
5. Make a flower and a bud from coloured paper and glue them on.
6. Make a paper fruit and stick a few real seeds on it.
7. Label each part and write its job next to it.

⚠️ **Safety:** Ask an adult to help you with the scissors.

1. Which part of your model is under the ground?

_____

2. Write the job of the leaves.

_____

3. Why did you stick seeds on the fruit?

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Make a Pressed Leaf Album

Collect leaves of different shapes and press them flat. Then stick them in an album and write about each one.

You need:

- ☐ 6 to 8 fallen leaves from different plants
- ☐ old newspaper
- ☐ 2 or 3 heavy books
- ☐ a scrapbook or notebook
- ☐ glue or sticky tape
- ☐ a pen

What to do:

1. Collect fresh leaves that have fallen to the ground. Ask before taking a leaf from anyone's plant.
2. Wipe each leaf gently with a dry cloth.
3. Place the leaves between sheets of newspaper so that they do not touch each other.
4. Put the heavy books on top and leave them for one week.
5. Stick each dry, flat leaf on a page of your album.
6. Under each leaf, write the plant's name, its shape and where you found it.

Leaf from	Shape	Edge (smooth or jagged)

1. Which leaf was the biggest? Which was the smallest?

_____

2. Why do pressed leaves become dry and flat?

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Animal Food Chart

Animals eat different kinds of food. Read this chart to see what each animal eats and which group it belongs to.

Animal	What it eats	Group
Cow	grass and leaves	herbivore
Goat	grass, leaves and shrubs	herbivore
Elephant	grass, leaves, bark and fruits	herbivore
Rabbit	grass, leaves and carrots	herbivore
Tiger	deer and wild boar	carnivore
Eagle	snakes, rats and fish	carnivore
Frog	insects and worms	carnivore
Crow	grains, fruits, insects and scraps	omnivore
Bear	fruits, honey, ants and termites	omnivore
Hen	grains, seeds, worms and insects	omnivore

1. To which group does the frog belong? Why?

_____

2. Name two omnivores from the chart.

_____

3. Add one more animal to each group.

_____

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Living World Word Search

Find and circle these words about the living world. Tick each word in the list when you find it.

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

☐ PLANT ☐ LEAF ☐ ROOT ☐ STEM ☐ SEED ☐ FLOWER

☐ ANIMAL ☐ BREATHE ☐ GROW ☐ HERBIVORE

☐ CARNIVORE ☐ OMNIVORE

MONTH

2



Month 2

Week 5

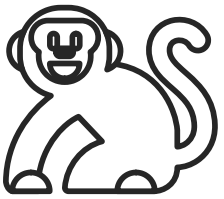
Reading	Folk tale — sequence of events; word study: r-controlled vowels
Grammar & Writing	Gender of nouns
Maths	Rounding to the nearest 10 and 100; estimation
EVS	Animals: what they eat
Hindi	संज्ञा और उसके भेद

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Cap Seller and the Monkeys

Read the folk tale. Notice what happens first, next and last.

Folk tale (retold)



Long ago, in a village in north India, there lived a cap seller named Hari. Every morning, he packed fifty bright caps into a big basket, put the basket on his head and walked to the market in the next town.

One hot summer afternoon, Hari felt tired after his long walk. He stopped under a large, shady banyan tree at the edge of a forest. 'I will rest for a short while,' he said. He put his basket down, placed one cap on his own head and soon fell fast asleep.

High up in the branches sat a troop of curious monkeys. They watched Hari snore. Then, one by one, they crept down, took a cap each from the basket and climbed back up the tree. They turned the caps this way and that, and at last they put them on their heads.

When Hari woke up, his basket was empty! He heard chattering above him. He looked up and saw the monkeys wearing his red, yellow and green caps. 'Give back my caps!' he shouted, shaking his fist. The monkeys shook their fists back at him.

Hari jumped up and down. The monkeys jumped up and down. He pulled a funny face. They pulled funny faces too. Hari scratched his head, and the monkeys scratched theirs. Suddenly, a smile spread across his face. 'These monkeys copy everything I do,' he thought.

Hari took off his own cap and threw it to the ground. At once, the monkeys pulled off their caps and threw them down too! Caps rained down from the branches like colourful flowers.

Hari quickly picked up every cap, packed his basket and hurried off to the market, laughing all the way. That evening, he sold all fifty caps and told the story to everyone in town.

Word help: banyan tree – a huge, shady tree with roots that hang down from its branches • **troop** – a group of monkeys • **crept** – moved slowly and quietly • **chattering** – making quick, noisy sounds • **fist** – a hand with the fingers closed tightly • **copy** – do the same thing as someone else

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Cap Seller and the Monkeys: Questions

Answer the questions about the text.

1. What did Hari do first when he reached the banyan tree?

- ☐ (a) He threw his cap down
- ☐ (b) He put his basket down and rested
- ☐ (c) He sold his caps

2. What happened while Hari was asleep?

- ☐ (a) It started to rain
- ☐ (b) The monkeys took his caps
- ☐ (c) A thief took his basket

3. Hari threw his cap down before he noticed that the monkeys copied him.

☐ True ☐ False

4. Put these events in order. (a) The monkeys threw down the caps. (b) Hari fell asleep. (c) Hari saw that his basket was empty.

_____

_____

5. What did Hari notice about the monkeys that gave him his idea?

_____

_____

6. What happened at the end of the story?

_____

_____

7. Retell the middle of the story in three sentences. Begin them with 'First', 'Then' and 'Finally'.

_____

_____

_____

_____

8. Find a word in paragraph 3 that means 'eager to know about things'.

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Word Power: The Cap Seller

Read each word and its meaning. Then write a sentence of your own using the word.

packed — put things into a bag, box or basket

Example: Amma packed hot idlis in my tiffin box.

My sentence:

_____

shady — sheltered from the sun

Example: We ate our lunch under a shady mango tree.

My sentence:

_____

snore — to breathe noisily while sleeping

Example: Nanaji's snore sounds like a little train!

My sentence:

_____

empty — with nothing inside

Example: By evening, the box of laddoos was empty.

My sentence:

_____

scratched — rubbed the skin with the fingernails

Example: Harsh scratched his head while he did the puzzle.

My sentence:

_____

spread — moved out over a wider area

Example: A smile spread across Dadi's face when she saw us.

My sentence:

_____

hurried — moved or did something quickly

Example: Pooja hurried to catch the school bus.

My sentence:

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Spelling: ar, er, ir, or, ur

Look, say, cover, write and check each word.

Spelling focus: When r comes after a vowel, it changes the vowel's sound: ar (car), or (corn). er, ir and ur often sound the same (her, bird, turn).

Word	Look, say, cover, write	Check ✓	Write again
car			
market			
farm			
sharp			
her			
under			
river			
bird			
shirt			
first			
corn			
morning			
short			
turn			
burst			

Use two of the words in sentences:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Gender of Nouns

Read and learn. Then try the questions at the bottom.

Some nouns tell us whether a person or an animal is male or female. This is called the **gender** of the noun. In English there are **four kinds of gender**.

- **Masculine gender** names a male: boy, father, king, lion, uncle.
- **Feminine gender** names a female: girl, mother, queen, lioness, aunt.
- **Common gender** names someone who can be male or female: child, teacher, doctor, friend, cousin.
- **Neuter gender** names a thing that is neither male nor female: book, chair, tree, river.

Masculine	Feminine
son	daughter
uncle	aunt
grandfather	grandmother
nephew	niece
tiger	tigress
peacock	peahen



Remember: Many feminine nouns are made by adding **-ess** to the masculine noun: lion → lioness, prince → princess. Some are completely different words: brother → sister.

Try it!

1. What is the feminine of 'bull'?

_____

2. Which gender is the noun 'teacher'?

_____

3. Which gender is the noun 'pencil'?

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Sort by Gender

Write each noun in the correct column.

princess baby friend pencil doctor mother bull king
nephew hen table grandfather chair river cousin aunt

Masculine	Feminine	Common	Neuter

Name: _____ Date: _____

Change the Gender

Rewrite each sentence. Change the masculine nouns and pronouns into feminine ones.

1. The king lives in *a* palace.

_____

2. My uncle is *a* pilot.

_____

3. The prince has *a* pet parrot.

_____

4. The boy is playing with his brother.

_____

5. My grandfather tells funny stories.

_____

6. The lion is resting under *a* tree.

_____

7. Mr Sharma is my father's friend.

_____

8. The tiger is drinking water.

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

My Family

Write neatly. Remember capital letters and full stops.

Write about the people in your family and your relatives. Use masculine nouns (father, uncle), feminine nouns (mother, aunt) and common gender nouns (cousin, baby). Write M, F or C above each family noun you use.

Think about:

- Who lives in your home with you?
- Name a relative who lives in another town.
- What does each person like to do?
- What do you all enjoy doing together?

father mother grandfather grandmother uncle aunt brother sister cousin baby

Name: _____ Date: _____

Cursive Writing: Proverb of the Week

Read the model line. Trace the dotted lines. Then copy the writing neatly in cursive on the empty lines.

Talk about what this proverb means.

A friend in need is a friend indeed.

A friend in need is a friend indeed.

A friend in need is a friend indeed.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Round to the Nearest 10

Round each number to the nearest 10.

To round to the nearest 10: look at the digit to the right. 5 or more → round up; less than 5 → round down.

1. 177 → ☐

2. 603 → ☐

3. 811 → ☐

4. 832 → ☐

5. 784 → ☐

6. 315 → ☐

7. 878 → ☐

8. 539 → ☐

9. 485 → ☐

10. 782 → ☐

11. 170 → ☐

12. 189 → ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Round to the Nearest 100

Round each number to the nearest 100.

To round to the nearest 100: look at the digit to the right. 5 or more → round up; less than 5 → round down.

1. 355 → ☐

2. 470 → ☐

3. 761 → ☐

4. 116 → ☐

5. 779 → ☐

6. 872 → ☐

7. 832 → ☐

8. 785 → ☐

9. 749 → ☐

10. 289 → ☐

11. 655 → ☐

12. 957 → ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Round to the Nearest 10

Round each number to the nearest 10.

To round to the nearest 10: look at the digit to the right. 5 or more → round up; less than 5 → round down.

1. 1,709 → ☐

2. 9,186 → ☐

3. 2,155 → ☐

4. 3,662 → ☐

5. 1,880 → ☐

6. 8,985 → ☐

7. 9,869 → ☐

8. 4,385 → ☐

9. 8,650 → ☐

10. 5,692 → ☐

11. 2,351 → ☐

12. 5,326 → ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Round to the Nearest 100

Round each number to the nearest 100.

To round to the nearest 100: look at the digit to the right. 5 or more → round up; less than 5 → round down.

1. 8,722 → ☐

2. 4,574 → ☐

3. 9,675 → ☐

4. 7,399 → ☐

5. 6,714 → ☐

6. 3,291 → ☐

7. 4,492 → ☐

8. 2,088 → ☐

9. 8,476 → ☐

10. 5,075 → ☐

11. 6,405 → ☐

12. 2,555 → ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Estimate the Answer

Round each number, then estimate.

To **estimate**, round each number to the nearest 100 first, then add or subtract.

1. 954 + 209

≈ ☐ + ☐ = ☐

2. 500 − 207

≈ ☐ − ☐ = ☐

3. 400 + 377

≈ ☐ + ☐ = ☐

4. 702 − 583

≈ ☐ − ☐ = ☐

5. 668 + 684

≈ ☐ + ☐ = ☐

6. 638 − 542

≈ ☐ − ☐ = ☐

7. 910 + 713

≈ ☐ + ☐ = ☐

8. 663 − 379

≈ ☐ − ☐ = ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Estimate the Answer

Round each number, then estimate.

To **estimate**, round each number to the nearest 100 first, then add or subtract.

1. 599 + 303

≈ ☐ + ☐ = ☐

2. 652 − 272

≈ ☐ − ☐ = ☐

3. 602 + 919

≈ ☐ + ☐ = ☐

4. 819 − 118

≈ ☐ − ☐ = ☐

5. 719 + 626

≈ ☐ + ☐ = ☐

6. 893 − 233

≈ ☐ − ☐ = ☐

7. 463 + 814

≈ ☐ + ☐ = ☐

8. 705 − 550

≈ ☐ − ☐ = ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

What Do Animals Eat?

Read and learn.

All animals need food to live and grow, but they do not all eat the same food. We can put animals into groups by the kind of food they eat.



- **Herbivores** have flat teeth to grind plants. Cows and goats **chew the cud**: they swallow food, bring it back up and chew it again.
- **Carnivores** have sharp, pointed teeth to tear flesh. Many have strong claws to catch other animals.
- **Omnivores** have both sharp and flat teeth, so they can eat many kinds of food.
- Some animals **suck** their food. Butterflies sip nectar from flowers and mosquitoes suck blood.

Group	What they eat	Examples
Herbivores	only plants	cow, goat, deer, elephant, rabbit
Carnivores	only other animals (flesh)	lion, tiger, eagle, snake
Omnivores	both plants and animals	bear, crow, hen, human beings
Scavengers	dead animals	vulture, hyena, jackal

Remember: A **food chain** shows who eats whom: grass → grasshopper → frog → snake → eagle. Every food chain begins with a green plant.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Herbivore, Carnivore or Omnivore?

Look at each animal. Write its name in the correct column.

 deer  tiger  lion  owl  goat  rat

 eagle  cow  pig  crow  bear  hen

 elephant  rabbit  snake

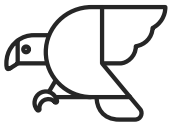
Herbivore	Carnivore	Omnivore

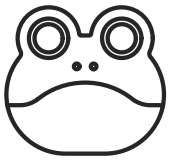
Name: _____ Date: _____

Make a Food Chain

Number the boxes from 1 to 5 to show the food chain in the correct order.

☐  Grass makes its own food using sunlight.

☐  An eagle eats the snake.

☐  A frog eats the grasshopper.

☐  A snake eats the frog.

☐  A grasshopper eats the grass.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Think About Animal Food

Think carefully and answer in complete sentences.

1. Why do lions and tigers have sharp, pointed teeth?

2. A cow swallows its food quickly and chews it again later. What is this called?

3. Why do we call a crow an omnivore?

4. What would happen to the frogs if all the grasshoppers disappeared?

5. Why does every food chain begin with a green plant?

6. Vultures eat dead animals. How do they help us?

7. Name an animal that sucks its food.

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

संज्ञा और उसके भेद

पढ़ो, समझो और उदाहरण याद करो।

किसी व्यक्ति, वस्तु, स्थान, प्राणी या भाव के **नाम** को **संज्ञा** कहते हैं। जैसे: रिया, किताब, दिल्ली, तोता, खुशी। संज्ञा के तीन मुख्य भेद हैं — **व्यक्तिवाचक**, **जातिवाचक** और **भाववाचक**।

उदाहरण

मीरा मुंबई में रहती है। (व्यक्तिवाचक)

 **बच्चे मैदान** में खेल रहे हैं। (जातिवाचक)

सबको **ईमानदारी** अच्छी लगती है। (भाववाचक)

भेद	पहचान	उदाहरण
व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा	किसी खास व्यक्ति, स्थान या वस्तु का नाम	रिया, गंगा, दिल्ली, ताजमहल
जातिवाचक संज्ञा	पूरी जाति या वर्ग का नाम	लड़का, नदी, शहर, पेड़
भाववाचक संज्ञा	गुण, दशा या भाव का नाम	खुशी, मिठास, बचपन, गुस्सा

 **याद रखो:** भाववाचक संज्ञा को हम न छू सकते हैं, न देख सकते हैं — केवल महसूस कर सकते हैं। जैसे: प्यार, डर, थकान।

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

संज्ञा के भेद छाँटो

हर संज्ञा शब्द को पढ़ो और उसे सही भेद वाले खाने में लिखो।

शहर अर्जुन लड़की थकान दोस्ती मिठास सच्चाई गाय किताब
बचपन पहाड़ हिमालय भारत कोलकाता यमुना

व्यक्तिवाचक	जातिवाचक	भाववाचक

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

संज्ञा शब्द पहचानो

हर वाक्य में आए संज्ञा शब्दों पर गोला लगाओ।

1. अमन ने बाज़ार से आम खरीदे।

2. गंगा भारत की सबसे लंबी नदी है।

3. दादी जी बगीचे में बैठी हैं।

4. तोता हरी मिर्च खा रहा है।

5. सिमरन को चित्र बनाने में बहुत आनंद आता है।

6. हमारे विद्यालय में एक बड़ा पुस्तकालय है।

7. किसान खेत में हल चलाता है।

8. जोसेफ ने क्रिसमस पर सबको मिठाई बाँटी।

Month 2

Week 6

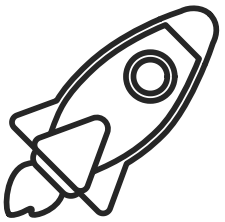
Reading	Biography (A.P.J. Abdul Kalam) — important events in a life; word study: silent letters
Grammar & Writing	Number: singular and plural rules
Maths	Roman numerals I to XX
EVS	Animals: homes and shelters
Hindi	सर्वनाम

Name: _____ Date: _____

Dr Kalam: The People's President

Read about the life of Dr A.P.J. Abdul Kalam. Notice the important events and the years they happened.

Biography



On 15 October 1931, a baby boy was born in Rameswaram, a small island town in Tamil Nadu. His name was Avul Pakir Jainulabdeen Abdul Kalam. His father owned a boat. The family was not rich, but their home was full of love, honesty and hard work.

As a boy, Kalam loved watching seabirds swoop over the waves. One day, his teacher took the class to the seashore to show them how birds fly. That day, Kalam knew he wanted to study flight.

To help his family, young Kalam got up before sunrise and delivered newspapers. Then he went to school, where he worked hard, especially at maths.

Kalam studied physics in Tiruchirappalli and then aerospace engineering in Madras (now Chennai). He dreamed of becoming a fighter pilot in the Indian Air Force. Only eight places were available, and he came ninth! Kalam felt sad, but he did not give up.

Instead, he became a scientist. In 1980, a rocket called SLV-3, built by his team at ISRO, carried the satellite Rohini into space. India had launched a satellite on its own rocket! Later, Kalam led India's work on missiles, so people called him the 'Missile Man of India'.

In 1997, he received the Bharat Ratna, India's highest award for citizens. In 2002, he became the 11th President of India. He loved meeting children and invited many of them to Rashtrapati Bhavan. People lovingly called him the 'People's President'.

Dr Kalam never stopped learning and teaching. He wrote many books, played the veena and loved writing poems. On 27 July 2015, he passed away in Shillong while giving a talk to students — doing what he loved most.

Dr Kalam once said that a dream is not what you see in your sleep; it is what does not let you sleep. His life shows that a child from a small town can reach for the sky.

Word help: aerospace engineering – the study of how to design and build aircraft and rockets • **ISRO** – the Indian Space Research Organisation, India's space agency • **satellite** – an object sent into space to travel around the Earth • **Bharat Ratna** – India's highest award for its citizens • **Rashtrapati Bhavan** – the home and office of the President of India, in New Delhi • **veena** – an Indian musical instrument with strings

Name: _____ Date: _____

Dr Kalam: The People's President: Questions

Answer the questions about the text.

1. Where was Abdul Kalam born?

☐ (a) Chennai ☐ (b) Rameswaram ☐ (c) Shillong

2. What happened in 1980?

☐ (a) Kalam became President

☐ (b) A rocket built by his team carried Rohini into space

☐ (c) Kalam received the Bharat Ratna

3. Kalam became a fighter pilot after college.

☐ True ☐ False

4. What did young Kalam do to help his family?

_____

_____

5. What happened in 2002?

_____

_____

6. Put these events in order: became President; born in Rameswaram; received the Bharat Ratna; SLV-3 carried Rohini into space.

_____

_____

7. Kalam came ninth when only eight pilots were chosen. What does his life teach us about failing?

_____

_____

_____

8. Find a word in paragraph 1 that means 'being truthful and fair'. Which letter in it is silent?

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Word Power: Dr Kalam

Read each word and its meaning. Then write a sentence of your own using the word.

swoop — to fly down quickly through the air

Example: Eagles swoop down from the sky to catch fish.

My sentence:

delivered — took something to a person or place

Example: The postman delivered a parcel from Nani.

My sentence:

especially — more than usual; most of all

Example: I love fruit, especially juicy mangoes.

My sentence:

available — free to be used or taken

Example: Only two seats were available on the bus.

My sentence:

instead — in place of something else

Example: It rained, so we played carrom indoors instead.

My sentence:

launched — sent something up into the air or into space

Example: The children launched their paper rockets in the playground.

My sentence:

lovingly — in a kind and caring way

Example: Dadi lovingly oiled my hair on Sunday morning.

My sentence:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Spelling: Silent Letters

Look, say, cover, write and check each word.

Spelling focus: Some letters are written but not heard: k in knee, w in write, b in lamb, h in hour, t in listen, l in calm.

Word	Look, say, cover, write	Check ✓	Write again
knee			
knife			
know			
knew			
write			
wrote			
wrong			
lamb			
thumb			
climb			
hour			
honest			
listen			
castle			
calm			

Use two of the words in sentences:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Singular and Plural Nouns

Read the rules and the examples. Then try the questions at the bottom.

A noun that names **one** person, animal, place or thing is **singular**: one cat, a box. A noun that names **more than one** is **plural**: two cats, many boxes. Most nouns add **-s** to make the plural, but some follow special rules.

Rule	Singular	Plural
Most nouns: add -s	book, cow	books, cows
Ends in s, ss, sh, ch, x: add -es	bus, dish, box	buses, dishes, boxes
Consonant + y: change y to -ies	baby, city	babies, cities
Vowel + y: just add -s	boy, key	boys, keys
Ends in f or fe: change to -ves	leaf, knife	leaves, knives
Some nouns ending in o: add -es	mango, potato	mangoes, potatoes
Special plurals	child, man, foot, mouse	children, men, feet, mice
Same in both	sheep, deer, fish	sheep, deer, fish



Remember: Be careful! Some words do not follow the rules: photo → photos, piano → pianos, roof → roofs. When in doubt, check a dictionary.

Try it!

1. Write the plural: watch

_____

2. Write the plural: lady

_____

3. Write the plural: wolf

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Make It Plural

Write the plural of each noun. Think about which rule to use.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
bench		lady	
tomato		toy	
half		fox	
tooth		wife	
brush		story	
woman		sheep	

Name: _____ Date: _____

One or Many?

Circle the correct word to complete each sentence.

1. There are three (bench / benches) in the park.

2. Riya has one (puppy / puppies).

3. The (child / children) are flying kites on the terrace.

4. Dad peeled four (potatos / potatoes) for the curry.

5. Dry (leafs / leaves) are falling from the tree.

6. I brush my (tooths / teeth) twice a day.

7. Two (mouses / mice) ran into the kitchen.

8. Please put the toys in those (boxs / boxes).

9. Many (ladys / ladies) were singing at the wedding.

10. The shepherd has fifty (sheep / sheeps).

11. My uncle has two (donkeys / donkies) on his farm.

12. Three (men / mans) are fixing the road.

Name: _____ Date: _____

At the Market

Write neatly. Remember capital letters and full stops.

Imagine you went to a fruit and vegetable market with your family. Write about what you saw and what you bought. Use at least six plural nouns, such as tomatoes, boxes, cherries and leaves.

Think about:

- We bought two kilograms of ...
- I saw baskets full of ...
- The shopkeeper gave us some ...
- There were many ... in the market.
- What did you like most?

tomatoes potatoes bananas cherries boxes baskets leaves women children bunches

Name: _____ Date: _____

Cursive Writing: Proverb of the Week

Read the model line. Trace the dotted lines. Then copy the writing neatly in cursive on the empty lines.

Talk about what this proverb means.

Health is wealth.

Health is wealth.

Health is wealth.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Roman Numerals

Write the Roman numeral or the Hindu-Arabic numeral.

I = 1 V = 5 X = 10

A smaller numeral before a bigger one is subtracted (IV = 4, IX = 9); after it is added (VI = 6). A numeral is never repeated more than three times.

1. 9 = ☐

2. VIII = ☐

3. 15 = ☐

4. V = ☐

5. 16 = ☐

6. IV = ☐

7. 14 = ☐

8. XX = ☐

9. 6 = ☐

10. XI = ☐

11. 19 = ☐

12. III = ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Roman Numerals

Write the Roman numeral or the Hindu-Arabic numeral.

I = 1 V = 5 X = 10

A smaller numeral before a bigger one is subtracted (IV = 4, IX = 9); after it is added (VI = 6). A numeral is never repeated more than three times.

1. 4 = ☐

2. XVII = ☐

3. 11 = ☐

4. III = ☐

5. 1 = ☐

6. XX = ☐

7. 5 = ☐

8. XVIII = ☐

9. 12 = ☐

10. VII = ☐

11. 13 = ☐

12. XIV = ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Match the Roman Numerals

Draw a line from each Roman numeral to its value.

XIX	9
IX	5
II	20
XV	14
XX	2
XIV	15
V	19

Name: _____ Date: _____

Roman Numerals

Write the Roman numeral or the Hindu-Arabic numeral.

I = 1 V = 5 X = 10

A smaller numeral before a bigger one is subtracted (IV = 4, IX = 9); after it is added (VI = 6). A numeral is never repeated more than three times.

1. 4 = ☐

2. II = ☐

3. 10 = ☐

4. XVII = ☐

5. 18 = ☐

6. VI = ☐

7. 9 = ☐

8. XIV = ☐

9. 8 = ☐

10. XIX = ☐

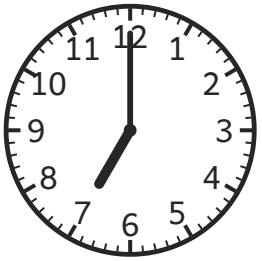
Name: _____ Date: _____

Telling the Time: O'Clock

Read each clock. Write the time.

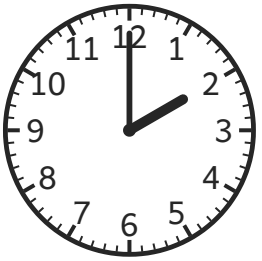
The **short hand** shows the hour. The **long hand** shows the minutes.

1.



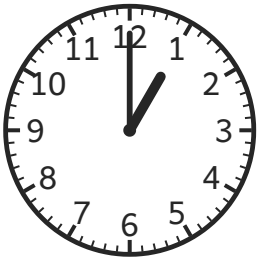
:

2.



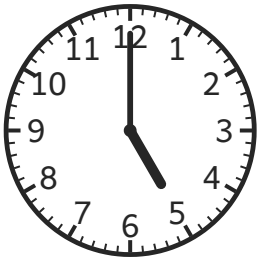
:

3.



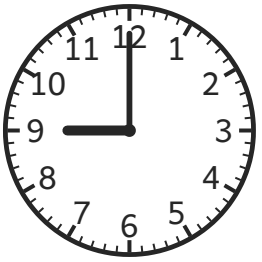
:

4.



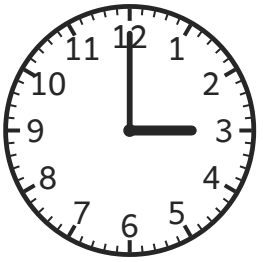
:

5.



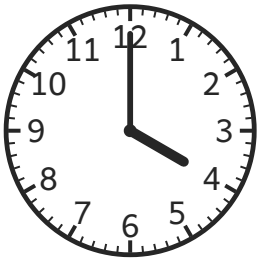
:

6.



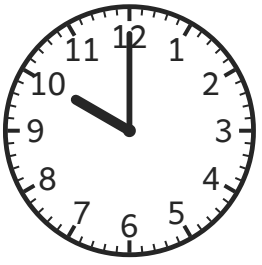
:

7.



:

8.



:

9.



:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Match the Roman Numerals

Draw a line from each Roman numeral to its value.

XIV	12
XVIII	14
XII	15
VIII	5
V	18
XV	11
XI	8

Name: _____ Date: _____

Where Do Animals Live?

Read about the different homes that animals live in.



Nests

Many birds build nests of twigs, grass and feathers to lay their eggs. The tailorbird stitches leaves together with plant fibres to make its nest.



Burrows

Rabbits, rats and foxes dig holes in the ground called burrows. Burrows keep them safe and cool.



Hives

Honeybees live in a hive made of wax. Thousands of bees live and work together in one hive.



Anthills and mounds

Ants live in anthills under the ground. Termites build tall mounds of mud that stay cool inside.



Dens and caves

Lions, tigers and bears rest in dens and caves, or in thick bushes where they can hide.



Webs

A spider spins a silky web. It lives on the web and uses it to catch insects.



Water homes

Fish, octopuses and whales live in water. Frogs and crocodiles live both on land and in water.



Homes we make for animals

We build a kennel for a dog, a stable for a horse, a shed for cows and a coop for hens.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Animals and Their Homes

Draw a line to match each animal to its home.



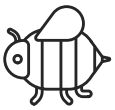
dog



horse



cow



honey bee



spider



rabbit



lion



bird

- burrow
- kennel
- den
- stable
- nest
- shed
- hive
- web

Name: _____ Date: _____

Land, Water or Both?

Think about where each animal lives. Write its name in the correct column.

 whale  frog  horse  jellyfish  giraffe

 octopus  elephant  goat  turtle  shark

 crocodile  seal  camel  dolphin

Land	Water	Land and water

Name: _____ Date: _____

Animal Home Detective

Animals live all around us, even in a city! Go on a walk and look for animal homes. Watch from a distance and never disturb them.

You need:

- ☐ a notebook
- ☐ a pencil
- ☐ an adult to go with you

What to do:

1. Walk slowly around a garden, a park or your building with an adult.
2. Look up in trees and under roofs for nests and beehives.
3. Look on the ground for anthills, holes and burrows.
4. Look in corners and between plants for spider webs.
5. Write what you see in the table. Draw one home in your notebook.

⚠️ **Safety:** Stay away from beehives, wasp nests and holes in the ground. Never put your hand inside a hole.

Home I saw	Where I saw it	Who lives there?

1. Which animal home did you see the most?

_____

2. Why should we not touch or disturb a bird's nest?

_____

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

सर्वनाम

पढ़ो और समझो कि सर्वनाम कहाँ और कैसे आते हैं।

संज्ञा के स्थान पर आने वाले शब्दों को **सर्वनाम** कहते हैं। सर्वनाम के प्रयोग से एक ही संज्ञा को बार-बार नहीं दोहराना पड़ता। जैसे: रिया मेरी सहेली है। **वह** तीसरी कक्षा में पढ़ती है। **उसे** गाना पसंद है। यहाँ 'वह' और 'उसे' रिया की जगह आए हैं।

उदाहरण

कबीर खेल रहा है। **वह** बहुत खुश है।



दादी जी, **आप** क्या खाएँगी?

हम सब कल चिड़ियाघर जाएँगे।

किसके लिए?	सर्वनाम
बोलने वाला अपने लिए	मैं, हम, मेरा, हमारा, मुझे
सुनने वाले के लिए	तू, तुम, आप, तुम्हारा, आपका
जिसके बारे में बात हो	वह, वे, यह, ये, उसका, उन्हें
जो पता न हो या पूछना हो	कोई, कुछ, कौन, क्या



याद रखो: बड़ों से बात करते समय 'तुम' की जगह 'आप' बोलो। इससे उनके प्रति आदर दिखता है।

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

सही सर्वनाम चुनो

हर वाक्य पढ़ो और सही सर्वनाम पर गोला लगाओ।

1. (मैं / हम) सब मिलकर पौधे लगाएँगे।

2. नानी जी, (तुम / आप) कब आएँगी?

3. प्रिया रो रही है, क्योंकि (उसकी / उनकी) पेंसिल खो गई है।

4. यह बस्ता मेरा है और (वह / मैं) बस्ता तुम्हारा है।

5. बच्चे मैदान में हैं। (वह / वे) गेंद से खेल रहे हैं।

6. दरवाज़े पर (कौन / क्या) खड़ा है?

7. मुझे भूख लगी है, (कुछ / कोई) खाने को दो।

8. अर्जुन ने (अपना / मेरा) काम खुद किया।

9. माँ ने (मुझे / मैं) एक कहानी सुनाई।

10. ये फूल बहुत सुंदर हैं, (इन्हें / इसे) मत तोड़ो।

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

सर्वनाम लगाकर लिखो

दूसरे वाक्य में रेखांकित संज्ञा की जगह सही सर्वनाम लगाओ और दोनों वाक्य फिर से लिखो।

1. मीरा मेरी बहन है। <u>मीरा</u> मीठा गाना गाती है।

_____

2. दादा जी सुबह टहलते हैं। <u>दादा जी</u> को ताज़ी हवा पसंद है।

_____

3. मोहन और सोहन दोस्त हैं। <u>मोहन और सोहन</u> साथ खेलते हैं।

_____

4. यह मेरी साइकिल है। <u>साइकिल</u> का रंग लाल है।

_____

5. इमरान ने पतंग उड़ाई। <u>इमरान</u> की पतंग बहुत ऊँची गई।

_____

6. लक्ष्मी और मैं सहेलियाँ हैं। <u>लक्ष्मी और मैं</u> एक ही कक्षा में पढ़ती हैं।

_____

_____

Month 2

Week 7

Reading	Story — problem and solution; word study: soft c and g
Grammar & Writing	Possessive nouns ('s and s')
Maths	Addition of 3- and 4-digit numbers with carrying
EVS	Birds: beaks, claws, feathers and nests
Hindi	लिंग

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Bicycle Library

Read the story. Find the problem the children have and how they solve it.

Story

It was the first week of the summer holidays in Bhopal, and the children of Gulmohar Colony were already bored. The sun blazed down, the park was too hot to play in, and everyone had read their storybooks twice.



'The city library is so far away,' sighed Priya. 'And it is far too hot to walk there.'

That was the problem. The children wanted new books, but they could not get to the library.

Priya sat on the steps and looked at her old bicycle. It had a large basket in front and a carrier at the back. Suddenly, she had an idea. 'What if the library came to us?' she said.

Her friend Imran laughed. 'A library can't ride a bicycle!' But Priya was already making a plan.

First, the children went from house to house and asked for old storybooks, comics and magazines. Mrs Fernandes gave them a whole box of picture books. Mr Gill gave them a giant atlas. Soon they had more than a hundred books!

Next, Imran made a card for each book, with space for names and dates. Priya's little brother, Sonu, painted a sign: GULMOHAR BICYCLE LIBRARY — FREE BOOKS! They tied it to the bicycle with string.

Every evening, when the air was cooler, Priya and Imran pedalled slowly around the colony, ringing the bell. Children came running to return the books they had borrowed and choose new ones. Even Dadaji from the third floor borrowed a book on gardening.

By the end of the holidays, the bicycle library had over two hundred books and forty members. Nobody was bored any more. On the last day, the children held a small party at the community centre to celebrate.

'You see,' said Priya with a grin, 'a library can ride a bicycle after all!'

Word help: colony – a group of houses or flats where many families live • **blazed** – shone very brightly and hotly • **carrier** – a metal frame on a bicycle for carrying things • **atlas** – a book of maps • **pedalled** – pushed the pedals of a bicycle with the feet • **members** – people who belong to a group or club

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Bicycle Library: Questions

Answer the questions about the text.

1. What was the children's problem?

- ☐ (a) They had no bicycles
- ☐ (b) They wanted new books, but the library was too far away
- ☐ (c) Their park was closed

2. What was Priya's solution?

- ☐ (a) To buy new books
- ☐ (b) To build a library in the park
- ☐ (c) To carry books around the colony on her bicycle

3. Imran believed in Priya's idea from the very start.

☐ True ☐ False

4. Write two steps the children took to solve the problem.

_____

_____

5. Why did Priya and Imran ride around in the evening and not in the afternoon?

_____

_____

6. How do you know that the solution worked?

_____

_____

7. Think of a problem in your home or neighbourhood. How could you and your friends solve it?

_____

_____

_____

_____

8. Find a word in paragraph 1 that means 'tired of having nothing interesting to do'.

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Word Power: The Bicycle Library

Read each word and its meaning. Then write a sentence of your own using the word.

sighed — let out a long, deep breath because of feeling tired, sad or bored

Example: Rahul sighed when he saw the long list of homework.

My sentence:

_____

suddenly — quickly and without warning

Example: Suddenly, the lights went out and the room was dark.

My sentence:

_____

whole — all of something; complete

Example: Kavya ate a whole plate of idlis.

My sentence:

_____

giant — very, very big

Example: We saw a giant kite shaped like a fish at the kite festival.

My sentence:

_____

borrowed — took something for a short time and gave it back later

Example: Sneha borrowed a pencil from Gurpreet and returned it after class.

My sentence:

_____

celebrate — do something special and happy for an event

Example: We celebrate Pongal by cooking sweet rice in a new pot.

My sentence:

_____

grin — a big, wide smile

Example: Dev had a grin on his face when he won the race.

My sentence:

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Spelling: Soft c and Soft g

Look, say, cover, write and check each word.

Spelling focus: Before e, i or y, the letter c often says 's' (city, centre) and the letter g often says 'j' (giant, page).

Word	Look, say, cover, write	Check ✓	Write again
city			
centre			
cycle			
bicycle			
nice			
dance			
space			
race			
giant			
gentle			
page			
large			
village			
magic			
giraffe			

Use two of the words in sentences:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Possessive Nouns

Read and learn. Then try the questions at the bottom.

A **possessive noun** shows that something belongs to someone. We use an **apostrophe (')** to show this. Instead of saying 'the bag of Riya', we can say **Riya's bag**.

- **One owner:** add **'s** — the boy's cap, Kabir's kite, the cat's tail.
- **Many owners (plural ending in s):** add only an apostrophe ' after the s — the boys' caps, my parents' room.
- **Plural not ending in s:** add **'s** — the children's park, the men's shoes, the women's team.

The long way	The short way
the toy of the baby	the baby's toy
the house of my aunt	my aunt's house
the books of the students	the students' books
the toys of the children	the children's toys
the tail of the peacock	the peacock's tail



Remember: First ask: is the owner **one** or **many**? One owner: add 's. Many owners ending in s: add only an apostrophe. Plurals like children, men and women take 's.

Try it!

1. Write the short way: the nest of the bird

_____

2. Write the short way: the classroom of the girls

_____

3. Write the short way: the shoes of the men

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Say It the Short Way

Rewrite each sentence using a possessive noun.

1. This is the umbrella of Meera.

_____

2. The tail of the monkey is long.

_____

3. The bicycles of the boys are new.

_____

4. The car of my uncle is red.

_____

5. The voices of the children are loud.

_____

6. The nests of the birds are on the tree.

_____

7. The shop of the tailor is near our house.

_____

8. The uniforms of the nurses are white.

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Pick the Possessive

Read each group of words. Tick the correct short way to say it.

1. the kite of Arjun

☐ (a) Arjuns kite ☐ (b) Arjun's kite ☐ (c) Arjuns' kite

2. the books of the students

☐ (a) the students' books ☐ (b) the student's books

☐ (c) the students books

3. the toys of the children

☐ (a) the childrens' toys ☐ (b) the childs' toys

☐ (c) the children's toys

4. the bell of the cycle

☐ (a) the cycle's bell ☐ (b) the cycles bell ☐ (c) the cycles' bell

5. the room of my parents

☐ (a) my parent's room ☐ (b) my parents' room ☐ (c) my parents room

6. the cap of the guard

☐ (a) the guards cap ☐ (b) the guards' cap ☐ (c) the guard's cap

7. the saris of the women

☐ (a) the women's saris ☐ (b) the womens' saris ☐ (c) the woman saris

8. the eggs of the hens

☐ (a) the hen eggs ☐ (b) the hens' eggs ☐ (c) the hens eggs

Name: _____ Date: _____

Whose Is It?

Write neatly. Remember capital letters and full stops.

Look around your home. Write sentences about things that belong to different people and pets. Use possessive nouns, for example: 'My sister's bag is pink.' or 'My grandparents' room is upstairs.'

Think about:

- One owner, add 's: Dad's phone, Nani's glasses
- Many owners, add ': my cousins' toys
- Children, men, women, add 's: the children's books
- Pets too: my dog's bowl, the cat's bed

mother's father's brother's sister's dog's cousins' children's neighbour's

Name: _____ Date: _____

Cursive Writing: Proverb of the Week

Read the model line. Trace the dotted lines. Then copy the writing neatly in cursive on the empty lines.

Talk about what this proverb means.

Slow and steady wins the race.

Slow and steady wins the race.

Slow and steady wins the race.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Addition with Carrying

Add. Start with the ones column.

1.

Th	H	T	O
	4	9	2
+	6	8	0

2.

H	T	O
3	2	7
+ 2	8	5

3.

Th	H	T	O
	7	8	3
+	3	7	5

4.

Th	H	T	O
	4	6	0
+	9	0	6

5.

Th	H	T	O
	6	3	5
+	4	7	4

6.

H	T	O
5	9	3
+ 1	3	0

7.

H	T	O
6	9	1
+ 1	6	1

8.

H	T	O
3	8	9
+ 2	6	0

9.

Th	H	T	O
	4	7	4
+	5	5	2

10.

Th	H	T	O
	9	5	5
+	7	8	3

11.

Th	H	T	O
	4	6	0
+	8	5	7

12.

Th	H	T	O
	8	2	1
+	8	3	2

Name: _____ Date: _____

Addition with Carrying

Add. Start with the ones column.

1.

Th	H	T	O
	5	0	4	6
+		2	5	7

2.

Th	H	T	O
	2	8	7	2
+		9	1	8

3.

Th	H	T	O
	3	4	9	5
+		4	7	7

4.

Th	H	T	O
	4	8	2	7
+		5	0	8

5.

Th	H	T	O
	2	7	7	3
+		4	8	0

6.

Th	H	T	O
	1	2	6	9
+		8	0	3

7.

Th	H	T	O
	4	0	1	4
+		3	9	8

8.

Th	H	T	O
	8	7	3	5
+		5	6	9

9.

Th	H	T	O
	8	4	2	4
+		7	5	6

10.

Th	H	T	O
	9	0	4	7
+		8	6	9

11.

Th	H	T	O
	4	5	9	2
+		4	5	1

12.

Th	H	T	O
	7	1	3	7
+		4	9	9

Name: _____ Date: _____

Addition with Carrying

Add. Start with the ones column.

1.

Th	H	T	O
	1	8	5	2
+	2	7	7	8

2.

Th	H	T	O
	6	9	4	5
+	1	1	6	7

3.

Th	H	T	O
	5	7	8	2
+	3	5	1	9

4.

Th	H	T	O
	2	6	1	4
+	5	7	8	3

5.

Th	H	T	O
	1	9	2	9
+	4	2	5	5

6.

Th	H	T	O
	2	7	5	8
+	4	4	7	9

7.

Th	H	T	O
	3	8	3	9
+	4	6	4	3

8.

Th	H	T	O
	4	5	6	5
+	1	8	7	5

9.

Th	H	T	O
	1	1	6	2
+	4	5	8	3

10.

Th	H	T	O
	4	9	6	7
+	3	9	1	3

11.

Th	H	T	O
	4	4	6	0
+	4	1	5	9

12.

Th	H	T	O
	2	6	9	7
+	3	6	1	9

Name: _____ Date: _____

Properties of Addition and Subtraction

Fill in the boxes using the properties.

Changing the order does not change the sum (or product). Adding 0 keeps a number the same. Multiplying by 1 keeps it the same; by 0 gives 0.

1. 300 + 135 = 135 + ☐

2. 204 + 0 = ☐

3. (155 + 773) + 11 = 155 + (☐ + 11)

4. 524 − 0 = ☐

5. 206 − 206 = ☐

6. 972 + 464 = 464 + ☐

7. 789 + 0 = ☐

8. (971 + 258) + 46 = 971 + (☐ + 46)

9. 908 − 0 = ☐

10. 513 − 513 = ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Mental Maths

Work these out in your head. Write only the answer.

1. 599 + 300 = ☐

2. 554 + 200 = ☐

3. 1052 − 600 = ☐

4. 225 + 200 = ☐

5. 134 + 300 = ☐

6. 382 + 300 = ☐

7. 231 + 600 = ☐

8. 1201 − 500 = ☐

9. 287 + 400 = ☐

10. 448 + 200 = ☐

11. 1197 − 600 = ☐

12. 1004 − 300 = ☐

13. 1146 − 600 = ☐

14. 141 + 100 = ☐

15. 1599 − 900 = ☐

16. 587 + 100 = ☐

17. 1409 − 800 = ☐

18. 1379 − 800 = ☐

19. 275 + 300 = ☐

20. 212 + 700 = ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Estimate the Answer

Round each number, then estimate.

To **estimate**, round each number to the nearest 100 first, then add or subtract.

1. 352 + 374

≈ ☐ + ☐ = ☐

2. 867 − 352

≈ ☐ − ☐ = ☐

3. 972 + 286

≈ ☐ + ☐ = ☐

4. 923 − 482

≈ ☐ − ☐ = ☐

5. 896 + 173

≈ ☐ + ☐ = ☐

6. 787 − 466

≈ ☐ − ☐ = ☐

7. 288 + 331

≈ ☐ + ☐ = ☐

8. 933 − 125

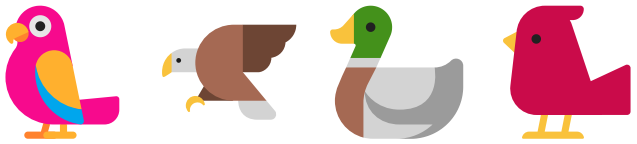
≈ ☐ − ☐ = ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Birds: Beaks, Claws and Feathers

Read and learn.

Birds are animals with **feathers**, **wings**, a **beak** and two legs. All birds lay eggs. Most birds can fly, but the ostrich, the emu and the penguin cannot. The shape of a bird's **beak** and **claws** tells us what it eats and how it lives.



- **Claws**: eagles and owls have strong, curved claws called talons to catch prey. Ducks have **webbed feet** for swimming.
- Perching birds like sparrows have toes that lock around a branch, so they do not fall off even when asleep.
- **Feathers** keep birds warm and help them fly. Birds clean their feathers with their beaks.

Bird	Beak	Use
Parrot	short, strong and curved	cracks nuts and hard fruits
Eagle	sharp and hooked	tears flesh
Woodpecker	long, strong and pointed	drills holes in bark for insects
Duck	flat and broad	strains food from muddy water
Sunbird	long, thin and curved	sips nectar from flowers
Kingfisher	long and pointed	catches fish

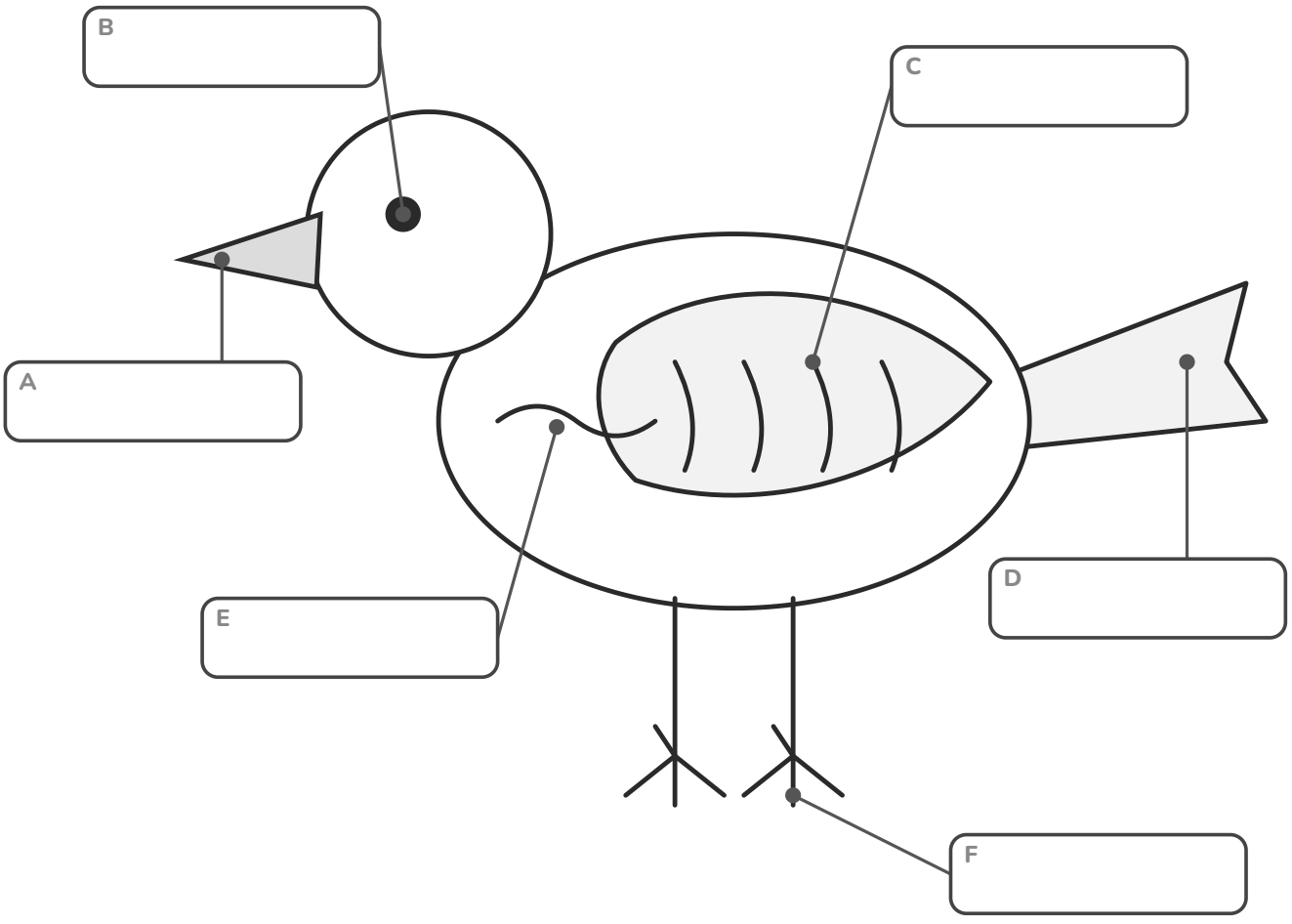
Remember: Most birds scoop up water and tip their heads back to swallow it, but pigeons can suck up water like we use a straw!

Name: _____ Date: _____

Parts of a Bird

Write the name of each part of the bird in the correct box.

tail claws feathers eye wing beak



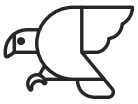
Name: _____ Date: _____

Beaks and Food

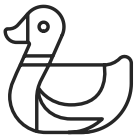
Draw a line to match each bird to the way it eats.



parrot



eagle



duck



hen



owl



flamingo

- catches mice at night
- cracks open nuts and seeds
- pecks grains from the ground
- strains food from muddy water
- feeds with its head upside down
- tears the flesh of its prey

Name: _____ Date: _____

Make a Water Bowl for Birds

In the hot summer, ponds and puddles dry up and birds find it hard to get water. Help them by keeping a water bowl, then watch who visits!

You need:

- ☐ a wide, shallow clay or steel bowl
- ☐ clean water
- ☐ 3 or 4 clean pebbles
- ☐ a notebook and pencil

What to do:

1. Choose a shady spot on a balcony, a terrace or in a garden, away from cats.
2. Put a few pebbles in the bowl so that small birds can stand on them.
3. Fill the bowl with fresh, clean water.
4. Change the water every day and wash the bowl every two days.
5. Watch quietly from a distance for a week, at the same time each day.
6. Write down the birds that come and what they do.

Day	Birds I saw	What they did
Day 1		
Day 2		
Day 3		
Day 4		

1. Which bird came most often?

_____

2. Why should the water be changed every day?

_____

3. Did any bird bathe in the water? How did it clean its feathers?

_____

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

लिंग: पुल्लिंग और स्त्रीलिंग

नियम पढ़ो और उदाहरण ध्यान से देखो।

शब्द के जिस रूप से पता चले कि वह **पुरुष जाति** का है या **स्त्री जाति** का, उसे **लिंग** कहते हैं। हिंदी में लिंग दो होते हैं — **पुल्लिंग** (लड़का, घोड़ा, पंखा) और **स्त्रीलिंग** (लड़की, घोड़ी, घड़ी)।

उदाहरण



बैल खेत जोतता है। **गाय** दूध देती है।

नियम	पुल्लिंग	स्त्रीलिंग
आ को ई करो	लड़का, घोड़ा, बकरा	लड़की, घोड़ी, बकरी
नी जोड़ो	शेर, मोर, ऊँट	शेरनी, मोरनी, ऊँटनी
इन जोड़ो	माली, धोबी, नाग	मालिन, धोबिन, नागिन
आनी जोड़ो	सेठ, नौकर, जेठ	सेठानी, नौकरानी, जेठानी
इका जोड़ो	बालक, शिक्षक, लेखक	बालिका, शिक्षिका, लेखिका
इया जोड़ो	चूहा, बूढ़ा, डिब्बा	चुहिया, बुढ़िया, डिबिया
अलग शब्द	राजा, पिता, भाई	रानी, माता, बहन



याद रखो: निर्जीव चीज़ों का लिंग क्रिया से पहचानो: पंखा चलता है (पुल्लिंग), घड़ी चलती है (स्त्रीलिंग)।

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

लिंग बदलो

तालिका के खाली खानों में सही शब्द लिखो।

पुल्लिंग	स्त्रीलिंग
घोड़ा	
	शेरनी
राजा	
	मालिन
अध्यापक	
	बकरी
भाई	
	चुहिया
बैल	
	नानी
मोर	
	सेठानी

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

पुल्लिंग या स्त्रीलिंग?

हर शब्द से एक छोटा वाक्य बोलकर देखो, जैसे 'पंखा चलता है'। फिर शब्द को सही खाने में लिखो।

दूध दरवाज़ा पंखा गाड़ी घड़ी रोटी आम चाय किताब पत्ता नदी कुर्सी पहाड़ पेड़

पुल्लिंग	स्त्रीलिंग

Month 2

Week 8

Reading	Poem — describing words in poems; word study: compound words
Grammar & Writing	Personal pronouns
Maths	Addition word problems
EVS	Our body: organs and their work
Hindi	वचन

Name: _____ Date: _____

Nani's Garden

Read the poem aloud. Underline the describing words that help you picture the garden.

In Nani's garden, neat and green,
Grow the brightest flowers I've seen:
Tall sunflowers with golden faces,
Shy pink roses in thorny places.

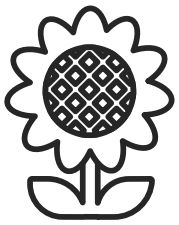
Busy honeybees in stripy coats
Hum their buzzy, sleepy notes.
Orange butterflies flutter by
Like tiny kites against the sky.

A grasshopper, long and lean,
Hops along the path of green.
A snail, so slow and slimy-grey,
Takes all morning on its way.

After the rain, the wet leaves gleam;
A rainbow arches like a dream.
When evening comes and all is still,
The fireflies light the windowsill.

Some gardens are grand, and some are small,
But Nani's garden is best of all!

— New Era



Word help: Nani – grandmother (your mother's mother) • **slimy** – wet, soft and slippery • **arches** – bends in a curved shape • **fireflies** – small beetles that give off light at night • **windowsill** – the flat shelf at the bottom of a window

Name: _____ Date: _____

Nani's Garden: Questions

Answer the questions about the poem.

1. Which describing word does the poet use for the sunflowers' faces?

☐ (a) golden ☐ (b) pink ☐ (c) stripy

2. The butterflies are compared to...

☐ (a) tiny kites ☐ (b) golden faces ☐ (c) a dream

3. The poet describes the snail as fast and shiny.

☐ True ☐ False

4. Write the two describing words the poet uses for the grasshopper.

_____

_____

5. Write three describing words from the poem that tell you about colour.

_____

_____

6. Find two compound words in the poem. Break each one into two smaller words.

_____

_____

7. Describe a plant or creature in a garden or park near you. Use at least three describing words.

_____

_____

_____

_____

8. Find a word in the first line that means 'tidy'.

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Word Power: Nani's Garden

Read each word and its meaning. Then write a sentence of your own using the word.

thorny — covered with sharp points called thorns

Example: Be careful of the thorny stem of the rose.

My sentence:

_____

stripy — having stripes (long, thin bands of colour)

Example: The zebra has a black-and-white stripy coat.

My sentence:

_____

flutter — to move the wings quickly and lightly

Example: The pigeons flutter down to eat the grains.

My sentence:

_____

lean — thin, without much fat

Example: The lean dog ran fast across the field.

My sentence:

_____

gleam — to shine softly

Example: Wet stones gleam in the moonlight.

My sentence:

_____

still — not moving; quiet and calm

Example: The lake was so still that it looked like a mirror.

My sentence:

_____

grand — very big and beautiful

Example: We visited a grand old palace in Mysuru.

My sentence:

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Spelling: Compound Words

Look, say, cover, write and check each word.

Spelling focus: A compound word is made by joining two smaller words: sun + flower = sunflower, rain + bow = rainbow.

Word	Look, say, cover, write	Check ✓	Write again
sunflower			
butterfly			
rainbow			
raindrop			
sunset			
sunshine			
firefly			
grasshopper			
honeybee			
windowsill			
footpath			
classroom			
playground			
homework			
bedroom			

Use two of the words in sentences:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Personal Pronouns

Read and learn. Then try the questions at the bottom.

A **pronoun** is a word used in place of a noun. Pronouns save us from repeating the same noun again and again. Read: 'Aman is my friend. Aman plays the drum.' It sounds better to say: 'Aman is my friend. **He** plays the drum.'

- Use **I, we, he, she, it, they** as the subject, before the action word: **She** sings.
- Use **me, us, him, her, them** after the action word: Riya called **me**.
- Always write the pronoun **I** as a capital letter.

Speaking about	One (singular)	Many (plural)
the person speaking	I, me	we, us
the person spoken to	you	you
a boy or a man	he, him	they, them
a girl or a woman	she, her	they, them
an animal or a thing	it	they, them



Remember: Be polite! Name yourself last: 'Simran and I went to the park.' Do not say 'I and Simran went to the park.'

Try it!

1. Fill in a pronoun: The kite is red. _____ is flying high.

_____

2. Fill in a pronoun: Nisha and I are friends. _____ play together.

_____

3. Fill in a pronoun: Dev called his grandma. He called _____ on her birthday.

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Use the Right Pronoun

Fill in each blank with a pronoun from the box.

I	we	you	he	she	it	they	me	him	her	them	us

1. Rahul is my cousin. _____ lives in Lucknow.

2. Sneha has a pet cat. _____ feeds it every morning.

3. My mother bought a new sari. _____ is green.

4. The children are tired. _____ want to sleep.

5. Rohan and I are in Class 3. _____ sit together.

6. Grandpa is unwell. Let us visit _____ today.

7. These mangoes are sweet. Please taste _____.

8. Kavya is my best friend. I like _____ very much.

9. Aarav, are _____ coming to the park?

10. Mum asked _____ to set the table, so I did.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Find the Pronouns

Circle all the pronouns in each sentence.

1. She gave me a pencil.

2. We are going to the zoo with them.

3. He kicked the ball and it went over the wall.

4. They invited us to the Eid party.

5. I saw him at the bus stop.

6. You can sit next to her.

7. Tenzin and I helped them plant trees.

8. Grandma made laddoos for us.

9. Did you call me?

10. The puppy is hungry, so we will feed it.

Name: _____ Date: _____

My Best Friend

Write neatly. Remember capital letters and full stops.

Write about your best friend. Use your friend's name only in the first sentence. After that, use pronouns such as he, she, we, they, him, her and us instead of the name.

Think about:

- My best friend's name is ...
- What does he or she look like?
- What do you both like to do together?
- Why do you like him or her?
- What did you do together last week?

he she we us they him her together kind funny

Name: _____ Date: _____

Cursive Writing: Proverb of the Week

Read the model line. Trace the dotted lines. Then copy the writing neatly in cursive on the empty lines.

Talk about what this proverb means.

Unity is strength.

Unity is strength.

Unity is strength.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Addition Word Problems

Read each problem. Show your working and write the answer.

1. A factory made 978 biscuit packets in March and 139 in April. How many biscuit packets did it make in the two months?

Working

Answer: _____

2. A factory made 448 pairs of shoes in March and 566 in April. How many pairs of shoes did it make in the two months?

Working

Answer: _____

3. A shop sold 455 umbrellas in the morning and 669 in the evening. How many umbrellas were sold in all?

Working

Answer: _____

4. A factory made 795 school bags in March and 975 in April. How many school bags did it make in the two months?

Working

Answer: _____

5. A train has 685 passengers. At the next station, 170 more people get on. How many passengers are on the train now?

Working

Answer: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Addition Word Problems

Read each problem. Show your working and write the answer.

1. There are 1,156 boys and 876 girls in a school. How many children are there in all?

Working

Answer: _____

2. 3,532 people watched a cricket match on Saturday and 1,943 on Sunday. How many people watched in all?

Working

Answer: _____

3. A factory made 3,962 umbrellas in March and 1,507 in April. How many umbrellas did it make in the two months?

Working

Answer: _____

4. A factory made 2,971 bottles in March and 2,708 in April. How many bottles did it make in the two months?

Working

Answer: _____

5. A factory made 1,167 pens in March and 3,567 in April. How many pens did it make in the two months?

Working

Answer: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Addition Word Problems

Read each problem. Show your working and write the answer.

1. Riya saved ₹811 in April and ₹161 in May. How much money did she save in all?

Working

Answer: _____

2. A bicycle costs ₹479 and a helmet costs ₹488. What is the total cost?

Working

Answer: _____

3. Lakshmi's family spent ₹338 on vegetables and ₹112 on fruit this month. How much did they spend in all?

Working

Answer: _____

4. A school spent ₹1,323 on books and ₹470 on sports equipment. How much did it spend in all?

Working

Answer: _____

5. Dev saved ₹443 in April and ₹501 in May. How much money did he save in all?

Working

Answer: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Add or Subtract?

Decide whether to add or subtract. Then solve.

1. A factory made 841 bottles. It sent 727 of them to shops. How many bottles are still at the factory?

Add or subtract? ☐ + ☐ − Answer: _____

2. A baker made 942 buns. He sold 928 buns. How many buns are left?

Add or subtract? ☐ + ☐ − Answer: _____

3. A shop sold 459 pairs of shoes in the morning and 423 in the evening. How many pairs of shoes were sold in all?

Add or subtract? ☐ + ☐ − Answer: _____

4. A shop sold 447 biscuit packets in the morning and 499 in the evening. How many biscuit packets were sold in all?

Add or subtract? ☐ + ☐ − Answer: _____

5. A factory made 416 biscuit packets in March and 168 in April. How many biscuit packets did it make in the two months?

Add or subtract? ☐ + ☐ − Answer: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Addition with Carrying

Add. Start with the ones column.

1.

Th	H	T	O
	7	7	0 9
+	1	1	3 5

2.

Th	H	T	O
	1	6	9 0
+	3	0	2 6

3.

Th	H	T	O
	6	5	6 7
+	3	1	6 0

4.

Th	H	T	O
	3	4	9 2
+	4	9	0 2

5.

Th	H	T	O
	4	6	2 7
+	3	0	1 5

6.

Th	H	T	O
	1	5	5 6
+	5	4	6 8

7.

Th	H	T	O
	3	1	3 3
+	2	2	8 2

8.

Th	H	T	O
	4	7	5 3
+	2	8	3 8

9.

Th	H	T	O
	3	9	0 8
+	2	4	1 8

10.

Th	H	T	O
	1	7	9 7
+	1	0	8 3

11.

Th	H	T	O
	2	3	2 6
+	7	6	3 5

12.

Th	H	T	O
	1	9	0 3
+	5	6	8 7

Name: _____ Date: _____

Properties of Addition and Subtraction

Fill in the boxes using the properties.

Changing the order does not change the sum (or product). Adding 0 keeps a number the same. Multiplying by 1 keeps it the same; by 0 gives 0.

1. 965 + 242 = 242 + ☐

2. 384 + 0 = ☐

3. (809 + 718) + 84 = 809 + (☐ + 84)

4. 878 − 0 = ☐

5. 595 − 595 = ☐

6. 591 + 948 = 948 + ☐

7. 159 + 0 = ☐

8. (237 + 963) + 55 = 237 + (☐ + 55)

9. 716 − 0 = ☐

10. 666 − 666 = ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Organs and Their Work

Read and learn.

Our body has many parts. Some parts are **inside** the body, where we cannot see them. These are called **organs**. Each organ has a special job. Organs also work together in teams called **systems**. For example, the mouth, stomach and intestines work together to digest food.



- **Sense organs**: eyes (see), ears (hear), nose (smell), tongue (taste) and skin (touch).
- An adult's **skeleton** has 206 bones. It gives the body its shape and protects the soft organs.
- **Muscles** pull on our bones and help us move.

Organ	Where it is	Its work
Brain	inside the skull (head)	controls the body; helps us think
Heart	in the chest, a little to the left	pumps blood all over the body
Lungs	in the chest (there are two)	help us breathe
Stomach	in the upper part of the belly	churns and breaks down food
Intestines	in the belly, below the stomach	digest food and take in its goodness
Kidneys	at the back of the belly (two)	clean the blood and make urine

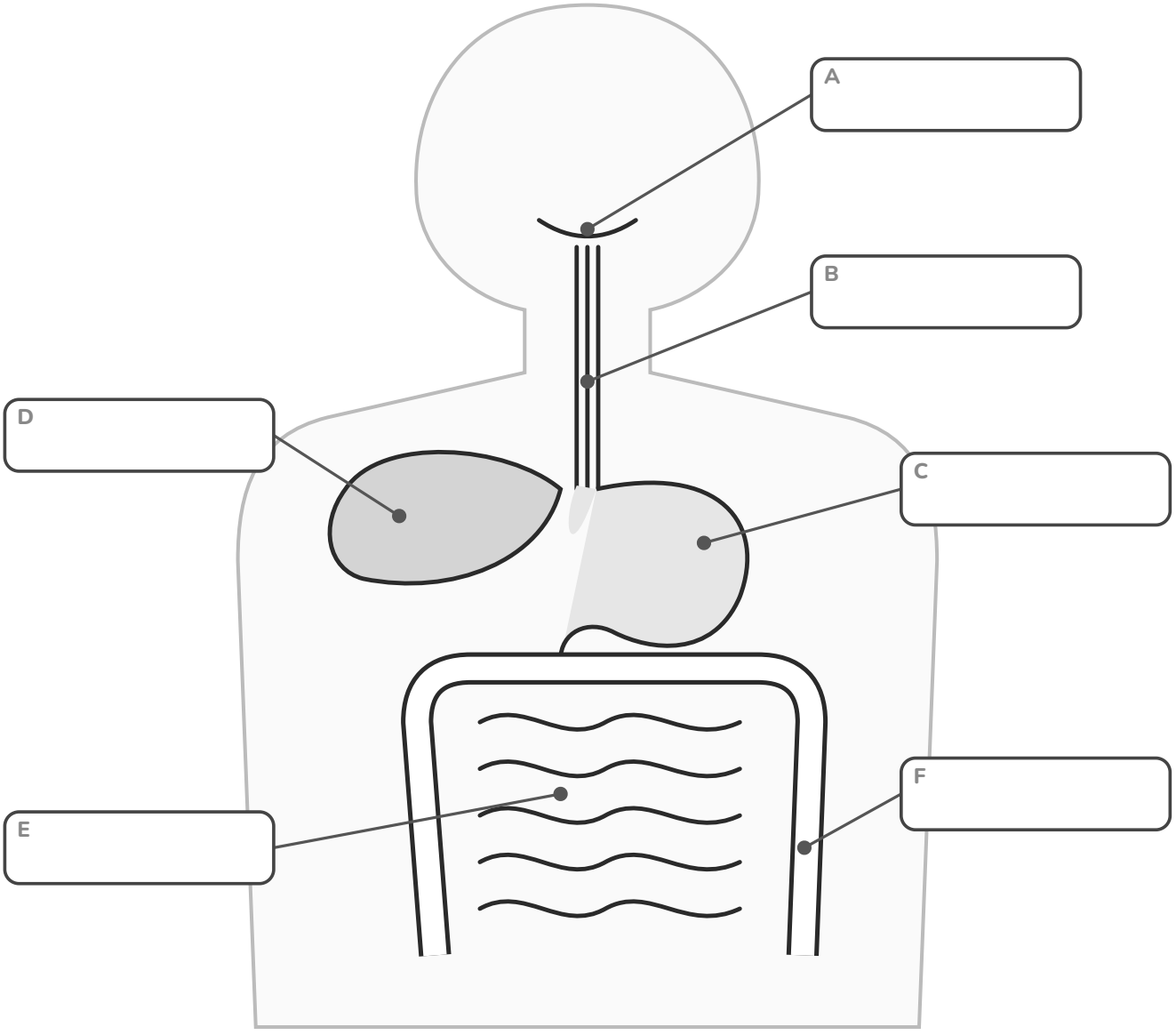
Remember: Your heart is about the size of your fist. In children it beats about 70 to 100 times a minute, even while you sleep!

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Digestive System

Follow the path of food from the mouth to the large intestine. Write the name of each part in the correct box.

food pipe liver mouth small intestine large intestine stomach



Name: _____ Date: _____

Which Organ Does This Job?

Draw a line to match each organ to the work it does.



brain



heart organ



lungs



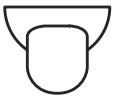
stomach



kidneys



intestine



tongue

- pumps blood
- help us breathe
- takes in goodness from food
- churns food
- clean the blood
- tastes food
- thinks and controls the body

Name: _____ Date: _____

Feel Your Heartbeat

Each time your heart pumps, you can feel a beat in your wrist. This beat is called your **pulse**. Does it change when you exercise? Let's find out.

You need:

☐ a clock or watch with a seconds hand

☐ a pencil

☐ a family member to help you count time

What to do:

1. Sit quietly for two minutes.
2. Place two fingers (not your thumb) on the inside of your wrist, just below your thumb.
3. Press gently until you feel a beat. This is your pulse.
4. Count the beats for one full minute while someone watches the clock. Write the number.
5. Now jump on the spot 30 times.
6. Count your pulse again for one minute and write it down.
7. Rest for five minutes. Count your pulse one more time.

⚠️ **Safety:** Jump on a flat, safe floor away from furniture. Stop and sit down if you feel dizzy.

When I counted	Beats in one minute

1. When was your pulse the fastest?

2. Why does your heart beat faster when you exercise?

3. What happened to your pulse after you rested?

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

वचन: एकवचन और बहुवचन

नियम पढ़ो और समझो कि बहुवचन कैसे बनता है।

शब्द के जिस रूप से उसके **एक** या **अनेक** होने का पता चले, उसे **वचन** कहते हैं। वचन दो होते हैं — **एकवचन** (एक के लिए: लड़का, किताब) और **बहुवचन** (एक से अधिक के लिए: लड़के, किताबें)।

उदाहरण



एक **केला** — चार **केले**



एक **चिड़िया** — कई **चिड़ियाँ**

नियम	एकवचन	बहुवचन
आ को ए करो	लड़का, कपड़ा, केला	लड़के, कपड़े, केले
अंत में एँ जोड़ो	किताब, बात, रात	किताबें, बातें, रातें
ई को इयाँ करो	नदी, लड़की, रोटी	नदियाँ, लड़कियाँ, रोटियाँ
इया को इयाँ करो	चिड़िया, गुड़िया, डिबिया	चिड़ियाँ, गुड़ियाँ, डिबियाँ
आ, उ, ऊ के बाद एँ	माता, वस्तु, बहू	माताएँ, वस्तुएँ, बहुएँ
रूप नहीं बदलता	घर, फल, पेड़	घर, फल, पेड़



याद रखो: बहुवचन के साथ क्रिया भी बदलती है: लड़का खेलता है — लड़के खेलते हैं। फूल खिला है — फूल खिले हैं।

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

एकवचन और बहुवचन मिलाओ

हर एकवचन शब्द को उसके बहुवचन रूप से रेखा खींचकर मिलाओ।

लड़का ●	● नदियाँ
किताब ●	● बहुएँ
नदी ●	● रातें
चिड़िया ●	● कपड़े
माला ●	● लड़के
कपड़ा ●	● मालाएँ
रात ●	● किताबें
बहू ●	● चिड़ियाँ

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

वाक्य बहुवचन में बदलो

रेखांकित शब्द का बहुवचन बनाओ और क्रिया भी बदलकर पूरा वाक्य फिर से लिखो।

1. लड़का मैदान में खेलता है।

_____

2. चिड़िया पेड़ पर बैठी है।

_____

3. मेज़ पर किताब रखी है।

_____

4. नदी बह रही है।

_____

5. बच्चा गाना गा रहा है।

_____

6. बगीचे में फूल खिला है।

_____

7. गाय घास चर रही है।

_____

8. कपड़ा धूप में सूख रहा है।

_____

Month 2

Monthly Activity Set:

Food and Health

Balanced diet planner, food from states of India, nutrient sort, healthy recipe card

Name: _____ Date: _____

Eat Well, Stay Well

Read and learn.

Good food, clean habits, exercise and rest keep us fit and healthy. Our food gives us **nutrients**: carbohydrates and fats for energy, proteins to build the body, and vitamins and minerals to protect us from illness. We also need water and roughage every day.



- Never skip **breakfast**. It gives you energy for the morning.
- Eat at regular times and chew your food well.
- Eat fresh fruits and vegetables of many colours every day.
- Eat fewer fried foods, sweets, cold drinks and packaged snacks.
- Wash your hands with soap before eating and after using the toilet.
- Play outdoors for at least an hour every day, and sleep for 9 to 11 hours at night.

Remember: Cover food to keep flies away, and wash fruits and vegetables before you eat or cook them.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Balanced Diet Planner

Plan healthy meals for one whole day. Make sure each meal has energy-giving, body-building and protective foods.

You need:

☐ a pencil

☐ this sheet

What to do:

1. Think of foods you like that are also good for you.
2. Plan breakfast, lunch, an evening snack and dinner for one day.
3. For each meal, choose at least one energy-giving food, one body-building food and one protective food.
4. Write your plan in the table.
5. Show your plan to your family. Help them cook one of your meals.

Meal	Energy-giving food	Body-building food	Protective food
Breakfast			
Lunch			
Evening snack			
Dinner			

1. Which meal was the hardest to balance? Why?

_____

2. Which drink would you choose with your meals instead of a cold drink?

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Food from the States of India

Draw a line to match each food to the state where it is famous.

vada pav ●	● Kerala
thepla ●	● Maharashtra
appam ●	● Gujarat
momos ●	● Karnataka
kahwa (spiced tea) ●	● Odisha
chhena poda ●	● Rajasthan
ghevar ●	● Kashmir
Mysore pak ●	● Sikkim

Name: _____ Date: _____

Nutrient Sort

Decide which nutrient each food has the most of. Write it in the correct column.

guava  rice ghee  orange  eggs dal cooking oil

 butter  roti  carrot  potato sugar paneer

fish  spinach

Carbohydrates	Proteins	Fats	Vitamins and minerals

Name: _____ Date: _____

Healthy Recipe Card: Fruit Chaat

Make a tasty fruit chaat without using a stove. Then draw a recipe card for it so that others can make it too.

You need:

- ☐ 1 apple
- ☐ 1 banana
- ☐ 1 orange or a few slices of papaya
- ☐ a small bunch of grapes
- ☐ half a lemon
- ☐ a pinch of chaat masala
- ☐ a big bowl and a spoon
- ☐ a knife (for an adult to use)

What to do:

1. Wash your hands with soap and water.
2. Wash all the fruits well.
3. Peel the banana and the orange. Ask an adult to cut the apple and the other fruits into small pieces.
4. Put all the fruit pieces in the bowl.
5. Squeeze the lemon juice over the fruit and sprinkle the chaat masala.
6. Mix gently with the spoon and serve straight away.
7. Draw your recipe card in the box. Show the fruits and write the steps in short.

⚠️ **Safety:** Only an adult should use the knife.

Draw it here:

1. Which nutrients does fruit chaat give us?

_____

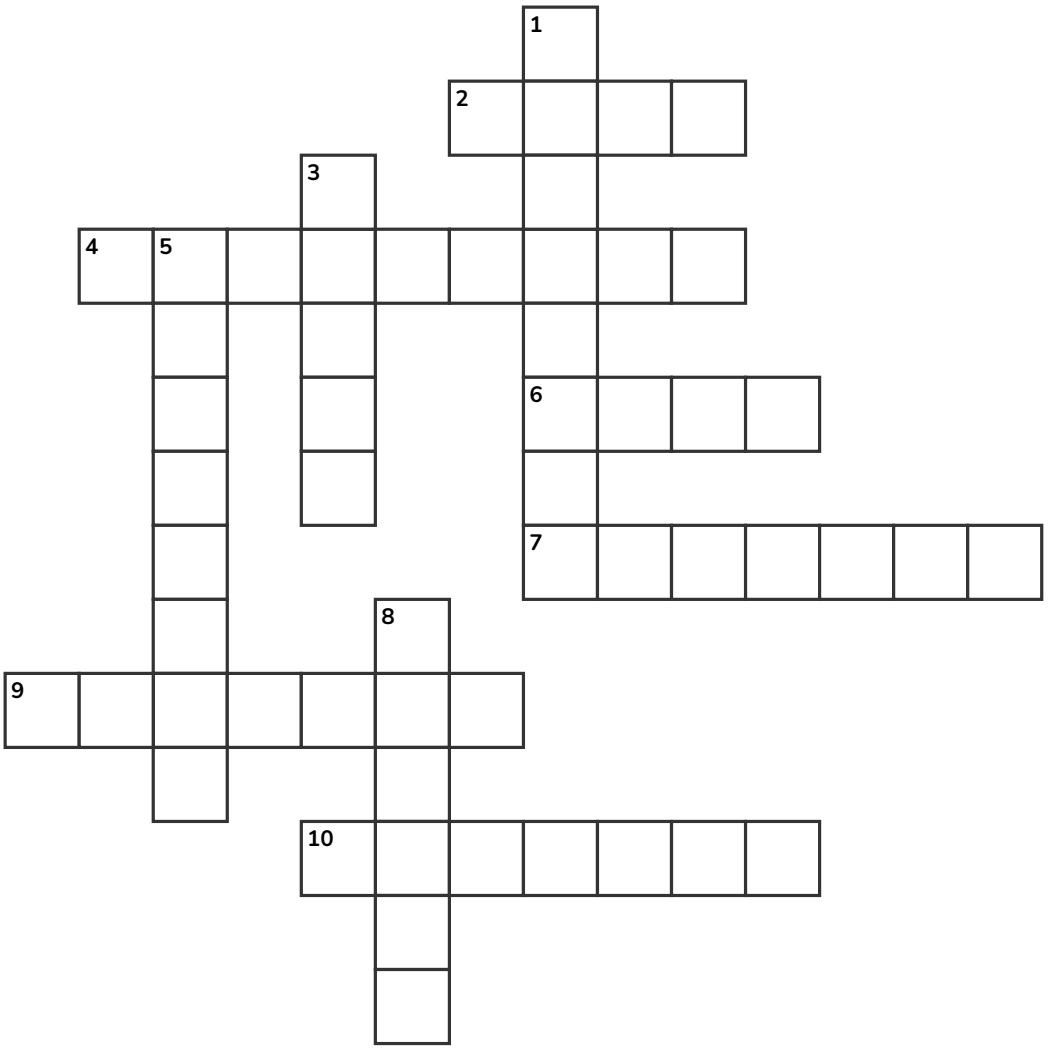
2. Why should we eat cut fruit soon after cutting it?

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Food and Health Crossword

Read the clues and fill in the crossword.



Across

2. A white drink that makes our bones and teeth strong (4)

4. The first meal of the day, which we should never skip (9)

6. A soft, round, steamed food from South India (4)

7. Seeds like moong that have started to grow (7)

9. Keeping ourselves clean to stay healthy (7)

10. A nutrient that builds our body and helps us grow (7)

Down

1. Nutrients in fruits and vegetables that protect us from illness (8)

3. We should drink 6 to 8 glasses of this every day (5)

5. Another name for fibre, which helps us get rid of waste (8)

8. Rice, roti and potatoes give us this (6)

MONTH 3



Month 3

Week 9

Reading	Letter — parts of a letter; word study: prefixes un-, re-, dis-
Grammar & Writing	Possessive and reflexive pronouns (mine, myself)
Maths	Subtraction of 3- and 4-digit numbers with borrowing
EVS	Food and nutrients; a balanced diet
Hindi	विशेषण

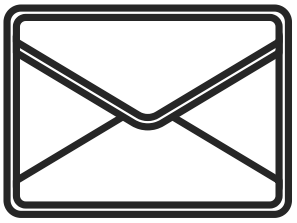
Name: _____ Date: _____

A Letter from Ladakh

Read Tenzin's letter to his friend. Notice the address, date, greeting, body, closing and signature.

Informal letter

House No. 14, Changspa Road
Leh, Ladakh 194101



12 June

Dear Rahul,

How are you? I hope you and your family are well in Chennai. I am writing to you from my grandparents' home in Leh. This is my first summer holiday in Ladakh, and I am so excited!

When our plane landed, I felt dizzy and a little unwell. Leh is very high up in the mountains, so the air has less oxygen. Grandmother made me rest for a whole day and drink lots of water. Now I feel fine.

Yesterday, we drove to Pangong Lake. The water changes colour from blue to green to grey! It was so cold that I could not untie my shoelaces with my frozen fingers. Grandfather laughed and helped me.

Today, I helped Grandmother make butter tea. It tastes salty, not sweet! At first I disliked it, but now I am starting to enjoy it. I am also learning to say 'Julley'. It means hello, goodbye and thank you in Ladakhi.

I have reread your last letter so many times! Did you manage to rebuild your sandcastle at Marina Beach after the waves washed it away? Please write back soon and tell me all about your holidays. I will show you my photos when I return to school.

Your friend,

Tenzin

Word help: Leh – the main town of Ladakh, high up in the Himalayas • **oxygen** – a gas in the air that we need to breathe • **Pangong Lake** – a large, beautiful lake in Ladakh • **butter tea** – a salty tea made with butter, drunk in Ladakh • **Marina Beach** – a long, sandy beach in Chennai

Name: _____ Date: _____

A Letter from Ladakh: Questions

Answer the questions about the text.

1. Who wrote this letter?

☐ (a) Rahul ☐ (b) Tenzin

☐ (c) Tenzin's grandmother

2. What is the greeting in this letter?

☐ (a) Dear Rahul, ☐ (b) Your friend, ☐ (c) Julley

3. Where was Tenzin when he wrote the letter? Which part of the letter tells you?

_____

_____

4. The date is written below the greeting.

☐ True ☐ False

5. Write the closing and the signature of the letter.

_____

_____

6. Why did Tenzin feel unwell when he landed in Leh?

_____

_____

7. Imagine you are Rahul. Write two or three sentences for the body of your reply to Tenzin.

_____

_____

_____

_____

8. Find a word in paragraph 7 that begins with the prefix 'dis-'. What does it mean?

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Word Power: A Letter from Ladakh

Read each word and its meaning. Then write a sentence of your own using the word.

excited — very happy and eager about something

Example: Ishaan was excited about his birthday party.

My sentence:

dizzy — feeling as if everything is spinning around you

Example: After spinning around ten times, Aman felt dizzy.

My sentence:

landed — came down to the ground after flying

Example: Our plane landed in Guwahati in the evening.

My sentence:

frozen — turned to ice; very cold

Example: My hands were frozen after playing in the snow in Shimla.

My sentence:

salty — tasting of salt

Example: Sea water is too salty to drink.

My sentence:

manage — to be able to do something that is difficult

Example: Did you manage to finish the jigsaw puzzle?

My sentence:

return — to come or go back

Example: We will return from Goa on Sunday.

My sentence:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Spelling: Prefixes un-, re-, dis-

Look, say, cover, write and check each word.

Spelling focus: un- and dis- mean 'not' or 'the opposite of' (unkind, dislike). re- means '*again*' (reread = read *again*).

Word	Look, say, cover, write	Check ✓	Write *again*
unwell			
untie			
unkind			
unlock			
unhappy			
retell			
reread			
rewrite			
refill			
reuse			
dislike			
disagree			
disappear			
dishonest			
disobey			

Use two of the words in sentences:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Mine and Myself

Read and learn. Then try the questions at the bottom.

A **possessive pronoun** shows who owns something. It stands alone, without a noun after it: 'This book is **mine**.' A **reflexive pronoun** ends in **-self** or **-selves**. We use it when someone does something to himself or herself, or does it alone: 'I hurt **myself**.' 'Riya made the card **herself**.'

- **My, our, your, his, her, their** come before a noun: This is **my** book.
- **Mine, ours, yours, his, hers, theirs** stand alone: This book is **mine**.
- Possessive pronouns never take an apostrophe: yours, hers, ours, theirs.
- The pronoun **it** has the reflexive form **itself**: The cat is cleaning **itself**.

Personal pronoun	Possessive pronoun	Reflexive pronoun
I	mine	myself
we	ours	ourselves
you	yours	yourself / yourselves
he	his	himself
she	hers	herself
they	theirs	themselves



Remember: There are no such words as 'hisself' or 'theirselves'. The correct words are **himself** and **themselves**.

Try it!

1. This pencil belongs to me. This pencil is _____ .

_____

2. These seats belong to them. These seats are _____ .

_____

3. We cleaned the room without any help. We cleaned it _____ .

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Complete the Pronoun Table

Fill in the missing pronouns. Try to do it without looking at the lesson page!

Personal pronoun	Possessive pronoun	Reflexive pronoun
they		
	mine	
she		
		ourselves
he		
	yours	

Name: _____ Date: _____

Mine, Yours or Theirs?

Circle the correct pronoun to complete each sentence.

1. This red umbrella is (my / mine).

2. Is this water bottle (your / yours)?

3. Simran painted the picture all by (herself / himself).

4. The boys cleaned the room (themselves / theirselves).

5. That cycle is not Kabir's. (His / Hers) is blue.

6. We made the rangoli (ourselves / ourself).

7. The kitten licked (itself / themselves) clean.

8. These seats are (our / ours). Please sit over there.

9. I can tie my shoelaces (myself / me).

10. Ayesha says this tiffin is (her / hers).

11. Aman, did you make this kite (yourself / yourselves)?

12. The Gills have a new car. That blue car is (theirs / their's).

Name: _____ Date: _____

I Can Do It Myself!

Write neatly. Remember capital letters and full stops.

Write about the things you can do by yourself and the things that belong to you. Use possessive pronouns (mine, yours, his, hers, ours, theirs) and reflexive pronouns (myself, himself, herself, ourselves).

Think about:

- I can tie my shoelaces myself.
- This blue water bottle is mine.
- My friend made his kite himself.
- We cleaned our room ourselves.
- What else can you do all by yourself?

myself mine himself herself ourselves yours ours theirs

Name: _____ Date: _____

Cursive Writing: Proverb of the Week

Read the model line. Trace the dotted lines. Then copy the writing neatly in cursive on the empty lines.

Talk about what this proverb means.

Look before you leap.

Look before you leap.

Look before you leap.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Subtraction with Borrowing

Subtract. Start with the ones column.

1.

H	T	O
6	9	3
− 2	3	4

2.

H	T	O
5	8	4
− 1	5	9

3.

H	T	O
8	8	6
− 3	0	8

4.

H	T	O
3	0	5
− 1	8	7

5.

H	T	O
7	2	4
− 3	6	1

6.

H	T	O
9	1	7
− 2	5	4

7.

H	T	O
8	5	0
− 4	7	9

8.

H	T	O
9	7	0
− 4	7	4

9.

H	T	O
5	0	3
− 4	4	9

10.

H	T	O
4	5	6
− 2	4	7

11.

H	T	O
4	7	0
− 3	4	4

12.

H	T	O
5	2	9
− 2	3	3

Name: _____ Date: _____

Subtraction with Borrowing

Subtract. Start with the ones column.

1.

Th	H	T	O
2	0	5	1
−	4	1	9

2.

Th	H	T	O
1	5	3	2
−	3	6	2

3.

Th	H	T	O
2	8	8	3
−	8	7	8

4.

Th	H	T	O
4	3	6	8
−	6	8	1

5.

Th	H	T	O
2	0	0	8
−	1	4	7

6.

Th	H	T	O
9	1	6	9
−	8	3	3

7.

Th	H	T	O
4	9	5	7
−	9	6	8

8.

Th	H	T	O
1	1	4	5
−	5	6	5

9.

Th	H	T	O
1	9	2	8
−	8	6	3

10.

Th	H	T	O
9	7	3	0
−	8	1	5

11.

Th	H	T	O
7	2	6	7
−	8	3	5

12.

Th	H	T	O
1	2	0	2
−	9	9	4

Name: _____ Date: _____

Subtraction with Borrowing

Subtract. Start with the ones column.

1.

Th	H	T	O
9	4	6	3
− 2	1	1	7

2.

Th	H	T	O
3	7	7	0
− 1	1	5	7

3.

Th	H	T	O
5	2	1	0
− 2	0	0	4

4.

Th	H	T	O
8	5	0	2
− 1	5	4	6

5.

Th	H	T	O
8	8	3	4
− 1	3	8	1

6.

Th	H	T	O
4	7	1	3
− 4	1	6	9

7.

Th	H	T	O
5	8	3	5
− 2	6	5	0

8.

Th	H	T	O
9	1	1	7
− 3	9	8	3

9.

Th	H	T	O
9	1	1	8
− 2	9	3	4

10.

Th	H	T	O
9	0	5	5
− 4	4	8	7

11.

Th	H	T	O
6	2	3	2
− 5	4	6	9

12.

Th	H	T	O
6	7	8	4
− 4	9	4	7

Name: _____ Date: _____

Subtracting Across Zeros

Subtract. Borrow carefully across the zeros.

When there is a 0, borrow from the next place that is not zero.
400 = 3 hundreds, 9 tens and 10 ones.

1.

$$\begin{array}{r} 1\,0\,0 \\ -\quad 5\,6 \\ \hline \square\square\square \end{array}$$

2.

$$\begin{array}{r} 3\,0\,0\,0 \\ -\,1\,0\,8\,2 \\ \hline \square\square\square\square \end{array}$$

3.

$$\begin{array}{r} 1\,0\,0 \\ -\quad 3\,2 \\ \hline \square\square\square \end{array}$$

4.

$$\begin{array}{r} 5\,0\,0 \\ -\quad 8\,2 \\ \hline \square\square\square \end{array}$$

5.

$$\begin{array}{r} 2\,0\,0\,0 \\ -\quad 6\,6\,2 \\ \hline \square\square\square\square \end{array}$$

6.

$$\begin{array}{r} 3\,0\,0\,2 \\ -\,1\,2\,7\,1 \\ \hline \square\square\square\square \end{array}$$

7.

$$\begin{array}{r} 7\,0\,0 \\ -\,1\,2\,4 \\ \hline \square\square\square \end{array}$$

8.

$$\begin{array}{r} 8\,0\,0 \\ -\,6\,6\,4 \\ \hline \square\square\square \end{array}$$

9.

$$\begin{array}{r} 1\,0\,0\,0 \\ -\quad 2\,1\,7 \\ \hline \square\square\square\square \end{array}$$

Name: _____ Date: _____

Subtract and Check

Subtract, then check your answer by adding.

To check a subtraction, add the answer to the number you took away. You should get the first number back!

1. 284 − 140 = ☐

   Check: ☐ + 140 = 284

2. 277 − 165 = ☐

   Check: ☐ + 165 = 277

3. 646 − 588 = ☐

   Check: ☐ + 588 = 646

4. 703 − 504 = ☐

   Check: ☐ + 504 = 703

5. 239 − 215 = ☐

   Check: ☐ + 215 = 239

6. 391 − 142 = ☐

   Check: ☐ + 142 = 391

Name: _____ Date: _____

Mental Maths

Work these out in your head. Write only the answer.

1. 1076 − 600 = ☐

2. 570 + 300 = ☐

3. 1328 − 700 = ☐

4. 1085 − 200 = ☐

5. 170 + 600 = ☐

6. 1024 − 200 = ☐

7. 1180 − 900 = ☐

8. 1047 − 500 = ☐

9. 749 + 100 = ☐

10. 1046 − 700 = ☐

11. 336 + 300 = ☐

12. 1032 − 200 = ☐

13. 1127 − 400 = ☐

14. 651 + 100 = ☐

15. 1061 − 900 = ☐

16. 1190 − 300 = ☐

17. 492 + 500 = ☐

18. 575 + 100 = ☐

19. 248 + 700 = ☐

20. 170 + 200 = ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Nutrients and a Balanced Diet

Read and learn.

The food we eat has **nutrients** in it. Nutrients give us energy, help us grow and keep us healthy. A **balanced diet** has all the nutrients in the right amounts, along with enough water and roughage.



- **Energy-giving foods** have carbohydrates and fats.
- **Body-building foods** have proteins.
- **Protective foods** have vitamins and minerals.

Nutrient	What it does	Found in
Carbohydrates	give us energy	rice, roti, potato, bread
Fats	give us a lot of energy	ghee, oil, butter, nuts
Proteins	build the body and help us grow	dal, milk, eggs, paneer, fish
Vitamins and minerals	keep us healthy and fight illness	fruits, vegetables, milk
Water	carries nutrients; cools the body	water, buttermilk, coconut water
Roughage (fibre)	helps us get rid of waste easily	whole grains, fruits, salads



Remember: Too many fried foods, sweets and packaged snacks are not good for us. Try to eat a rainbow of fruits and vegetables every day!

Name: _____ Date: _____

Energy, Body-building or Protective?

Decide what kind of food each one is. Write each word in the correct column.

 beans  potato  chapati  butter  apple

 orange  cheese  bread  milk  rice

 carrot  eggs  spinach  tomato  prawn

Energy-giving	Body-building	Protective

Name: _____ Date: _____

My Food Diary

Do you eat a balanced diet? Keep a food diary for one day and find out which kinds of food you eat at each meal.

You need:

☐ a pencil

☐ this sheet

What to do:

1. Write down everything you eat and drink in one day, from breakfast to dinner.
2. Do not forget snacks and drinks between meals.
3. Next to each food, write E (energy-giving), B (body-building) or P (protective).
4. Count how many E, B and P foods you ate.
5. Show your diary to an adult and talk about it.

Meal	What I ate and drank	E, B or P?
Breakfast		
Lunch		
Evening snack		
Dinner		

1. Did you eat at least one protective food? Which one?

_____

2. How many glasses of water did you drink?

_____

3. Which food would you add to make your meals more balanced?

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Food Facts: True or False?

Read each sentence. Write T for true and F for false.

1. Rice and roti give us energy. T F

2. Proteins help our body to grow and repair itself. T F

3. We should eat only one kind of food every day. T F

4. Fruits and vegetables help to protect us from illness. T F

5. We should eat fried snacks and sweets at every meal. T F

6. Roughage helps food and waste move through our body. T F

7. We do not need to drink water if we eat enough food. T F

8. Milk, eggs and dal are body-building foods. T F

9. A balanced diet has all the nutrients in the right amounts. T F

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

विशेषण

पढ़ो और समझो कि विशेषण क्या बताते हैं।

जो शब्द संज्ञा या सर्वनाम की **विशेषता** (गुण, रंग, आकार, संख्या या मात्रा) बताते हैं, उन्हें **विशेषण** कहते हैं। जिसकी विशेषता बताई जाए, उसे **विशेष्य** कहते हैं। जैसे: **लाल** गुलाब — यहाँ 'लाल' विशेषण है और 'गुलाब' विशेष्य है।

उदाहरण



ऊँचा पहाड़, **ठंडी** हवा, **सुंदर** फूल



मेरे पास **तीन** पेंसिलें हैं।

क्या बताता है?	विशेषण	उदाहरण
गुण या स्वभाव	अच्छा, ईमानदार, मीठा	मीठा आम
रंग	लाल, हरा, नीला	हरा तोता
आकार	बड़ा, छोटा, लंबा	लंबा पेड़
संख्या	एक, दो, पाँच, कई	पाँच केले
मात्रा (नाप-तौल)	थोड़ा, बहुत, दो लीटर	दो लीटर दूध



याद रखो: विशेषण पहचानने के लिए संज्ञा से पहले पूछो — कैसा? कैसी? कितना? कितने? जो उत्तर मिले, वही विशेषण है।

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

विशेषण पहचानो

हर वाक्य में आए विशेषण शब्द पर गोला लगाओ।

1. आसमान में काले बादल छाए हैं।

2. दादी ने स्वादिष्ट खीर बनाई।

3. जिराफ की गरदन लंबी होती है।

4. बाग में पीले फूल खिले हैं।

5. मेरे पास चार पेंसिलें हैं।

6. रोहन ईमानदार लड़का है।

7. मुझे ठंडा पानी दो।

8. कमरे में थोड़ी धूप आती है।

9. सफ़ेद खरगोश हरी घास खा रहा है।

10. पापा बाज़ार से मीठे संतरे लाए।

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

सही विशेषण भरो

शब्द-भंडार से सही विशेषण चुनकर रिक्त स्थान भरो।

मीठा ऊँचा हरा ठंडी पाँच नीला गरम छोटी बहादुर

1. तोते का रंग _____ होता है।

2. यह आम बहुत _____ है।

3. साफ़ आसमान _____ दिखाई देता है।

4. सर्दियों में _____ हवा चलती है।

5. एक हाथ में _____ उँगलियाँ होती हैं।

6. माँ ने मुझे _____ दूध दिया।

7. हिमालय पर्वत बहुत _____ है।

8. चींटी _____ होती है, पर बहुत मेहनती होती है।

9. हमारे सैनिक बहुत _____ होते हैं।

Month 3

Week 10

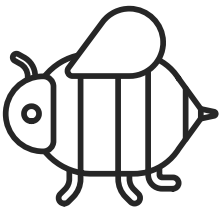
Reading	Information text (the honeybee) — main idea; word study: suffixes -ful, -less, -ness
Grammar & Writing	Articles: a, an, the
Maths	Subtraction word problems; checking with addition
EVS	Cooking food; food from different regions of India
Hindi	क्रिया

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Busy, Helpful Honeybee

Read the text. Ask yourself: what is the whole text mostly about? What is each paragraph about?

Information text



Buzz, buzz! Have you ever watched a honeybee visiting flowers in a garden? This tiny insect is one of the most useful creatures on Earth. Honeybees make honey, and they help plants to make fruits and seeds.

Honeybees live together in large groups called colonies. Each colony lives in a hive, which can hold thousands of bees. Every bee has a job. The queen bee lays all the eggs — up to 1,500 in a single day! The male bees are called drones. The worker bees are all female, and they do almost everything else. They clean the hive, feed the young bees, guard the door and collect food.

Worker bees fly from flower to flower, sucking up a sweet juice called nectar. Back in the hive, they turn the nectar into honey and store it in the honeycomb. The honeycomb is made of wax, and each of its tiny rooms has six sides. Making honey is slow, careful work. It takes about twelve bees their whole lives to make just one teaspoon of honey!

When a worker bee finds a field full of flowers, she flies home and does a special 'waggle dance'. The dance tells the other bees which way to fly and how far to go. Isn't that clever?

Bees also do a job that is priceless. As a bee moves from flower to flower, a yellow powder called pollen sticks to its hairy body. Some of this pollen rubs off on the next flower. This helps the plant to make fruits and seeds. Without bees, we would have far fewer apples, pumpkins, cucumbers and almonds.

Bees are gentle creatures. A honeybee stings only when it feels its hive is in danger. So the next time a bee buzzes by, stay calm and let it get on with its important work.

Word help: creatures – living things, especially animals • **colonies** – large groups of bees that live and work together • **hive** – the home of a colony of bees • **drones** – male bees • **honeycomb** – rooms of wax where bees store honey and raise their young • **waggle** – to move quickly from side to side

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Busy, Helpful Honeybee: Questions

Answer the questions about the text.

1. What is the main idea of the whole text?

- ☐ (a) Bees can sting people
- ☐ (b) Honeybees are hard-working insects that make honey and help plants grow
- ☐ (c) Queen bees lay eggs

2. What is paragraph 2 mostly about?

- ☐ (a) How bees make honey
- ☐ (b) The different jobs of the bees in a colony
- ☐ (c) The waggle dance

3. Drones are the bees that do almost all the work in the hive.

☐ True ☐ False

4. What is the waggle dance for?

_____

_____

5. Write one detail that shows that 'making honey is slow, careful work'.

_____

_____

6. How do bees help plants to make fruits and seeds?

_____

_____

7. Write a heading of your own for paragraph 5. Explain why you chose it.

_____

_____

_____

_____

8. Find a word in paragraph 5 with the suffix -less that means 'so valuable that no price is high enough'.

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Word Power: The Honeybee

Read each word and its meaning. Then write a sentence of your own using the word.

useful — helpful; able to be used well

Example: A torch is very useful during a power cut.

My sentence:

guard — to watch over and keep safe

Example: Our dog Moti guards the gate at night.

My sentence:

collect — to gather things together

Example: Lakshmi likes to collect shells at the beach.

My sentence:

store — to keep something to use later

Example: We store rice in a big steel drum.

My sentence:

careful — taking care not to make mistakes or get hurt

Example: Be careful when you carry the hot tea.

My sentence:

gentle — kind, calm and soft

Example: Be gentle when you hold the baby chick.

My sentence:

danger — the chance of being hurt or harmed

Example: A red flag on the beach warns swimmers of danger.

My sentence:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Spelling: -ful, -less, -ness

Look, say, cover, write and check each word.

Spelling focus: -ful means 'full of' (helpful). -less means 'without' (careless). -ness turns a describing word into a noun (kindness).

Word	Look, say, cover, write	Check ✓	Write again
helpful			
useful			
careful			
colourful			
thankful			
careless			
fearless			
endless			
priceless			
harmless			
kindness			
sadness			
darkness			
sweetness			
happiness			

Use two of the words in sentences:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Articles: A, An and The

Read and learn. Then try the questions at the bottom.

The words **a**, **an** and **the** are called **articles**. We use them before nouns. **A** and **an** are used for any one person or thing. **The** is used for a particular person or thing that we already know about.

- Use **a** before a word that begins with a consonant sound: a boy, a mango, a kite.
- Use **an** before a word that begins with a vowel sound (a, e, i, o, u): an apple, an egg, an owl.
- It is the **sound** that matters: **an** hour (the h is silent), **a** uniform (u sounds like 'you').
- Use **the** for a particular thing or one we have already talked about: I saw a dog. **The** dog was barking.
- Use **the** for things that are one of a kind and for rivers, mountains and oceans: the sun, the sky, the Ganga, the Himalayas.

Examples



I ate **an** orange and **a** banana.



The sun rises in the east.



There is **an** elephant in **the** river.



Remember: Say the word aloud. If it begins with a vowel **sound**, use **an**. So we say **an** hour but **a** horse, and **an** umbrella but **a** unicorn.

Try it!

1. Write a or an: _____ umbrella

2. Write a or an: _____ uniform

3. Write a or an: _____ honest girl

Name: _____ Date: _____

A or An?

Say each word aloud. Then write it in the correct column.

engine uniform horse mango school bag egg ice cream

onion unicorn ox hour kite umbrella ladder

a	an

Name: _____ Date: _____

Fill in A, An or The

Fill in each blank with *a*, *an* or the.

a *an* the

1. Ishaan saw _____ owl on a branch last night.

2. _____ Ganga is the longest river in India.

3. My father is _____ engineer.

4. Please close _____ door. It is cold outside.

5. I need _____ pencil and _____ eraser.

6. _____ moon is shining brightly tonight.

7. We waited for _____ hour at the station.

8. Pooja has _____ cat. _____ cat is white and fluffy.

9. Is there _____ post office near your house?

10. Joseph wears _____ uniform to school.

Name: _____ Date: _____

My Tiffin

Write neatly. Remember capital letters and full stops.

Write about the food you like to carry in your tiffin (lunch box). Use *a*, *an* and *the* correctly. Circle every article you use.

Think about:

- Today I have *a* ... and *an* ... in my tiffin.
- The ... is my favourite.
- I also like *an* apple or *an* orange after lunch.
- Who packs your tiffin?
- What would you like to take tomorrow?

a *an* the *apple* egg *orange* *paratha* idli sandwich *banana*

Name: _____ Date: _____

Cursive Writing: Proverb of the Week

Read the model line. Trace the dotted lines. Then copy the writing neatly in cursive on the empty lines.

Talk about what this proverb means.

Time and tide wait for none.

Time and tide wait for none.

Time and tide wait for none.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Subtraction Word Problems

Read each problem. Show your working and write the answer.

1. A library has 594 books. 231 books are lent out. How many books are still in the library?

Working

Answer: _____

2. A school has 802 children. 141 of them are girls. How many boys are there?

Working

Answer: _____

3. A factory made 321 toys. It sent 198 of them to shops. How many toys are still at the factory?

Working

Answer: _____

4. A factory made 923 bottles. It sent 173 of them to shops. How many bottles are still at the factory?

Working

Answer: _____

5. A factory made 502 school bags. It sent 179 of them to shops. How many school bags are still at the factory?

Working

Answer: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Subtraction Word Problems

Read each problem. Show your working and write the answer.

1. A stadium has 3,984 seats. 1,229 seats are filled. How many seats are empty?

Working

Answer: _____

2. A factory made 8,737 biscuit packets. It sent 1,327 of them to shops. How many biscuit packets are still at the factory?

Working

Answer: _____

3. A factory made 8,864 notebooks. It sent 944 of them to shops. How many notebooks are still at the factory?

Working

Answer: _____

4. A library has 7,186 books. 620 books are lent out. How many books are still in the library?

Working

Answer: _____

5. A factory made 3,531 school bags. It sent 1,312 of them to shops. How many school bags are still at the factory?

Working

Answer: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Subtraction Word Problems

Read each problem. Show your working and write the answer.

1. A family earned ₹1,277 in a month and spent ₹128. How much money did they save?

Working

Answer: _____

2. A school bag costs ₹942 and a lunch box costs ₹134. How much more does the bag cost?

Working

Answer: _____

3. Ayesha has ₹686. She spends ₹145 on a storybook. How much money is left?

Working

Answer: _____

4. Vikram gave the shopkeeper ₹1,058 for things that cost ₹77. How much change will he get?

Working

Answer: _____

5. A family earned ₹1,087 in a month and spent ₹133. How much money did they save?

Working

Answer: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Subtract and Check

Subtract, then check your answer by adding.

To check a subtraction, add the answer to the number you took away. You should get the first number back!

1. 4677 − 3315 = ☐

   Check: ☐ + 3315 = 4677

2. 3275 − 1048 = ☐

   Check: ☐ + 1048 = 3275

3. 5360 − 4660 = ☐

   Check: ☐ + 4660 = 5360

4. 9279 − 5852 = ☐

   Check: ☐ + 5852 = 9279

5. 5345 − 1205 = ☐

   Check: ☐ + 1205 = 5345

6. 3975 − 1689 = ☐

   Check: ☐ + 1689 = 3975

Name: _____ Date: _____

Add or Subtract?

Decide whether to add or subtract. Then solve.

1. A factory made 773 pairs of shoes in March and 393 in April. How many pairs of shoes did it make in the two months?

Add or subtract? ☐ + ☐ − Answer: _____

2. A shop sold 875 umbrellas in the morning and 643 in the evening. How many umbrellas were sold in all?

Add or subtract? ☐ + ☐ − Answer: _____

3. A shop sold 818 pens in the morning and 978 in the evening. How many pens were sold in all?

Add or subtract? ☐ + ☐ − Answer: _____

4. A factory made 576 pens. It sent 298 of them to shops. How many pens are still at the factory?

Add or subtract? ☐ + ☐ − Answer: _____

5. A baker made 748 buns. He sold 123 buns. How many buns are left?

Add or subtract? ☐ + ☐ − Answer: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Subtracting Across Zeros

Subtract. Borrow carefully across the zeros.

When there is a 0, borrow from the next place that is not zero.
400 = 3 hundreds, 9 tens and 10 ones.

1.
$$\begin{array}{r} 5\,0\,0\,0 \\ -\quad 7\,1\,2 \\ \hline \square\square\square\square \end{array}$$

2.
$$\begin{array}{r} 9\,0\,0 \\ -\,6\,8\,1 \\ \hline \square\square\square \end{array}$$

3.
$$\begin{array}{r} 4\,0\,0\,5 \\ -\,3\,9\,0\,8 \\ \hline \square\square\square\square \end{array}$$

4.
$$\begin{array}{r} 8\,0\,0 \\ -\,2\,6\,4 \\ \hline \square\square\square \end{array}$$

5.
$$\begin{array}{r} 7\,0\,0 \\ -\,1\,2\,6 \\ \hline \square\square\square \end{array}$$

6.
$$\begin{array}{r} 7\,0\,0 \\ -\,4\,9\,8 \\ \hline \square\square\square \end{array}$$

7.
$$\begin{array}{r} 2\,0\,0\,0 \\ -\quad 9\,8\,2 \\ \hline \square\square\square\square \end{array}$$

8.
$$\begin{array}{r} 2\,0\,0\,0 \\ -\,1\,2\,9\,2 \\ \hline \square\square\square\square \end{array}$$

9.
$$\begin{array}{r} 8\,0\,0 \\ -\,6\,4\,9 \\ \hline \square\square\square \end{array}$$

Name: _____ Date: _____

Ways of Cooking Food

Read about the different ways in which we cook food.

Why we cook food



Cooking makes food soft, tasty and easy to digest. It also kills germs. Some foods, like fruits and salads, are eaten raw.

Boiling



Food is cooked in hot, bubbling water. We boil rice, dal, eggs and potatoes.

Steaming

Food is cooked by the steam that rises from boiling water. Idli, dhokla, momos and puttu are steamed.

Frying



Food is cooked in hot oil. Puris, pakoras, samosas and jalebis are fried. Too much fried food is not healthy.

Roasting



Food is cooked on a hot tawa or over a fire, without water. We roast rotis, peanuts and bhutta (corn on the cob).

Baking



Food is cooked in the dry heat of an oven. Bread, cakes and biscuits are baked. Naan is baked in a clay oven called a tandoor.

Pressure cooking

A pressure cooker traps steam inside, so food cooks faster and less fuel is used. Dal and rajma cook quickly in it.

Fuels for cooking



We cook on gas stoves, electric cookers and solar cookers. In some villages, wood and dried cow-dung cakes are also burnt.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Foods from Around India

India is a land of many foods. People cook what grows well where they live. Rice grows well in places with lots of rain, wheat grows well in the north, and people living near the sea eat a lot of fish.

State	A famous food
Punjab	makki di roti and sarson da saag
Gujarat	dhokla and khandvi
Rajasthan	dal baati churma
Maharashtra	puran poli
Tamil Nadu	idli, dosa and pongal
Kerala	puttu and kadala curry
Karnataka	bisi bele bath
Telangana	Hyderabadi biryani
West Bengal	machher jhol (fish curry)
Odisha	pakhala bhaat
Bihar	litti chokha
Assam	masor tenga (sour fish curry)

1. Why do people who live near the sea eat a lot of fish?

2. Name two foods in the chart that are cooked by steaming.

3. Which food is famous in your state? How is it cooked?

Name: _____ Date: _____

How Is It Cooked?

Draw a line to match each food to the way it is usually cooked.

idli ●	● boiling
puri ●	● baking
bhutta (corn on the cob) ●	● frying
cake ●	● steaming
rice ●	● eaten raw
cucumber salad ●	● roasting

Name: _____ Date: _____

Kitchen Detective

Watch how food is cooked in your home for two days. Talk to the elders in your family about cooking long ago.

You need:

☐ a notebook

☐ a pencil

What to do:

1. Watch from a safe distance while food is cooked in your kitchen.
2. Write the name of each dish in the table.
3. Write how it was cooked: boiled, steamed, fried, roasted, baked or pressure cooked.
4. Write the fuel used: gas, electricity, wood or sunlight.
5. Ask a grandparent or an elder how food was cooked when they were children.

⚠️ **Safety:** Never touch the stove, hot pans or the pressure cooker. Stay at a safe distance with an adult.

Dish	How it was cooked	Fuel used

1. Which way of cooking was used most in your home?

2. What fuel did your grandparents use for cooking when they were young?

3. Why should we not waste cooking gas?

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

क्रिया

पढ़ो और समझो कि क्रिया काम के बारे में क्या बताती है।

जिन शब्दों से किसी काम के **करने** या **होने** का पता चलता है, उन्हें **क्रिया** कहते हैं। जैसे: खाना, पढ़ना, खेलना, सोना, हँसना। हिंदी वाक्य में क्रिया प्रायः अंत में आती है। क्रिया के मूल रूप को **धातु** कहते हैं, जैसे: खा, पढ़, खेल। धातु में 'ना' जोड़ने से क्रिया का सामान्य रूप बनता है: लिख + ना = लिखना।

उदाहरण

🏃 बच्चे मैदान में **दौड़ते** हैं।

📖 अनन्या कहानी की किताब **पढ़ती** है।

🐦 चिड़िया आसमान में **उड़ती** है।

धातु	क्रिया	वाक्य
खा	खाना	गाय घास खाती है।
पढ़	पढ़ना	मीरा कहानी पढ़ती है।
दौड़	दौड़ना	घोड़ा तेज़ दौड़ता है।
सो	सोना	बच्चा सो रहा है।

💡 **याद रखो:** क्रिया पहचानने के लिए पूछो: वाक्य में **क्या किया जा रहा है** या **क्या हो रहा है**?

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

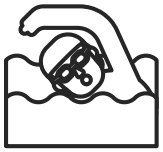
चित्र देखो, क्रिया लिखो

हर चित्र में कौन-सा काम हो रहा है? शब्द-भंडार से सही क्रिया चुनकर लिखो।

लिखना दौड़ना साइकिल चलाना गाना योग करना हाथ धोना नाचना
खाना पकाना पढ़ना तैरना चलना सोना



_____



_____



_____



_____



_____



_____



_____



_____



_____



_____



_____



_____

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

शब्दों से वाक्य बनाओ

शब्दों को सही क्रम में लगाकर वाक्य बनाओ। फिर वाक्य की क्रिया को रेखांकित करो।

1. है | खाती | घास | गाय

_____

2. पढ़ती | किताब | सारा | है

_____

3. रहा | बच्चा | सो | है

_____

4. है | में | आसमान | उड़ | रही | पतंग

_____

5. बजाता | ढोल | गुरप्रीत | है

_____

6. नाच | मोर | रहा | है | बाग | में

_____

7. हैं | खेलते | क्रिकेट | बच्चे

_____

Month 3

Week 11

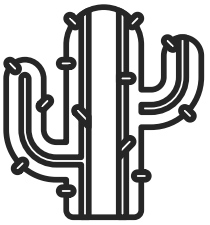
Reading	Fable — characters' actions and feelings; word study: homophones
Grammar & Writing	Adjectives
Maths	Multiplication tables 2 to 10
EVS	Water: sources and uses
Hindi	काल: भूत, वर्तमान, भविष्य

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Rose and the Cactus

Read the fable. Notice what each character does and how each one feels.

Fable (retold)



In a sandy courtyard in Jaisalmer, a red rose grew in a clay pot. Not far away stood a prickly green cactus. Every morning, the rose admired her soft petals in the water bowl and smiled.

'I am the most beautiful plant in the whole courtyard,' she would say. Then she would turn up her nose at the cactus. 'Look at you! You are covered in ugly spikes. Nobody would ever want to touch you.'

The cactus said nothing. It just stood quietly in the hot sun.

A little sparrow who lived in the neem tree heard the rose. 'That is not kind,' she chirped. 'Every plant has its own kind of beauty.' But the rose only tossed her head.

Then summer came. Week after week, no rain fell. The family had gone away to their village, and nobody watered the garden. The courtyard grew hotter and hotter. The rose drooped. Her petals turned brown and her leaves curled up. 'Water,' she whispered weakly. 'I need water.'

One afternoon, the sparrow flew down to the cactus. She gently pecked at one of its thick, fleshy stems and drank the water stored inside. Then a thirsty lizard crept up and did the same.

The rose stared in surprise. 'Cactus,' she said in a small voice, 'could you spare a little water for me too?'

The cactus did not remind her of her unkind words. 'Of course,' it said. Again and again, the sparrow carried drops of water from the cactus to the thirsty rose, until her leaves lifted a little.

When the rain came at last, the rose was still alive. She turned towards the cactus. 'I was wrong about you,' she said softly. 'I judged you by your spikes, but you have a kind heart. I am sorry.' In the silver moonlight, the cactus's spikes did not look so sharp after all.

Word help: courtyard – an open space with walls around it, inside or beside a house • **admired** – looked at something with pleasure • **drooped** – hung down because of being weak or tired • **fleshy** – thick and soft, and full of juice • **spare** – give something that you can manage without • **judged** – made up your mind about someone

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Rose and the Cactus: Questions

Answer the questions about the text.

1. How did the rose feel about herself at the start of the story?

☐ (a) Shy ☐ (b) Proud ☐ (c) Scared

2. Which action shows that the rose was unkind?

☐ (a) She gave water to the sparrow

☐ (b) She called the cactus ugly

☐ (c) She hid from the sun

3. The cactus answered the rose's rude words with rude words of its own.

☐ True ☐ False

4. How did the rose feel when there was no water? Write two words from the story that show this.

_____

_____

5. What did the cactus do when the rose asked for water? What does this show about the cactus?

_____

_____

6. Why did the rose say 'I am sorry'?

_____

_____

7. How did the rose change from the beginning to the end? Write about her actions and her feelings.

_____

_____

_____

_____

8. Find a word in the story that sounds the same as 'weak' but has a different spelling and meaning.

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Word Power: The Rose and the Cactus

Read each word and its meaning. Then write a sentence of your own using the word.

chirped — made short, high sounds like a small bird

Example: The sparrows chirped outside my window at sunrise.

My sentence:

tossed — moved the head back quickly, often in a proud way

Example: The proud pony tossed its head and trotted away.

My sentence:

whispered — spoke very softly

Example: Ananya whispered a secret to her friend.

My sentence:

thirsty — needing or wanting a drink

Example: After the long walk, the children were hot and thirsty.

My sentence:

stared — looked at something for a long time

Example: Joseph stared at the stars through the telescope.

My sentence:

remind — help someone to remember something

Example: Please remind me to take my umbrella.

My sentence:

alive — living; not dead

Example: The little plant was still alive after the hot summer.

My sentence:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Spelling: Homophones

Look, say, cover, write and check each word.

Spelling focus: Homophones sound the same but have different spellings and meanings: week (seven days) and weak (not strong).

Word	Look, say, cover, write	Check ✓	Write again
week			
weak			
sun			
son			
sea			
see			
hear			
here			
flower			
flour			
tail			
tale			
road			
rode			

Use two of the words in sentences:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Adjectives: Describing Words

Read and learn. Then try the questions at the bottom.

An **adjective** is a describing word. It tells us more about a noun: what kind, what colour, what size, what shape or how many. Adjectives make our sentences more interesting. 'I saw a bird.' becomes 'I saw a **small**, **green** bird.'

- An adjective often comes **before** the noun: a **fat** cat.
- It can also come **after** is, am, are, was or were: The cat is **fat**.

Examples



The **tall** giraffe eats **green** leaves.



Dadi made **hot**, **crispy** pakoras.

Adjectives tell us ...	Examples
What kind?	a **brave** girl, a **kind** nurse
What colour?	a **red** rose, a **green** parrot
What size?	a **tall** tree, a **tiny** ant
What shape?	a **round** ball, a **square** box
How many?	**five** fingers, **many** stars
How does it feel, taste or sound?	a **soft** pillow, a **sour** lemon



Remember: To find an adjective, find the noun first. Then ask: **What kind? Which colour? How big? How many?**

Try it!

1. Find two adjectives: The juicy mango is yellow.

_____

2. Add an adjective of your own: a _____ elephant

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Circle the Describing Words

Circle the adjectives in each sentence. Some sentences have two.

1. Riya has a red kite.

2. The old man sat on a wooden bench.

3. We saw three tigers in the forest.

4. The soup is hot and spicy.

5. Tenzin wore a warm woollen jacket.

6. A tiny ant carried a big crumb.

7. The sky looks dark and cloudy today.

8. The clever girl solved the puzzle.

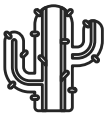
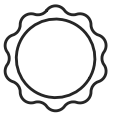
9. Grandpa grows sweet mangoes in the garden.

10. The playful puppy has soft fur.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Which Word Fits Best?

Draw a line to match each adjective to the picture it describes best.

sour	 giraffe
tall	 cactus
slow	 sun
prickly	 honey
striped	 sheep
bright	 zebra
woolly	 lemon
sweet	 tortoise

Name: _____ Date: _____

My Favourite Animal

Write neatly. Remember capital letters and full stops.

Write about your favourite animal. Use at least eight adjectives to describe how it looks, how it feels, what it eats and what it does. Circle the adjectives you use.

Think about:

- What colour and size is it?
- How do its skin, fur or feathers feel?
- Where does it live?
- What does it eat?
- Why do you like it?

big small furry soft fierce gentle striped playful beautiful long

Name: _____ Date: _____

Cursive Writing: Proverb of the Week

Read the model line. Trace the dotted lines. Then copy the writing neatly in cursive on the empty lines.

Talk about what this proverb means.

Cleanliness is next to godliness.

Cleanliness is next to godliness.

Cleanliness is next to godliness.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Table of 6 and 7

Complete the multiplication tables.

Table of 6

6 × 1 = ☐

6 × 2 = **12**

6 × 3 = ☐

6 × 4 = **24**

6 × 5 = ☐

6 × 6 = ☐

6 × 7 = ☐

6 × 8 = **48**

6 × 9 = **54**

6 × 10 = **60**

Table of 7

7 × 1 = ☐

7 × 2 = ☐

7 × 3 = **21**

7 × 4 = ☐

7 × 5 = **35**

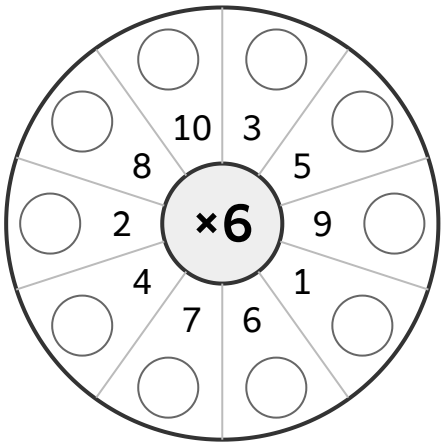
7 × 6 = **42**

7 × 7 = ☐

7 × 8 = ☐

7 × 9 = **63**

7 × 10 = **70**



Multiply the inside number by 6 and write the answer in the outer circle.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Table of 8 and 9

Complete the multiplication tables.

Table of 8

8 × 1 = ☐

8 × 2 = ☐

8 × 3 = ☐

8 × 4 = ☐

8 × 5 = ☐

8 × 6 = **48**

8 × 7 = **56**

8 × 8 = **64**

8 × 9 = **72**

8 × 10 = **80**

Table of 9

9 × 1 = **9**

9 × 2 = **18**

9 × 3 = **27**

9 × 4 = ☐

9 × 5 = ☐

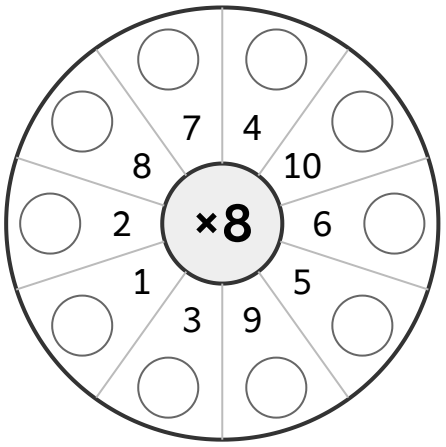
9 × 6 = ☐

9 × 7 = ☐

9 × 8 = **72**

9 × 9 = **81**

9 × 10 = ☐



Multiply the inside number by 8 and write the answer in the outer circle.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Multiplication Facts: Tables of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

Solve each fact. Use your tables!

1. 2 × 3 = ☐

2. 4 × 6 = ☐

3. 3 × 4 = ☐

4. 3 × 9 = ☐

5. 5 × 3 = ☐

6. 5 × 8 = ☐

7. 5 × 4 = ☐

8. 3 × 5 = ☐

9. 6 × 7 = ☐

10. 6 × 2 = ☐

11. 6 × 10 = ☐

12. 5 × 10 = ☐

13. 3 × 1 = ☐

14. 6 × 6 = ☐

15. 2 × 1 = ☐

16. 4 × 8 = ☐

17. 2 × 5 = ☐

18. 3 × 7 = ☐

19. 5 × 6 = ☐

20. 6 × 8 = ☐

21. 3 × 8 = ☐

22. 5 × 2 = ☐

23. 4 × 7 = ☐

24. 2 × 2 = ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Multiplication Facts: Tables of 6, 7, 8, 9

Solve each fact. Use your tables!

1. $7 \times 9 =$ ☐

2. $9 \times 4 =$ ☐

3. $7 \times 5 =$ ☐

4. $9 \times 7 =$ ☐

5. $7 \times 4 =$ ☐

6. $9 \times 8 =$ ☐

7. $7 \times 8 =$ ☐

8. $8 \times 5 =$ ☐

9. $8 \times 9 =$ ☐

10. $6 \times 4 =$ ☐

11. $9 \times 2 =$ ☐

12. $6 \times 3 =$ ☐

13. $8 \times 3 =$ ☐

14. $7 \times 6 =$ ☐

15. $9 \times 9 =$ ☐

16. $9 \times 6 =$ ☐

17. $8 \times 8 =$ ☐

18. $6 \times 8 =$ ☐

19. $9 \times 3 =$ ☐

20. $8 \times 6 =$ ☐

21. $6 \times 10 =$ ☐

22. $8 \times 1 =$ ☐

23. $8 \times 4 =$ ☐

24. $6 \times 2 =$ ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Multiplication Facts: Tables of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10

Solve each fact. Use your tables!

1. 6 × 9 = ☐

2. 3 × 8 = ☐

3. 2 × 8 = ☐

4. 6 × 7 = ☐

5. 10 × 10 = ☐

6. 8 × 6 = ☐

7. 9 × 4 = ☐

8. 5 × 6 = ☐

9. 6 × 6 = ☐

10. 4 × 7 = ☐

11. 5 × 5 = ☐

12. 4 × 3 = ☐

13. 2 × 9 = ☐

14. 7 × 9 = ☐

15. 2 × 5 = ☐

16. 5 × 2 = ☐

17. 4 × 6 = ☐

18. 5 × 8 = ☐

19. 6 × 3 = ☐

20. 10 × 2 = ☐

21. 6 × 8 = ☐

22. 4 × 1 = ☐

23. 8 × 5 = ☐

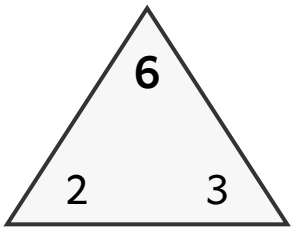
24. 10 × 5 = ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Fact Families

Use the three numbers to complete the fact family.

1.



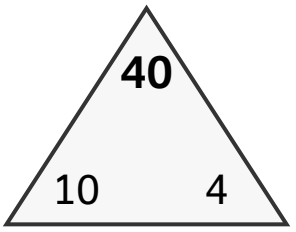
2 × 3 = ☐

3 × 2 = ☐

6 ÷ 2 = ☐

6 ÷ 3 = ☐

2.



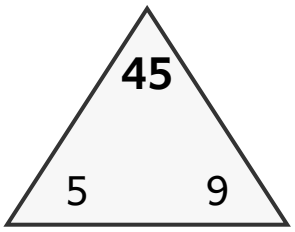
10 × 4 = ☐

4 × 10 = ☐

40 ÷ 10 = ☐

40 ÷ 4 = ☐

3.



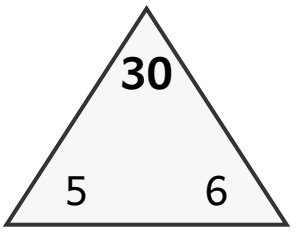
5 × 9 = ☐

9 × 5 = ☐

45 ÷ 5 = ☐

45 ÷ 9 = ☐

4.



5 × 6 = ☐

6 × 5 = ☐

30 ÷ 5 = ☐

30 ÷ 6 = ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Where Does Our Water Come From?

Read and learn.

All living things need water. **Rain** is the main source of fresh water. Rainwater fills rivers, lakes and ponds. Some of it soaks into the ground and becomes **groundwater**. Most of the water on Earth is in the seas and oceans, but it is salty, so we cannot drink it.



- **Natural sources**: rain, rivers, lakes, ponds, springs, glaciers and seas.
- **Man-made sources**: wells, tube wells, hand pumps, canals, dams and taps.
- Rivers like the Ganga and the Yamuna begin from glaciers (rivers of ice) high in the Himalayas.
- Long ago, people built **stepwells** to store water. Rani ki Vav in Gujarat is a famous stepwell.
- **Uses of water**: drinking, cooking, bathing, washing, cleaning, growing crops, making electricity and running factories.

Remember: Only a tiny part of all the water on Earth is fresh water that we can use. That is why every drop counts!

Try it!

1. What is the main source of fresh water?

_____

2. Why can we not drink sea water?

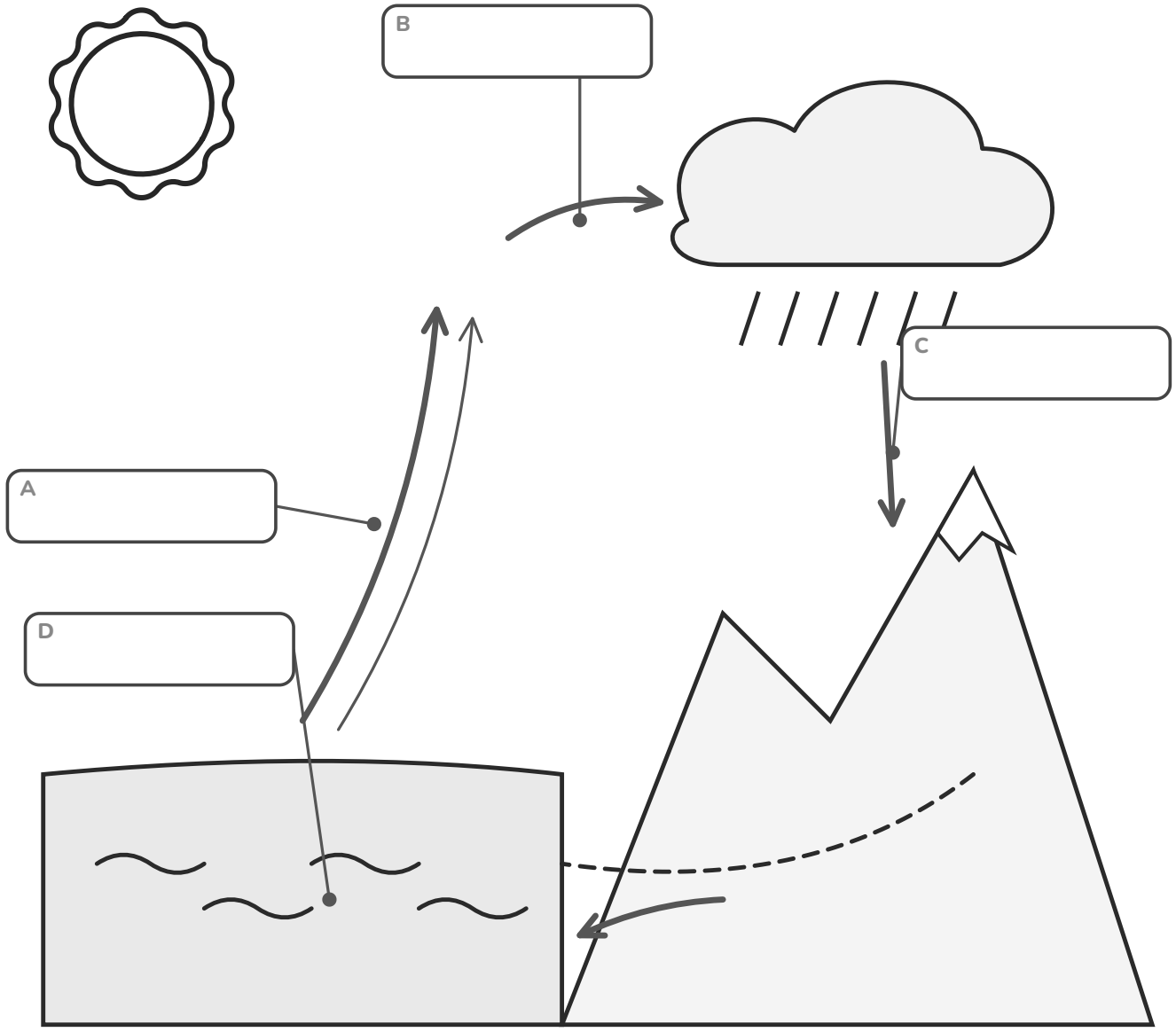
_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Water Cycle

Write the name of each stage of the water cycle in the correct box. The Sun's heat starts the cycle.

evaporation condensation collection precipitation



Name: _____ Date: _____

Natural or Man-made?

Decide whether each is a natural or a man-made source of water. Write it in the correct column.

pond glacier stepwell well  rain hand pump lake

canal  tap spring  river dam  sea tube well

Natural source	Man-made source

Name: _____ Date: _____

Make It Rain in a Jar

How does rain form? Make a small water cycle in a jar and watch water vapour turn back into drops of water.

You need:

- ☐ a glass jar
- ☐ hot water (not boiling)
- ☐ a steel plate
- ☐ 6 to 8 ice cubes

What to do:

1. Ask an adult to pour hot water into the jar until it is one-third full.
2. Cover the mouth of the jar with the steel plate.
3. Put the ice cubes on top of the plate.
4. Wait for five minutes and watch closely.
5. Look at the underside of the plate. What do you see?
6. Watch the drops grow bigger and fall back into the jar.

⚠️ **Safety:** Hot water can burn you. Let an adult pour it, and do not touch the jar.

What I observed (draw):

1. Where did the drops under the plate come from?

2. Which part of the water cycle is like the drops falling back?

3. What does the cold plate do, like in the real sky?

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

काल: भूत, वर्तमान, भविष्य

पढ़ो और समझो कि क्रिया समय के बारे में क्या बताती है।

क्रिया के जिस रूप से काम के होने के **समय** का पता चले, उसे **काल** कहते हैं। काल तीन होते हैं — **भूतकाल**, **वर्तमान काल** और **भविष्य काल**।

- भूतकाल की क्रिया के अंत में प्रायः था, थी, थे या आ, ई, ए आते हैं: गया, खेली, आए।
- वर्तमान काल की क्रिया के अंत में है, हैं, हूँ, हो आते हैं: पढ़ता है, खेलते हैं।
- भविष्य काल की क्रिया के अंत में गा, गी, गे आते हैं: जाएगा, गाएगी, खेलेंगे।

उदाहरण



कल मैं बाज़ार **गया**। आज मैं घर पर **हूँ**। परसों मैं मेला **देखूँगा**।

काल	पहचान	उदाहरण
भूतकाल	काम पहले हो चुका है	कल मैंने आम खाया।
वर्तमान काल	काम अभी हो रहा है	मैं अभी आम खा रहा हूँ।
भविष्य काल	काम आगे होगा	कल मैं आम खाऊँगा।



याद रखो: 'कल' शब्द बीते हुए दिन और आने वाले दिन — दोनों के लिए आता है। इसलिए काल हमेशा क्रिया को देखकर पहचानो।

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

तीनों काल में बदलो

तालिका पूरी करो। हर पंक्ति में वही बात बाकी दो कालों में लिखो।

भूतकाल	वर्तमान काल	भविष्य काल
राम स्कूल गया।	राम स्कूल जाता है।	
	चिड़िया उड़ती है।	
बच्चे खेले।		
		मैं दौड़ूँगा।
वर्षा हुई।		
	हम मेला देखने जाते हैं।	
		पूजा नाचेगी।

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

वाक्य का काल पहचानो

हर वाक्य पढ़ो और बताओ कि वह किस काल का है। सही उत्तर पर सही (✓) का निशान लगाओ।

1. दादी जी कल गाँव से आईं।

☐ (क) भूतकाल ☐ (ख) वर्तमान काल ☐ (ग) भविष्य काल

2. बच्चे पार्क में खेल रहे हैं।

☐ (क) भूतकाल ☐ (ख) वर्तमान काल ☐ (ग) भविष्य काल

3. हम रविवार को चिड़ियाघर जाएँगे।

☐ (क) भूतकाल ☐ (ख) वर्तमान काल ☐ (ग) भविष्य काल

4. मोर नाच रहा था।

☐ (क) भूतकाल ☐ (ख) वर्तमान काल ☐ (ग) भविष्य काल

5. माँ रोटी बना रही हैं।

☐ (क) भूतकाल ☐ (ख) वर्तमान काल ☐ (ग) भविष्य काल

6. कल सुबह बारिश होगी।

☐ (क) भूतकाल ☐ (ख) वर्तमान काल ☐ (ग) भविष्य काल

7. किसान खेत में काम करता है।

☐ (क) भूतकाल ☐ (ख) वर्तमान काल ☐ (ग) भविष्य काल

8. अमन ने दूध पिया।

☐ (क) भूतकाल ☐ (ख) वर्तमान काल ☐ (ग) भविष्य काल

Month 3

Week 12

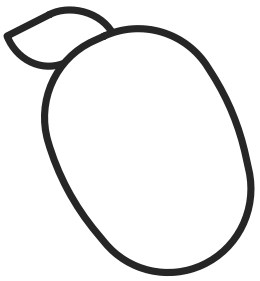
Reading	Play script — reading dialogues; word study: contractions
Grammar & Writing	Degrees of comparison
Maths	Properties of multiplication; multiplying by 10 and 100
EVS	Clean water and saving water
Hindi	विलोम शब्द

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Great Picnic Mix-Up

Read the play with family or friends. Each person reads one character's lines. Do not read the words in brackets aloud.

Play script



Characters: Narrator, Ms Sharma (the teacher), Ayesha, Kabir, Tenzin

NARRATOR: It is a sunny morning in a big park in Delhi. Class 3 has come for a picnic. A basket of mangoes sits on a bench.

MS SHARMA: (clapping her hands) Children, let's sit in a circle. It's time for lunch!

AYESHA: Hooray! I'm so hungry, I could eat ten mangoes.

KABIR: (looking around) Wait! Where's the mango basket? It was right here on the bench.

TENZIN: (scratching his head) It can't just disappear. Baskets don't have legs!

MS SHARMA: Don't worry. We'll find it. Let's look for clues.

NARRATOR: The children search behind the bushes and under the benches.

AYESHA: (pointing) Look! There's a mango peel on the path.

KABIR: And there's another one! And another! They're making a trail.

TENZIN: Let's follow it. Quietly, everyone!

NARRATOR: The trail leads to a tall tamarind tree. The children look up — and gasp.

AYESHA: (giggling) It's a monkey! And she's got our basket!

KABIR: She's eating our lunch! That isn't fair!

MS SHARMA: (smiling) Well, I think she was even hungrier than you, Ayesha. We won't get those mangoes back.

TENZIN: (opening his bag) Don't be sad. My mother packed extra momos — a whole big box! There's enough for everyone.

AYESHA: Thank you, Tenzin! You're a true friend.

MS SHARMA: And from now on, we'll keep our lunch on the bus. Agreed?

ALL: (laughing) Agreed!

NARRATOR: High up in the tree, the monkey licks her fingers. Her picnic is the best of all!

Word help: picnic – a meal eaten outdoors on a trip • **clues** – things that help you find an answer • **trail** – a line of marks or things that you can follow • **tamarind** – a tall tree with sour brown fruit in pods • **gasp** – take a quick, loud breath in surprise • **momos** – small steamed dumplings with a filling inside

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Great Picnic Mix-Up: Questions

Answer the questions about the text.

1. Where does the play take place?

☐ (a) In a classroom ☐ (b) In a park in Delhi

☐ (c) On a school bus

2. What are the words in brackets, like (pointing), for?

☐ (a) They are read aloud by the actors

☐ (b) They tell the actors what to do

☐ (c) They are the names of the characters

3. Kabir is the first to notice that the basket is missing.

☐ True ☐ False

4. Who says, 'Baskets don't have legs!'? Why is it funny?

_____

_____

5. What clue helps the children find the basket?

_____

_____

6. How does Tenzin solve the lunch problem?

_____

_____

7. Choose one character. How would you say their lines if you were acting in the play (happy, worried, excited)? Why?

_____

_____

_____

_____

8. Write the two words that make the contraction 'won't'.

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Word Power: The Picnic Mix-Up

Read each word and its meaning. Then write a sentence of your own using the word.

disappear — go out of sight

Example: The sun seemed to disappear behind the dark clouds.

My sentence:

search — look carefully for something

Example: We had to search the whole house for Dadu's spectacles.

My sentence:

follow — go after someone or something

Example: Follow the arrows to reach the science room.

My sentence:

giggling — laughing in a silly, light way

Example: The twins were giggling at the funny puppet show.

My sentence:

fair — right and equal for everyone

Example: It is fair to take turns on the swing.

My sentence:

extra — more than what is needed

Example: Ammi packed an extra banana for my friend.

My sentence:

agreed — said yes to the same idea

Example: We all agreed to play kho-kho after school.

My sentence:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Spelling: Contractions

Look, say, cover, write and check each word. Remember the apostrophe!

Spelling focus: A contraction joins two words into one. An apostrophe (') takes the place of the missing letters: do not → don't.

Word	Look, say, cover, write	Check ✓	Write again
I'm			
it's			
let's			
don't			
can't			
isn't			
won't			
we'll			
she's			
they're			
you're			
there's			
where's			
didn't			

Use two of the words in sentences:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Degrees of Comparison

Read and learn. Then try the questions at the bottom.

Adjectives change their form when we compare people or things. The **positive** degree simply describes: Riya is **tall**. The **comparative** degree compares **two**, often with **than**: Riya is **taller** than Kabir. The **superlative** degree compares **three or more**, usually with **the**: Riya is the **tallest** in the family.

- Most short words add **-er** and **-est**. Words like big, hot and thin double the last letter: bigger, hottest.
- Words ending in a consonant + **y** change y to i: happy, happier, happiest.
- Long words use **more** and **most**: more careful, most careful.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
tall	taller	tallest
big	bigger	biggest
large	larger	largest
happy	happier	happiest
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst

Remember: Never use **more** and **-er** together. Say 'taller', not 'more taller'. Say 'the best', not 'the most best'.

Try it!

1. Fill in: Mount Everest is the _____ (high) mountain in the world.

_____

2. Fill in: A bus is _____ (long) than a car.

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Complete the Table

Write the missing forms of each adjective.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
small		
	hotter	
		prettiest
fast		
		widest
careful		
	heavier	
many		

Name: _____ Date: _____

Choose the Correct Form

Tick the word that correctly completes each sentence.

1. The cheetah is the _____ land animal in the world.

☐ (a) fast ☐ (b) faster ☐ (c) fastest

2. Arjun is _____ than his brother.

☐ (a) tall ☐ (b) taller ☐ (c) tallest

3. This is the _____ painting in the exhibition.

☐ (a) most beautiful ☐ (b) more beautiful ☐ (c) beautifullest

4. My school bag is _____ than yours.

☐ (a) heaviest ☐ (b) heavier ☐ (c) heavyer

5. Today is _____ than yesterday.

☐ (a) hotter ☐ (b) hottest ☐ (c) hot

6. Kavya got the _____ marks in the class test.

☐ (a) good ☐ (b) better ☐ (c) best

7. A mouse is _____ than a cat.

☐ (a) small ☐ (b) smaller ☐ (c) smallest

8. The Ganga is a _____ river.

☐ (a) long ☐ (b) longer ☐ (c) longest

9. This is the _____ day of my life!

☐ (a) happy ☐ (b) happier ☐ (c) happiest

10. Which is _____, a lemon or a watermelon?

☐ (a) bigger ☐ (b) biggest ☐ (c) more big

Name: _____ Date: _____

Comparing Things

Write neatly. Remember capital letters and full stops.

Choose three animals, three fruits or three people in your family. Write sentences comparing them. Use the comparative form (-er, more) and the superlative form (-est, most).

Think about:

- An elephant is bigger than a horse.
- A giraffe is the tallest of the three.
- My grandmother is older than my mother.
- Which is the sweetest fruit of the three?

taller tallest smaller smallest faster fastest sweeter sweetest more most

Name: _____ Date: _____

Cursive Writing: Proverb of the Week

Read the model line. Trace the dotted lines. Then copy the writing neatly in cursive on the empty lines.

Talk about what this proverb means.

Actions speak louder than words.

Actions speak louder than words.

Actions speak louder than words.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Properties of Multiplication

Fill in the boxes using the properties.

Changing the order does not change the sum (or product). Adding 0 keeps a number the same. Multiplying by 1 keeps it the same; by 0 gives 0.

1. 80 × 9 = 9 × ☐

2. 33 × 1 = ☐

3. 41 × 0 = ☐

4. 45 × 10 = ☐

5. (39 × 18) × 2 = 39 × (☐ × 2)

6. 26 × 11 = 11 × ☐

7. 65 × 1 = ☐

8. 59 × 0 = ☐

9. 81 × 10 = ☐

10. (41 × 11) × 2 = 41 × (☐ × 2)

Name: _____ Date: _____

Mental Maths

Work these out in your head. Write only the answer.

1. 6 × 100 = ☐

2. 9 × 1000 = ☐

3. 5 × 100 = ☐

4. 3 × 10 = ☐

5. 4 × 10 = ☐

6. 8 × 1000 = ☐

7. 2 × 1000 = ☐

8. 4 × 1000 = ☐

9. 7 × 1000 = ☐

10. 2 × 100 = ☐

11. 2 × 10 = ☐

12. 8 × 10 = ☐

13. 5 × 10 = ☐

14. 8 × 100 = ☐

15. 5 × 1000 = ☐

16. 3 × 1000 = ☐

17. 9 × 100 = ☐

18. 6 × 10 = ☐

19. 9 × 10 = ☐

20. 4 × 100 = ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Multiplication Facts: Tables of 6, 7, 8, 9, 10

Solve each fact. Use your tables!

1. 9 × 2 = ☐

2. 8 × 10 = ☐

3. 6 × 2 = ☐

4. 6 × 8 = ☐

5. 9 × 8 = ☐

6. 7 × 8 = ☐

7. 10 × 2 = ☐

8. 7 × 2 = ☐

9. 9 × 3 = ☐

10. 6 × 6 = ☐

11. 8 × 4 = ☐

12. 9 × 6 = ☐

13. 9 × 4 = ☐

14. 10 × 10 = ☐

15. 8 × 9 = ☐

16. 10 × 9 = ☐

17. 9 × 7 = ☐

18. 6 × 3 = ☐

19. 6 × 7 = ☐

20. 6 × 1 = ☐

21. 8 × 6 = ☐

22. 10 × 7 = ☐

23. 10 × 5 = ☐

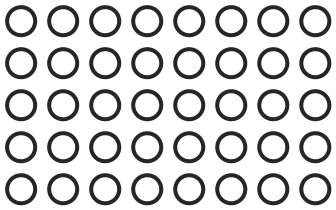
24. 7 × 5 = ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Arrays

Count the rows and how many in each row. Write the multiplication.

1.



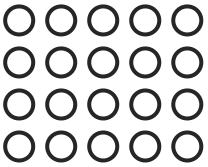
☐ rows × ☐ = ☐

2.



☐ rows × ☐ = ☐

3.



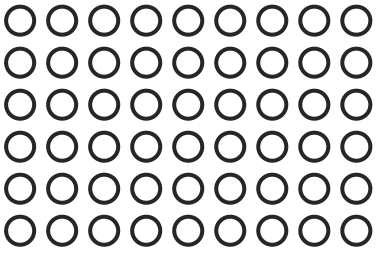
☐ rows × ☐ = ☐

4.



☐ rows × ☐ = ☐

5.



☐ rows × ☐ = ☐

6.



☐ rows × ☐ = ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Multiplication Word Problems

Read each problem. Show your working and write the answer.

1. Anjali reads 8 pages every day. How many pages will she read in 6 days?

Working

Answer: _____

2. A cinema hall has 8 rows with 9 seats in each row. How many seats are there in the hall?

Working

Answer: _____

3. A bus has 8 rows of seats with 5 seats in each row. How many seats are there in the bus?

Working

Answer: _____

4. There are 3 boxes. Each box has 8 beads. How many beads are there in all?

Working

Answer: _____

5. Simran reads 8 pages every day. How many pages will she read in 8 days?

Working

Answer: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Mental Maths

Work these out in your head. Write only the answer.

1. 7 × 100 = ☐

2. 7 × 10 = ☐

3. 6 × 10 = ☐

4. 5 × 100 = ☐

5. 3 × 10 = ☐

6. 9 × 1000 = ☐

7. 2 × 1000 = ☐

8. 9 × 10 = ☐

9. 8 × 1000 = ☐

10. 2 × 100 = ☐

11. 9 × 100 = ☐

12. 6 × 1000 = ☐

13. 4 × 1000 = ☐

14. 4 × 100 = ☐

15. 8 × 100 = ☐

16. 4 × 10 = ☐

17. 2 × 10 = ☐

18. 5 × 10 = ☐

19. 6 × 100 = ☐

20. 8 × 10 = ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Clean Water, Safe Water

Read about how we make water safe and how we can save it.

Why clean water?



Dirty water has germs that cause diseases like cholera, typhoid and diarrhoea. We must drink only clean, safe water.

Settling



Leave muddy water still in a pot for some time. Mud and sand settle at the bottom. Gently pour the clear water off the top.

Alum (phitkari)



Swirling a piece of alum in muddy water makes the dirt stick together in lumps and settle quickly.

Filtering

Pouring water through a clean cloth or a filter removes dirt. Water purifiers filter the water and also kill germs.

Boiling



Boiling water for a few minutes kills most germs. Let it cool, then keep it in a clean, covered pot.

Save water at home



Turn off the tap while you brush your teeth. Take a bucket bath. Get leaking taps fixed quickly.

Use water again



Water used to wash vegetables, dal or rice can be used to water the plants instead of pouring it down the drain.

Rainwater harvesting



We can collect rainwater from rooftops and store it in tanks, or let it soak into the ground to fill up the groundwater.

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Leaky Tap Test

Can a few drops really waste much water? Find out how much water a dripping tap wastes, and use the water for your plants afterwards.

You need:

☐ a tap

☐ a measuring jug or a marked bottle

☐ a clock or a watch

What to do:

1. Ask an adult to open a tap just a little, so that it drips slowly.
2. Put the measuring jug under the tap and note the time.
3. Leave it for 10 minutes. Do not touch the tap.
4. Ask the adult to close the tap tightly. Measure the water in the jug.
5. Multiply the amount by 6 to find how much would drip in one hour.
6. Use the water to water your plants. Do not waste it!

Time	Water collected (millilitres)

1. How much water dripped in 10 minutes?

_____

2. How much water would drip in one hour?

_____

3. Why should a leaking tap be fixed quickly?

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Clean Water: True or False?

Read each sentence. Write T for true and F for false.

1. Water that looks clear is always safe to drink. T F

2. Boiling water kills most germs. T F

3. Drinking water should be kept in a clean, covered pot. T F

4. Letting the tap run while you brush saves water. T F

5. Rainwater can be collected and stored for later use. T F

6. Dirty water can cause diseases like cholera and typhoid. T F

7. Alum helps the dirt in water settle down. T F

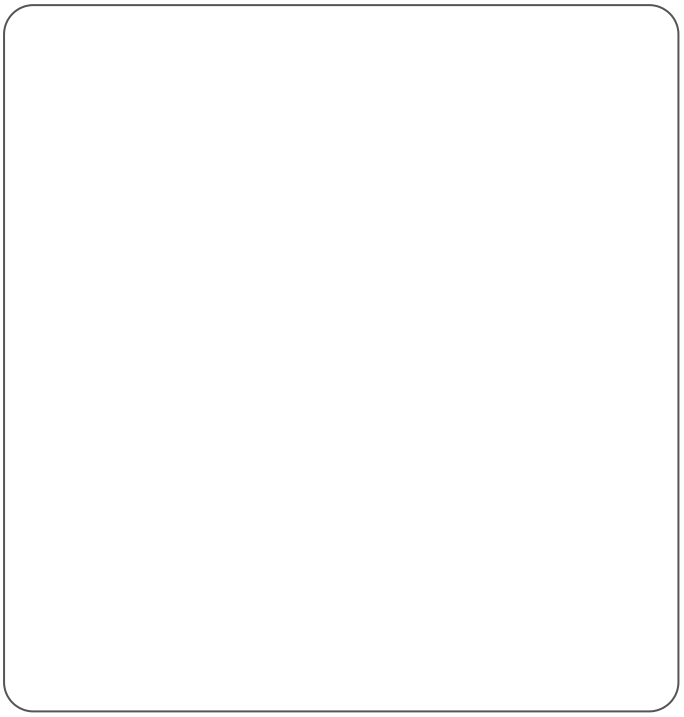
8. It is fine to throw garbage into rivers and ponds. T F

9. A bucket bath uses less water than a long shower. T F

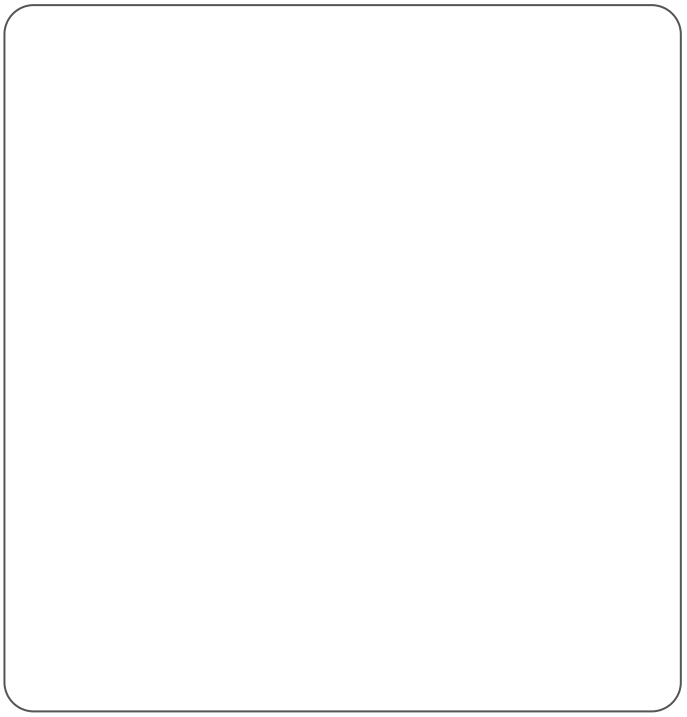
Name: _____ Date: _____

Save Water Poster

Think of how water is wasted and how it can be saved. Draw your ideas and write a slogan.



A way people waste water



How I will save water instead



My save-water slogan

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

विलोम शब्द

विलोम शब्दों के जोड़े पढ़ो और याद करो।

जो शब्द एक-दूसरे का **उलटा** या **विपरीत** अर्थ बताते हैं, उन्हें **विलोम शब्द** कहते हैं। जैसे: दिन — रात, सुख — दुःख।

उदाहरण



हाथी **बड़ा** होता है, चूहा **छोटा** होता है।

शब्द	विलोम	शब्द	विलोम
दिन	रात	अमीर	गरीब
सुबह	शाम	मोटा	पतला
आना	जाना	सच	झूठ
ऊपर	नीचे	जीत	हार
अंदर	बाहर	ठंडा	गरम
आगे	पीछे	प्रश्न	उत्तर
सुख	दुःख	मित्र	शत्रु
हँसना	रोना	पास	दूर



याद रखो: कुछ विलोम शब्द 'अ' या 'बे' जोड़कर भी बनते हैं: सत्य — असत्य, ज्ञान — अज्ञान, ईमानदार — बेईमान।

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

विलोम शब्दों के जोड़े

हर शब्द को उसके विलोम शब्द से रेखा खींचकर मिलाओ।

उजाला ●	● उतरना
नया ●	● अँधेरा
मीठा ●	● सूखा
जल्दी ●	● कड़वा
खुश ●	● पुराना
गीला ●	● देर
चढ़ना ●	● हल्का
भारी ●	● उदास

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

विलोम शब्द से वाक्य पूरा करो

रेखांकित शब्द का विलोम शब्द रिक्त स्थान में लिखो। शब्द-भंडार की मदद लो।

शाम तेज़ हल्का छोटी हँसने झूठ बाहर मीठा

1. सूरज सुबह निकलता है और _____ को डूबता है।

2. कछुआ धीरे चलता है, पर खरगोश _____ दौड़ता है।

3. यह बस्ता भारी है, पर वह बस्ता _____ है।

4. गरमी में दिन लंबे और रातें _____ होती हैं।

5. गिरकर बच्चा रोने लगा, पर खिलौना पाकर _____ लगा।

6. हमें सदा सच बोलना चाहिए, _____ नहीं।

7. बिल्ली कमरे के अंदर गई और कुत्ता _____ बैठा रहा।

8. नीम की पत्तियाँ कड़वी होती हैं, पर गुड़ _____ होता है।

Month 3

Monthly Activity Set:

Water and Air

Water filter experiment, air takes up space, water saving audit, weather log

Name: _____ Date: _____

Amazing Water and Air

Read these facts about water and air before you start your experiments.



Water everywhere

About three-fourths of the Earth is covered with water, but most of it is salty sea water. Very little is fresh water that we can drink.



Three forms of water

Water can be a solid (ice), a liquid (water) or a gas (water vapour). Heat turns ice into water and water into vapour.

Water dissolves things

Sugar and salt disappear when stirred into water. We say they **dissolve**. Sand and chalk powder do not dissolve.



Air takes up space

An empty jar is not really empty. It is full of air! When we push it into water, the air bubbles out as water goes in.



Air moves things

Moving air, or wind, turns windmills, flies kites, moves sailboats and dries our clothes.



Weather watching

Weather is how hot, cold, wet, dry, cloudy or windy it is outside. Weather scientists record it every day to make forecasts.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Make a Water Filter

Can you make muddy water clear? Build a filter with layers of cotton, sand and pebbles, just like the layers that clean water in nature.

You need:

- ☐ a large plastic bottle
- ☐ cotton wool
- ☐ clean sand
- ☐ small pebbles or gravel
- ☐ a few pieces of charcoal (if you have them)
- ☐ a jug of muddy water
- ☐ a clear glass

What to do:

1. Ask an adult to cut the bottle into two parts, about halfway down.
2. Turn the top part upside down and place it inside the bottom part, like a funnel.
3. Push a ball of cotton wool into the neck of the funnel.
4. Add a layer of crushed charcoal (if you have it), then a thick layer of sand.
5. Put a layer of pebbles on top of the sand.
6. Slowly pour the muddy water in and watch it drip through.
7. Pour some filtered water into the glass. Compare it with the muddy water.

⚠️ **Safety:** Never drink the filtered water. Ask an adult to cut the bottle, because the edge can be sharp.

What I observed (draw):

1. How did the water look after it passed through the filter?

_____

2. Is the filtered water safe to drink? Why?

Name: _____ Date: _____

Does Air Take Up Space?

Push a glass upside down into water and find out whether the paper inside stays dry.

You need:

☐ a clear glass

☐ a big bowl or bucket of water

☐ a tissue or a paper napkin

What to do:

1. Crumple the tissue and push it firmly into the bottom of the dry glass.
2. Turn the glass upside down. Make sure the tissue does not fall out.
3. Push the glass straight down into the water until it touches the bottom.
4. Hold it there for 10 seconds. Look at the water level inside the glass.
5. Lift the glass straight up out of the water. Feel the tissue.
6. Now push the glass in again, but this time tilt it a little. Watch closely.

What I observed (draw):

1. Did the tissue get wet the first time? Why?

2. What came out when you tilted the glass?

Name: _____ Date: _____

Water Saving Audit

Become a water inspector! Find out where your family uses water and plan ways to save it.

You need:

☐ a pencil

☐ a mug and a bucket for measuring

What to do:

1. For one day, notice every time water is used in your home.
2. Think about brushing, bathing, the toilet, washing clothes and dishes, cooking, cleaning and plants.
3. Guess how many mugs or buckets of water are used each time. Write it down.
4. Check every tap for drips and leaks.
5. Write one way to save water for each use.
6. Make a water-saving promise with your family and stick it on the fridge.

Where water is used	Water used (mugs or buckets)	One way to save it

1. Where did your family use the most water?

_____

2. Write the water-saving promise your family made.

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

My Weather Log

Be a weather watcher for one week. Go outside at the same time every day and record what the weather is like.

You need:

☐ a pencil

☐ a thermometer (if you have one)

☐ a watch or clock

What to do:

1. Choose a time to check the weather each day, such as 4 o'clock in the afternoon.
2. Go outside and look at the sky. Is it sunny, cloudy or rainy?
3. Watch the leaves on a tree or clothes on a line. Is it still, breezy or windy?
4. Feel the air. Is it hot, warm or cold? If you have a thermometer, read the temperature.
5. Write what you notice in the table and draw a small weather symbol.
6. Do this every day for seven days.

Day	Sky (sunny, cloudy or rainy)	Wind (still, breezy or windy)	Hot, warm or cold?
Day 1			
Day 2			
Day 3			
Day 4			

1. How many days were sunny this week?

_____

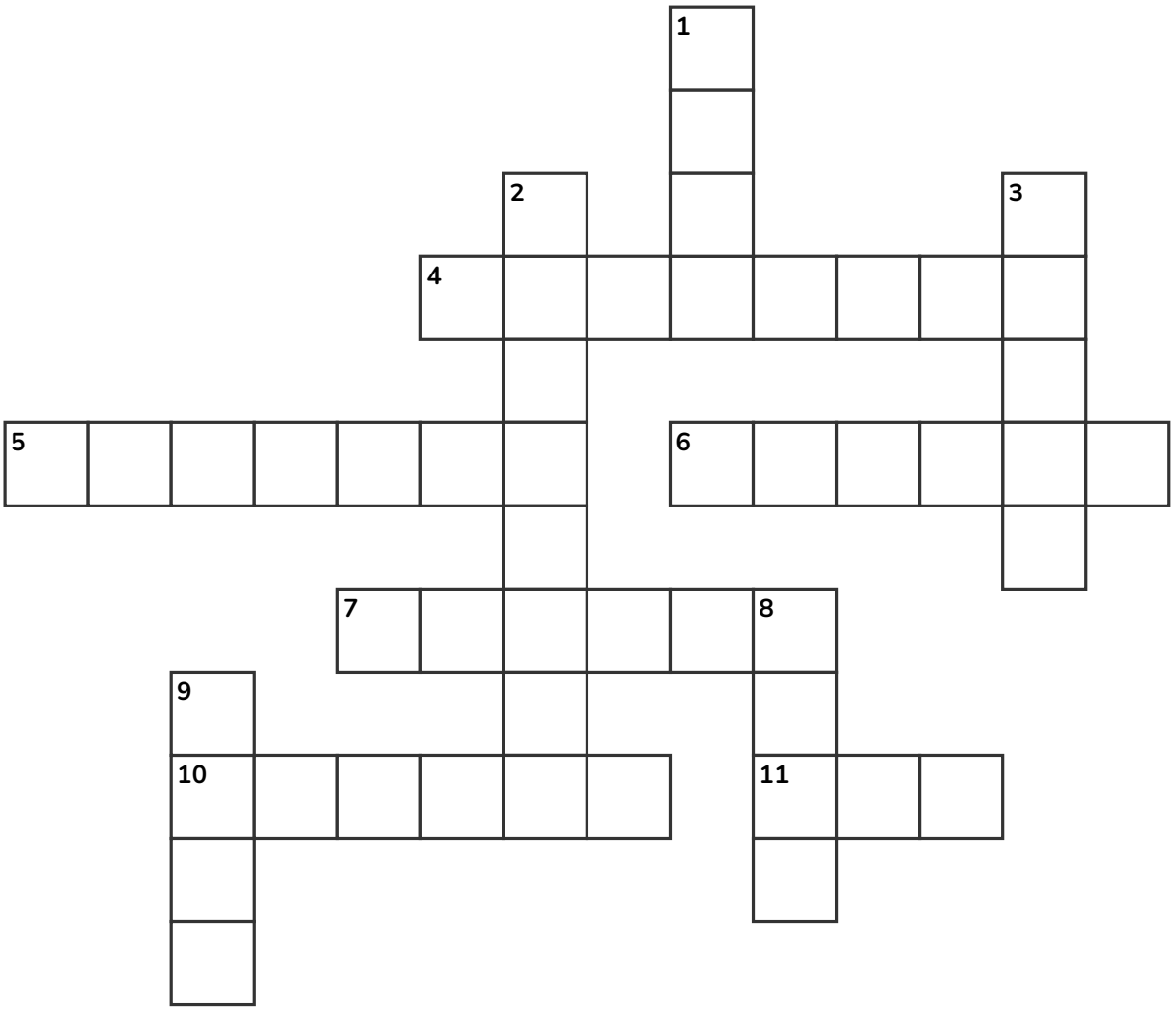
2. Did the weather change during the week? How?

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Water and Air Crossword

Read the clues and fill in the crossword.



Across

4. Its blades are turned by the wind (8)

5. Air escaping from water comes out as these (7)

6. Water in the form of a gas (6)

7. It removes dirt from water (6)

10. The gas in air that we need to breathe (6)

11. Water in its solid form (3)

Down

1. Moving air (4)

2. What sugar does when you stir it into water (8)

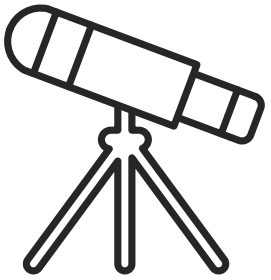
3. It is made of tiny drops of water floating in the sky (5)

8. The main source of fresh water (4)

9. Do this to water to kill germs (4)

MONTH

4



Month 4

Week 13

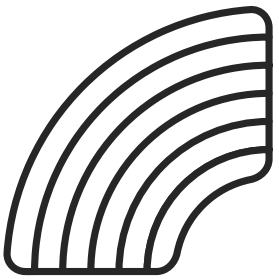
Reading	Story — cause and effect; word study: plurals
Grammar & Writing	Verbs: action and helping verbs
Maths	Multiplying 2-digit by 1-digit numbers
EVS	Air: properties and uses
Hindi	पर्यायवाची शब्द

Name: _____ Date: _____

One Rainy Monday

Read the story. Look for what happened (the effect) and why it happened (the cause).

Story



It rained all Sunday night in Mumbai. Because it rained so hard, the road outside Anjali's building had turned into a little brown river by morning.

Because the road was flooded, the school buses could not run. Anjali's mother read a message from the school. 'No classes today,' she said. Anjali and her two brothers cheered so loudly that the babies next door woke up and started to cry. Oops!

Since there was no school, the children had a whole free day. They looked out at the dripping trees and the leaves floating past. 'Let's make paper boats!' said Rohan, the youngest. They folded old newspapers into a fleet of boats and raced them in buckets of rainwater on the balcony.

Because they had used up all the newspapers, Papa could not find the morning paper. 'Where is today's news?' he asked. Anjali giggled and pointed at the buckets. 'Today's news is sailing on the balcony, Papa!'

In the afternoon, the power went off. Because the fridge stopped working, Mummy said they had to finish the mango ice cream before it melted. Nobody complained about that!

By evening, the rain stopped and the sun peeped out. Because sunlight shone through the last few raindrops, a huge rainbow appeared over the sea. The children rushed to the window. 'This is the best Monday ever!' said Anjali.

Mummy smiled. 'I'm glad you enjoyed it,' she said, 'because tomorrow you will have two days of homework to finish!'

Word help: flooded – covered with water • **message** – a piece of news sent to someone • **fleet** – a group of boats or ships • **balcony** – a platform with a railing outside an upstairs room • **power** – electricity

Name: _____ Date: _____

One Rainy Monday: Questions

Answer the questions about the text.

1. Why did the road turn into a little river?

☐ (a) A water pipe broke ☐ (b) It rained hard all night

☐ (c) The sea came in

2. What happened because the road was flooded?

☐ (a) The school buses could not run

☐ (b) The children went to the park

☐ (c) The power came back

3. The babies next door woke up because the children cheered loudly.

☐ True ☐ False

4. Why could Papa not find the morning newspaper?

5. What happened because the fridge stopped working?

6. What caused the rainbow to appear?

7. Complete this chain of causes and effects in your own words: It rained all night → _____ → _____ → the children made paper boats.

8. Write the plurals of 'baby' and 'leaf' as they are spelt in the story.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Word Power: One Rainy Monday

Read each word and its meaning. Then write a sentence of your own using the word.

cheered — shouted with joy

Example: The crowd cheered when India won the match.

My sentence:

dripping — letting drops of water fall

Example: My raincoat was dripping wet after the walk home.

My sentence:

folded — bent paper or cloth over on itself

Example: Nisha folded the paper into a little crane.

My sentence:

raced — moved very fast, or ran a race

Example: The boys raced their toy cars across the floor.

My sentence:

melted — turned from solid to liquid in the heat

Example: My kulfi melted in the hot sun.

My sentence:

complained — said that you were unhappy about something

Example: Harsh complained that his soup was too hot.

My sentence:

appeared — came into sight

Example: A rainbow appeared after the shower.

My sentence:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Spelling: Plurals

Look, say, cover, write and check each word.

Spelling focus: Add -s (boats) or -es after s, x, sh, ch (buses). Change y to i and add -es (babies). Some change: child → children.

Word	Look, say, cover, write	Check ✓	Write again
boats			
buses			
boxes			
dishes			
benches			
babies			
ladies			
leaves			
knives			
mangoes			
tomatoes			
children			
mice			
teeth			
feet			

Use two of the words in sentences:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Action Verbs and Helping Verbs

Read and learn. Then try the questions at the bottom.

A **verb** is a word that shows an action or a state of being. **Action verbs** (doing words) tell us what someone or something does: run, eat, write, sing. A **helping verb** comes before the main verb and helps it to tell us **when** the action happens.

- Action verbs: Kabir **kicks** the ball. The baby **cries**. Birds **fly**.
- Helping verbs: **is, am, are, was, were, has, have, had, will, can, do, does, did**.
- A helping verb works together with the main verb: Riya **is** dancing. We **have** finished.

Helping verb	Main verb	Sentence
am	reading	I **am** reading a book.
is	cooking	Papa **is** cooking dal.
are	playing	The girls **are** playing kho-kho.
was	sleeping	The cat **was** sleeping.
has	eaten	Zoya **has** eaten her lunch.
will	visit	We **will** visit Ooty.



Remember: Sometimes **is, am, are, was** and **were** are the only verb in a sentence: I **am** happy. The sky **is** blue. Then they are not helping verbs.

Try it!

1. Write the action verb: The farmer ploughs the field.

_____

2. Write the helping verb: The boys are swimming.

_____

3. Fill in a helping verb: I _____ writing a letter.

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Circle the Action Verbs

Circle the action verb (doing word) in each sentence.

1. The monkey jumps from branch to branch.

2. Papa cuts the vegetables.

3. Children play in the park every evening.

4. The peacock dances in the rain.

5. Aman writes neatly in his notebook.

6. We drink milk at night.

7. The cow eats green grass.

8. Imran paints beautiful pictures.

9. The baby claps her hands.

10. Dry leaves fall from the trees.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Add the Helping Verb

Fill in each blank with a helping verb from the box.

is am are was were has have will

1. I _____ drawing a rainbow.

2. Sara _____ singing a song now.

3. The boys _____ flying kites on the terrace.

4. Yesterday, Grandpa _____ reading the newspaper in the garden.

5. Last night, we _____ watching a film.

6. Rahul _____ finished his homework.

7. They _____ eaten their lunch.

8. Tomorrow we _____ go to the museum.

9. The dogs _____ barking loudly last night.

10. Look! The baby _____ sleeping.

Name: _____ Date: _____

A Busy Morning at Home

Write neatly. Remember capital letters and full stops.

Write about what the people in your home do every morning. Use action verbs. Then write two sentences about what they are doing right now, using the helping verbs is, am or are.

Think about:

- My mother wakes up at ...
- My grandfather waters the plants.
- I brush my teeth and ...
- Right now, my sister is ...
- Right now, I am ...

wakes cooks brushes bathes reads packs waters is am are

Name: _____ Date: _____

Cursive Writing: Proverb of the Week

Read the model line. Trace the dotted lines. Then copy the writing neatly in cursive on the empty lines.

Talk about what this proverb means.

An apple a day keeps the doctor away.

An apple a day keeps the doctor away.

An apple a day keeps the doctor away.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Multiply

Multiply. Start with the ones and carry when you need to.

1.

$$\begin{array}{r} 84 \\ \times\ \ 5 \\ \hline \square\square\square \end{array}$$

2.

$$\begin{array}{r} 97 \\ \times\ \ 7 \\ \hline \square\square\square \end{array}$$

3.

$$\begin{array}{r} 69 \\ \times\ \ 9 \\ \hline \square\square\square \end{array}$$

4.

$$\begin{array}{r} 43 \\ \times\ \ 4 \\ \hline \square\square\square \end{array}$$

5.

$$\begin{array}{r} 43 \\ \times\ \ 7 \\ \hline \square\square\square \end{array}$$

6.

$$\begin{array}{r} 21 \\ \times\ \ 8 \\ \hline \square\square\square \end{array}$$

7.

$$\begin{array}{r} 62 \\ \times\ \ 3 \\ \hline \square\square\square \end{array}$$

8.

$$\begin{array}{r} 51 \\ \times\ \ 3 \\ \hline \square\square\square \end{array}$$

9.

$$\begin{array}{r} 30 \\ \times\ \ 5 \\ \hline \square\square\square \end{array}$$

Name: _____ Date: _____

Multiply

Multiply. Start with the ones and carry when you need to.

1.

$$\begin{array}{r} 55 \\ \times\ \ 3 \\ \hline \square\square\square \end{array}$$

2.

$$\begin{array}{r} 69 \\ \times\ \ 5 \\ \hline \square\square\square \end{array}$$

3.

$$\begin{array}{r} 55 \\ \times\ \ 4 \\ \hline \square\square\square \end{array}$$

4.

$$\begin{array}{r} 58 \\ \times\ \ 4 \\ \hline \square\square\square \end{array}$$

5.

$$\begin{array}{r} 78 \\ \times\ \ 4 \\ \hline \square\square\square \end{array}$$

6.

$$\begin{array}{r} 97 \\ \times\ \ 6 \\ \hline \square\square\square \end{array}$$

7.

$$\begin{array}{r} 46 \\ \times\ \ 2 \\ \hline \square\square \end{array}$$

8.

$$\begin{array}{r} 52 \\ \times\ \ 3 \\ \hline \square\square\square \end{array}$$

9.

$$\begin{array}{r} 29 \\ \times\ \ 6 \\ \hline \square\square\square \end{array}$$

Name: _____ Date: _____

Multiplication Word Problems

Read each problem. Show your working and write the answer.

1. Aman reads 29 pages every day. How many pages will he read in 4 days?

Working

Answer: _____

2. Mary reads 17 pages every day. How many pages will she read in 4 days?

Working

Answer: _____

3. A garden has 5 rows of plants with 25 plants in each row. How many plants are there?

Working

Answer: _____

4. Lakshmi reads 30 pages every day. How many pages will she read in 8 days?

Working

Answer: _____

5. Each of the 9 schools in a district received 24 notebooks. How many notebooks were given out in all?

Working

Answer: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Multiplication Facts: Tables of 6, 7, 8, 9

Solve each fact. Use your tables!

1. $9 \times 4 =$ ☐

2. $8 \times 6 =$ ☐

3. $8 \times 1 =$ ☐

4. $6 \times 3 =$ ☐

5. $9 \times 5 =$ ☐

6. $9 \times 6 =$ ☐

7. $8 \times 3 =$ ☐

8. $6 \times 7 =$ ☐

9. $7 \times 10 =$ ☐

10. $6 \times 5 =$ ☐

11. $8 \times 2 =$ ☐

12. $9 \times 7 =$ ☐

13. $7 \times 2 =$ ☐

14. $9 \times 8 =$ ☐

15. $7 \times 1 =$ ☐

16. $9 \times 10 =$ ☐

17. $7 \times 9 =$ ☐

18. $9 \times 2 =$ ☐

19. $7 \times 3 =$ ☐

20. $9 \times 9 =$ ☐

21. $8 \times 7 =$ ☐

22. $6 \times 1 =$ ☐

23. $6 \times 6 =$ ☐

24. $6 \times 9 =$ ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Mental Maths

Work these out in your head. Write only the answer.

1. 5 × 10 = ☐

2. 9 × 1000 = ☐

3. 4 × 1000 = ☐

4. 7 × 10 = ☐

5. 2 × 100 = ☐

6. 3 × 10 = ☐

7. 6 × 10 = ☐

8. 5 × 100 = ☐

9. 4 × 10 = ☐

10. 6 × 100 = ☐

11. 5 × 1000 = ☐

12. 8 × 100 = ☐

13. 6 × 1000 = ☐

14. 8 × 1000 = ☐

15. 7 × 100 = ☐

16. 9 × 100 = ☐

17. 8 × 10 = ☐

18. 2 × 1000 = ☐

19. 2 × 10 = ☐

20. 7 × 1000 = ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Multiply

Multiply. Start with the ones and carry when you need to.

1.

$$\begin{array}{r} 54 \\ \times\ \ 9 \\ \hline \square\square\square \end{array}$$

2.

$$\begin{array}{r} 92 \\ \times\ \ 8 \\ \hline \square\square\square \end{array}$$

3.

$$\begin{array}{r} 23 \\ \times\ \ 7 \\ \hline \square\square\square \end{array}$$

4.

$$\begin{array}{r} 85 \\ \times\ \ 8 \\ \hline \square\square\square \end{array}$$

5.

$$\begin{array}{r} 67 \\ \times\ \ 9 \\ \hline \square\square\square \end{array}$$

6.

$$\begin{array}{r} 79 \\ \times\ \ 4 \\ \hline \square\square\square \end{array}$$

7.

$$\begin{array}{r} 91 \\ \times\ \ 7 \\ \hline \square\square\square \end{array}$$

8.

$$\begin{array}{r} 24 \\ \times\ \ 5 \\ \hline \square\square\square \end{array}$$

9.

$$\begin{array}{r} 77 \\ \times\ \ 2 \\ \hline \square\square\square \end{array}$$

Name: _____ Date: _____

Air Is All Around Us

Read and learn.

We cannot see air, but it is all around us. We can **feel** it when the wind blows, and we can see it move leaves and kites. Air is a mixture of gases. The most important gas for us is **oxygen**, which we breathe in. We breathe out **carbon dioxide**, which plants use to make food.



- Air **takes up space**. A balloon gets bigger when we blow air into it.
- Air **has weight**. A football pumped full of air is a little heavier than a flat one.
- Moving air is called **wind**. Very strong winds over the sea can become **cyclones**.
- Fire needs air to burn. A candle goes out when we cover it with a glass jar.

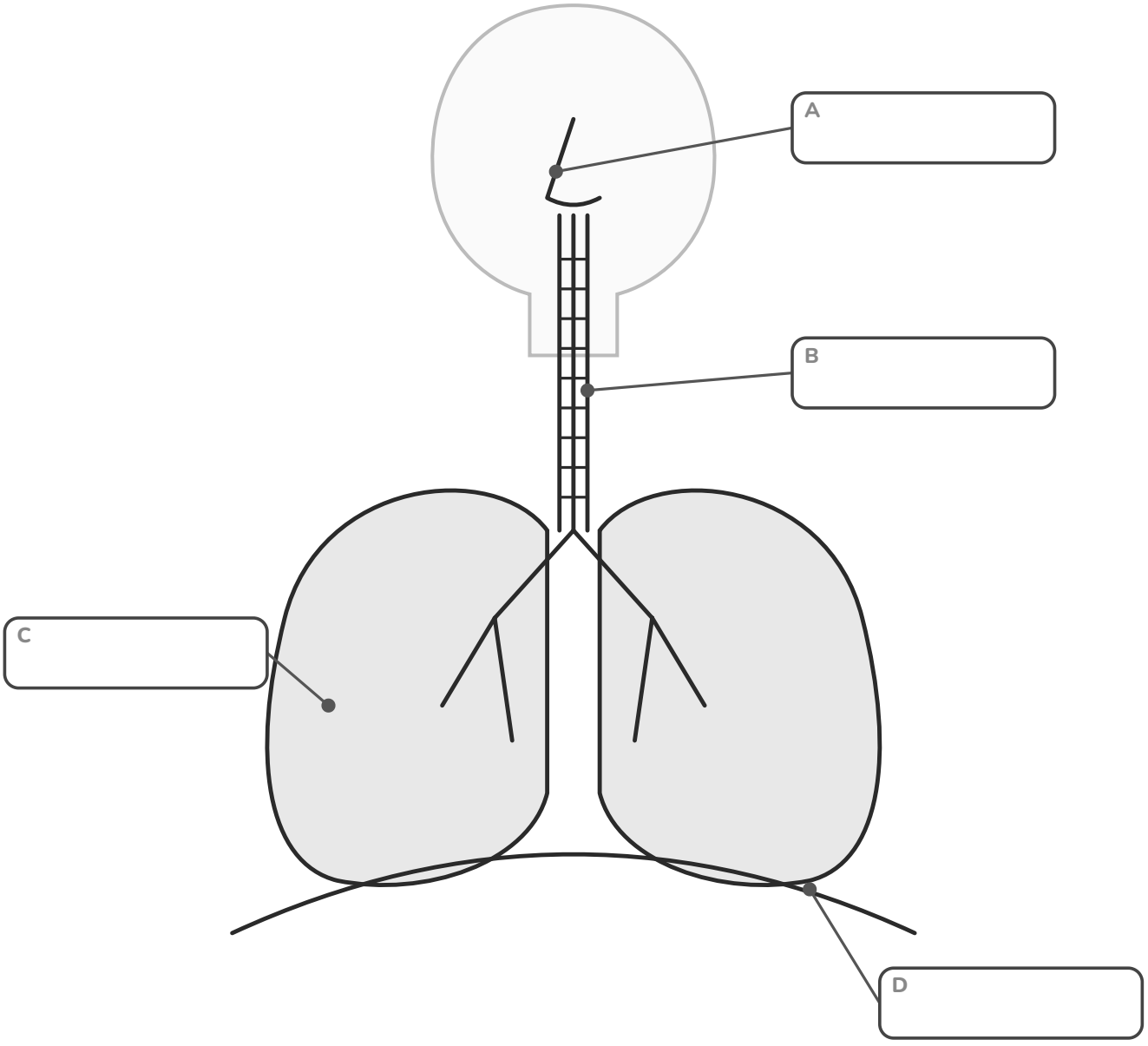
Use of air	Example
Breathing	all plants and animals need air
Drying	wet clothes dry faster on a windy day
Flying	kites, birds and aeroplanes
Moving boats	sailboats are pushed by the wind
Making electricity	wind turbines (windmills)
Spreading seeds	light, fluffy seeds of aak and semal

Name: _____ Date: _____

How We Breathe

Follow the path of air from the nose to the lungs. Write the name of each part in the correct box.

nose lungs diaphragm windpipe



Name: _____ Date: _____

Does Air Have Weight?

Make a balloon balance to find out whether air has weight.

You need:

- ☐ a ruler or a straight stick (about 30 cm long)
- ☐ 2 balloons of the same size
- ☐ string
- ☐ sticky tape

What to do:

1. Blow up both balloons to the same size and tie them.
2. Tie a piece of string to the middle of the stick.
3. Hang the stick by the string from a door handle or a hook.
4. Tape one balloon to each end of the stick.
5. Slide the string until the stick hangs level (balanced).
6. Ask an adult to let all the air out of one balloon, then tape it back in the same place.
7. Watch the stick. Which side goes down?

⚠️ **Safety:** Keep balloon pieces away from small children. Never put a burst balloon in your mouth.

Stick or draw it here:

1. Which side of the stick went down?

_____

2. What does this show about air?

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Air Quiz

Read each question. Tick the correct answer.

1. Which gas do we need to breathe in?

☐ (a) carbon dioxide ☐ (b) oxygen ☐ (c) smoke

2. What do we call moving air?

☐ (a) wind ☐ (b) steam ☐ (c) fog

3. Which of these does NOT need moving air to work?

☐ (a) a windmill ☐ (b) a kite ☐ (c) a torch

4. A candle covered with a glass jar goes out because _____ .

☐ (a) the jar is cold

☐ (b) the jar is heavy

☐ (c) the oxygen inside gets used up

5. Which gas do plants take in to make food?

☐ (a) oxygen ☐ (b) carbon dioxide ☐ (c) smoke

6. On which day will wet clothes dry fastest?

☐ (a) a still, cloudy day ☐ (b) a sunny, windy day

☐ (c) a rainy day

7. A very strong storm that forms over the sea is a _____ .

☐ (a) rainbow ☐ (b) cyclone ☐ (c) breeze

8. Which of these shows that air takes up space?

☐ (a) a balloon grows when we blow into it

☐ (b) a stone sinks in water

☐ (c) ice melts in the sun

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

पर्यायवाची शब्द

पर्यायवाची शब्द पढ़ो, बोलो और याद करो।

जिन शब्दों का अर्थ **एक जैसा** होता है, उन्हें **पर्यायवाची शब्द** या **समानार्थी शब्द** कहते हैं। जैसे: पानी — जल, नीर।

उदाहरण

🌙 आकाश में **चाँद** चमक रहा है। = आकाश में **चंद्रमा** चमक रहा है।

शब्द	पर्यायवाची शब्द
पानी	जल, नीर, वारि
सूरज	सूर्य, रवि, दिनकर
चाँद	चंद्रमा, चंदा, शशि
फूल	पुष्प, सुमन, कुसुम
पेड़	वृक्ष, तरु, विटप
हवा	पवन, वायु, समीर
घर	गृह, भवन, निवास
आकाश	आसमान, गगन, नभ
आँख	नेत्र, नयन, लोचन

💡 **याद रखो:** कविताओं में पर्यायवाची शब्दों का बहुत प्रयोग होता है। इनसे भाषा सुंदर बनती है और एक ही शब्द बार-बार नहीं दोहराना पड़ता।

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

पर्यायवाची शब्दों के परिवार

हर शब्द को पढ़ो और उसे उसके सही परिवार वाले खाने में लिखो।

सूर्य भवन दिनकर वायु जल वारि रवि पवन नीर गृह समीर निवास

सूरज	पानी	हवा	घर

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

जो पर्यायवाची नहीं है

हर पंक्ति में एक शब्द बाकी शब्दों का पर्यायवाची नहीं है। उस शब्द पर गोला लगाओ।

1.	फूल	पुष्प	सुमन	पत्ता
2.	चाँद	चंद्रमा	सूरज	शशि
3.	पेड़	वृक्ष	तरु	नदी
4.	आँख	नेत्र	कान	नयन
5.	आकाश	गगन	धरती	नभ
6.	सूरज	रवि	दिनकर	चंदा
7.	हवा	पवन	समीर	पानी

Month 4

Week 14

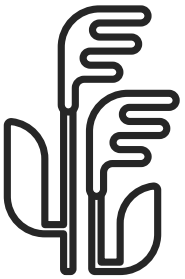
Reading	Information text (festivals of harvest) — compare and contrast; word study: synonyms
Grammar & Writing	Simple present tense
Maths	Multiplying 3-digit by 1-digit and 2-digit by 2-digit numbers
EVS	Weather and seasons
Hindi	अनेक शब्दों के लिए एक शब्द

Name: _____ Date: _____

Harvest Festivals of India

Read the text. Think about how these festivals are alike and how they are different.

Information text



India is a land of farmers. For thousands of years, people have celebrated when their crops are ready to be cut and gathered. These happy celebrations are called harvest festivals. Different states celebrate the harvest at different times and in different ways, but every harvest festival is a way of saying 'thank you' for the food we grow.

Pongal is celebrated in Tamil Nadu in the middle of January, and it lasts for four days. On the main day, families boil new rice with milk and jaggery in a pot. When the sweet mixture bubbles over, everyone shouts, 'Pongalo Pongal!' On the third day, Mattu Pongal, farmers decorate their cows and bulls with paint and bells to thank them for their hard work.

Baisakhi is celebrated in Punjab on 13 or 14 April, when the golden wheat is ready. People dance the lively bhangra and gidda to the beat of the dhol. Fairs are held in many villages. For Sikhs, Baisakhi is also an important day in their history.

Onam is celebrated in Kerala in August or September, and it lasts for ten days. Families make beautiful flower carpets called pookalam outside their homes. Long snake boats race on the rivers, while the rowers sing as they paddle. The biggest treat is the Onasadya, a grand feast of many dishes served on a banana leaf.

Magh Bihu is celebrated in Assam in January, after the rice harvest. Young people build huts of bamboo and hay. Families feast on rice cakes called pitha, and in the morning they light big bonfires.

These festivals look different, but they are alike in many ways. They all come at harvest time, bring families together and are full of good food. Which harvest festival does your family celebrate?

Word help: harvest – the cutting and gathering of crops when they are ready • **jaggery** – a brown sugar made from sugar cane • **bhangra** – a lively folk dance of Punjab • **pookalam** – a carpet of flower petals made for Onam • **feast** – a large, special meal • **bonfires** – big fires lit outdoors

Name: _____ Date: _____

Harvest Festivals of India: Questions

Answer the questions about the text.

1. Which two festivals are celebrated in January?

☐ (a) Pongal and Magh Bihu ☐ (b) Onam and Baisakhi

☐ (c) Baisakhi and Pongal

2. Which festival has snake boat races?

☐ (a) Pongal ☐ (b) Baisakhi ☐ (c) Onam

3. All the festivals in the text are celebrated in the same state.

☐ True ☐ False

4. Write one way in which Pongal and Onam are different.

_____

_____

5. Write two ways in which all these festivals are alike.

_____

_____

6. Which festival is linked with wheat? Which festivals are linked with rice?

_____

_____

7. Compare one festival from the text with a festival your family celebrates. How are they alike? How are they different?

_____

_____

_____

_____

8. Find a word in paragraph 4 that is a synonym of 'great' or 'splendid'.

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Word Power: Harvest Festivals

Read each word and its meaning. Then write a sentence of your own using the word.

crops — plants grown by farmers for food

Example: Rice and wheat are important crops in India.

My sentence:

gathered — collected or brought together

Example: We gathered fallen leaves in the garden.

My sentence:

decorate — make something look pretty by adding things to it

Example: We decorate our home with rangoli and diyas for Diwali.

My sentence:

lively — full of energy and fun

Example: The wedding band played lively music.

My sentence:

paddle — to move a boat through water with an oar

Example: We took turns to paddle the canoe on the lake.

My sentence:

treat — something special that gives you pleasure

Example: A trip to the zoo was a birthday treat for Dev.

My sentence:

alike — the same or nearly the same

Example: The twins look alike, but they like different games.

My sentence:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Spelling: Synonyms

Look, say, cover, write and check each word. Learn them in pairs.

Spelling focus: Synonyms are words that mean the same or nearly the same: huge – enormous, begin – start, gather – collect.

Word	Look, say, cover, write	Check ✓	Write again
huge			
enormous			
happy			
joyful			
begin			
start			
gather			
collect			
quick			
fast			
beautiful			
lovely			
gift			
present			

Use two of the words in sentences:

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Simple Present Tense

Read and learn. Then try the questions at the bottom.

We use the **simple present tense** for things that happen every day or again and again, and for things that are always true. With **he, she, it** or the name of one person or thing, we add **-s** or **-es** to the verb. With **I, we, you, they** or many people, we use the verb as it is.

- Add **-es** to verbs ending in **s, sh, ch, x** or **o**: misses, washes, catches, fixes, goes.
- Consonant + **y**: change y to **-ies** (cry → cries, study → studies). But vowel + y just adds -s: play → plays.
- For 'not' sentences, use **do not** or **does not** + the verb: I **do not** like tea. She **does not** like tea.

I / We / You / They	He / She / It
play	plays
eat	eats
go	goes
watch	watches
wash	washes
cry	cries
have	has

Remember: Words like **always, every day, often, usually** and **never** are clues for the simple present tense: The sun **rises** in the east every day.

Try it!

1. Fill in: My father _____ (read) the newspaper every morning.

_____

2. Fill in: The children _____ (go) to school by bus.

_____

3. Fill in: Ayesha _____ (brush) her teeth twice a day.

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Every Day

Circle the correct verb to complete each sentence.

1. The sun (rise / rises) in the east.

2. We (go / goes) to the market on Sundays.

3. My sister (watch / watches) cartoons after lunch.

4. Cows (give / gives) us milk.

5. Rohan (study / studies) for an hour every evening.

6. I (like / likes) idli and sambar.

7. The baby (cry / cries) when she is hungry.

8. Dad (fix / fixes) my bicycle when it breaks.

9. They (play / plays) football every Saturday.

10. Grandma (has / have) a cup of tea at five o'clock.

11. Bees (make / makes) honey.

12. Our cat (do / does) not like water.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Right or Wrong?

Read each sentence. Write T if the verb is correct and F if it is wrong.

1. Meera plays the sitar. T F

2. He go to the park every evening. T F

3. The dogs barks at strangers. T F

4. My mother teaches English. T F

5. Tenzin washes his hands before meals. T F

6. We eats dinner at eight o'clock. T F

7. Water boils at 100 degrees Celsius. T F

8. The baby cry at night. T F

9. I watches the birds every morning. T F

10. Kabir does his homework on time. T F

Name: _____ Date: _____

My Daily Routine

Write neatly. Remember capital letters and full stops.

Write about your daily routine: what you do every day from morning to night. Use the simple present tense. Then write two sentences about what a family member does every day. Remember to add -s or -es to the verb!

Think about:

- I wake up at ... every morning.
- I brush my teeth and have my breakfast.
- After that, I study, play or read ...
- At night I ...
- My mother / father / grandmother ... every day.

wake up brush bathe eat study play help watches goes every day

Name: _____ Date: _____

Cursive Writing: Proverb of the Week

Read the model line. Trace the dotted lines. Then copy the writing neatly in cursive on the empty lines.

Talk about what this proverb means.

Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.

Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.

Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Multiply

Multiply. Start with the ones and carry when you need to.

1.

$$\begin{array}{r} 628 \\ \times\ \ 9 \\ \hline \square\square\square\square \end{array}$$

2.

$$\begin{array}{r} 411 \\ \times\ \ 6 \\ \hline \square\square\square\square \end{array}$$

3.

$$\begin{array}{r} 354 \\ \times\ \ 7 \\ \hline \square\square\square\square \end{array}$$

4.

$$\begin{array}{r} 192 \\ \times\ \ 3 \\ \hline \square\square\square \end{array}$$

5.

$$\begin{array}{r} 452 \\ \times\ \ 2 \\ \hline \square\square\square \end{array}$$

6.

$$\begin{array}{r} 936 \\ \times\ \ 8 \\ \hline \square\square\square\square \end{array}$$

7.

$$\begin{array}{r} 194 \\ \times\ \ 3 \\ \hline \square\square\square \end{array}$$

8.

$$\begin{array}{r} 104 \\ \times\ \ 9 \\ \hline \square\square\square \end{array}$$

9.

$$\begin{array}{r} 227 \\ \times\ \ 2 \\ \hline \square\square\square \end{array}$$

Name: _____ Date: _____

Multiply

Multiply. Start with the ones and carry when you need to.

1.

$$\begin{array}{r} 929 \\ \times\ \ 8 \\ \hline \square\square\square\square \end{array}$$

2.

$$\begin{array}{r} 510 \\ \times\ \ 9 \\ \hline \square\square\square\square \end{array}$$

3.

$$\begin{array}{r} 415 \\ \times\ \ 4 \\ \hline \square\square\square\square \end{array}$$

4.

$$\begin{array}{r} 727 \\ \times\ \ 4 \\ \hline \square\square\square\square \end{array}$$

5.

$$\begin{array}{r} 887 \\ \times\ \ 8 \\ \hline \square\square\square\square \end{array}$$

6.

$$\begin{array}{r} 110 \\ \times\ \ 5 \\ \hline \square\square\square \end{array}$$

7.

$$\begin{array}{r} 957 \\ \times\ \ 9 \\ \hline \square\square\square\square \end{array}$$

8.

$$\begin{array}{r} 997 \\ \times\ \ 7 \\ \hline \square\square\square\square \end{array}$$

9.

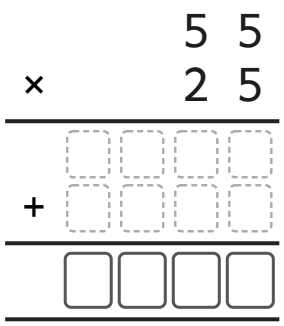
$$\begin{array}{r} 614 \\ \times\ \ 7 \\ \hline \square\square\square\square \end{array}$$

Name: _____ Date: _____

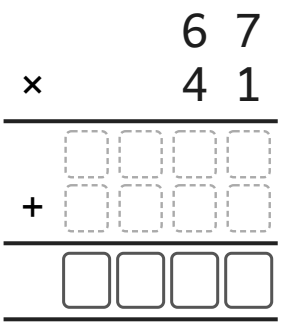
Multiply

Multiply by the ones digit, then by the tens digit (write *a* 0 in the ones place first). Add the two rows.

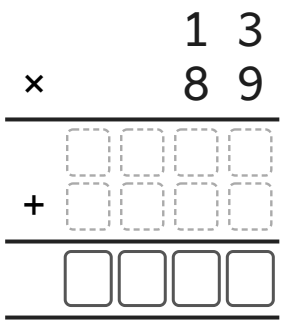
1.



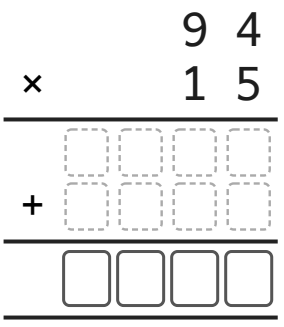
2.



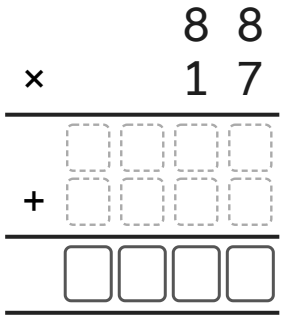
3.



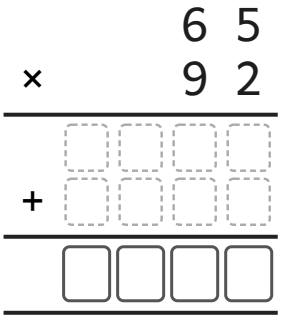
4.



5.



6.



Name: _____ Date: _____

Multiplication Word Problems

Read each problem. Show your working and write the answer.

1. A factory makes 152 biscuit packets every day. How many biscuit packets does it make in 9 days?

Working

Answer: _____

2. A dairy collects 184 litres of milk every day. How many litres does it collect in 4 days?

Working

Answer: _____

3. A factory makes 134 school bags every day. How many school bags does it make in 6 days?

Working

Answer: _____

4. A stall sells 282 cups of tea every week. How many cups does it sell in 5 weeks?

Working

Answer: _____

5. A train carries 190 passengers on each trip. How many passengers does it carry in 8 trips?

Working

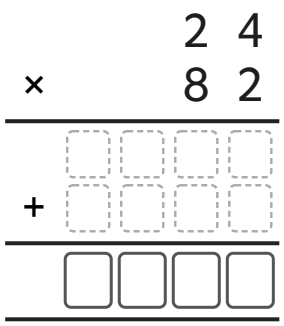
Answer: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

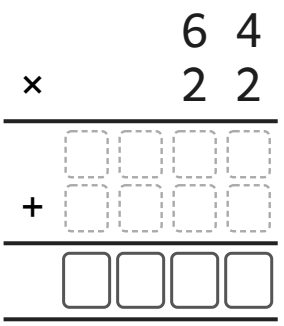
Multiply

Multiply by the ones digit, then by the tens digit (write *a* 0 in the ones place first). Add the two rows.

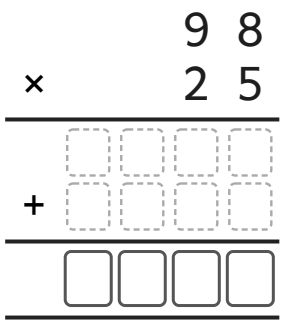
1.



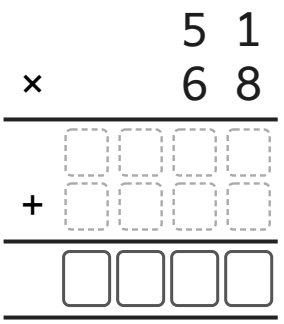
2.



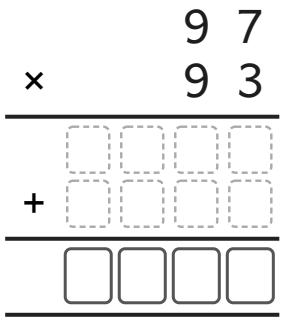
3.



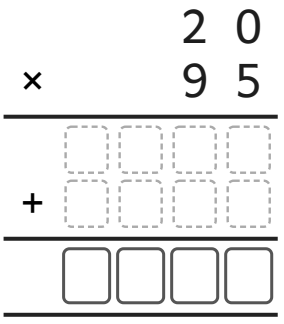
4.



5.



6.



Name: _____ Date: _____

Properties of Multiplication

Fill in the boxes using the properties.

Changing the order does not change the sum (or product). Adding 0 keeps a number the same. Multiplying by 1 keeps it the same; by 0 gives 0.

1. 66 × 11 = 11 × ☐

2. 72 × 1 = ☐

3. 20 × 0 = ☐

4. 41 × 10 = ☐

5. (69 × 19) × 2 = 69 × (☐ × 2)

6. 46 × 20 = 20 × ☐

7. 42 × 1 = ☐

8. 23 × 0 = ☐

9. 38 × 10 = ☐

10. (10 × 4) × 2 = 10 × (☐ × 2)

Name: _____ Date: _____

Weather and Seasons

Read about the weather and the seasons of India.

What is weather?



Weather is what the air outside is like at a certain time: hot or cold, sunny, cloudy, rainy, windy or foggy. It can change from day to day.

Weather tools



A **thermometer** measures how hot or cold it is. A **rain gauge** measures rainfall. A **wind vane** shows which way the wind is blowing.

Summer



From about March to June it is hot in most of India. We wear light cotton clothes and drink plenty of water.

Rainy season



The **monsoon** winds bring rain to most of India from about June to September. Farmers sow rice and many other crops.

Autumn



After the rains, in October and November, the weather becomes pleasant. Festivals like Durga Puja and Diwali often come at this time.

Winter



From about December to February it is cold, especially in the north. We wear woollen clothes. It may snow in the mountains.

Spring



In February and March, flowers bloom and trees grow new leaves. Basant Panchami and Holi welcome the spring.

Weather in different places

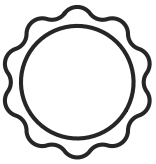


Chennai is warm all year, Shimla is very cold in winter, and Mawsynram in Meghalaya gets more rain than almost any other place on Earth.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Seasons and What We Need

Draw a line to match each season to the things that go with it.



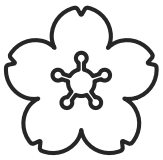
summer



rainy season



winter



spring



autumn

- pleasant days after the rains
- a woollen sweater and a scarf
- a raincoat and an umbrella
- cotton clothes and a hand fan
- flowers bloom and new leaves grow

Name: _____ Date: _____

Summer, Rainy Season or Winter?

Think about when we use or see each thing most. Write it in the correct column.

 gumboots  hand fan  scarf  watermelon

 cap  woollen socks  jacket  paper boat

 raincoat  umbrella  ice cream  gloves

Summer	Rainy season	Winter

Name: _____ Date: _____

Make a Rain Gauge

Weather scientists measure rain with a rain gauge. Make your own and find out how much rain falls at your home during the monsoon.

You need:

- ☐ a clear plastic bottle with straight sides
- ☐ a ruler
- ☐ sticky tape
- ☐ a few pebbles
- ☐ a marker pen
- ☐ water

What to do:

1. Ask an adult to cut off the top part of the bottle.
2. Put the pebbles at the bottom so the bottle does not fall over.
3. Pour in water just to cover the pebbles. Mark this level as 0.
4. Tape the ruler to the side of the bottle so that its 0 is at your mark.
5. Turn the cut top upside down and fit it into the bottle like a funnel.
6. Keep the gauge in an open place, away from trees and roofs.
7. Read the water level at the same time every day. Then pour water out down to 0.

⚠️ **Safety:** Let an adult cut the bottle. The cut edge can be sharp.

Day	Rain (in centimetres)	What was the sky like?
Day 1		
Day 2		
Day 3		
Day 4		

1. On which day did it rain the most?

_____

2. Why should the rain gauge be kept away from trees and roofs?

_____

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

अनेक शब्दों के लिए एक शब्द

शब्द-समूह और उनके लिए एक शब्द ध्यान से पढ़ो।

कई शब्दों की जगह जब **एक ही शब्द** से पूरी बात कह दी जाए, तो उसे **अनेक शब्दों के लिए एक शब्द** कहते हैं। इससे भाषा छोटी, साफ़ और सुंदर बनती है।

उदाहरण



रोहन के दादा जी **खेती करते हैं**। → रोहन के दादा जी **किसान** हैं।

शब्द-समूह	एक शब्द
जो पढ़ाता हो	शिक्षक
जो खेती करता हो	किसान
जो देश की रक्षा करता हो	सैनिक
जिसके माता-पिता न हों	अनाथ
जो कभी न मरे	अमर
जो सदा सच बोलता हो	सत्यवादी
जहाँ पुस्तकें रखी और पढ़ी जाती हों	पुस्तकालय
जो दूसरों की भलाई करता हो	परोपकारी



याद रखो: अपनी अभ्यास-पुस्तिका में ऐसे शब्दों की एक सूची बनाओ और हर सप्ताह उसमें नए शब्द जोड़ो।

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

शब्द-समूह और एक शब्द

हर शब्द-समूह को उसके लिए सही एक शब्द से रेखा खींचकर मिलाओ।

जो कपड़े सिलता हो	कुम्हार
जो मिट्टी के बर्तन बनाता हो	बातूनी
जो रोगियों का इलाज करता हो	परिश्रमी
जो लकड़ी का सामान बनाता हो	दर्जी
जो किसी से न डरता हो	चिकित्सक
जो दिखाई न दे	निडर
जो बहुत बातें करता हो	अदृश्य
जो खूब मेहनत करता हो	बढ़ई

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

सही एक शब्द चुनो

हर शब्द-समूह के लिए सही एक शब्द पर गोला लगाओ।

1. जो चिट्ठियाँ बाँटता हो — (डाकिया / माली)

2. जो बगीचे की देखभाल करता हो — (किसान / माली)

3. जो सदा सच बोलता हो — (सत्यवादी / परिश्रमी)

4. जिसका कोई अंत न हो — (अनंत / अनाथ)

5. जो दूसरों पर दया करता हो — (दयालु / निडर)

6. जहाँ बच्चे पढ़ने जाते हों — (विद्यालय / चिकित्सालय)

7. जहाँ रोगियों का इलाज होता हो — (पुस्तकालय / चिकित्सालय)

8. जो रात में जागकर पहरा देता हो — (चौकीदार / दर्जी)

9. जो पढ़ना-लिखना न जानता हो — (अनपढ़ / अनाथ)

Month 4

Week 15

Reading	Poem — imagery and the senses; word study: antonyms
Grammar & Writing	Present continuous tense
Maths	Multiplication word problems
EVS	Houses and shelters in different places
Hindi	वाक्य और वाक्य के भाग

Name: _____ Date: _____

A Day at the Mela

Read the poem aloud. Each stanza uses a different sense. Which sense is it?

I see the giant wheel spin high,
Then dip down low, then touch the sky.
Glass bangles glitter, green and blue,
And red balloons go floating through.

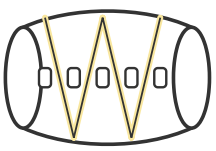
I hear the dhol, so loud and proud,
A soft flute drifting through the crowd,
The bangle-seller's jingly call,
And laughter ringing over all.

I smell hot samosas, crisp and new,
And smoky corn — I'll have some too!
The air is full of ginger tea
And jasmine flowers, sweet to me.

I taste a sweet jalebi's twirl,
Then sour tamarind — what a whirl!
A cold kulfi upon a stick
Melts in the heat — so eat it quick!

I stroke a camel's rough, warm side,
Then smooth silk scarves, so soft and wide.
We came at dawn, all fresh and bright;
We wander home, tired, late at night.

— New Era



Word help: mela – a fair with rides, stalls, food and fun • **giant wheel** – a very big wheel with seats that people ride on • **dhol** – a large drum with two sides • **jalebi** – a sweet made of fried, twisted batter soaked in syrup • **kulfi** – a frozen milk dessert • **jasmine** – a small white flower with a sweet smell

Name: _____ Date: _____

A Day at the Mela: Questions

Answer the questions about the poem.

1. Which sense does stanza 2 use the most?

☐ (a) Sight ☐ (b) Hearing ☐ (c) Taste

2. Which food does the poet say is sour?

☐ (a) Jalebi ☐ (b) Tamarind ☐ (c) Kulfi

3. The poet uses the sense of smell in stanza 3.

☐ True ☐ False

4. Write two things the poet sees at the mela.

5. Find a pair of opposites (antonyms) in stanza 2 and another pair in stanza 5.

6. Why must the kulfi be eaten quickly?

7. Imagine you are at a mela. Write one line each about something you see, hear and smell.

8. Find a word in stanza 1 that means 'shine with tiny flashes of light'.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Word Power: A Day at the Mela

Read each word and its meaning. Then write a sentence of your own using the word.

drifting — moving slowly, carried along by air or water

Example: A paper boat was drifting down the stream.

My sentence:

crowd — a large group of people together

Example: A huge crowd watched the Republic Day parade.

My sentence:

crisp — hard and dry in a pleasant way; crunchy

Example: Dadi fried crisp papads for lunch.

My sentence:

smoky — full of smoke, or tasting of smoke

Example: The roasted brinjal had a smoky taste.

My sentence:

whirl — a quick spinning movement; an exciting rush

Example: The dancer spun in a whirl of colours.

My sentence:

stroke — to move your hand gently over something

Example: Meera likes to stroke her cat's soft fur.

My sentence:

wander — to walk slowly without going anywhere special

Example: We wander along the beach in the evening.

My sentence:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Spelling: Antonyms

Look, say, cover, write and check each word. Learn them in pairs.

Spelling focus: Antonyms are words with opposite meanings: loud – soft, hot – cold, rough – smooth.

Word	Look, say, cover, write	Check ✓	Write again
loud			
soft			
wide			
narrow			
rough			
smooth			
hot			
cold			
early			
late			
empty			
full			
wet			
dry			

Use two of the words in sentences:

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Present Continuous Tense

Read and learn. Then try the questions at the bottom.

We use the **present continuous tense** for an action that is happening **now**, at this moment. We make it with **am, is** or **are** + the verb with **-ing**.

- Most verbs just add **-ing**: play → playing, read → reading.
- Verbs ending in a silent **e** drop the e: make → making, write → writing.
- Short verbs like run, sit and swim double the last letter: running, sitting, swimming.
- Words like **now, Look!, Listen!** and **at the moment** are clues for this tense.

Examples



Look! The peacock **is dancing**.



The children **are flying** kites.



I **am helping** my father in the garden.

Subject	Helping verb	Verb + -ing
I	am	reading.
He / She / It	is	running.
We / You / They	are	singing.



Remember: Do not forget the helping verb! Say 'She **is** eating', not 'She eating'.

Try it!

1. Fill in: Listen! Someone _____ (knock) at the door.

_____

2. Fill in: We _____ (watch) a cricket match now.

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

What Is Happening Now?

Fill in each blank with am, is or are and the -ing form of the verb in brackets.

1. Kavya _____ (draw) a picture of a tiger.

2. The farmers _____ (plant) rice in the fields.

3. I _____ (write) a letter to my cousin.

4. Look! The cat _____ (climb) the wall.

5. Grandma and Grandpa _____ (sit) in the garden.

6. Listen! The baby _____ (cry).

7. We _____ (make) paper boats.

8. Dev _____ (swim) in the pool.

9. The birds _____ (build) a nest.

10. Papa _____ (bake) a cake for my birthday.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Make It Happen Now

Rewrite each sentence in the present continuous tense.

1. Riya sings a song.

_____

2. The dogs bark.

_____

3. I read a storybook.

_____

4. Mum drives the car.

_____

5. The children run in the park.

_____

6. The sun shines brightly.

_____

7. We sit on the floor.

_____

8. Simran plays the tabla.

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Right Now at the Park

Write neatly. Remember capital letters and full stops.

Imagine you are sitting on a bench in a park. Write about what is happening around you right now. Use the present continuous tense (am, is or are + -ing) in every sentence.

Think about:

- Some children are playing on the swings.
- An old man is walking his dog.
- A vendor is selling ...
- The birds are ...
- I am ...

playing running swinging selling chirping jogging sitting eating laughing flying

Name: _____ Date: _____

Cursive Writing: Proverb of the Week

Read the model line. Trace the dotted lines. Then copy the writing neatly in cursive on the empty lines.

Talk about what this proverb means.

Knowledge is power.

Knowledge is power.

Knowledge is power.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Multiplication Word Problems

Read each problem. Show your working and write the answer.

1. A truck carries 9 cartons. Each carton holds 92 biscuit packets. How many biscuit packets are there in the truck?

Working

Answer: _____

2. A school has 5 classes with 14 children in each class. How many children are there in the school?

Working

Answer: _____

3. There are 4 boxes. Each box has 76 flowers. How many flowers are there in all?

Working

Answer: _____

4. Aman reads 44 pages every day. How many pages will he read in 3 days?

Working

Answer: _____

5. A stall sells 70 cups of tea every week. How many cups does it sell in 2 weeks?

Working

Answer: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Multiplication Word Problems

Read each problem. Show your working and write the answer.

1. Joseph reads 47 pages every day. How many pages will he read in 25 days?

Working

Answer: _____

2. Kabir reads 35 pages every day. How many pages will he read in 25 days?

Working

Answer: _____

3. Fatima reads 26 pages every day. How many pages will she read in 23 days?

Working

Answer: _____

4. Gurpreet reads 27 pages every day. How many pages will she read in 20 days?

Working

Answer: _____

5. A cinema hall has 22 rows with 24 seats in each row. How many seats are there in the hall?

Working

Answer: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Multiplication Word Problems

Read each problem. Show your working and write the answer.

1. 3 people each gave ₹63 for a school library. How much money was collected?

Working

Answer: _____

2. One packet of crayons costs ₹71. How much do 12 packets cost?

Working

Answer: _____

3. One pencil box costs ₹88. What is the cost of 3 pencil boxes?

Working

Answer: _____

4. A ticket for a show costs ₹97. How much will 3 tickets cost?

Working

Answer: _____

5. 17 people each gave ₹55 for a school library. How much money was collected?

Working

Answer: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Which Operation?

Decide whether to add, subtract, multiply or divide. Then solve.

1. A school has 969 children. 128 of them are girls. How many boys are there?

Operation: _____ Answer: _____

2. A library has 826 books. 321 books are lent out. How many books are still in the library?

Operation: _____ Answer: _____

3. A train has 181 passengers. At the next station, 334 more people get on. How many passengers are on the train now?

Operation: _____ Answer: _____

4. There are 829 boys and 611 girls in a school. How many children are there in all?

Operation: _____ Answer: _____

5. A garden has 5 rows of plants with 48 plants in each row. How many plants are there?

Operation: _____ Answer: _____

6. A ribbon 132 cm long is cut into 11 equal pieces. How long is each piece?

Operation: _____ Answer: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Multiply

Multiply. Start with the ones and carry when you need to.

1.

$$\begin{array}{r} 512 \\ \times \quad 4 \\ \hline \square\square\square\square \end{array}$$

2.

$$\begin{array}{r} 373 \\ \times \quad 9 \\ \hline \square\square\square\square \end{array}$$

3.

$$\begin{array}{r} 550 \\ \times \quad 5 \\ \hline \square\square\square\square \end{array}$$

4.

$$\begin{array}{r} 157 \\ \times \quad 4 \\ \hline \square\square\square \end{array}$$

5.

$$\begin{array}{r} 949 \\ \times \quad 2 \\ \hline \square\square\square\square \end{array}$$

6.

$$\begin{array}{r} 901 \\ \times \quad 4 \\ \hline \square\square\square\square \end{array}$$

7.

$$\begin{array}{r} 260 \\ \times \quad 5 \\ \hline \square\square\square\square \end{array}$$

8.

$$\begin{array}{r} 264 \\ \times \quad 5 \\ \hline \square\square\square\square \end{array}$$

9.

$$\begin{array}{r} 122 \\ \times \quad 4 \\ \hline \square\square\square \end{array}$$

Name: _____ Date: _____

Multiplication Facts: Tables of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10

Solve each fact. Use your tables!

1. 8 × 7 = ☐

2. 7 × 2 = ☐

3. 5 × 4 = ☐

4. 7 × 1 = ☐

5. 10 × 8 = ☐

6. 7 × 9 = ☐

7. 5 × 3 = ☐

8. 10 × 7 = ☐

9. 4 × 1 = ☐

10. 4 × 2 = ☐

11. 5 × 6 = ☐

12. 9 × 1 = ☐

13. 9 × 8 = ☐

14. 9 × 4 = ☐

15. 6 × 7 = ☐

16. 10 × 6 = ☐

17. 9 × 7 = ☐

18. 3 × 5 = ☐

19. 2 × 6 = ☐

20. 3 × 7 = ☐

21. 2 × 7 = ☐

22. 2 × 9 = ☐

23. 8 × 9 = ☐

24. 10 × 4 = ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Houses in Different Places

Read about how people build houses to suit the weather and land where they live.



Why we need houses

A house protects us from heat, cold, rain, wind and wild animals. It is a safe place to rest and live with our family.



Kutcha and pucca houses

Kutcha houses are made of mud, straw, bamboo and leaves. **Pucca** houses are made of bricks, cement, stone and steel, and are very strong.

Houses on stilts

In places with heavy rain and floods, like Assam, many houses are built on strong bamboo poles called stilts. This keeps them above the water.



Houseboats

On the Dal Lake in Srinagar and the backwaters of Kerala, people live or stay in wooden houseboats that float on the water.



Sloping roofs

In hilly places with lots of rain or snow, houses have sloping roofs so that rain and snow slide off easily.



Desert houses

In hot, dry places like Rajasthan, houses have thick mud walls and flat roofs to stay cool inside. Small windows keep out hot winds and sand.



Tents

Shepherds and nomads who move from place to place live in tents. The Changpa herders of Ladakh live in tents made of yak hair.



Flats in cities

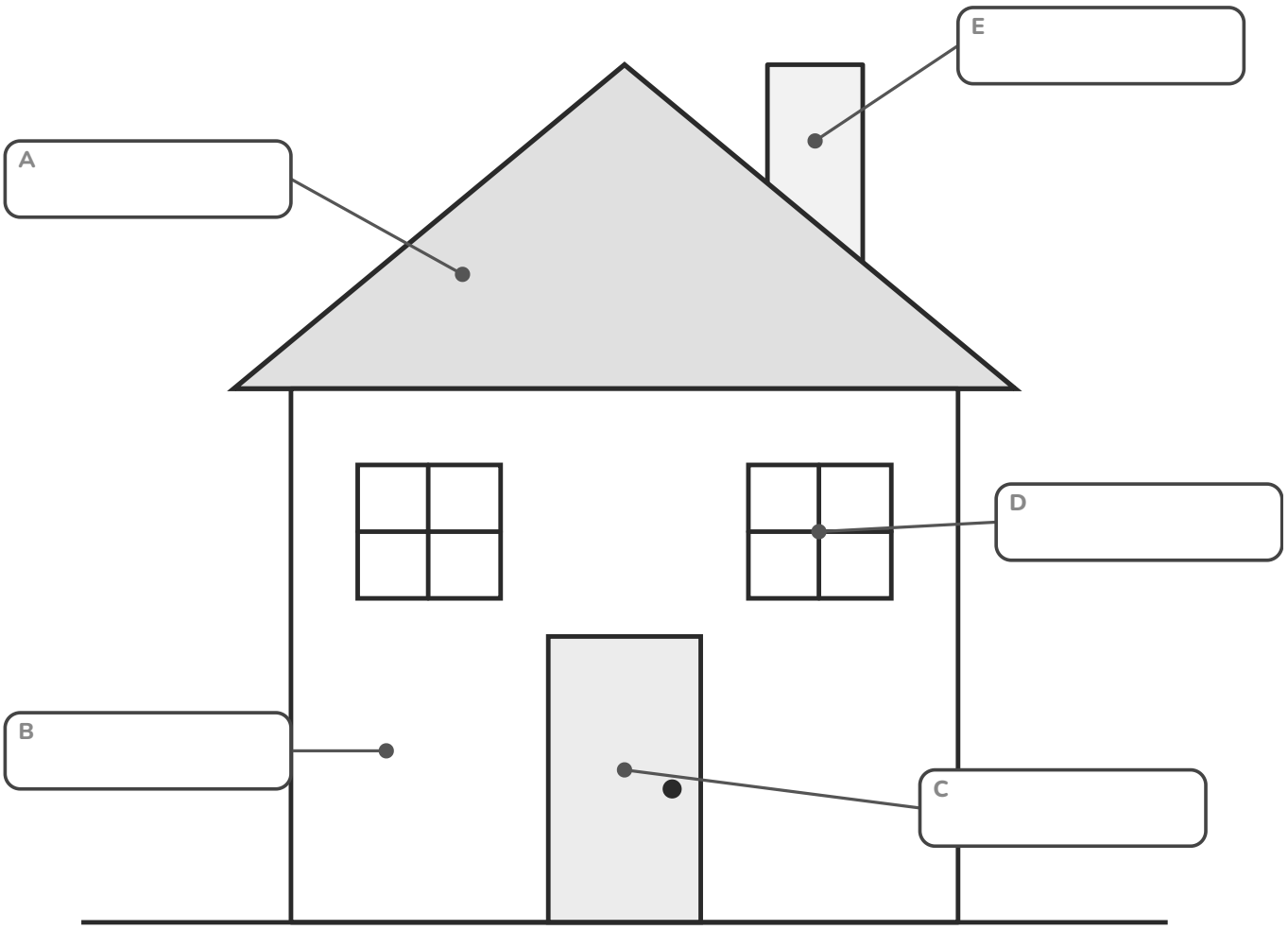
Big cities have very little land and many people. So families live in tall buildings with many flats, one above the other.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Parts of a House

Write the name of each part of the house in the correct box. Then colour the house.

wall door window roof chimney



Name: _____ Date: _____

Kutcha or Pucca?

Sort the materials used to build kutcha and pucca houses. Write each word in the correct column.

straw concrete cow dung mud dry grass bamboo
cement glass windows steel rods stone palm leaves
bricks

Kutcha house	Pucca house

Name: _____ Date: _____

Design a House for Each Place

Think about the weather and the land. Draw a house that suits each place. Write one special thing about it.

A house for a place with heavy rain and floods

A house for a hot, sandy desert

A house for a cold, snowy mountain

A house for a busy, crowded city

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

वाक्य और वाक्य के भाग

पढ़ो और समझो कि वाक्य के दो भाग कौन-से हैं।

शब्दों के उस **सार्थक** और **क्रमबद्ध** समूह को **वाक्य** कहते हैं, जिससे पूरी बात समझ में आ जाए। जैसे: मोर नाच रहा है। हर वाक्य के दो भाग होते हैं — **उद्देश्य** और **विधेय**।

- **उद्देश्य:** जिसके बारे में बात कही जाए। (कौन? या क्या?)
- **विधेय:** उद्देश्य के बारे में जो कुछ कहा जाए।
- शब्द सही क्रम में हों, तभी वाक्य बनता है: राम + फल + खाता है = राम फल खाता है।

वाक्य	उद्देश्य	विधेय
मोर नाच रहा है।	मोर	नाच रहा है।
छोटा बच्चा सो रहा है।	छोटा बच्चा	सो रहा है।
मेरी माँ शिक्षिका हैं।	मेरी माँ	शिक्षिका हैं।
तेनजिन पहाड़ पर चढ़ता है।	तेनजिन	पहाड़ पर चढ़ता है।

💡 **याद रखो:** उद्देश्य जानने के लिए क्रिया से पहले 'कौन' लगाकर प्रश्न पूछो। जैसे: कौन नाच रहा है? — मोर। बाकी भाग विधेय है।

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

उद्देश्य और विधेय अलग करो

हर वाक्य के उद्देश्य और विधेय को अलग-अलग खानों में लिखो।

वाक्य	उद्देश्य	विधेय
गाय घास चर रही है।		
आयशा चित्र बना रही है।		
सूरज पूर्व में उगता है।		
मेरा भाई क्रिकेट खेलता है।		
लाल गुलाब सुंदर लगता है।		
हमारे शिक्षक बहुत अच्छे हैं।		
चिड़िया दाना चुग रही है।		

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

सही क्रम, सही वाक्य

शब्दों को सही क्रम में रखकर वाक्य बनाओ और अंत में पूर्ण विराम (।) लगाओ।

1. है | बहती | नदी | तेज़

_____

2. रहे | बच्चे | गा | गीत | हैं

_____

3. पीती | बिल्ली | दूध | है

_____

4. पर | पेड़ | है | बंदर | बैठा

_____

5. बनाती | रोटी | माँ | हैं | गरम

_____

6. जाते | हम | विद्यालय | रोज़ | हैं

_____

7. चलाता | ट्रैक्टर | किसान | है

_____

Month 4

Week 16

Reading	Folk tale (Panchatantra style) — predicting; word study: -er/-est
Grammar & Writing	Simple past tense: regular and irregular verbs
Maths	Division: equal sharing and grouping
EVS	Clothes: cotton, wool and silk
Hindi	विराम चिह्न

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Blue Jackal

Read the story. When you reach the STOP sign, guess what will happen next before you read on.

Folk tale (Panchatantra, retold)

Once upon a time, a hungry jackal named Chandu lived at the edge of a forest. One night, he crept into a nearby town to look for food. The town dogs smelt him and began to bark. Chandu ran faster and faster, and in his hurry he fell — splash! — into a big tub of blue dye outside a cloth-dyer's house.



When he climbed out, he was blue from the tip of his nose to the end of his tail. He ran back to the forest. All the animals stared at him. They had never seen a blue animal before! Even the lion and the tiger stepped back in fear.

Chandu saw their faces and had a sneaky idea. 'Do not be afraid,' he said in his deepest voice. 'I have been sent from the sky to be your king.'

The animals bowed low. From that day on, they brought him the best food in the forest. Chandu sent all the other jackals far away, so that nobody would discover his secret. He lived like a king and grew prouder and lazier every day.

One full-moon night, a group of jackals far away on the hills began to howl: 'Hoo-oo-oo!' Chandu's ears pricked up. His nose twitched. His throat began to tickle. He tried hard to stay quiet, but howling is what jackals love most of all...

STOP and PREDICT: What do you think Chandu will do next? Say your idea aloud. Then read on.

Without thinking, Chandu lifted his head and howled, 'Hoo-oo-oo!' The animals gasped. 'He is not a king from the sky,' roared the lion. 'He is only a jackal painted blue!'

Chandu ran as fast as he could, out of the forest and far, far away. He was never seen there again.

Moral: You can pretend to be someone else for a while, but your true self will always show.

Word help: jackal – a wild animal that looks like a small dog • **dye** – a coloured liquid used to change the colour of cloth • **cloth-dyer** – a person whose job is to colour cloth • **sneaky** – tricky and secret • **bowed** – bent forward to show respect • **pricked up** – stood up straight to listen

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Blue Jackal: Questions

Answer the questions about the text.

1. Why did the animals think Chandu was special?

- ☐ (a) He was the biggest animal
- ☐ (b) He was blue, and they had never seen a blue animal
- ☐ (c) He could roar like a lion

2. Chandu sent the other jackals away so that they would not discover his secret.

☐ True ☐ False

3. Read paragraph 5 again. Which clues helped you to predict what Chandu would do?

4. Which ending did the clues in paragraph 5 point to?

- ☐ (a) Chandu would howl and be found out
- ☐ (b) Chandu would turn into a real lion
- ☐ (c) The other jackals would bow to Chandu

5. At the STOP sign, what did you think would happen? Was your prediction right?

6. Why did the lion roar at the end?

7. Predict what Chandu might do next, now that he has left the forest. Give a reason from the story.

8. Find a word in paragraph 4 that means 'more proud'.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Word Power: The Blue Jackal

Read each word and its meaning. Then write a sentence of your own using the word.

afraid — feeling fear; scared

Example: My little brother is afraid of thunder.

My sentence:

discover — to find out something

Example: We were thrilled to discover a bird's nest in the hedge.

My sentence:

secret — something that only a few people know

Example: Vikram kept the surprise party a secret.

My sentence:

lazier — more lazy; less willing to work

Example: Our cat gets lazier every summer.

My sentence:

twitched — made a small, quick movement

Example: The rabbit's nose twitched as it sniffed the carrot.

My sentence:

gasped — took a quick breath in surprise or shock

Example: We gasped when the magician pulled a scarf out of his hat.

My sentence:

pretend — act as if something is true when it is not

Example: Let's pretend the sofa is a ship!

My sentence:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Spelling: Adding -er and -est

Look, say, cover, write and check each word.

Spelling focus: Use -er to compare two (faster) and -est for three or more (fastest). big → bigger, brave → braver, lazy → lazier.

Word	Look, say, cover, write	Check ✓	Write again
faster			
fastest			
bigger			
biggest			
hotter			
hottest			
braver			
bravest			
happier			
happiest			
lazier			
laziest			
prouder			
proudest			

Use two of the words in sentences:

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Simple Past Tense

Read and learn. Then try the questions at the bottom.

We use the **simple past tense** for actions that happened and finished in the past: yesterday, last week or long ago. **Regular verbs** add **-ed** or **-d** to make the past tense. **Irregular verbs** change in their own special way.

- Most regular verbs add **-ed**: play → played, jump → jumped.
- Verbs ending in **e** add only **-d**: dance → danced, bake → baked.
- Consonant + **y**: change y to **-ied** — cry → cried, carry → carried.
- Short verbs like stop and hop double the last letter: stopped, hopped.

Present	Past	Present	Past
go	went	eat	ate
see	saw	write	wrote
come	came	run	ran
sing	sang	drink	drank
buy	bought	make	made
is / am	was	are	were



Remember: Clue words for the past: **yesterday, last night, last week, ago, in 2020**. Irregular verbs must be learnt by heart, so practise a few every day!

Try it!

1. Change to the past: I play cricket.

_____

2. Change to the past: We go to Shimla.

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Past Tense Table

Write the past tense of each verb.

Verb	Past tense	Verb	Past tense
cook		take	
smile		give	
carry		sit	
clap		tell	
clean		swim	
try		know	

Name: _____ Date: _____

Regular or Irregular?

Sort the past tense verbs. Write each one in the correct column.

saw painted flew drank walked washed ate hurried
bought went stopped cried wrote danced

Regular (-ed)	Irregular

Name: _____ Date: _____

Last Sunday

Write neatly. Remember capital letters and full stops.

Write about what you did last Sunday or on your last holiday. Use the simple past tense. Use some regular verbs (played, visited) and some irregular verbs (went, ate, saw).

Think about:

- Last Sunday, I woke up at ...
- Where did you go?
- Whom did you meet?
- What did you eat?
- How did you feel at the end of the day?

went saw ate played visited met bought laughed came slept

Name: _____ Date: _____

Cursive Writing: Proverb of the Week

Read the model line. Trace the dotted lines. Then copy the writing neatly in cursive on the empty lines.

Talk about what this proverb means.

Every cloud has a silver lining.

Every cloud has a silver lining.

Every cloud has a silver lining.

Name: _____ Date: _____

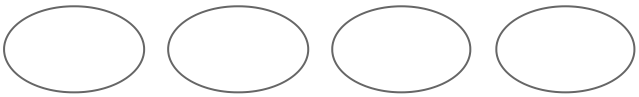
Sharing Equally

Draw the pictures on the plates to share them equally. Write how many each plate gets.

1.

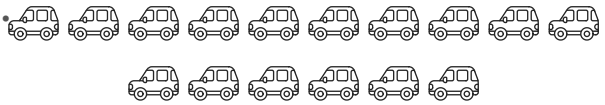


Share 8 equally on 4 plates.

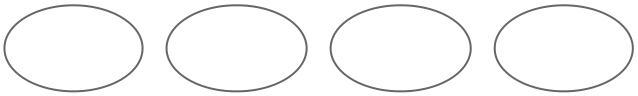


8 ÷ 4 = ☐

2.



Share 16 equally on 4 plates.

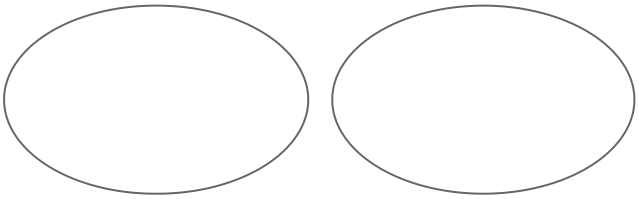


16 ÷ 4 = ☐

3.



Share 6 equally on 2 plates.

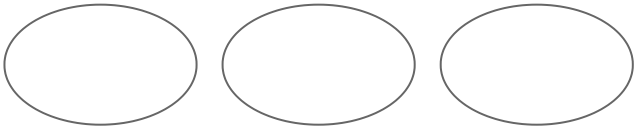


6 ÷ 2 = ☐

4.



Share 9 equally on 3 plates.



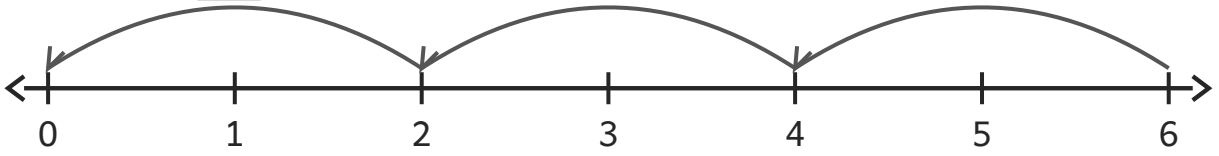
9 ÷ 3 = ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

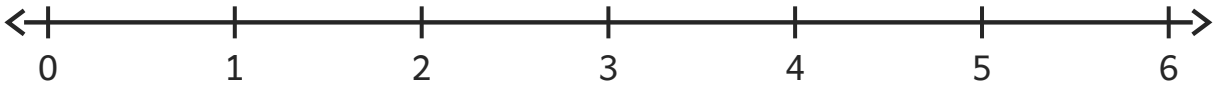
Division as Repeated Subtraction

Jump back in equal steps on the number line. Count the jumps.

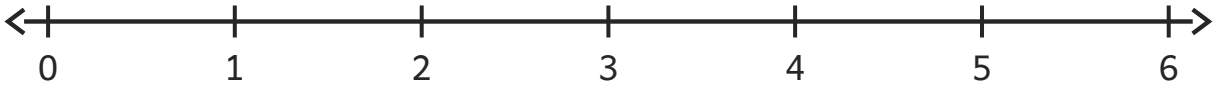
1. 6 ÷ 2 = ☐ (How many jumps of 2 from 6 back to 0?)



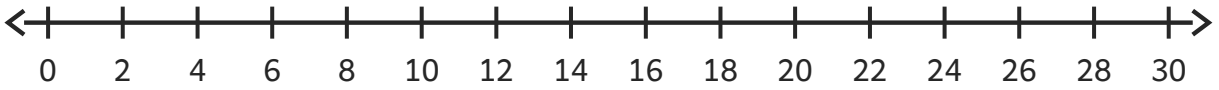
2. 6 ÷ 2 = ☐ (How many jumps of 2 from 6 back to 0?)



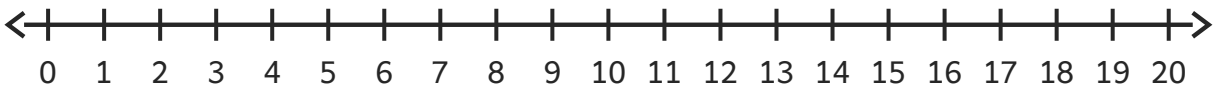
3. 6 ÷ 3 = ☐ (How many jumps of 3 from 6 back to 0?)



4. 30 ÷ 5 = ☐ (How many jumps of 5 from 30 back to 0?)



5. 20 ÷ 5 = ☐ (How many jumps of 5 from 20 back to 0?)



Name: _____ Date: _____

Division Facts: Tables of 2, 3, 4, 5

Solve each fact. Use your tables!

1. 14 ÷ 2 = ☐

2. 32 ÷ 4 = ☐

3. 35 ÷ 5 = ☐

4. 12 ÷ 3 = ☐

5. 9 ÷ 3 = ☐

6. 40 ÷ 5 = ☐

7. 5 ÷ 5 = ☐

8. 30 ÷ 3 = ☐

9. 45 ÷ 5 = ☐

10. 30 ÷ 5 = ☐

11. 25 ÷ 5 = ☐

12. 36 ÷ 4 = ☐

13. 15 ÷ 5 = ☐

14. 20 ÷ 5 = ☐

15. 12 ÷ 4 = ☐

16. 20 ÷ 4 = ☐

17. 10 ÷ 2 = ☐

18. 4 ÷ 2 = ☐

19. 12 ÷ 2 = ☐

20. 4 ÷ 4 = ☐

21. 16 ÷ 2 = ☐

22. 24 ÷ 3 = ☐

23. 18 ÷ 2 = ☐

24. 21 ÷ 3 = ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Division Facts: Tables of 6, 7, 8, 9

Solve each fact. Use your tables!

1. 21 ÷ 7 = ☐

2. 54 ÷ 6 = ☐

3. 56 ÷ 8 = ☐

4. 48 ÷ 8 = ☐

5. 64 ÷ 8 = ☐

6. 49 ÷ 7 = ☐

7. 35 ÷ 7 = ☐

8. 90 ÷ 9 = ☐

9. 42 ÷ 6 = ☐

10. 36 ÷ 9 = ☐

11. 24 ÷ 6 = ☐

12. 18 ÷ 9 = ☐

13. 63 ÷ 7 = ☐

14. 24 ÷ 8 = ☐

15. 6 ÷ 6 = ☐

16. 40 ÷ 8 = ☐

17. 36 ÷ 6 = ☐

18. 8 ÷ 8 = ☐

19. 28 ÷ 7 = ☐

20. 16 ÷ 8 = ☐

21. 45 ÷ 9 = ☐

22. 80 ÷ 8 = ☐

23. 18 ÷ 6 = ☐

24. 72 ÷ 9 = ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Division Word Problems

Read each problem. Show your working and write the answer.

1. 9 children stand in rows of 3. How many rows are there?

Working

Answer: _____

2. 70 children stand in rows of 7. How many rows are there?

Working

Answer: _____

3. 49 children stand in rows of 7. How many rows are there?

Working

Answer: _____

4. 14 kites are shared equally among 2 children. How many kites does each child get?

Working

Answer: _____

5. Ananya puts 72 oranges equally into 8 boxes. How many oranges are in each box?

Working

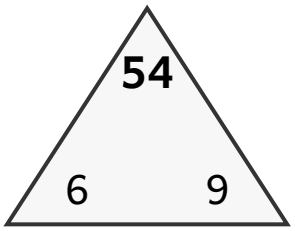
Answer: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Fact Families

Use the three numbers to complete the fact family.

1.



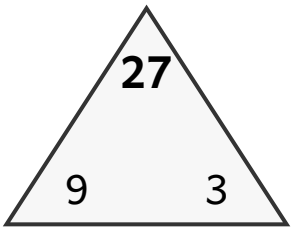
6 × 9 = ☐

9 × 6 = ☐

54 ÷ 6 = ☐

54 ÷ 9 = ☐

2.



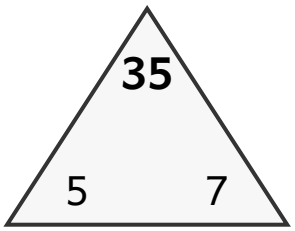
9 × 3 = ☐

3 × 9 = ☐

27 ÷ 9 = ☐

27 ÷ 3 = ☐

3.



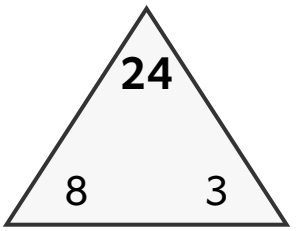
5 × 7 = ☐

7 × 5 = ☐

35 ÷ 5 = ☐

35 ÷ 7 = ☐

4.



8 × 3 = ☐

3 × 8 = ☐

24 ÷ 8 = ☐

24 ÷ 3 = ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Where Do Our Clothes Come From?

Read and learn.

Our clothes are made from **fibres**, which are very thin threads. Fibres are spun into **yarn**, and yarn is woven or knitted into cloth. Fibres that come from plants and animals are **natural fibres**. Fibres made in factories from chemicals are **synthetic fibres**.





- **Cotton** clothes are cool and soak up sweat, so we wear them in summer.
- **Woollen** clothes trap warm air close to our body and keep us warm in winter.
- Soft **Pashmina** shawls are made from the wool of the Changthangi goat of Ladakh.
- Kanchipuram in Tamil Nadu and Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh are famous for their silk saris.

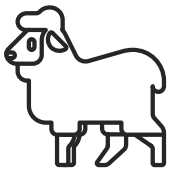
Fibre	Comes from	Used for
Cotton	the fluffy boll of the cotton plant	shirts, saris, towels, bedsheets
Wool	hair of sheep, goats, yaks and camels	sweaters, shawls, blankets
Silk	the cocoons of silkworms	saris, dupattas, scarves
Jute	the stem of the jute plant	sacks, bags, ropes, mats
Nylon, polyester	chemicals, in factories	raincoats, umbrellas, ropes

Remember: A single silkworm cocoon is made of one long silk thread. It can be hundreds of metres long!

Name: _____ Date: _____

From Sheep to Sweater

Find out how wool is made. Number the steps from 1 to 5 in the correct order.

☐ 

The sheep's thick fleece is cut off. Like a haircut, it does not hurt.

☐ 

The wool is washed well to remove dirt and grease.

☐ 

The yarn is knitted into a warm sweater.

☐ 

The fibres are spun into long threads called yarn.

☐ 

The wool is combed to make the fibres straight and smooth.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Which Cloth Soaks Up Water?

Different cloths behave differently with water. Test some cloths to find which one soaks up water best.

You need:

☐ small squares of cotton cloth (an old handkerchief)

☐ a small square of woollen cloth (an old sock)

☐ a small square of nylon or polyester (an old raincoat or bag)

☐ a small square of silk (if you have one)

☐ a bowl of water

☐ a spoon

What to do:

1. Ask an adult to cut squares of the same size from each cloth.
2. Lay the squares side by side on a plate.
3. Pour one spoon of water slowly onto each square.
4. Watch for one minute. Does the water soak in or stay on top as drops?
5. Feel each cloth. Is it soft, rough or smooth?
6. Write what you see in the table.

Cloth	Soaks up water? (fast, slow or not at all)	How it feels

1. Which cloth soaked up the water fastest?

_____

2. Why do we wear cotton clothes in summer?

_____

3. Which cloth would be best for a raincoat? Why?

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Fibres and Their Sources

Draw a line to match each fibre to where it comes from.

cotton ●	● silkworm cocoons
wool ●	● the stem of the jute plant
silk ●	● chemicals made in factories
jute ●	● the cotton plant
coir ●	● sheep and goats
nylon ●	● the husk of the coconut

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

विराम चिह्न

चिह्न, उनके नाम और उदाहरण ध्यान से पढ़ो।

बोलते समय हम बीच-बीच में रुकते हैं। लिखते समय रुकने और भाव दिखाने के लिए जिन चिह्नों का प्रयोग होता है, उन्हें **विराम चिह्न** कहते हैं। 'विराम' का अर्थ है — रुकना।

चिह्न	नाम	कब लगाते हैं	उदाहरण
।	पूर्ण विराम	वाक्य पूरा होने पर	मैं खेल रहा हूँ।
,	अल्प विराम	थोड़ा रुकने पर	आम, केला और सेब लाओ।
?	प्रश्नवाचक चिह्न	प्रश्न पूछने पर	तुम कहाँ जा रहे हो?
!	विस्मयादिबोधक चिह्न	खुशी, दुःख या हैरानी दिखाने पर	वाह! कितना सुंदर है!
-	योजक चिह्न	दो शब्दों को जोड़ने पर	धीरे-धीरे, माता-पिता
“ ”	उद्धरण चिह्न	किसी की कही बात ज्यों-की-त्यों लिखने पर	माँ ने कहा, “खाना खा लो।”

💡 **याद रखो:** पूर्ण विराम (।) को अंतिम शब्द से सटाकर लगाओ, बीच में खाली जगह मत छोड़ो। जैसे: मैं पढ़ता हूँ।

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

सही विराम चिह्न चुनो

खाली जगह पर कौन-सा विराम चिह्न लगेगा? सही चिह्न पर गोला लगाओ।

1. तुम्हारा नाम क्या है (। / ? / !)

2. वाह (। / ? / !) कितना सुंदर बगीचा है।

3. सूरज पूर्व दिशा में उगता है (। / ? / !)

4. क्या तुमने गृहकार्य कर लिया (। / ? / !)

5. अरे (। / ? / !) बारिश शुरू हो गई।

6. हमारे देश का नाम भारत है (। / ? / !)

7. तुम कल विद्यालय क्यों नहीं आए (। / ? / !)

8. शाबाश (। / ? / !) तुमने बहुत अच्छा काम किया।

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

विराम चिह्न लगाकर लिखो

वाक्यों में सही जगह पर विराम चिह्न लगाओ और उन्हें सुंदर लेख में फिर से लिखो।

1. मेरे बस्ते में किताबें कॉपियाँ पेंसिल और रबड़ हैं

_____

2. तुम कहाँ रहते हो

_____

3. अरे तुम आ गए

_____

4. माँ ने कहा जल्दी सो जाओ

_____

5. राम श्याम और मोहन धीरे धीरे चल रहे हैं

_____

6. क्या आज छुट्टी है

_____

Month 4

Monthly Activity Set:

Homes and Clothes

Houses of India, fabric hunt, materials sort, design a dream house

Name: _____ Date: _____

Houses of India

Read about some special houses from different parts of India. Each one suits its weather and land.



Bhunga (Gujarat)

In Kutch, people build round mud houses called bhungas, with cone-shaped thatched roofs. They stay cool in summer and stand strong in earthquakes.



Haveli (Rajasthan)

Havelis are big old houses with an open courtyard in the middle and carved balconies called jharokhas. Thick walls keep them cool.



Nalukettu (Kerala)

These old houses have sloping tiled roofs for the heavy rain and an open courtyard in the centre that lets in light, air and rainwater.



Ladakhi house

Thick walls of stone and sun-dried mud bricks keep out the cold. Families use the flat roofs to dry vegetables and store hay for winter.



Chang ghar (Assam)

The Mising people of Assam build bamboo houses called chang ghar on stilts, high above the flood water.



Toda hut (Tamil Nadu)

The Toda people of the Nilgiri hills build barrel-shaped huts of bamboo and thatch, with a very small front door.



City homes

Most homes in cities are pucca houses or flats made of bricks, cement and steel, with taps, electricity and drains.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Which House Suits Which Place?

Draw a line to match each kind of house to the place it suits best.

houseboat	nomads who keep moving
house on stilts	the icy Arctic
igloo	a place with heavy rain or snow
tent	a crowded city
thick mud walls	an area that floods often
sloping roof	a hot desert
tall block of flats	on a lake

Name: _____ Date: _____

Fabric Hunt

Our homes are full of things made of cloth. Go on a hunt to find out which fabrics they are made of.

You need:

☐ a pencil

☐ an adult to help you read clothes labels

What to do:

1. Look for 8 things made of cloth: clothes, a towel, a bedsheet, a curtain, a sweater, a school bag, a raincoat and a sack.
2. Ask an adult to help you read the labels on clothes. Many labels tell us the fabric.
3. Feel each thing. Is it soft, rough, smooth, thick or thin?
4. Write each thing and its fabric (cotton, wool, silk, jute or synthetic) in the table.
5. Put a star next to the fabric you found the most.

Thing at home	Fabric	How it feels

1. Which fabric did you find the most in your home?

2. Why are towels made of cotton?

3. Why are raincoats made of synthetic material?

Name: _____ Date: _____

Natural or Made by People?

Sort these materials that we use to build houses and make clothes. Write each one in the correct column.

 bricks silk  wood steel  glass straw mud nylon plastic  stone  wool polyester bamboo cotton cement

Natural material	Made by people

Name: _____ Date: _____

Design Your Dream House

Design a house you would love to live in. Think about the weather where you live. Draw and label each part.

The outside of my dream house

My dream bedroom

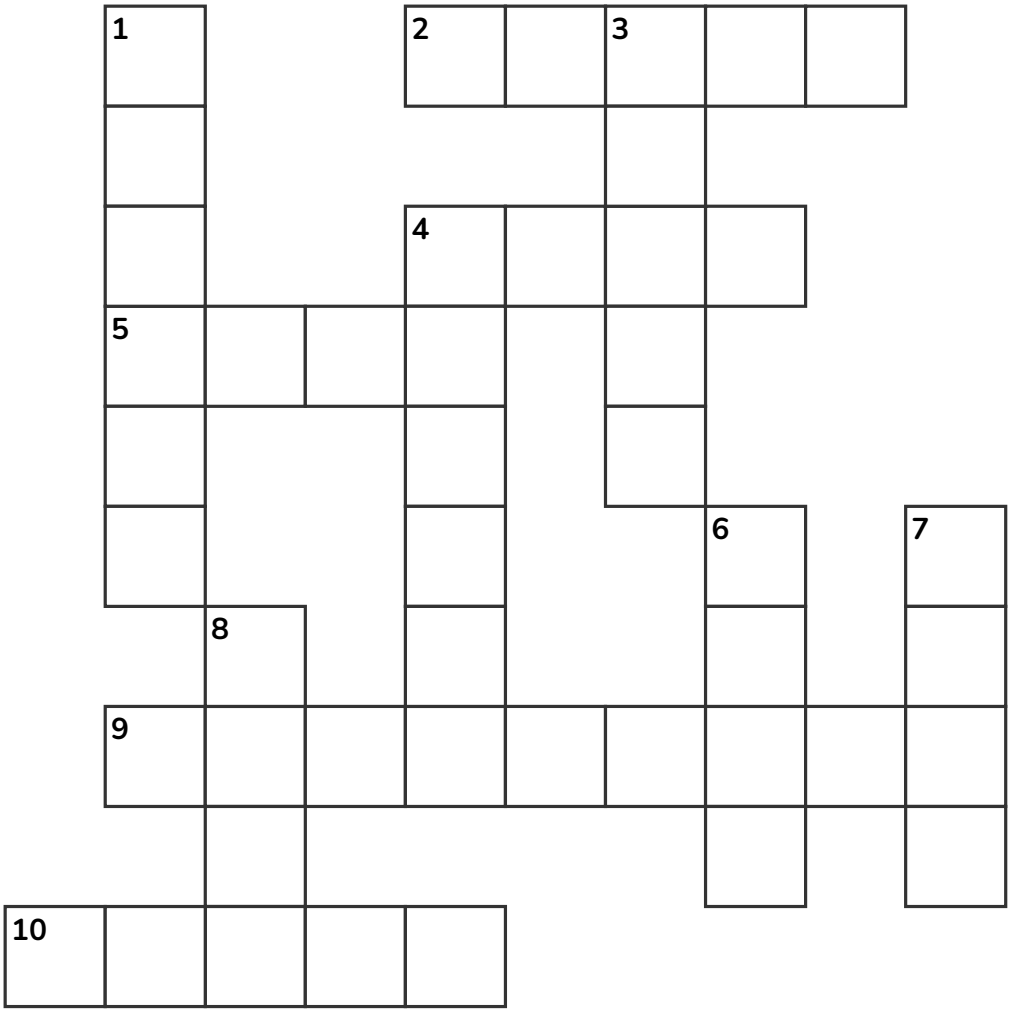
A special room or place (a garden, a library or a terrace)

Materials I will use, and why

Name: _____ Date: _____

Homes and Clothes Crossword

Read the clues and fill in the crossword.



Across

2. A block of baked clay used to build pucca houses (5)

4. A shiny fibre from the cocoons of silkworms (4)

5. A home that nomads can fold up and carry (4)

9. A home that floats on a lake (9)

10. A synthetic fibre used for raincoats and umbrellas (5)

Down

1. A cool fibre from a plant, good for summer (6)

3. A house made of snow blocks in the Arctic (5)

4. Tall poles that lift a house above flood water (6)

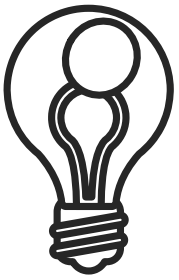
6. The top part of a house (4)

7. A plant fibre used to make sacks and ropes (4)

8. A warm fibre from sheep (4)

MONTH

5



Month 5

Week 17

Reading	How-to text (recipe) — following instructions; word study: verbs with -ing
Grammar & Writing	Past continuous tense
Maths	Division facts; long division (2-digit by 1-digit)
EVS	Safety and first aid
Hindi	मुहावरे

Name: _____ Date: _____

How to Make Bhel Puri

Read the recipe carefully. Notice the list of things you need and the numbered steps.

How-to text (recipe)



Bhel puri is a crunchy, tangy snack loved all over India, especially on the beaches of Mumbai. You do not need a stove to make it — just a big bowl, a spoon and a grown-up to help with the chopping. This recipe makes enough for four people.

You will need:

2 cups puffed rice (murmura)
1 boiled potato, peeled and cut into small cubes
1 small onion, finely chopped
1 tomato, finely chopped
2 tablespoons roasted peanuts
half a cup of sev
2 tablespoons green chutney
2 tablespoons sweet tamarind chutney
half a lemon
a pinch of salt and a pinch of chaat masala
a few fresh coriander leaves

Continued on the next page →

Name: _____ Date: _____

How to Make Bhel Puri (continued)

Read the recipe carefully. Notice the list of things you need and the numbered steps.

What to do:

1. Wash your hands with soap and water before you begin.
2. Pour the puffed rice into a big mixing bowl.
3. Add the potato, onion, tomato and peanuts.
4. Spoon the green chutney and the tamarind chutney over the mixture.
5. Sprinkle the salt and chaat masala on top. Squeeze the lemon over the bowl, taking care to catch the pips.
6. Mix everything quickly with a big spoon until the puffed rice is coated.
7. Top with the sev and the coriander leaves.
8. Serve at once in small bowls or paper cones. Bhel puri goes soggy if it waits too long!

Tip: Like it spicy? Ask a grown-up to add a little chopped green chilli. Like it sweet? Add more tamarind chutney. Keep tasting as you go!

Word help: tangy – having a sharp, slightly sour taste • **puffed rice** – light, crunchy rice grains that have been puffed up • **sev** – thin, crunchy noodles made from gram flour • **chutney** – a thick sauce made from fruit, herbs or spices • **chaat masala** – a tangy mix of ground spices • **pips** – the small seeds inside a fruit such as a lemon

Name: _____ Date: _____

How to Make Bhel Puri: Questions

Answer the questions about the text.

1. What should you do first?

☐ (a) Pour the puffed rice ☐ (b) Wash your hands

☐ (c) Add the sev

2. Why should bhel puri be served at once?

☐ (a) It gets cold ☐ (b) It goes soggy

☐ (c) It loses its colour

3. You need a stove to make this recipe.

☐ True ☐ False

4. Which two chutneys are used in this recipe?

_____

_____

5. What can you add if you like your bhel puri spicy?

_____

_____

6. What do you do right after you add the chutneys?

_____

_____

7. Why is it important to follow the steps of a recipe in the right order? Give an example from this recipe.

_____

_____

_____

_____

8. Find a word in step 8 that means 'wet and soft in an unpleasant way'.

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Word Power: Bhel Puri

Read each word and its meaning. Then write a sentence of your own using the word.

crunchy — hard and making a noise when you bite it

Example: Carrots are crunchy and good for you.

My sentence:

recipe — a set of instructions for cooking a dish

Example: Nani wrote down her recipe for coconut laddoos.

My sentence:

enough — as much as is needed

Example: Is there enough milk for everyone's tea?

My sentence:

pour — to make a liquid or loose food flow out of a container

Example: Pour the water slowly into the plant pot.

My sentence:

squeeze — to press something hard to get liquid out

Example: Squeeze the lemon into the glass of water.

My sentence:

serve — to give food to people

Example: We serve hot jalebis to our guests on Diwali.

My sentence:

finely — in very small pieces

Example: Papa finely chopped the coriander for the dal.

My sentence:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Spelling: Verbs with -ing

Look, say, cover, write and check each word.

Spelling focus: Add -ing to most verbs (mix → mixing). Drop the final e (make → making). Double the last letter after a short vowel (chop → chopping).

Word	Look, say, cover, write	Check ✓	Write again
mixing			
adding			
washing			
pouring			
peeling			
making			
tasting			
serving			
squeezing			
slicing			
chopping			
cutting			
stirring			
dipping			
grating			

Use two of the words in sentences:

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Past Continuous Tense

Read and learn. Then try the questions at the bottom.

We use the **past continuous tense** for an action that was going on at a certain time in the past. We make it with **was** or **were** + the verb with **-ing**: 'At seven o'clock last evening, I **was reading** a book.'

- Use **was** with I, he, she, it and the name of one person or thing.
- Use **were** with we, you, they and many people or things.
- It often tells what was going on when something else happened: I **was eating** when the phone rang.

Examples



Yesterday at 5 p.m., the children **were playing** cricket.



Grandma **was knitting** a sweater all afternoon.



It **was raining** heavily last night.

Subject	was / were	Verb + -ing
I	was	sleeping.
He / She / It	was	playing.
We / You / They	were	dancing.



Remember: Present continuous: She **is** reading. Past continuous: She **was** reading. Only the helping verb changes!

Try it!

1. Fill in was or were: The dogs _____ barking.

2. Fill in: I _____ (watch) TV at eight o'clock.

Name: _____ Date: _____

What Were They Doing?

Fill in each blank with was or were and the -ing form of the verb in brackets.

1. At 6 a.m., Dadi _____ (do) yoga on the terrace.

2. The boys _____ (play) football when it started to rain.

3. I _____ (read) a comic when Mum called me.

4. The birds _____ (sing) early in the morning.

5. Joseph _____ (ride) his bicycle to the market.

6. We _____ (wait) for the bus at the bus stop.

7. The baby _____ (sleep) in the cradle.

8. The farmers _____ (cut) the wheat crop.

9. It _____ (snow) in Manali last week.

10. You _____ (laugh) loudly at the film.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Join to Make Sentences

Draw a line to join the two parts of each sentence. Check was and were!

The kettle	were jumping from tree to tree.
The baby	was frying pakoras.
The farmers	were writing a test.
The monkeys	was delivering letters.
The postman	was whistling on the stove.
The students	was sleeping in the cradle.
The cook	were swimming in the pond.
The fish	were ploughing their fields.

Name: _____ Date: _____

What Was Everyone Doing?

Write neatly. Remember capital letters and full stops.

Think about yesterday evening at six o'clock. What was each person in your home or neighbourhood doing? Write sentences in the past continuous tense using was or were.

Think about:

- At six o'clock yesterday, I was ...
- My father was ...
- My grandparents were ...
- The children in my lane were ...
- Our pet / the birds outside were ...

was were cooking playing reading watching talking walking sleeping studying

Name: _____ Date: _____

Cursive Writing: Proverb of the Week

Read the model line. Trace the dotted lines. Then copy the writing neatly in cursive on the empty lines.

Talk about what this proverb means.

Do not judge a book by its cover.

Do not judge a book by its cover.

Do not judge a book by its cover.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Division Facts: Tables of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10

Solve each fact. Use your tables!

1. 20 ÷ 10 = ☐

2. 63 ÷ 9 = ☐

3. 4 ÷ 2 = ☐

4. 100 ÷ 10 = ☐

5. 32 ÷ 4 = ☐

6. 50 ÷ 10 = ☐

7. 20 ÷ 4 = ☐

8. 63 ÷ 7 = ☐

9. 12 ÷ 6 = ☐

10. 49 ÷ 7 = ☐

11. 60 ÷ 10 = ☐

12. 45 ÷ 5 = ☐

13. 35 ÷ 5 = ☐

14. 30 ÷ 10 = ☐

15. 60 ÷ 6 = ☐

16. 48 ÷ 8 = ☐

17. 42 ÷ 6 = ☐

18. 56 ÷ 8 = ☐

19. 40 ÷ 8 = ☐

20. 15 ÷ 5 = ☐

21. 16 ÷ 2 = ☐

22. 80 ÷ 8 = ☐

23. 24 ÷ 4 = ☐

24. 25 ÷ 5 = ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Long Division

Divide. Write the quotient (Q) and the remainder (R). Check: divisor × quotient + remainder = dividend.

1.

$8\overline{)56}$

Q = ☐ R = ☐

2.

$9\overline{)81}$

Q = ☐ R = ☐

3.

$5\overline{)50}$

Q = ☐ R = ☐

4.

$7\overline{)77}$

Q = ☐ R = ☐

5.

$5\overline{)95}$

Q = ☐ R = ☐

6.

$2\overline{)62}$

Q = ☐ R = ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Long Division

Divide. Write the quotient (Q) and the remainder (R). Check: divisor × quotient + remainder = dividend.

1.

$7\overline{)70}$

Q = ☐ R = ☐

2.

$3\overline{)78}$

Q = ☐ R = ☐

3.

$8\overline{)16}$

Q = ☐ R = ☐

4.

$2\overline{)76}$

Q = ☐ R = ☐

5.

$4\overline{)92}$

Q = ☐ R = ☐

6.

$8\overline{)48}$

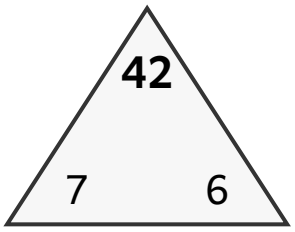
Q = ☐ R = ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Fact Families

Use the three numbers to complete the fact family.

1.



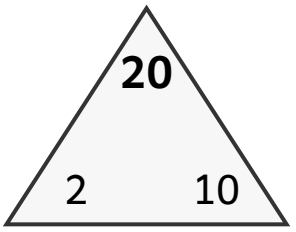
7 × 6 = ☐

6 × 7 = ☐

42 ÷ 7 = ☐

42 ÷ 6 = ☐

2.



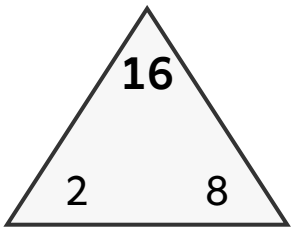
2 × 10 = ☐

10 × 2 = ☐

20 ÷ 2 = ☐

20 ÷ 10 = ☐

3.



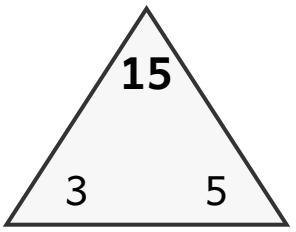
2 × 8 = ☐

8 × 2 = ☐

16 ÷ 2 = ☐

16 ÷ 8 = ☐

4.



3 × 5 = ☐

5 × 3 = ☐

15 ÷ 3 = ☐

15 ÷ 5 = ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Division Word Problems

Read each problem. Show your working and write the answer.

1. Rahul puts 63 balloons equally into 9 boxes. How many balloons are in each box?

Working

Answer: _____

2. 18 children stand in rows of 9. How many rows are there?

Working

Answer: _____

3. A ribbon 12 cm long is cut into 6 equal pieces. How long is each piece?

Working

Answer: _____

4. 25 stickers are shared equally among 5 children. How many stickers does each child get?

Working

Answer: _____

5. A ribbon 15 cm long is cut into 3 equal pieces. How long is each piece?

Working

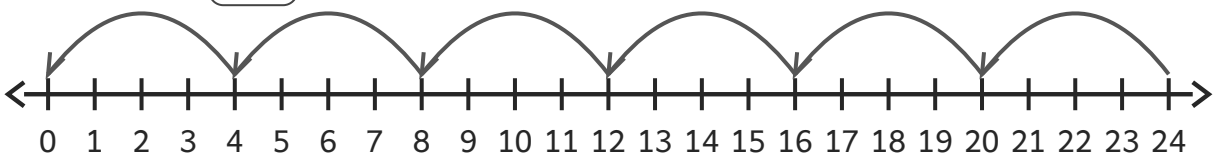
Answer: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

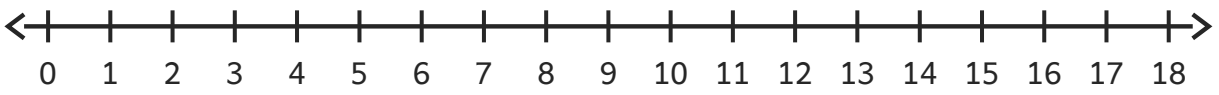
Division as Repeated Subtraction

Jump back in equal steps on the number line. Count the jumps.

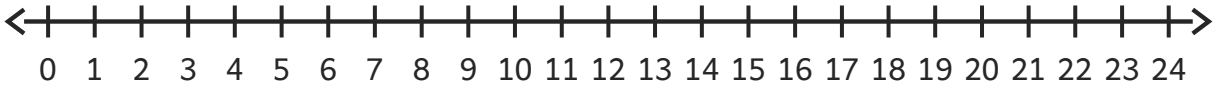
1. 24 ÷ 4 = ☐ (How many jumps of 4 from 24 back to 0?)



2. 18 ÷ 3 = ☐ (How many jumps of 3 from 18 back to 0?)



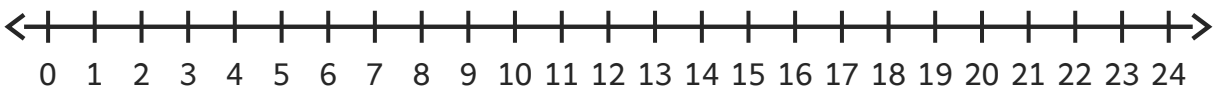
3. 24 ÷ 4 = ☐ (How many jumps of 4 from 24 back to 0?)



4. 9 ÷ 3 = ☐ (How many jumps of 3 from 9 back to 0?)



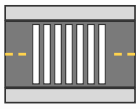
5. 24 ÷ 4 = ☐ (How many jumps of 4 from 24 back to 0?)



Name: _____ Date: _____

Stay Safe!

Read these safety rules and first-aid tips.



On the road

Walk on the footpath. Cross the road at a **zebra crossing**. Look right, then left, then right again before you cross.



Traffic lights

Red means stop, **yellow** means get ready or slow down, and **green** means go. Cross only when the signal for walkers is green.



In a vehicle

Wear a seat belt in a car and a helmet on a scooter or motorcycle. Never put your head or hands out of a bus window.



At home

Do not play with matches, knives, plugs or switches. Never touch electric wires or switches with wet hands. Do not eat medicines on your own.



Fire safety

If there is a fire, shout for help and get out quickly. Stay low under the smoke. Call **101** (fire) or **112** (any emergency).



First aid for a small cut

Wash the cut with clean water. Press it gently with a clean cloth to stop the bleeding. Cover it with a bandage.



First aid for a small burn

Hold the burn under cool running water for about 20 minutes. Do not put ice, butter or toothpaste on it. Tell an adult.

First aid for a nosebleed

Sit down and lean forward. Pinch the soft part of your nose for about 10 minutes and breathe through your mouth.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Safe or Unsafe?

Decide whether each action is safe or unsafe. Write it in the correct column.

using the zebra crossing walking on the footpath

flying kites near wires wearing a seat belt

going off with a stranger playing with matches

calling 112 in danger swimming without an adult

wet hands on a switch keeping medicines locked

putting butter on a burn leaning out of a bus

washing a cut with water wearing a helmet

Safe	Unsafe

Name: _____ Date: _____

What Should You Do?

Read each question. Tick the safest answer.

1. You see smoke coming from a room. What should you do first?

☐ (a) Hide under the bed ☐ (b) Shout for help and get out

☐ (c) Open the cupboard

2. Your friend gets a small cut while playing. What should you do?

☐ (a) Put mud on it

☐ (b) Ignore it

☐ (c) Wash it with clean water and cover it

3. Cars are moving fast on the road. When should you cross?

☐ (a) Run across quickly

☐ (b) Wait until the cars stop and it is safe

☐ (c) Cross while holding a friend's hand

4. Which number can you call in an emergency anywhere in India?

☐ (a) 112 ☐ (b) 123 ☐ (c) 999

5. Your little brother finds some tablets on the table. What should you do?

☐ (a) Let him play with them

☐ (b) Take them away gently and tell an adult

☐ (c) Eat one to check them

6. Someone burns a finger on a hot pan. What helps?

☐ (a) Ice cubes ☐ (b) Toothpaste ☐ (c) Cool running water

7. What keeps your head safe when you ride a scooter?

☐ (a) a helmet ☐ (b) a cap ☐ (c) a scarf

8. A stranger offers you a ride home from school. What should you do?

☐ (a) Go if the person seems kind

☐ (b) Say no and tell your teacher or parent

☐ (c) Ask a friend to go with you

Name: _____ Date: _____

Make a First-Aid Box

A first-aid box helps us care for small cuts and injuries quickly. Make one for your home with an adult.

You need:

- ☐ a clean box with a lid
- ☐ bandages and plasters
- ☐ cotton wool
- ☐ antiseptic liquid or cream
- ☐ clean gauze or cloth
- ☐ small scissors
- ☐ a crepe bandage
- ☐ a card and a pen

What to do:

1. Wipe the box clean and let it dry.
2. Write FIRST AID in big letters on the lid.
3. With an adult, put the first-aid things neatly inside.
4. On the card, write emergency numbers: 112 (emergency), 101 (fire), 102 or 108 (ambulance).
5. Add the phone numbers of your parents and a neighbour. Keep the card in the box.
6. Keep the box where adults can find it quickly, but away from small children.
7. Check the box every few months and replace things that have been used.

⚠️ **Safety:** Never use any medicine or cream without asking an adult first.

Item in my box	What it is used for

1. Why should everyone at home know where the first-aid box is kept?

_____

2. What is cotton wool used for?

_____

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

मुहावरे

मुहावरे और उनके अर्थ पढ़ो। फिर उदाहरण देखो।

जो वाक्यांश अपने सीधे-सादे अर्थ को छोड़कर कोई **खास अर्थ** बताते हैं, उन्हें **मुहावरे** कहते हैं। जैसे: 'आँखों का तारा' का अर्थ आँख में बना तारा नहीं, बल्कि 'बहुत प्यारा' है। मुहावरों से भाषा रोचक और सुंदर बनती है।

उदाहरण



मिठाई देखकर इशान के **मुँह में पानी आ गया**।

मुहावरा	अर्थ
आँखों का तारा	बहुत प्यारा
नौ दो ग्यारह होना	भाग जाना
आसमान सिर पर उठाना	बहुत शोर करना
कान खाना	बहुत बोलकर परेशान करना
फूला न समाना	बहुत खुश होना
हाथ बँटाना	काम में मदद करना
मुँह में पानी आना	खाने का मन करना
पानी-पानी होना	बहुत शर्मिंदा होना



याद रखो: मुहावरे का प्रयोग हमेशा वाक्य में करो। मुहावरे के शब्द नहीं बदलते, केवल क्रिया का रूप बदलता है: फूला न समाया, फूली न समाई।

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

मुहावरे का सही अर्थ

हर मुहावरे का सही अर्थ चुनो और उस पर सही (✓) का निशान लगाओ।

1. 'आँखों का तारा' का अर्थ है —

☐ (क) बहुत प्यारा ☐ (ख) आँख की बीमारी ☐ (ग) आसमान का तारा

2. 'नौ दो ग्यारह होना' का अर्थ है —

☐ (क) गिनती करना ☐ (ख) भाग जाना ☐ (ग) खेलना

3. 'हाथ बँटाना' का अर्थ है —

☐ (क) हाथ धोना ☐ (ख) काम में मदद करना ☐ (ग) हाथ मिलाना

4. 'फूला न समाना' का अर्थ है —

☐ (क) बहुत खुश होना ☐ (ख) फूल तोड़ना ☐ (ग) गुस्सा होना

5. 'कान खाना' का अर्थ है —

☐ (क) कान में दर्द होना ☐ (ख) बहुत बोलकर परेशान करना

☐ (ग) ध्यान से सुनना

6. 'आसमान सिर पर उठाना' का अर्थ है —

☐ (क) बहुत शोर करना ☐ (ख) भारी चीज़ उठाना ☐ (ग) ऊपर देखना

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

मुहावरे से वाक्य पूरा करो

शब्द-भंडार से सही मुहावरा चुनकर रिक्त स्थान भरो।

आँखों का तारा नौ दो ग्यारह फूली न समाई मुँह में पानी

हाथ बँटाते आसमान सिर पर

1. नन्ही अनन्या अपनी दादी की _____ है।

2. बिल्ली को देखते ही चूहा _____ हो गया।

3. पहला इनाम पाकर काव्या _____ ।

4. गरम जलेबियाँ देखकर मेरे _____ आ गया।

5. हम सब घर के कामों में माँ का _____ हैं।

6. छुट्टी की घंटी बजते ही बच्चों ने _____ उठा लिया।

Month 5

Week 18

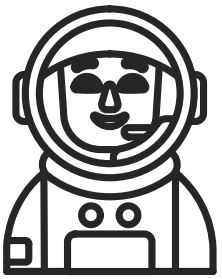
Reading	Biography (Kalpana Chawla) — facts and opinions; word study: -ed endings
Grammar & Writing	Simple future tense
Maths	Division with remainders; 3-digit by 1-digit
EVS	Means of transport
Hindi	शुद्ध और अशुद्ध शब्द

Name: _____ Date: _____

Kalpana Chawla: Reaching the Stars

Read about Kalpana Chawla. A fact can be checked and proved. An opinion is what someone thinks or feels.

Biography



Kalpana Chawla grew up in Karnal, a town in Haryana. On hot summer nights, she loved to lie on the roof and gaze at the stars. She often drew aeroplanes, and her father sometimes took her to the local flying club to watch the small planes take off. I think she was one of the most curious children in Karnal!

Kalpana studied aeronautical engineering at Punjab Engineering College in Chandigarh. In 1982, she moved to the USA to study further. She earned a master's degree and then a PhD in aerospace engineering. She also learnt to fly planes and gliders, and she even trained others to fly.

In 1988, Kalpana started working at NASA, the American space agency. In 1994, she was chosen to become an astronaut. It must have been the best news of her life!

On 19 November 1997, Kalpana flew into space on the space shuttle Columbia. She became the first woman of Indian origin to go to space. During that mission, which lasted about sixteen days, she travelled around the Earth 252 times! She also operated the shuttle's robotic arm.

In January 2003, Kalpana flew on Columbia again. The crew carried out about 80 science experiments. Sadly, on 1 February 2003, as the shuttle was returning to Earth, it broke apart, and all seven astronauts lost their lives.

India remembers Kalpana with great pride. A weather satellite was named Kalpana-1 in her honour, and many schools, scholarships and awards carry her name. In my opinion, she is the finest role model a young dreamer could have.

Kalpana once said that the path from dreams to success does exist — you need the vision to find it and the courage to follow it. Her life shows us that this is true.

Word help: aeronautical engineering – the study of how to design and build aircraft • **NASA** – the space agency of the United States of America • **astronaut** – a person trained to travel into space • **space shuttle** – a spacecraft that flew into space and landed like a plane • **robotic arm** – a machine arm that can pick up and move things • **role model** – a person whom others look up to and want to be like

Name: _____ Date: _____

Kalpana Chawla: Reaching the Stars: Questions

Answer the questions about the text.

1. Which of these is a FACT?

- ☐ (a) Kalpana was one of the most curious children in Karnal
- ☐ (b) Kalpana first flew into space on 19 November 1997
- ☐ (c) She is the finest role model a dreamer could have

2. Which of these is an OPINION?

- ☐ (a) Kalpana grew up in Karnal
- ☐ (b) A satellite was named Kalpana-1
- ☐ (c) It must have been the best news of her life

3. Kalpana was the first woman of Indian origin to go to space.

☐ True ☐ False

4. Write two facts about Kalpana's first space mission.

_____

_____

5. Which words in paragraph 6 tell you that the writer is giving an opinion?

_____

_____

6. How has India honoured Kalpana Chawla?

_____

_____

7. Write one fact and one opinion of your own about Kalpana Chawla.

_____

_____

_____

8. Find a word in paragraph 2 that ends in -ed and means 'got something by working for it'.

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Word Power: Kalpana Chawla

Read each word and its meaning. Then write a sentence of your own using the word.

gaze — to look at something steadily for a long time

Example: We sat on the beach to gaze at the sunset.

My sentence:

local — of or near the place where you live

Example: We buy fresh vegetables at the local market.

My sentence:

trained — taught a skill through practice

Example: The coach trained us to swim in the pool.

My sentence:

chosen — picked out from a group

Example: Imran was chosen to be the class monitor.

My sentence:

operated — made a machine work

Example: The driver operated the crane very carefully.

My sentence:

pride — a happy feeling about something good that someone has done

Example: Ma smiled with pride when I won the spelling bee.

My sentence:

courage — the strength to do something difficult or frightening

Example: It takes courage to speak in front of the whole school.

My sentence:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Spelling: Adding -ed

Look, say, cover, write and check each word.

Spelling focus: Add -ed (work → worked). Drop the e (move → moved). Double after a short vowel (stop → stopped). Change y to i (study → studied).

Word	Look, say, cover, write	Check ✓	Write again
worked			
joined			
trained			
started			
landed			
moved			
named			
hoped			
smiled			
stopped			
planned			
travelled			
studied			
carried			
tried			

Use two of the words in sentences:

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Simple Future Tense

Read and learn. Then try the questions at the bottom.

We use the **simple future tense** for actions that will happen later: tomorrow, next week or next year. We make it with **will** + the base form of the verb. We can also use **shall** with I and we.

- **Will** stays the same with every subject: I will, you will, he will, they will.
- Never add -s, -ed or -ing to the verb after will: say 'He will **go**', not 'He will goes'.
- For 'not' sentences, use **will not**: I **will not** be late.
- Clue words: **tomorrow, next week, next year, soon, later, in two days**.

Examples



Next week, Gurpreet **will celebrate** Baisakhi with his family.



It **will rain** this evening. Take your umbrella!

Past	Present	Future
I played.	I play.	I **will play**.
She went.	She goes.	She **will go**.
They ate.	They eat.	They **will eat**.
We sang.	We sing.	We **will sing**.



Remember: Use **shall** with I and we to offer help or make a suggestion: '**Shall** I carry your bag?' '**Shall** we play carrom?'

Try it!

1. Change to the future: I eat a mango.

_____

2. Change to the future: Riya draws a map.

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Talk About Tomorrow

Rewrite each sentence in the simple future tense. Use will.

1. I visit my grandparents.

_____

2. Ananya plays the veena.

_____

3. We went to the beach.

_____

4. The shop opens at ten o'clock.

_____

5. Harsh is reading a book.

_____

6. They planted a tree.

_____

7. The train reaches Chennai at noon.

_____

8. My aunt makes payasam for Onam.

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Future Sentences

Put the words in the right order to make sentences about the future.

1. Goa | will | next month | We | to | go

_____

2. bake | Mum | a cake | will | tomorrow

_____

3. the | will | I | water | plants

_____

4. will | They | a | win | prize

_____

5. will | The | rise | sun | at six

_____

6. kites | fly | will | We | on Makar Sankranti

_____

7. will | Pooja | sing | at the concert

_____

8. you | help | I | will | soon

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

My Holiday Plans

Write neatly. Remember capital letters and full stops.

Your summer holidays start next week! Write about your plans. What will you do? Where will you go? Whom will you meet? What new thing will you learn? Use will in every sentence.

Think about:

- Next week my holidays will begin.
- I will visit ...
- I will learn ...
- My family and I will ...
- I will not forget to ...

will shall visit learn travel swim read meet help enjoy

Name: _____ Date: _____

Cursive Writing: Proverb of the Week

Read the model line. Trace the dotted lines. Then copy the writing neatly in cursive on the empty lines.

Talk about what this proverb means.

All that glitters is not gold.

All that glitters is not gold.

All that glitters is not gold.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Long Division

Divide. Write the quotient (Q) and the remainder (R). Check: divisor × quotient + remainder = dividend.

1.

$9\overline{)71}$

Q = ☐ R = ☐

2.

$2\overline{)11}$

Q = ☐ R = ☐

3.

$2\overline{)99}$

Q = ☐ R = ☐

4.

$4\overline{)87}$

Q = ☐ R = ☐

5.

$4\overline{)38}$

Q = ☐ R = ☐

6.

$5\overline{)18}$

Q = ☐ R = ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Long Division

Divide. Write the quotient (Q) and the remainder (R). Check: divisor × quotient + remainder = dividend.

1.

$9\overline{)945}$

Q = ☐ R = ☐

2.

$3\overline{)666}$

Q = ☐ R = ☐

3.

$7\overline{)427}$

Q = ☐ R = ☐

4.

$2\overline{)678}$

Q = ☐ R = ☐

5.

$2\overline{)122}$

Q = ☐ R = ☐

6.

$9\overline{)522}$

Q = ☐ R = ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Long Division

Divide. Write the quotient (Q) and the remainder (R). Check: divisor × quotient + remainder = dividend.

1.

$6\overline{)243}$

Q = ☐ R = ☐

2.

$2\overline{)923}$

Q = ☐ R = ☐

3.

$2\overline{)323}$

Q = ☐ R = ☐

4.

$5\overline{)903}$

Q = ☐ R = ☐

5.

$7\overline{)129}$

Q = ☐ R = ☐

6.

$7\overline{)339}$

Q = ☐ R = ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Division Word Problems

Read each problem. Show your working and write the answer.

1. 19 cards are shared equally among 6 children. How many cards does each child get? How many are left over?

Working

Answer: _____

2. 11 toffees are shared equally among 2 children. How many toffees does each child get? How many are left over?

Working

Answer: _____

3. Ayesha packs 74 bangles into bags of 7. How many full bags are there and how many bangles are left?

Working

Answer: _____

4. Gurpreet packs 19 marbles into bags of 3. How many full bags are there and how many marbles are left?

Working

Answer: _____

5. 71 toffees are shared equally among 8 children. How many toffees does each child get? How many are left over?

Working

Answer: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Long Division

Divide. Write the quotient (Q) and the remainder (R). Check: divisor × quotient + remainder = dividend.

1.

$3\overline{)693}$

Q = ☐ R = ☐

2.

$7\overline{)735}$

Q = ☐ R = ☐

3.

$5\overline{)890}$

Q = ☐ R = ☐

4.

$4\overline{)132}$

Q = ☐ R = ☐

5.

$4\overline{)672}$

Q = ☐ R = ☐

6.

$5\overline{)870}$

Q = ☐ R = ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Division Facts: Tables of 6, 7, 8, 9

Solve each fact. Use your tables!

1. 72 ÷ 8 = ☐

2. 90 ÷ 9 = ☐

3. 7 ÷ 7 = ☐

4. 18 ÷ 9 = ☐

5. 81 ÷ 9 = ☐

6. 32 ÷ 8 = ☐

7. 54 ÷ 9 = ☐

8. 42 ÷ 7 = ☐

9. 36 ÷ 9 = ☐

10. 6 ÷ 6 = ☐

11. 80 ÷ 8 = ☐

12. 48 ÷ 6 = ☐

13. 18 ÷ 6 = ☐

14. 60 ÷ 6 = ☐

15. 9 ÷ 9 = ☐

16. 24 ÷ 6 = ☐

17. 30 ÷ 6 = ☐

18. 40 ÷ 8 = ☐

19. 24 ÷ 8 = ☐

20. 8 ÷ 8 = ☐

21. 64 ÷ 8 = ☐

22. 28 ÷ 7 = ☐

23. 12 ÷ 6 = ☐

24. 63 ÷ 7 = ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

How We Travel

Read about the different ways in which people and goods travel.

Long ago



Long ago people walked long distances. They also rode horses, camels, oxen and elephants, and used them to carry goods.

The wheel



The invention of the wheel made travel much easier. People built carts pulled by bullocks and horses.

Land transport



Today we travel on land by bicycle, scooter, car, bus, auto rickshaw, truck and train.

Trains



India's first passenger train ran from Bombay (now Mumbai) to Thane in 1853. Today Indian Railways is one of the biggest railways in the world.

Metro rail



Cities like Delhi, Kolkata, Bengaluru and Chennai have a metro: fast electric trains that run under the ground or on raised tracks.

Water transport



Boats and ferries carry people across rivers. Big ships carry heavy goods across the seas from one country to another.

Air transport



Aeroplanes are the fastest way to travel long distances. Helicopters can land in small spaces, even on mountains.

Travel that saves fuel



Many vehicles burn petrol and diesel, which makes the air dirty. Walking, cycling and taking a bus or the metro save fuel and keep the air clean.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Land, Water or Air?

Think about where each one travels. Write its name in the correct column.

 aeroplane  canoe  auto rickshaw  bicycle

 ship  train  sailboat  tractor  ferry

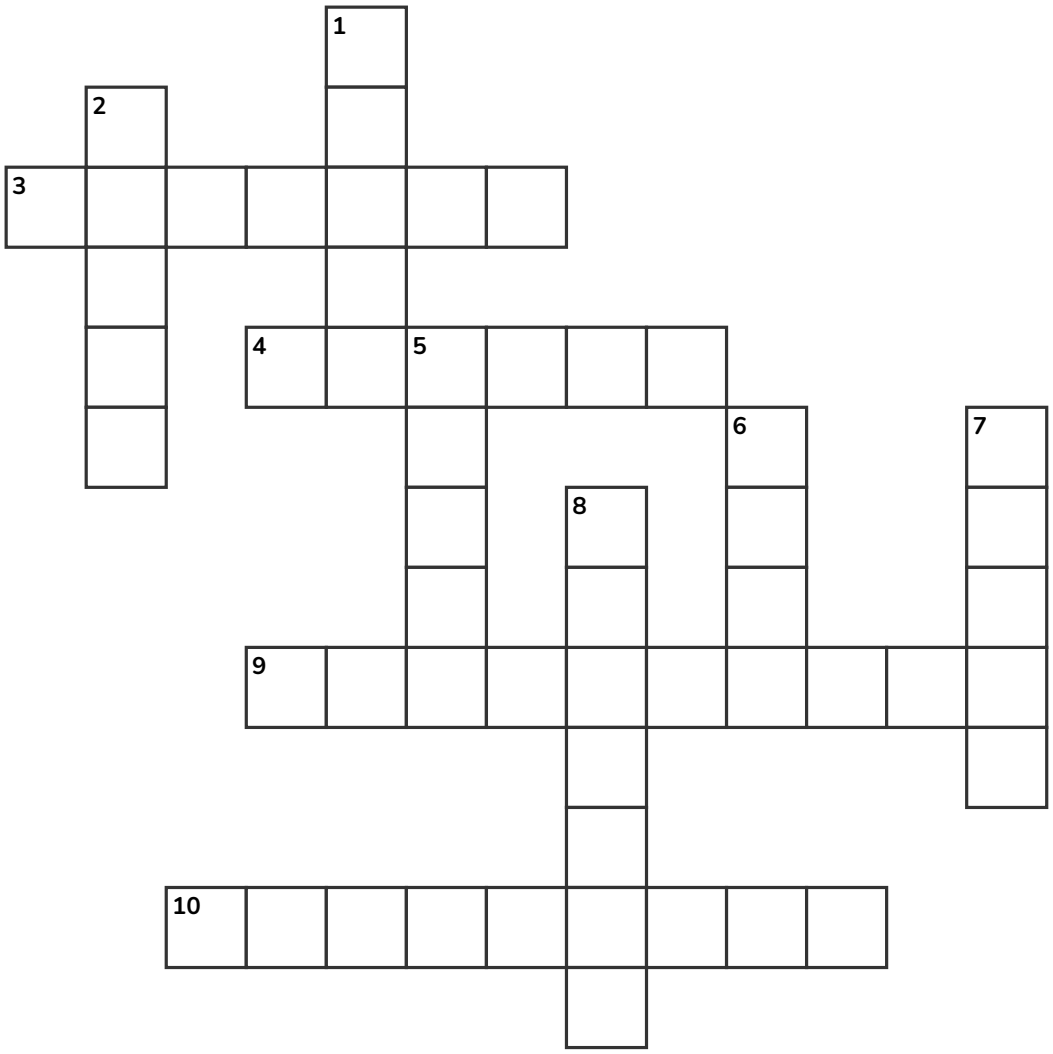
 camel  boat  bus hot-air balloon  helicopter

Land	Water	Air

Name: _____ Date: _____

Transport Crossword

Read the clues and fill in the crossword.



Across

3. A farm vehicle that pulls a plough or a trolley (7)

4. It carries satellites into space (6)

9. It flies with spinning blades and can stay still in the air (10)

10. It flies people across the sky to faraway places (9)

Down

1. A fast electric train in big cities (5)

2. It runs on rails and has many coaches (5)

5. An animal used to travel across the desert (5)

6. A very big boat that carries goods across the sea (4)

7. A boat that carries people across a river again and again (5)

8. It has two wheels and pedals and needs no fuel (7)

Name: _____ Date: _____

Transport Survey

Which vehicles pass by your home? Count them and find out which one is used the most.

You need:

- ☐ a pencil
- ☐ a watch or clock
- ☐ an adult to sit with you

What to do:

1. Sit with an adult at a safe place where you can see the road, like a window, a balcony or a gate.
2. Watch the road for 15 minutes.
3. Make a tally mark (|) in the table for every vehicle you see. Make the fifth mark across the first four.
4. Count the tally marks and write the totals.
5. Circle the vehicles that do not burn any fuel.

⚠️ **Safety:** Stay well away from the road. Do this survey only with an adult.

Vehicle	Tally marks	Total

1. Which vehicle did you see the most?

_____

2. Which of the vehicles you saw do not make the air dirty?

_____

3. How do you travel to school? Is it good for the air?

_____

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

शुद्ध और अशुद्ध शब्द

अशुद्ध और शुद्ध शब्दों में अंतर ध्यान से देखो।

शब्द को सही मात्रा और सही वर्णों के साथ लिखना **शुद्ध वर्तनी** कहलाता है। गलत मात्रा या गलत वर्ण लगाने से शब्द **अशुद्ध** हो जाता है। कभी-कभी तो अर्थ भी बदल जाता है, जैसे: दिन (दिवस) और दीन (गरीब)।

- शब्द को बोलकर देखो: छोटी ध्वनि (इ, उ) के लिए छोटी मात्रा और लंबी ध्वनि (ई, ऊ) के लिए बड़ी मात्रा लगाओ।
- ऋ की मात्रा (◌ृ) और र के रूप (◌्र) में अंतर समझो: पृथ्वी, कृपया — पर प्रकाश, क्रम।
- 'बच्चें' नहीं, 'बच्चे' लिखो। 'में', 'हैं' और 'नहीं' पर बिंदु लगाना न भूलो।

अशुद्ध	शुद्ध	अशुद्ध	शुद्ध
कीताब	किताब	दिवार	दीवार
पानि	पानी	बिमार	बीमार
परिक्षा	परीक्षा	अतिथी	अतिथि
आशिर्वाद	आशीर्वाद	गुरू	गुरु
प्रथ्वी	पृथ्वी	उपर	ऊपर

💡 **याद रखो:** नया शब्द सीखते समय उसे तीन बार बोलो और तीन बार लिखो। किसी शब्द की वर्तनी पर शक हो, तो शब्दकोश देखो।

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

सही वर्तनी चुनो

हर वाक्य में शुद्ध शब्द पर गोला लगाओ।

1. मेरी दादी मुझे (आशीर्वाद / आशिर्वाद) देती हैं।

2. हमारी (परीक्षा / परिक्षा) अगले सप्ताह है।

3. चिड़िया (ऊपर / उपर) आसमान में उड़ रही है।

4. (पृथ्वी / प्रथ्वी) सूर्य के चारों ओर घूमती है।

5. घर आए (अतिथि / अतिथी) का स्वागत करो।

6. (कृपया / क्रपया) दरवाज़ा बंद कर दो।

7. मेरी (उँगली / ऊँगली) में चोट लगी है।

8. बगीचे में (बच्चे / बच्चें) खेल रहे हैं।

9. रोहन आज (बिमार / बीमार) है।

10. (सूरज / सुरज) पूर्व दिशा में उगता है।

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

अशुद्ध को शुद्ध करो

हर अशुद्ध शब्द का शुद्ध रूप सामने वाले खाने में लिखो।

अशुद्ध शब्द	शुद्ध शब्द
कीताब	
पानि	
नदि	
चीड़िया	
मीठाई	
गुरू	
रात्री	
दिवार	
सुरज	
कवी	

Month 5

Week 19

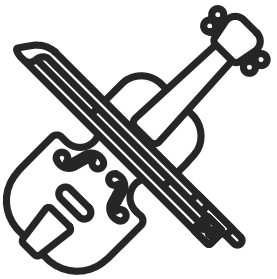
Reading	Story — inferring feelings; word study: syllables
Grammar & Writing	Subject–verb agreement
Maths	Division word problems
EVS	Means of communication
Hindi	अपठित गद्यांश – 1

Name: _____ Date: _____

Sneha's Violin

Read the story. The writer does not always tell you how Sneha feels. Use the clues to work it out.

Story



Sneha peeped through the curtain. The school hall was packed. Parents filled every chair, and some stood at the back. Somewhere in the crowd were her mother and her grandmother, Aaji, who had come all the way from Pune. Sneha's fingers felt icy. She held her violin a little too tightly.

'Next,' whispered Ms Kapoor, 'is Sneha Kulkarni.' Sneha's legs did not seem to want to move. Her friend Zoya squeezed her hand. 'You've practised a hundred times,' Zoya said. 'You know this tune better than your own name.'

Sneha walked onto the stage. The lights were so bright that she could not see any faces. She lifted her bow and played the first note. It came out thin and wobbly, like the cry of a lost kitten. Someone in the front row coughed. Sneha's cheeks burned.

She stopped. The hall was silent. For a long moment, Sneha stared at the floor and wished it would swallow her up.

Then, from the third row, she heard a small, familiar sound: tap, tap, tap. It was Aaji, tapping her walking stick softly on the floor — the same steady beat she tapped every evening when Sneha practised on the balcony at home.

Sneha closed her eyes. She imagined the balcony, the smell of Aaji's ginger tea and the pigeons on the railing. She took a deep breath and began again.

This time, the notes flowed out, sweet and clear. Her bow danced across the strings. When the last note faded, there was a moment of silence — and then the whole hall burst into clapping. Sneha opened her eyes. In the third row, Aaji was wiping her eyes with the end of her sari, smiling the widest smile Sneha had ever seen.

Sneha bowed, grinning from ear to ear.

Word help: packed – completely full of people • **bow** – a long stick with hair stretched along it, used to play a violin • **wobbly** – shaky; not steady • **swallow her up** – make her disappear (she wanted to hide) • **familiar** – well known to you • **steady** – even and regular

Name: _____ Date: _____

Sneha's Violin: Questions

Answer the questions about the text.

1. Sneha's fingers felt icy and she held her violin too tightly. How was she feeling?

☐ (a) Bored ☐ (b) Nervous ☐ (c) Angry

2. 'Sneha's cheeks burned.' This tells us that she felt...

☐ (a) embarrassed ☐ (b) sleepy ☐ (c) hungry

3. Zoya was trying to help Sneha feel braver.

☐ True ☐ False

4. Why did Aaji tap her walking stick? How did it help Sneha?

5. How do you think Aaji felt at the end? Which clue tells you?

6. How did Sneha feel at the very end? Which words show it?

7. Have you ever felt the way Sneha felt at the start? What helped you to feel better?

8. Clap the syllables in 'violin'. How many syllables does it have?

Name: _____ Date: _____

Word Power: Sneha's Violin

Read each word and its meaning. Then write a sentence of your own using the word.

curtain — a piece of cloth that hangs over a window or a stage

Example: Riya drew the curtain to keep out the sun.

My sentence:

silent — with no sound at all

Example: The library was silent during reading time.

My sentence:

wished — wanted something very much

Example: Ayesha wished for a puppy on her birthday.

My sentence:

imagined — made a picture of something in your mind

Example: Kabir imagined he was flying over the mountains.

My sentence:

flowed — moved along smoothly, like water

Example: The river flowed gently past the village.

My sentence:

faded — slowly became quieter or less bright

Example: The music faded as the band marched away.

My sentence:

burst — suddenly began to do something

Example: The children burst into laughter at the joke.

My sentence:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Spelling: Syllables

Look, say, cover, write and check each word. Clap the syllables as you say it.

Spelling focus: Clap the beats (syllables) and spell long words in parts: vi-o-lin, re-mem-ber, bal-co-ny. Each syllable has a vowel sound.

Word	Look, say, cover, write	Check ✓	Write again
pencil			
rabbit			
garden			
curtain			
music			
balcony			
violin			
banana			
umbrella			
holiday			
remember			
together			
computer			
wonderful			
grandmother			

Use two of the words in sentences:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Subject–Verb Agreement

Read and learn. Then try the questions at the bottom.

The verb in a sentence must **agree** with its subject. A **singular** subject (one person or thing) takes a singular verb. A **plural** subject (more than one) takes a plural verb.

- With one person or thing (he, she, it), use **is, was, has, does** and verbs with **-s**.
- With many people or things (we, they) and with **you**, use **are, were, have, do** and verbs without -s.
- **I** is special: I **am**, I **was**, I **have**, I **play**.
- Two subjects joined by **and** take a plural verb: Riya and Sara **are** friends.

Singular subject	Plural subject
The bird **sings**.	The birds **sing**.
She **is** happy.	They **are** happy.
The boy **was** late.	The boys **were** late.
My friend **has** a cycle.	My friends **have** cycles.
He **does** his work.	They **do** their work.



Remember: Find the subject first. Ask: Is it **one** or **many**? Then choose the verb to match it.

Try it!

1. Choose the correct verb: The cats (is/are) sleeping.

_____

2. Choose the correct verb: Aman (have/has) two pets.

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Make Them Agree

Circle the verb that agrees with the subject.

1. The flowers (smell / smells) sweet.

2. My brother (go / goes) to college.

3. Rohan and Priya (is / are) cousins.

4. The milk (was / were) hot.

5. I (am / is) learning to swim.

6. The children (has / have) new books.

7. Zoya (does / do) not like spicy food.

8. The stars (twinkle / twinkles) at night.

9. You (was / were) right.

10. My grandparents (live / lives) in a village.

11. The sun (give / gives) us light and heat.

12. The bus (is / are) late today.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Do They Agree?

Write T if the subject and the verb agree. Write F if they do not.

1. The dog barks at the postman. T F

2. The girls is dancing on the stage. T F

3. We were at the market yesterday. T F

4. My father have a blue scooter. T F

5. Anjali and Nisha plays together. T F

6. The baby is sleeping. T F

7. The trees give us shade. T F

8. They was very tired after the trip. T F

9. I am in Class 3. T F

10. He do not like bitter gourd. T F

Name: _____ Date: _____

My Home

Write neatly. Remember capital letters and full stops.

Write about your home. Describe the rooms and the people and things in them. Use is or are, was or were and has or have correctly. Check that every verb agrees with its subject.

Think about:

- My home has ... rooms.
- The kitchen is ...
- There are ... in my room.
- My grandparents have ...
- Our balcony has ...

is are has have was were rooms balcony kitchen plants

Name: _____ Date: _____

Cursive Writing: Proverb of the Week

Read the model line. Trace the dotted lines. Then copy the writing neatly in cursive on the empty lines.

Talk about what this proverb means.

A stitch in time saves nine.

A stitch in time saves nine.

A stitch in time saves nine.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Division Word Problems

Read each problem. Show your working and write the answer.

1. Tenzin puts 48 erasers equally into 2 boxes. How many erasers are in each box?

Working

Answer: _____

2. Nisha puts 84 laddoos equally into 3 boxes. How many laddoos are in each box?

Working

Answer: _____

3. A ribbon 156 cm long is cut into 6 equal pieces. How long is each piece?

Working

Answer: _____

4. 152 marbles are shared equally among 8 children. How many marbles does each child get?

Working

Answer: _____

5. A ribbon 184 cm long is cut into 8 equal pieces. How long is each piece?

Working

Answer: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Division Word Problems

Read each problem. Show your working and write the answer.

1. 19 marbles are shared equally among 2 children. How many marbles does each child get? How many are left over?

Working

Answer: _____

2. Tenzin packs 43 shells into bags of 8. How many full bags are there and how many shells are left?

Working

Answer: _____

3. Rohan packs 21 erasers into bags of 2. How many full bags are there and how many erasers are left?

Working

Answer: _____

4. 158 stamps are shared equally among 9 children. How many stamps does each child get? How many are left over?

Working

Answer: _____

5. 109 books are shared equally among 7 children. How many books does each child get? How many are left over?

Working

Answer: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Division Word Problems

Read each problem. Show your working and write the answer.

1. ₹10 is shared equally among 2 friends. How much does each friend get?

Working

Answer: _____

2. Tenzin has ₹400. One notebook costs ₹8. How many notebooks can he buy?

Working

Answer: _____

3. Pooja has ₹84. One notebook costs ₹3. How many notebooks can she buy?

Working

Answer: _____

4. ₹288 is shared equally among 9 friends. How much does each friend get?

Working

Answer: _____

5. ₹171 is shared equally among 9 friends. How much does each friend get?

Working

Answer: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Which Operation?

Decide whether to add, subtract, multiply or divide. Then solve.

1. A ribbon 27 cm long is cut into 3 equal pieces. How long is each piece?

Operation: _____ Answer: _____

2. A truck carries 3 cartons. Each carton holds 25 bottles. How many bottles are there in the truck?

Operation: _____ Answer: _____

3. A shop sold 665 school bags in the morning and 535 in the evening. How many school bags were sold in all?

Operation: _____ Answer: _____

4. A factory made 530 bottles. It sent 157 of them to shops. How many bottles are still at the factory?

Operation: _____ Answer: _____

5. A ribbon 70 cm long is cut into 10 equal pieces. How long is each piece?

Operation: _____ Answer: _____

6. A factory made 444 umbrellas in March and 298 in April. How many umbrellas did it make in the two months?

Operation: _____ Answer: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Long Division

Divide. Write the quotient (Q) and the remainder (R). Check: divisor × quotient + remainder = dividend.

1.

$9\overline{)394}$

Q = ☐ R = ☐

2.

$4\overline{)253}$

Q = ☐ R = ☐

3.

$7\overline{)662}$

Q = ☐ R = ☐

4.

$8\overline{)667}$

Q = ☐ R = ☐

5.

$7\overline{)484}$

Q = ☐ R = ☐

6.

$2\overline{)865}$

Q = ☐ R = ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Which Operation?

Decide whether to add, subtract, multiply or divide. Then solve.

1. A shop sold 978 pairs of shoes in the morning and 890 in the evening. How many pairs of shoes were sold in all?

Operation: _____ Answer: _____

2. Gurpreet puts 150 toffees equally into 6 boxes. How many toffees are in each box?

Operation: _____ Answer: _____

3. A factory made 793 toys. It sent 156 of them to shops. How many toys are still at the factory?

Operation: _____ Answer: _____

4. A factory made 960 notebooks. It sent 360 of them to shops. How many notebooks are still at the factory?

Operation: _____ Answer: _____

5. Meera puts 152 flowers equally into 8 boxes. How many flowers are in each box?

Operation: _____ Answer: _____

6. A school has 2 classes with 40 children in each class. How many children are there in the school?

Operation: _____ Answer: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Sharing Messages and News

Read and learn.

Communication means sharing messages, news and ideas with others. We talk, write letters, make phone calls and send emails. Long ago, people sent messages through messengers, drum beats and trained pigeons.

- **Personal communication** is between a few people: letters, phone calls, text messages, emails and video calls.
- **Mass communication** reaches many people at the same time: newspapers, radio, television and the internet.
- The 6-digit **PIN code** (Postal Index Number) on a letter helps the post office sort and deliver it quickly.
- **Braille** (raised dots) helps blind people read by touch. **Sign language** helps deaf people talk with their hands.

Long ago	Today
a messenger on foot or on a horse	a phone call
a letter that took weeks to arrive	an email that arrives in seconds
a drummer announcing news in the village	news on radio and television
a message tied to a pigeon's leg	a text message



Remember: Use phones and the internet safely. Never share your address, school name or photos with strangers online.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Personal or Mass Communication?

Decide whether each one carries a message to a few people or to many. Write it in the correct column.

video call  text message  telephone call  email

magazine  loudspeaker announcement  radio postcard

cinema  letter  television  newspaper

Personal	Mass

Name: _____ Date: _____

Make a String Telephone

Can sound travel along a string? Make a telephone with paper cups and talk to a friend.

You need:

☐ 2 paper cups

☐ a long piece of string (about 5 metres)

☐ a sharp pencil

☐ 2 paper clips

What to do:

1. Ask an adult to make a small hole in the bottom of each cup with the pencil.
2. Push one end of the string through the hole of a cup, from the outside.
3. Tie the end to a paper clip inside the cup so that it cannot slip out.
4. Do the same with the other end of the string and the other cup.
5. Hold one cup each and walk apart until the string is tight and straight.
6. Speak softly into your cup while your friend holds the other cup to their ear.
7. Now let the string hang loose and try again.

Write here:

1. Could you hear better when the string was tight or loose?

2. What carried the sound from one cup to the other?

Name: _____ Date: _____

Ways to Communicate

Draw a line to match each word to what it means.

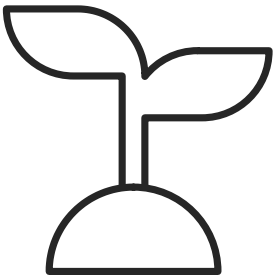
newspaper	a letter sent on the internet
radio	sends letters and parcels
television	printed news that comes every day
post office	raised dots read by touch
email	we can only hear it
Braille	a 6-digit number in an address
PIN code	we can see and hear the news

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

अपठित गद्यांश: हमारे आँगन का नीम

गद्यांश को ध्यान से पढ़ो और प्रश्नों के उत्तर दो।

अपठित गद्यांश



हमारे घर के आँगन में नीम का एक पुराना पेड़ है। इसे मेरे दादा जी ने अपने बचपन में लगाया था। आज यह बहुत बड़ा और घना हो गया है। इसकी डालियाँ दूर-दूर तक फैली हुई हैं।

गरमी के दिनों में नीम की छाँव बहुत ठंडी लगती है। दोपहर में दादी जी इसके नीचे चारपाई बिछाकर आराम करती हैं। हम बच्चे इसकी छाँव में बैठकर कहानियाँ सुनते हैं और खेलते हैं। पेड़ पर तोते, गौरैया और गिलहरियाँ रहती हैं। सुबह-सुबह उनकी चहचहाहट से पूरा आँगन गूँज उठता है।

नीम की पत्तियाँ स्वाद में कड़वी होती हैं, पर ये बहुत काम की हैं। दादी जी अनाज के डिब्बों में सूखी पत्तियाँ रखती हैं, ताकि अनाज में कीड़े न लगें। दादा जी रोज़ सुबह नीम की पतली टहनी से दातुन करते हैं। वे कहते हैं कि इससे दाँत मज़बूत रहते हैं।

पिछले साल मैंने भी आँगन के एक कोने में नीम का छोटा-सा पौधा लगाया। मैं रोज़ उसे पानी देती हूँ। दादा जी कहते हैं, “पेड़ हमारे सच्चे मित्र हैं। ये हमें छाँव, ठंडी हवा और बहुत कुछ देते हैं, पर बदले में कुछ नहीं माँगते।”

शब्दार्थ: घना – जिसमें बहुत सारी पत्तियाँ और डालियाँ हों • **चहचहाहट** – चिड़ियों के बोलने की मीठी आवाज़ • **दातुन** – दाँत साफ़ करने वाली पेड़ की पतली टहनी • **अनाज** – गेहूँ, चावल, दाल जैसे खाने के दाने

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

अपठित गद्यांश: हमारे आँगन का नीम: प्रश्न

पाठ के आधार पर प्रश्नों के उत्तर दो।

1. नीम का पेड़ किसने लगाया था?

☐ (क) पापा ने ☐ (ख) दादा जी ने ☐ (ग) दादी जी ने

2. नीम की पत्तियाँ स्वाद में मीठी होती हैं।

☐ सही ☐ गलत

3. नीम के पेड़ पर कौन-कौन रहते हैं?

☐ (क) तोते, गौरैया और गिलहरियाँ ☐ (ख) कौए और बंदर

☐ (ग) मोर और कबूतर

4. दादी जी अनाज के डिब्बों में नीम की सूखी पत्तियाँ क्यों रखती हैं?

_____

_____

5. दादा जी रोज़ सुबह क्या करते हैं?

_____

_____

6. गद्यांश में बोलने वाली लड़की ने आँगन में नीम का एक पौधा लगाया।

☐ सही ☐ गलत

7. दादा जी ने पेड़ों को 'सच्चे मित्र' क्यों कहा? अपने शब्दों में लिखो।

_____

_____

_____

8. गद्यांश में से 'मीठी' का विलोम शब्द ढूँढकर लिखो।

_____

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

शब्द-भंडार

हर शब्द का अर्थ पढ़ो। फिर उस शब्द से अपना एक वाक्य बनाकर लिखो।

आँगन — घर के बीच या सामने की खुली जगह

उदाहरण: हमारे आँगन में तुलसी का पौधा है।

मेरा वाक्य:

_____

छाँव — धूप से बची हुई ठंडी जगह, छाया

उदाहरण: गाय पेड़ की छाँव में बैठी है।

मेरा वाक्य:

_____

डाली — पेड़ की शाखा

उदाहरण: आम की डाली पर कोयल बैठी है।

मेरा वाक्य:

_____

कड़वा — जिसका स्वाद मीठा न हो, जैसे करेला

उदाहरण: करेले की सब्ज़ी थोड़ी कड़वी होती है।

मेरा वाक्य:

_____

मज़बूत — जो जल्दी न टूटे, ताकतवर

उदाहरण: यह रस्सी बहुत मज़बूत है।

मेरा वाक्य:

_____

आराम — थकान दूर करने के लिए रुकना या लेटना

उदाहरण: खेलने के बाद हमने थोड़ा आराम किया।

मेरा वाक्य:

_____

Month 5

Week 20

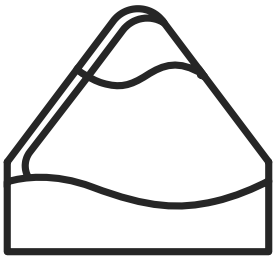
Reading	Information text (the Himalayas) — text features (headings, captions); word study: words with ou/ow
Grammar & Writing	Adverbs: how, when, where
Maths	Fractions: halves, thirds, quarters; parts of a whole
EVS	Our earth: shape, land and water; the globe
Hindi	अपठित पद्यांश

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Himalayas: Home of Snow

Read the text. Use the bold headings to find information quickly. Read the caption that goes with the picture.

Information text



Look north on a map of India and you will find the mightiest mountains on Earth: the Himalayas. Their name comes from Sanskrit and means 'home of snow'.

Where Are They?

The Himalayas stretch for about 2,400 kilometres, like a giant wall across the north of India. They pass through five countries: India, Nepal, Bhutan, China and Pakistan. In India, they run through Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh, among other places.

The Highest Peaks

The highest mountain in the world, Mount Everest, is in the Himalayas, on the border of Nepal and China. It is about 8,849 metres tall! India's highest peak, Kangchenjunga, stands on the border of Sikkim and Nepal. In 1953, Tenzing Norgay and Edmund Hillary became the first people to reach the top of Everest.

Young, Growing Mountains

The Himalayas are young mountains. They are still rising slowly, by a few millimetres every year, as the land under India pushes north.

Rivers, Plants and Animals

Huge rivers of ice called glaciers melt slowly and feed great rivers such as the Ganga, the Yamuna and the Brahmaputra. Thick forests cover the lower slopes. Higher up, snow leopards, red pandas, yaks and Himalayan black bears live in the cold.

Why Are They Important?

The Himalayas work like a shield. They block icy winds from the north and stop the rain clouds of the monsoon, which then pour rain on the plains below. Without these mountains, north India would be colder and much drier.

Caption: Snowy peaks of the Himalayas. Some of these peaks stay white with snow all year round.

Word help: mightiest – biggest and most powerful • **Sanskrit** – an ancient language of India • **peak** – the pointed top of a mountain • **slopes** – the sloping sides of a mountain • **shield** – something that protects • **plains** – wide, flat areas of land

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Himalayas: Home of Snow: Questions

Answer the questions about the text.

1. Under which heading would you find information about Mount Everest?

☐ (a) Where Are They? ☐ (b) The Highest Peaks

☐ (c) Why Are They Important?

2. What does a caption do?

☐ (a) It tells you about a picture

☐ (b) It gives the title of the book

☐ (c) It lists hard words and their meanings

3. The heading 'Young, Growing Mountains' tells us that the Himalayas are still rising.

☐ True ☐ False

4. What does the name 'Himalaya' mean?

_____

_____

5. Name two animals that live high up in the Himalayas.

_____

_____

6. How do the Himalayas help north India to get rain?

_____

_____

7. Why do writers use headings in information texts? How did the headings help you?

_____

_____

_____

_____

8. Find a word in the text that means 'huge rivers of ice'.

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Word Power: The Himalayas

Read each word and its meaning. Then write a sentence of your own using the word.

stretch — to spread out over a large area

Example: Green paddy fields stretch for miles around the village.

My sentence:

border — the line where one country or place ends and another begins

Example: Our village is near the border of Karnataka and Goa.

My sentence:

rising — going up

Example: The river is rising after the heavy rain.

My sentence:

thick — growing close together; dense

Example: We walked through a thick forest in the Western Ghats.

My sentence:

block — to stop something from passing

Example: Fallen rocks can block a mountain road.

My sentence:

icy — very cold; covered with ice

Example: An icy wind blew across the lake.

My sentence:

important — having great value or meaning

Example: Drinking enough water is important when it is hot.

My sentence:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Spelling: ou and ow

Look, say, cover, write and check each word.

Spelling focus: ou and ow can say 'ow' as in cloud and town. ow can also say 'oh' as in snow and grow.

Word	Look, say, cover, write	Check ✓	Write again
cloud			
about			
mountain			
found			
ground			
south			
round			
town			
brown			
down			
crowd			
towel			
snow			
grow			
below			

Use two of the words in sentences:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Adverbs: How, When and Where

Read and learn. Then try the questions at the bottom.

An **adverb** tells us more about a verb (an action word). It tells us **how**, **when** or **where** something happens. Many adverbs that tell us 'how' end in **-ly**: quick → quickly, slow → slowly, happy → happily.

- **How?** The tortoise walks **slowly**. Riya sings **sweetly**.
- **When?** We will go to the fair **tomorrow**. Come **now**.
- **Where?** The children are playing **outside**. Please sit **here**.

How?	When?	Where?
slowly	today	here
quickly	yesterday	there
happily	tomorrow	outside
loudly	now	inside
carefully	soon	upstairs
well	early	everywhere

Remember: To find an adverb, find the verb and ask **How? When?** or **Where?** 'Kabir ran **fast**.' How did Kabir run? **Fast.**

Try it!

1. Find the adverb: The baby slept peacefully.

_____

2. Find the adverb: We will meet tomorrow.

_____

3. Find the adverb: The cat is sleeping upstairs.

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

How, When or Where?

Read each adverb. Write it in the correct column.

away bravely there neatly soon indoors later early
yesterday angrily fast nearby softly tonight downstairs

How?	When?	Where?

Name: _____ Date: _____

Spot the Adverbs

Circle the adverb in each sentence. Does it tell how, when or where?

1. The old man walked slowly.

2. Meera finished her work quickly.

3. We will go to Mysuru tomorrow.

4. The children are playing outside.

5. Speak softly in the library.

6. My cousins arrived yesterday.

7. Please keep your shoes there.

8. The firefighters worked bravely.

9. Farhan reached the station early.

10. The puppy wagged its tail happily.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Sports Day

Write neatly. Remember capital letters and full stops.

Write about a sports day or a race you took part in or watched. Use adverbs to tell how, when and where things happened, for example: quickly, early, outside, proudly, yesterday.

Think about:

- When was the sports day?
- Where was it held?
- How did the runners run?
- How did you feel at the end?
- Who won, and how did they celebrate?

quickly slowly loudly proudly happily early later outside there yesterday

Name: _____ Date: _____

Cursive Writing: Proverb of the Week

Read the model line. Trace the dotted lines. Then copy the writing neatly in cursive on the empty lines.

Talk about what this proverb means.

Many hands make light work.

Many hands make light work.

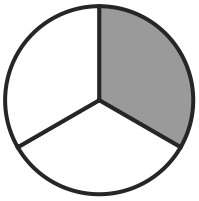
Many hands make light work.

Name: _____ Date: _____

What Part Is Shaded?

Write the fraction for the shaded part.

1.



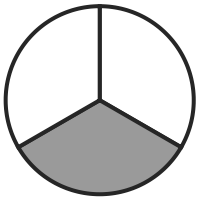
$\frac{\square}{\square}$

2.



$\frac{\square}{\square}$

3.



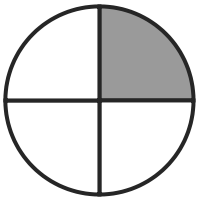
$\frac{\square}{\square}$

4.



$\frac{\square}{\square}$

5.



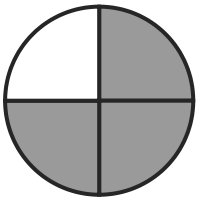
$\frac{\square}{\square}$

6.



$\frac{\square}{\square}$

7.



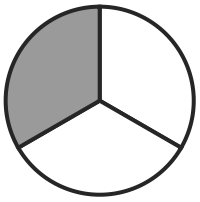
$\frac{\square}{\square}$

8.



$\frac{\square}{\square}$

9.



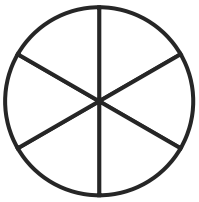
$\frac{\square}{\square}$

Name: _____ Date: _____

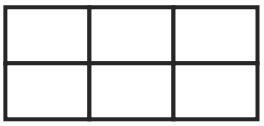
Shade the Fraction

Colour the parts to show each fraction.

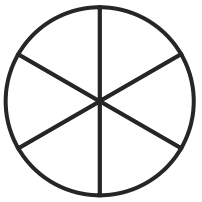
1. Shade $\frac{3}{6}$



2. Shade $\frac{1}{6}$



3. Shade $\frac{5}{6}$



4. Shade $\frac{3}{6}$



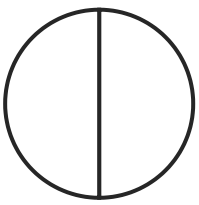
5. Shade $\frac{1}{3}$



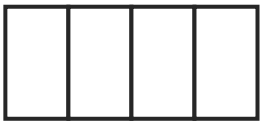
6. Shade $\frac{2}{3}$



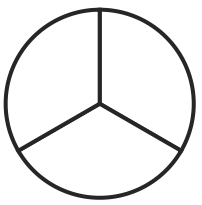
7. Shade $\frac{1}{2}$



8. Shade $\frac{1}{4}$



9. Shade $\frac{1}{3}$

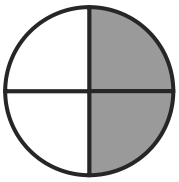


Name: _____ Date: _____

Fraction Names

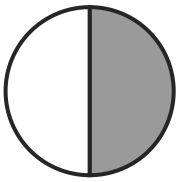
Write each fraction in words (one-half, one-third, one-quarter ...).

1.



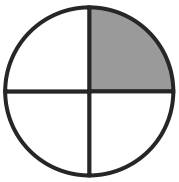
$\frac{2}{4}$ = _____

2.



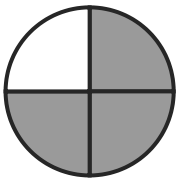
$\frac{1}{2}$ = _____

3.



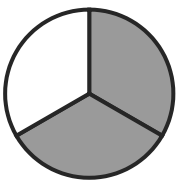
$\frac{1}{4}$ = _____

4.



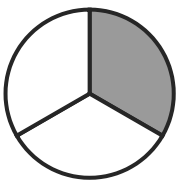
$\frac{3}{4}$ = _____

5.



$\frac{2}{3}$ = _____

6.



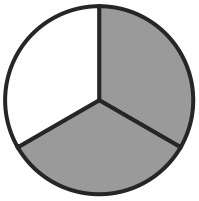
$\frac{1}{3}$ = _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

What Part Is Shaded?

Write the fraction for the shaded part.

1.



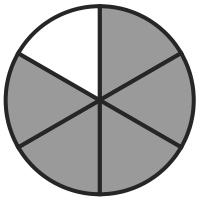
$\frac{\square}{\square}$

2.



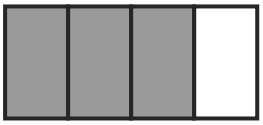
$\frac{\square}{\square}$

3.



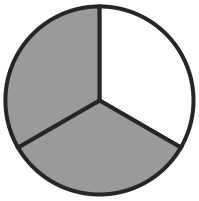
$\frac{\square}{\square}$

4.



$\frac{\square}{\square}$

5.



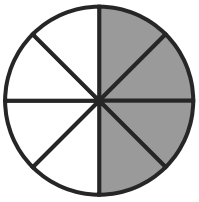
$\frac{\square}{\square}$

6.



$\frac{\square}{\square}$

7.



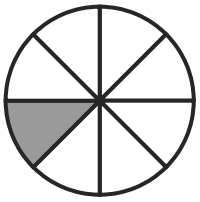
$\frac{\square}{\square}$

8.



$\frac{\square}{\square}$

9.



$\frac{\square}{\square}$

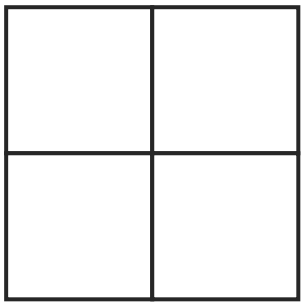
Name: _____ Date: _____

Halves and Quarters

Colour one half or one quarter of each shape.

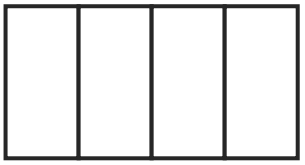
A **half** is one of 2 equal parts. A **quarter** is one of 4 equal parts.

1.



Colour one quarter.

2.



Colour one quarter.

3.



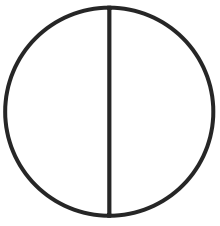
Colour one half.

4.



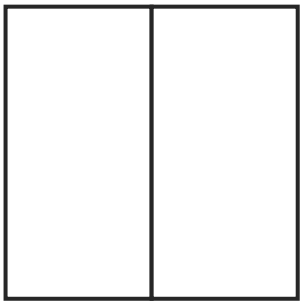
Colour one quarter.

5.



Colour one half.

6.



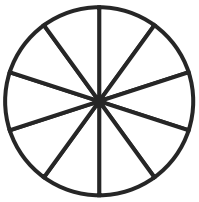
Colour one half.

Name: _____ Date: _____

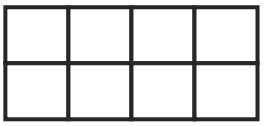
Shade the Fraction

Colour the parts to show each fraction.

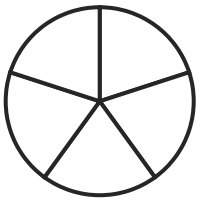
1. Shade $\frac{6}{10}$



2. Shade $\frac{7}{8}$



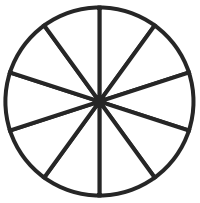
3. Shade $\frac{2}{5}$



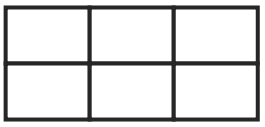
4. Shade $\frac{6}{10}$



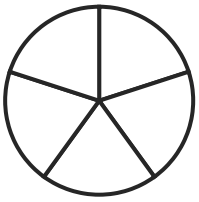
5. Shade $\frac{8}{10}$



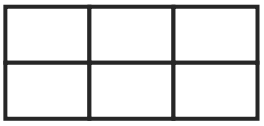
6. Shade $\frac{4}{6}$



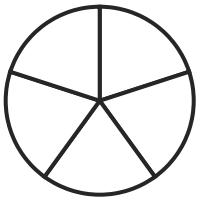
7. Shade $\frac{2}{5}$



8. Shade $\frac{4}{6}$



9. Shade $\frac{4}{5}$

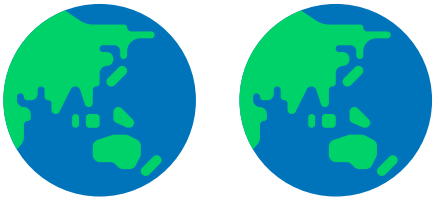


Name: _____ Date: _____

Our Earth and the Globe

Read and learn.

Our Earth is round like a ball. It looks flat to us only because it is so big. About **three-fourths** of the Earth is covered with water and only about **one-fourth** is land. Photographs taken from space show a blue planet with white swirls of clouds.



- A **globe** is a small model of the Earth. It shows land in different colours and water in blue.
- The big pieces of land are **continents**. There are 7: Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe and Australia.
- The huge bodies of salt water are **oceans**. There are 5: the Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Southern and Arctic Oceans.
- The **Equator** is an imaginary line around the middle of the Earth. It divides the Earth into two halves called hemispheres.
- The Earth spins on its **axis**, an imaginary line through the **North Pole** and the **South Pole**.
- India is in **Asia**, the largest continent. The **Pacific** is the largest and deepest ocean.

Remember: The **Indian Ocean** is the only ocean that is named after a country — our India!

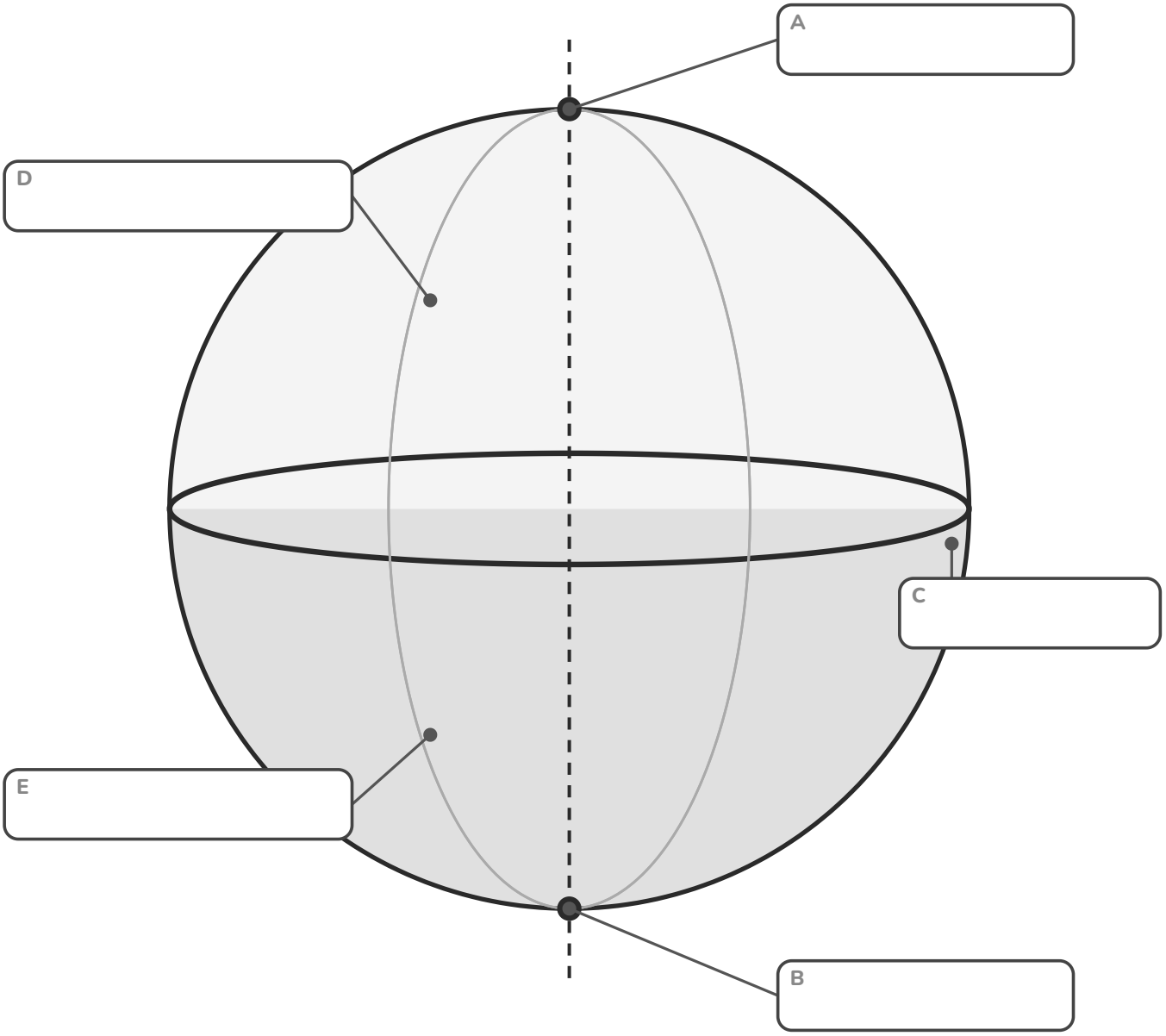
Name: _____ Date: _____

Parts of the Globe

Write the name of each part of the globe in the correct box.

North Pole South Pole Equator Southern Hemisphere

Northern Hemisphere



Name: _____ Date: _____

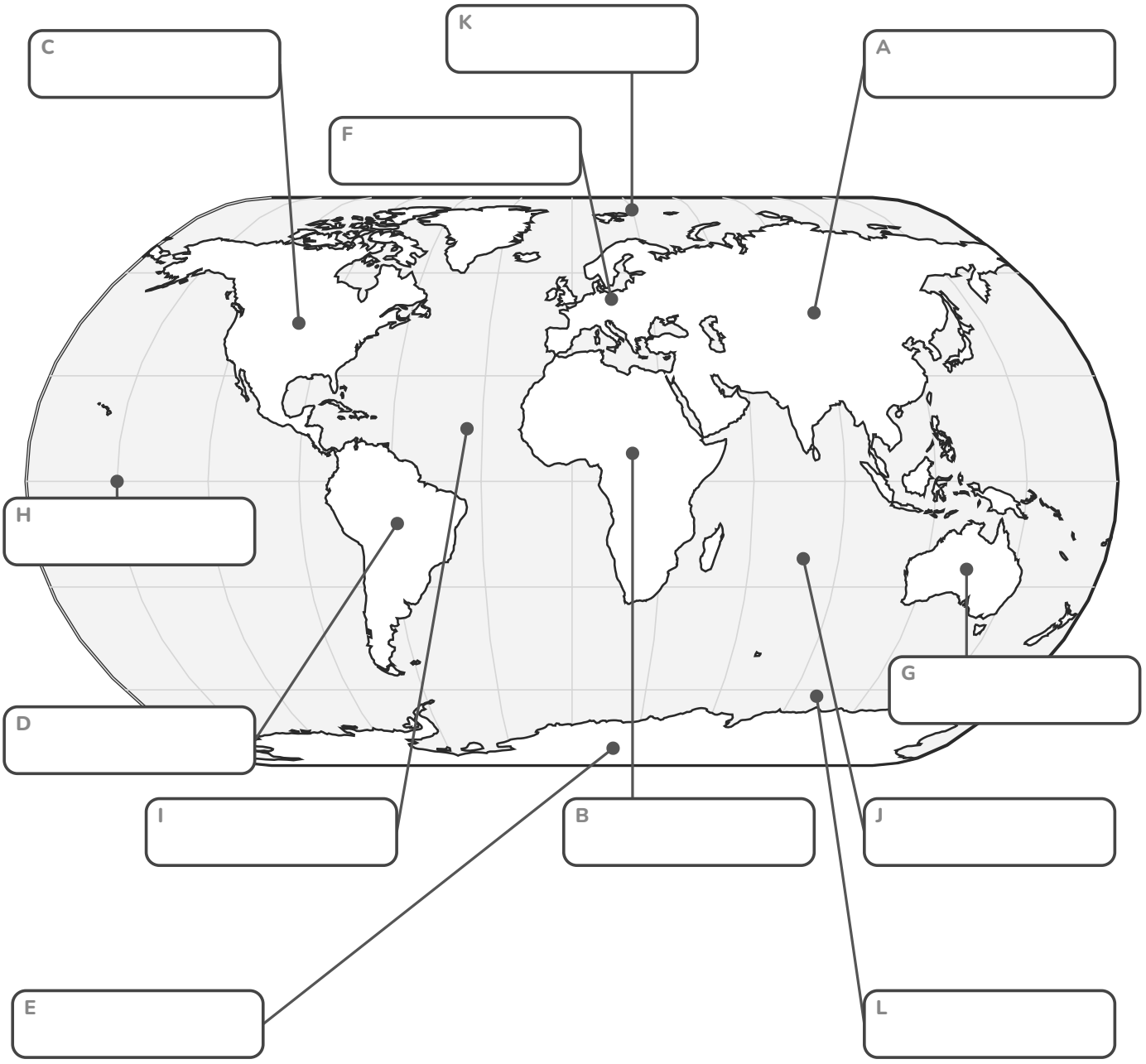
Continents and Oceans

Write the names of the 7 continents and the 5 oceans in the correct boxes.

Pacific Ocean South America Antarctica Europe

Atlantic Ocean North America Africa Indian Ocean

Southern Ocean Australia Arctic Ocean Asia



Name: _____ Date: _____

Land or Water? The Globe Toss

Is there more land or more water on the Earth? Play this catching game with a globe and find out!

You need:

☐ a blow-up (inflatable) globe or a ball with a world map on it

☐ a pencil

☐ 2 or more players

What to do:

1. Stand in a circle with your family or friends.
2. Gently toss the globe to another player.
3. When you catch it, look under your right thumb. Is it on land or water?
4. Make a tally mark in the table for land or water.
5. Keep playing until you have caught the globe 20 times in all.
6. Count the tally marks and write the totals.

Thumb landed on	Tally marks	Total

1. Did your thumb land more often on water or on land? Why?

_____

2. Find India on the globe. Which ocean is to the south of India?

_____

3. Which continent is the largest?

_____

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

अपठित पद्यांश: आए बादल

कविता को लय के साथ पढ़ो और प्रश्नों के उत्तर दो।

उमड़-घुमड़कर बादल आए,
नीले नभ पर काले छाए।
गड़-गड़ करके ढोल बजाते,
बिजली के संग नाच दिखाते।

टप-टप करती बूँदें आईं,
प्यासी धरती ने ली अँगड़ाई।
खेतों में हरियाली छाई,
किसान के मुख पर हँसी आई।

मेंढक टर-टर गाना गाते,
मोर पंख खोलकर इठलाते।
कागज़ की हम नाव बनाते,
पानी में उसको तैराते।

धन्यवाद, ओ बादल भैया,
भर दी तुमने ताल-तलैया।
जब भी गरमी हमें सताए,
तुम आ जाना बिना बुलाए।

— न्यू एरा



शब्दार्थ: नभ – आकाश, आसमान • **अँगड़ाई** – थकान या नींद के बाद बाँहें फैलाकर शरीर को तानना • **इठलाना** – खुशी से नखरे के साथ चलना या नाचना • **ताल-तलैया** – छोटे-बड़े तालाब

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

अपठित पद्यांश: आए बादल: प्रश्न

कविता के आधार पर प्रश्नों के उत्तर दो।

1. बादल कैसे ढोल बजाते हैं?

☐ (क) टप-टप करके ☐ (ख) गड़-गड़ करके ☐ (ग) टर-टर करके

2. बारिश आने के बाद भी धरती प्यासी रह गई।

☐ सही ☐ गलत

3. बारिश में मेंढक क्या करते हैं?

☐ (क) टर-टर गाना गाते हैं ☐ (ख) पंख खोलकर इठलाते हैं

☐ (ग) नाव बनाते हैं

4. बारिश में बच्चे क्या करते हैं?

_____

_____

5. किसान के मुख पर हँसी क्यों आई?

_____

_____

6. कविता में से 'आकाश' का पर्यायवाची शब्द ढूँढकर लिखो।

_____

7. बारिश के दिन तुम्हें क्या करना अच्छा लगता है? दो-तीन वाक्यों में लिखो।

_____

_____

_____

_____

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

तुक वाले शब्द मिलाओ

हर शब्द को उसकी तुक वाले शब्द से रेखा खींचकर मिलाओ। कविता से मदद लो।

भैया ●	● करती
बुलाए ●	● काजल
बजाते ●	● तलैया
धरती ●	● दिखाते
नाव ●	● शोर
मोर ●	● सताए
पानी ●	● छाँव
बादल ●	● रानी

Month 5

Monthly Activity Set:

Travel and Talk

Transport timeline, letter to a friend, communication then and now, travel planner

Name: _____ Date: _____

Travel and Talk: Then and Now

Read how travel and communication have changed over the years.

Walking and riding



Long ago, people walked or rode on animals like horses, camels and elephants. A long journey could take many weeks.

Carts and boats



After the wheel was invented, people used bullock carts and horse carts. Boats with oars and sails carried people across rivers and seas.

Trains and cars



India's first passenger train ran from Bombay (now Mumbai) to Thane in 1853. Later, cars, buses and scooters filled the roads.

Flying high



Today aeroplanes can take us across India in a few hours. Rockets even carry satellites and astronauts into space.

Messages long ago



Long ago, messages were carried by runners, riders and trained pigeons. Kings sent messengers with letters written on palm leaves or paper.

The post



India Post has about 1,50,000 post offices, the largest postal network in the world. Postal workers deliver letters and parcels even to far-off villages.

Phones and the internet



Today we can call, send messages and even see each other on video calls, across the world, in just a few seconds.

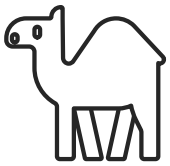
Name: _____ Date: _____

Transport Timeline

Cut out the boxes and paste them in order, from the oldest way of travelling to the newest.

1	2	3	4	5	6

✂ Cut out the cards and paste them in order.



People rode animals like horses, camels and oxen.



People walked and carried loads on their heads and backs.



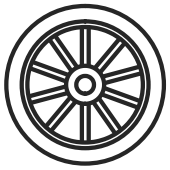
Steam trains began to carry people and goods.



Aeroplanes began to fly people across the world.



Motor cars and buses came onto the roads.



The wheel was invented, and animals pulled carts.

Name: _____ Date: _____

A Letter to a Friend

Write neatly. Remember capital letters and full stops.

Write a letter to a friend who lives in another town. Tell your friend about a journey you made by train, bus, boat or aeroplane. Where did you go? What did you see on the way? How did you feel?

Think about:

- Write your address and the date at the top.
- Begin with 'Dear' and your friend's name.
- Ask how your friend is.
- Describe your journey and the things you saw.
- End with 'Your friend,' and write your name below it.

journey window station ticket luggage platform exciting scenery

Name: _____ Date: _____

Communication: Long Ago or Today?

Decide whether each way of sending messages was used mostly long ago or is used today. Write it in the correct column.

 drum beats messenger on a horse video call  email

smoke signals  pigeon post  online classes

mobile phone call telegram news on the internet

 text message letters on palm leaves

Long ago	Today

Name: _____ Date: _____

Plan a Family Trip

Be a travel planner! Choose a place in India you would like to visit and plan a trip for your family.

You need:

☐ your atlas

☐ a pencil

☐ an adult to help you find information

What to do:

1. Choose a place in India that you would like to visit. Find it in your atlas.
2. With an adult, find out how far it is from your home, in kilometres.
3. Choose how you will travel: by train, bus, car, boat or aeroplane. Think about time, cost and comfort.
4. Find out how much the tickets would cost for your family, in rupees.
5. Make a list of the things you will pack.
6. Write three things you would like to see or do there.

My plan	Details
Place I will visit	
Distance from home (km)	
How we will travel	
Cost of the tickets (₹)	
Things to pack	
Three things to see or do	

1. Why did you choose this way of travelling?

_____

2. For a very long journey, which is usually faster: a train or an aeroplane?

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Travel and Talk Word Search

Find and circle these words about travel and communication. Tick each word in the list when you find it.

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

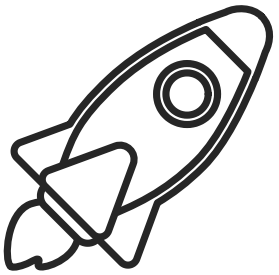
☐ TRAIN ☐ METRO ☐ BUS ☐ SHIP ☐ FERRY ☐ CYCLE

☐ LETTER ☐ STAMP ☐ RADIO ☐ EMAIL ☐ PHONE

☐ POSTCARD

MONTH

6



Month 6

Week 21

Reading	Diary entry — first person writing; word study: oi/oy
Grammar & Writing	Prepositions
Maths	Fractions of a collection; comparing like fractions
EVS	The sun, the moon and the stars
Hindi	अनुच्छेद लेखन

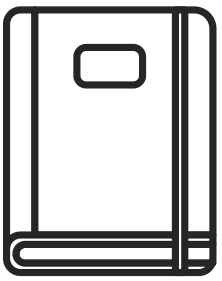
Name: _____ Date: _____

Ayesha's Diary: The Toy Town

Read Ayesha's diary. Notice that she writes about her own day using I, me and my.

Diary entry

Saturday, 9 November



Dear Diary,

Today was one of the best days of my life! Abbu, Ammi, my little brother Faiz and I drove to Channapatna, a small town between Bengaluru and Mysuru. People call it the 'toy town' of Karnataka, and now I know why.

As soon as we arrived, I saw shop after shop full of wooden toys — spinning tops, rattles, dolls, trains and even tiny cooking sets. They were painted in bright, shiny colours: red, yellow, green and pink. I wanted to buy them all!

Then we visited a workshop where a toy maker, Mr Ramesh, showed us how the toys are made. He fixed a piece of soft wood onto a machine called a lathe. The wood spun round and round with a loud whirring noise, and he shaped it with sharp tools. Wood shavings curled onto the floor like ribbons. Next, he pressed a stick of coloured lac against the spinning wood. The heat made the lac melt, and the toy became smooth and glossy.

Mr Ramesh told us that the colours come from plants, so the toys are safe even for babies to chew. I didn't know that!

Faiz was so excited that he made a lot of noise, and Ammi had to remind him to use his indoor voice. I wasn't annoyed with him, though. I felt like jumping for joy too!

I spent my pocket money — fifty rupees — on a red and yellow spinning top. Faiz chose a little wooden elephant. On the way home, we both enjoyed pointing at every toy shop we passed.

Now my top is on my desk. Every time I spin it, I think of the clever toy makers and their joyful work. I hope we can visit again soon.

Goodnight, Diary!
Ayesha

Word help: Abbu and Ammi – Father and Mother (in Urdu) • **workshop** – a place where things are made or mended • **lathe** – a machine that spins wood so that it can be shaped • **shavings** – thin curly pieces cut off from wood • **lac** – a natural material that gives toys a hard, shiny coat • **glossy** – smooth and shiny

Name: _____ Date: _____

Ayesha's Diary: The Toy Town: Questions

Answer the questions about the text.

1. Who is writing this diary?

☐ (a) Faiz ☐ (b) Ayesha ☐ (c) Mr Ramesh

2. Which words show that the diary is written in the first person?

☐ (a) he, she, they ☐ (b) I, me, my ☐ (c) you, your

3. Ayesha wrote this diary entry before the trip.

☐ True ☐ False

4. Where is Channapatna, and what is it famous for?

_____

_____

5. How did the toy maker make the toys shiny?

_____

_____

6. Why are Channapatna toys safe for babies?

_____

_____

7. How did Ayesha feel about the trip? Copy two sentences from the diary that show her feelings.

_____

_____

_____

_____

8. Find a word with 'oy' in the paragraph that begins 'Now my top is on my desk'. It means 'full of happiness'.

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Word Power: The Toy Town

Read each word and its meaning. Then write a sentence of your own using the word.

rattles — baby toys that make a noise when you shake them

Example: Babies love rattles that make a jingly sound.

My sentence:

_____

whirring — making a low, steady buzzing sound

Example: The ceiling fan made a whirring sound.

My sentence:

_____

shaped — gave something a particular form

Example: Nisha shaped the clay into a little pot.

My sentence:

_____

curled — formed a curve or a ring

Example: The cat curled up on the warm mat.

My sentence:

_____

annoyed — a little angry

Example: Rohan was annoyed when his brother broke his pencil.

My sentence:

_____

chose — picked one thing from many

Example: Gurpreet chose a blue kite at the shop.

My sentence:

_____

spent — used money to buy things

Example: Tenzin spent twenty rupees on an eraser and a pencil.

My sentence:

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Spelling: oi and oy

Look, say, cover, write and check each word.

Spelling focus: oi and oy both say 'oy'. We usually write oi in the middle of a word (coin) and oy at the end (boy).

Word	Look, say, cover, write	Check ✓	Write again
oil			
boil			
coin			
soil			
join			
point			
noise			
voice			
toy			
boy			
joy			
enjoy			
annoy			
royal			
oyster			

Use two of the words in sentences:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Prepositions: Where Is It?

Read and learn. Then try the questions at the bottom.

A **preposition** is a word that shows how a noun is linked to another word in the sentence. Many prepositions tell us **where** a person or thing is, and some tell us **when** something happens: The cat is **under** the table. We have a holiday **on** Monday.

- Prepositions of time: **at** 7 o'clock, **on** Sunday, **in** May, **in** the morning.
- **in** means inside something. **into** shows movement to the inside: The frog jumped **into** the pond.

Preposition	Example
in	The fish are **in** the bowl.
on	The book is **on** the desk.
under	The ball is **under** the bed.
behind	Riya is hiding **behind** the door.
between	Sit **between** Aman and Zoya.
near	The park is **near** my house.
in front of	The car is **in front of** the gate.

Remember: A preposition usually comes **before** a noun or a pronoun: **on** the roof, **under** it, **with** me.

Try it!

1. Fill in: The bird is sitting _____ the branch.

2. Fill in: My birthday is _____ July.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Fill in the Prepositions

Fill in each blank with a preposition from the box. Use each word once.

in on at into between behind over across under near

1. The baby is sleeping _____ the cradle.

2. There is a clock _____ the wall.

3. We have lunch _____ one o'clock.

4. The frog jumped _____ the well with a splash.

5. The letter B comes _____ A and C.

6. Dev is standing _____ Kavya in the queue.

7. The aeroplane is flying _____ our house.

8. The boatman rowed us _____ the river to the other side.

9. I keep my slippers _____ the bed.

10. Our house is _____ the park, so we walk there.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Where Are They?

Put the words in the right order to make sentences. Underline the preposition in each one.

1. the | under | is | The cat | table

2. is | The bird | in | its nest

3. behind | hid | Riya | the curtain

4. the shelf | on | The books | are

5. sat | Grandpa | me | between | and | my sister

6. is | The bridge | the river | over

7. the gate | in front of | stopped | The bus

8. jumped | The boy | the pool | into

Name: _____ Date: _____

My Room

Write neatly. Remember capital letters and full stops.

Write about your room or your favourite room at home. Tell where things are kept. Use prepositions such as in, on, under, behind, near, between and next to. Circle each preposition you use.

Think about:

- My bed is near the window.
- There is a fan above the bed.
- My books are on the shelf.
- I keep my shoes under the bed.
- What is behind the door?

in on under behind near between beside above next to in front of

Name: _____ Date: _____

Cursive Writing: Proverb of the Week

Read the model line. Trace the dotted lines. Then copy the writing neatly in cursive on the empty lines.

Talk about what this proverb means.

Better late than never.

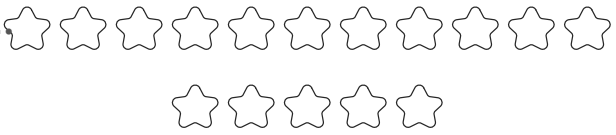
Better late than never.

Better late than never.

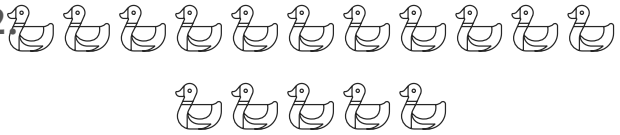
Name: _____ Date: _____

Fraction of a Collection

Colour the fraction of each group. Write how many you coloured.

1. 

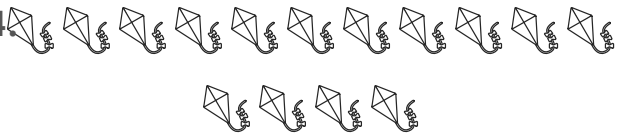
Colour $\frac{1}{4}$ of 16. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 16 = ☐

2. 

Colour $\frac{3}{4}$ of 16. $\frac{3}{4}$ of 16 = ☐

3. 

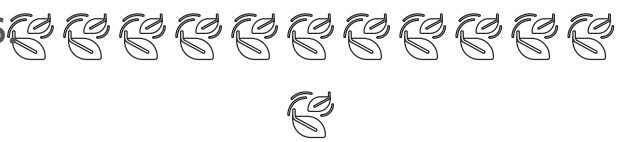
Colour $\frac{1}{5}$ of 10. $\frac{1}{5}$ of 10 = ☐

4. 

Colour $\frac{1}{5}$ of 15. $\frac{1}{5}$ of 15 = ☐

5. 

Colour $\frac{2}{3}$ of 12. $\frac{2}{3}$ of 12 = ☐

6. 

Colour $\frac{1}{3}$ of 12. $\frac{1}{3}$ of 12 = ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Fraction of a Collection

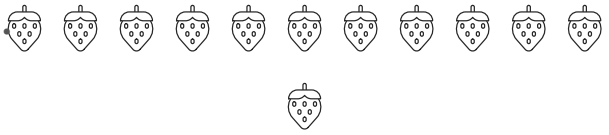
Colour the fraction of each group. Write how many you coloured.

1.



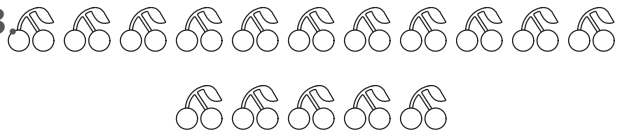
Colour $\frac{2}{3}$ of 6. $\frac{2}{3}$ of 6 = ☐

2.



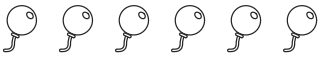
Colour $\frac{1}{4}$ of 12. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 12 = ☐

3.



Colour $\frac{3}{4}$ of 16. $\frac{3}{4}$ of 16 = ☐

4.



Colour $\frac{1}{2}$ of 6. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 6 = ☐

5.



Colour $\frac{1}{2}$ of 8. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 8 = ☐

6.



Colour $\frac{1}{5}$ of 10. $\frac{1}{5}$ of 10 = ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Compare Fractions

Write >, < or = in each box.

With the **same denominator**, the fraction with the bigger numerator is bigger.

1. $\frac{1}{10}$ ☐ $\frac{5}{10}$

2. $\frac{3}{12}$ ☐ $\frac{9}{12}$

3. $\frac{3}{5}$ ☐ $\frac{4}{5}$

4. $\frac{1}{5}$ ☐ $\frac{2}{5}$

5. $\frac{1}{9}$ ☐ $\frac{4}{9}$

6. $\frac{2}{8}$ ☐ $\frac{5}{8}$

7. $\frac{2}{6}$ ☐ $\frac{1}{6}$

8. $\frac{2}{4}$ ☐ $\frac{3}{4}$

9. $\frac{3}{6}$ ☐ $\frac{2}{6}$

10. $\frac{8}{11}$ ☐ $\frac{4}{11}$

11. $\frac{1}{6}$ ☐ $\frac{2}{6}$

12. $\frac{1}{3}$ ☐ $\frac{2}{3}$

Name: _____ Date: _____

Fraction Word Problems

Read and solve. Show your working.

1. A ribbon is cut into 8 equal parts. Neel uses 6 parts. What fraction of the ribbon is left?

Answer: _____

2. Rahul ate $\frac{5}{10}$ of a pizza and his brother ate $\frac{1}{10}$. What fraction of the pizza did they eat in all?

Answer: _____

3. Mary has 25 marbles. She gives $\frac{1}{5}$ of them to a friend. How many marbles does she give away?

Answer: _____

4. There are 40 children in a class. $\frac{1}{5}$ of them like cricket. How many children like cricket?

Answer: _____

5. Vikram has 21 marbles. He gives $\frac{1}{3}$ of them to a friend. How many marbles does he give away?

Answer: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Ordering Fractions

Write the fractions in ascending order.

Same denominator → compare numerators. Same numerator → the fraction with the smaller denominator is bigger.

1. $\frac{6}{9}$, $\frac{8}{9}$, $\frac{2}{9}$, $\frac{3}{9}$

Ascending: _____

2. $\frac{4}{5}$, $\frac{3}{5}$, $\frac{2}{5}$, $\frac{1}{5}$

Ascending: _____

3. $\frac{3}{11}$, $\frac{5}{11}$, $\frac{9}{11}$, $\frac{4}{11}$

Ascending: _____

4. $\frac{1}{10}$, $\frac{1}{5}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{6}$

Ascending: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Compare Fractions

Write >, < or = in each box.

With the **same denominator**, the fraction with the bigger numerator is bigger.

1. $\frac{1}{6}$ ☐ $\frac{2}{6}$

2. $\frac{3}{6}$ ☐ $\frac{5}{6}$

3. $\frac{6}{9}$ ☐ $\frac{8}{9}$

4. $\frac{2}{6}$ ☐ $\frac{3}{6}$

5. $\frac{1}{8}$ ☐ $\frac{4}{8}$

6. $\frac{1}{3}$ ☐ $\frac{2}{3}$

7. $\frac{5}{6}$ ☐ $\frac{4}{6}$

8. $\frac{6}{10}$ ☐ $\frac{7}{10}$

9. $\frac{4}{5}$ ☐ $\frac{2}{5}$

10. $\frac{2}{6}$ ☐ $\frac{4}{6}$

11. $\frac{1}{5}$ ☐ $\frac{3}{5}$

12. $\frac{3}{5}$ ☐ $\frac{2}{5}$

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Sun, the Moon and the Stars

Read about the Sun, the Moon and the stars in the sky.



The Sun is a star

The Sun is a star — a huge ball of very hot, glowing gases. It is the star nearest to us. It gives us light and heat.



Huge and far away

More than a million Earths could fit inside the Sun! It looks small because it is very far away, about 15 crore kilometres from us.



Day and night

The Earth spins like a top, once every 24 hours. The side facing the Sun has **day**. The side facing away from the Sun has **night**.



One year

The Earth also moves around the Sun. One trip around the Sun takes about 365 days. We call this one **year**.



The Moon

The Moon goes around the Earth about once a month. It has no light of its own. It shines because sunlight falls on it and bounces off.



Phases of the Moon

The Moon seems to change its shape from night to night. These shapes are called **phases**. From one full moon to the next takes about 29 and a half days.



Stars

Stars are suns that are very, very far away. We cannot see them in the daytime because the sunlight is too bright.

Star patterns

Groups of stars that make a pattern are called **constellations**. The Saptarishi (Great Bear) has seven bright stars. The **Pole Star** (Dhruv Tara) shows us north.

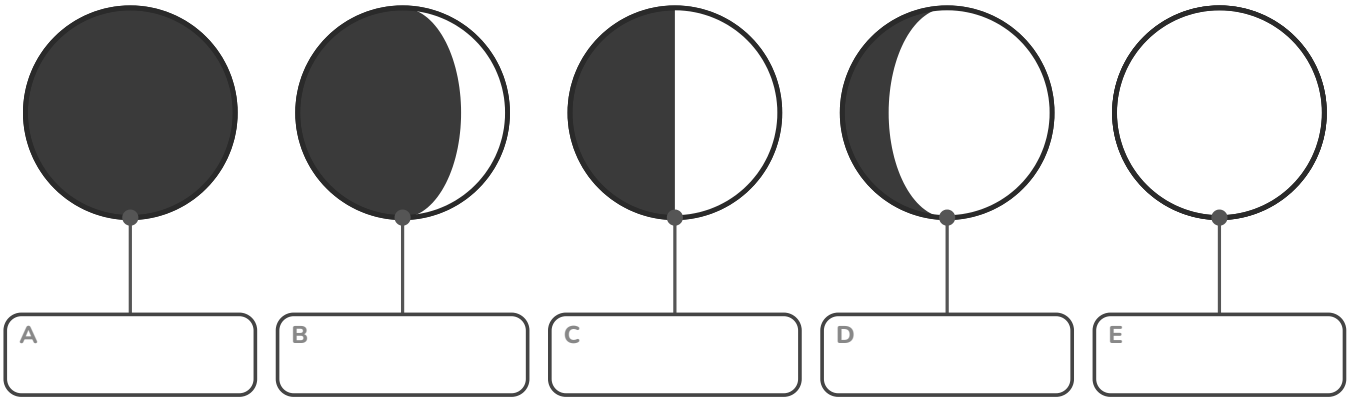
Name: _____ Date: _____

Phases of the Moon

Write the name of each phase of the Moon in the correct box.

crescent moon half moon full moon gibbous moon

new moon



Name: _____ Date: _____

Day and Night with a Torch

Why do we have day and night? Use a torch as the Sun and an orange as the Earth to find out.

You need:

- ☐ a torch
- ☐ an orange or a small ball
- ☐ a long pencil or a knitting needle
- ☐ a pen
- ☐ a dark room

What to do:

1. Ask an adult to push the pencil through the middle of the orange. This is the Earth's axis.
2. Draw a small dot on the orange with a pen. This dot is India.
3. Ask someone to shine the torch at the orange from one side. The torch is the Sun.
4. Hold the pencil and slowly turn the orange, the way a top spins.
5. Watch the dot move from the light side to the dark side and back again.
6. Notice that one half of the orange is always lit and the other half is always dark.

⚠️ **Safety:** Let an adult push the pencil through the orange. Never shine a torch into anyone's eyes.

What I observed (draw):

1. When the dot is on the lit side, is it day or night in India?

_____

2. Why do we have day and night?

_____

3. When it is day in India, is it day everywhere on Earth?

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Sky Facts: True or False?

Read each sentence. Write T for true and F for false.

1. The Sun is a star. T F

2. The Moon makes its own light. T F

3. The Earth goes around the Sun once a year. T F

4. The stars go away during the day. T F

5. The Pole Star helps us to find the north. T F

6. The Moon goes around the Earth. T F

7. It is safe to look straight at the Sun. T F

8. The Earth spins once in 24 hours. T F

9. On a full moon night, we see the Moon as a full, round circle. T F

10. The Sun is the biggest star in the whole sky. T F

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

अनुच्छेद लेखन

पढ़ो और समझो कि अच्छा अनुच्छेद कैसे लिखते हैं। फिर आदर्श अनुच्छेद पढ़ो।

किसी **एक विषय** पर लिखे गए आपस में जुड़े हुए वाक्यों के समूह को **अनुच्छेद** कहते हैं। अनुच्छेद के सारे वाक्य उसी विषय के बारे में होते हैं और एक क्रम में लिखे जाते हैं।

- लिखने से पहले विषय के बारे में सोचो और मुख्य बातें लिख लो।
- पहले वाक्य में बताओ कि तुम किसके बारे में लिख रहे हो।
- बीच के वाक्यों में विषय की खास बातें क्रम से लिखो।
- अंतिम वाक्य में अपनी भावना या कोई सीख लिखो।

उदाहरण



आदर्श अनुच्छेद — हमारा राष्ट्रीय पक्षी मोर

मोर हमारा राष्ट्रीय पक्षी है। इसकी गरदन लंबी और चमकीली नीली होती है।

इसके सिर पर सुंदर कलगी होती है। नर मोर के पंख लंबे और रंग-बिरंगे होते हैं।

वर्षा के मौसम में मोर पंख फैलाकर नाचता है। यह अनाज, कीड़े-मकोड़े और साँप तक खा जाता है।

मोर हमारे देश की शान है। हमें इसकी रक्षा करनी चाहिए।



याद रखो: अनुच्छेद 6 से 8 वाक्यों का हो। हर वाक्य विषय से जुड़ा हो — विषय से हटकर कोई बात मत लिखो।

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

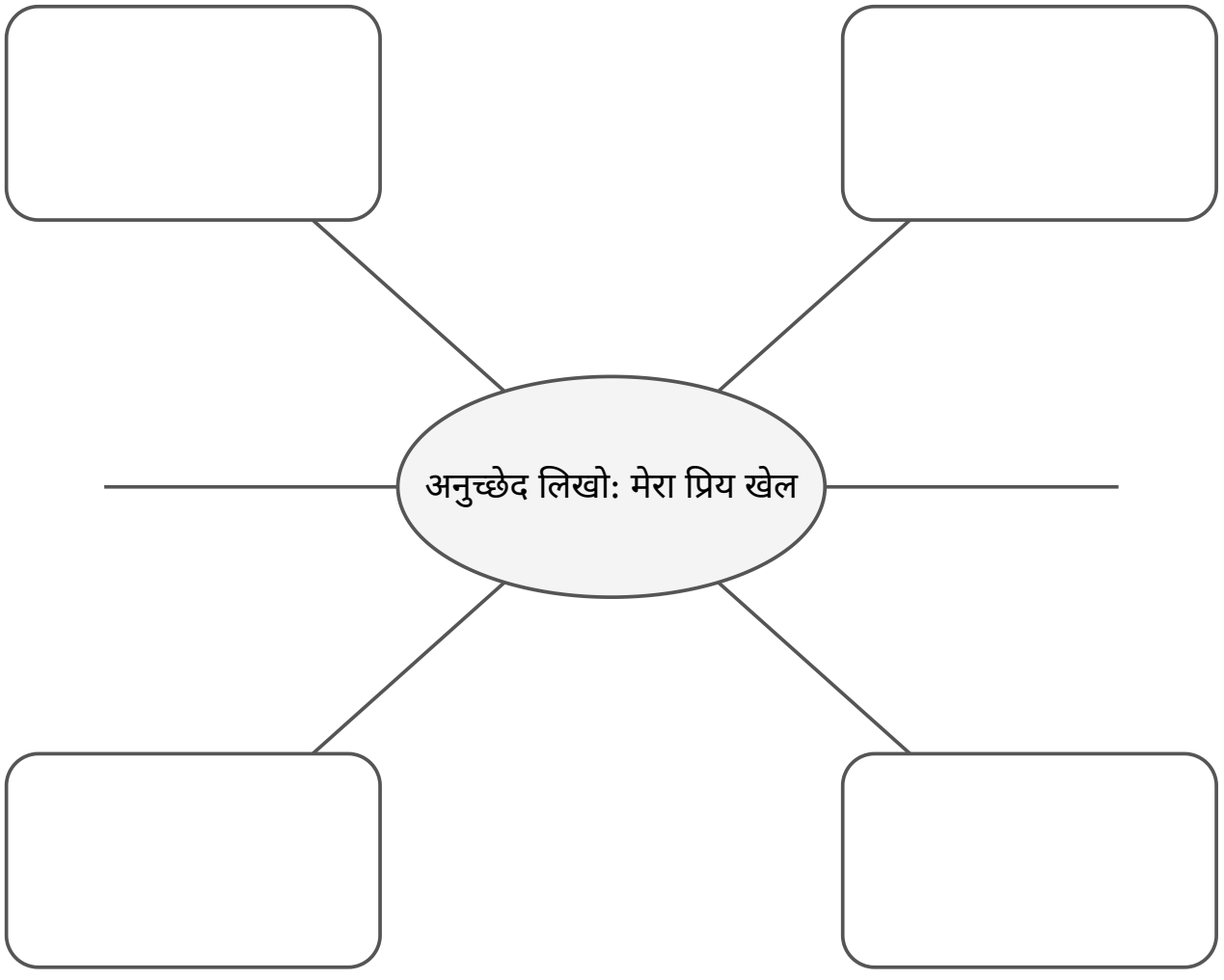
अनुच्छेद लिखो: मेरा प्रिय खेल: योजना

लिखने से पहले अपने विचार यहाँ लिखो।

'मेरा प्रिय खेल' विषय पर 7–8 वाक्यों का एक अनुच्छेद लिखो। पहले विचार-जाल में बीच में अपने खेल का नाम लिखो और उसके चारों ओर उससे जुड़ी बातें लिखो। फिर उन बातों को क्रम से जोड़कर अनुच्छेद बनाओ।

इन बातों पर सोचो:

- तुम्हारा प्रिय खेल कौन-सा है?
- यह खेल कहाँ और किसके साथ खेलते हो?
- इसे खेलने के लिए क्या-क्या चाहिए?
- इस खेल के कुछ नियम बताओ।
- यह खेल तुम्हें क्यों पसंद है?
- इसे खेलने से क्या लाभ होते हैं?



नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

अनुच्छेद लिखो: मेरा प्रिय खेल

अब अपनी योजना की मदद से सुंदर लेख में लिखो।

मैदान गेंद टीम दोस्त नियम जीत हार अभ्यास खिलाड़ी सेहत मज़ा मेहनत

Month 6

Week 22

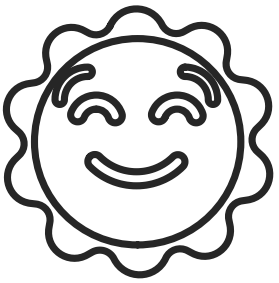
Reading	Fable — theme; word study: words with -tion
Grammar & Writing	Conjunctions
Maths	Money: rupees and paise; conversion
EVS	Our solar system
Hindi	पत्र लेखन: अनौपचारिक पत्र

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Sun and the Wind

Read the fable. Think about its theme: the big idea or lesson that the story is really about.

Fable (retold)



High above a green valley in Kashmir, the Sun and the Wind were having an argument.

'I am the strongest power in the sky,' boasted the Wind. 'When I blow, trees bend and waves crash. Nothing can stand against me.'

The Sun smiled gently. 'Strength is not always about force,' she said. 'Shall we have a little competition to find out who is stronger?'

Just then, they saw a shepherd walking along a mountain path with his goats. He wore a thick woollen shawl wrapped around his shoulders.

'Whoever can make that shepherd take off his shawl is the winner,' said the Sun. 'You may go first.'

The Wind puffed out his cheeks and blew. Whoosh! Leaves whirled through the air, and the goats bleated and huddled together. The shepherd shivered and pulled his shawl tighter. The Wind blew harder and harder, from every direction, until he howled like a storm. But the harder he blew, the more tightly the shepherd held on to his shawl. At last, tired and out of breath, the Wind gave up.

Now it was the Sun's turn. She came out from behind a cloud and shone softly and warmly on the valley. The snow on the path began to melt. Birds started to sing. The shepherd looked up and smiled. He loosened his shawl. The Sun shone a little warmer, and the shepherd took off his shawl, folded it neatly and sat down under a chinar tree to rest.

The Wind was silent for a long time. Then he asked, 'How did you do that?'

'I did not force him,' said the Sun kindly. 'I simply made him feel warm, and he made the decision himself.'

Word help: valley – low land between hills or mountains • **argument** – a disagreement in which people give different views • **boasted** – talked proudly about oneself • **force** – strength or power used to make something happen • **shawl** – a large piece of cloth worn over the shoulders • **chinar** – a large, shady tree that grows in Kashmir

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Sun and the Wind: Questions

Answer the questions about the text.

1. What were the Sun and the Wind arguing about?

- ☐ (a) Which of them was stronger
- ☐ (b) Which of them was older
- ☐ (c) Which of them could make it rain

2. What happened when the Wind blew harder?

- ☐ (a) The shepherd took off his shawl
- ☐ (b) The shepherd held his shawl more tightly
- ☐ (c) The shepherd ran home

3. The Sun won by shining gently and warmly.

☐ True ☐ False

4. Why did the shepherd take off his shawl?

_____

_____

5. What is the theme (big idea) of this fable?

- ☐ (a) Being gentle and kind works better than using force
- ☐ (b) The wind is always cold
- ☐ (c) Shepherds like goats

6. Write one word to describe the Wind and one word to describe the Sun.

_____

_____

7. Write about a time when being gentle or kind worked better than being bossy.

_____

_____

_____

_____

8. Find a word ending in -tion in paragraph 3 that means 'a contest to see who is best'.

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Word Power: The Sun and the Wind

Read each word and its meaning. Then write a sentence of your own using the word.

bend — to curve, or to make something not straight

Example: The coconut palms bend in the strong wind.

My sentence:

huddled — crowded close together

Example: The puppies huddled together to keep warm.

My sentence:

puffed — blew air out quickly

Example: Riya puffed out her cheeks and blew out the candles.

My sentence:

loosened — made something less tight

Example: Papa loosened his belt after the big wedding lunch.

My sentence:

neatly — in a tidy way

Example: Kavya folded her clothes neatly.

My sentence:

tightly — firmly; holding on hard

Example: Hold the railing tightly on the stairs.

My sentence:

decision — a choice that you make

Example: Choosing between the two kittens was a hard decision.

My sentence:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Spelling: Words with -tion

Look, say, cover, write and check each word.

Spelling focus: The ending -tion says 'shun', as in station and competition.

Word	Look, say, cover, write	Check ✓	Write again
station			
nation			
action			
motion			
lotion			
question			
section			
fraction			
direction			
attention			
collection			
addition			
invitation			
competition			
celebration			

Use two of the words in sentences:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Conjunctions: Joining Words

Read and learn. Then try the questions at the bottom.

A **conjunction** is a joining word. It joins two words, two groups of words or two sentences. Conjunctions help us make longer, smoother sentences. 'I like apples. I like bananas.' becomes 'I like apples **and** bananas.'

- Join two short sentences with a conjunction: 'It was raining. We stayed inside.' → It was raining, **so** we stayed inside.
- Do not repeat words that are the same: 'Aman sings. Aman dances.' → Aman sings **and** dances.

Conjunction	We use it to ...	Example
and	add things that go together	Riya **and** Kabir are friends.
but	show a difference	The bag is small **but** heavy.
or	show a choice	Do you want tea **or** milk?
because	give a reason	I wore a coat **because** it was cold.
so	show a result	It was late, **so** we went home.



Remember: Because answers the question **Why? So** tells us **what happened next**. I ate an apple **because** I was hungry. I was hungry, **so** I ate an apple.

Try it!

1. Join with and: Meera paints. Meera draws.

_____

2. Fill in but or so: I was tired, _____ I went to bed early.

_____

3. Fill in a conjunction: Would you like a pen _____ a pencil?

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Join the Sentences

Join each pair of sentences using the conjunction in brackets. Write the new sentence.

1. I have a cat. I have a dog. (and)

_____

2. The mango looks ripe. It is sour. (but)

_____

3. Kabir fell down. He did not cry. (but)

_____

4. We can play chess. We can play carrom. (or)

_____

5. Sneha stayed at home. She had a fever. (because)

_____

6. It was very hot. We switched on the fan. (so)

_____

7. Dad bought onions. He bought tomatoes. (and)

_____

8. The road was wet. It had rained. (because)

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Pick the Joining Word

Circle the correct conjunction to complete each sentence.

1. I like rice (and / but) dal.

2. The puppy is small (but / or) very naughty.

3. Would you like to paint (or / so) read?

4. We took umbrellas (because / but) it was raining.

5. The shop was closed, (so / because) we went home.

6. Pooja is tall (and / or) strong.

7. I called Imran, (but / because) he did not answer.

8. Shall we go by bus (or / and) by train?

9. Grandma wears glasses (so / because) she cannot see well.

10. The bus was late, (so / or) we missed the start of the show.

Name: _____ Date: _____

A Rainy Day

Write neatly. Remember capital letters and full stops.

Write about a rainy day. Use the conjunctions and, but, or, because and so to join your ideas. Use each conjunction at least once.

Think about:

- It was raining heavily, so ...
- I wanted to play outside, but ...
- We ate hot pakoras and ...
- I like the rain because ...
- Should I make a paper boat or ...?

and but or because so puddles thunder umbrella paper boat pakoras

Name: _____ Date: _____

Cursive Writing: Proverb of the Week

Read the model line. Trace the dotted lines. Then copy the writing neatly in cursive on the empty lines.

Talk about what this proverb means.

Respect your elders.

Respect your elders.

Respect your elders.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Rupees and Paise

Change rupees to paise and paise to rupees.

₹1 = 100 paise. ₹12.50 means 12 rupees and 50 paise.

1. ₹47.50 = _____ paise

2. 575 paise = ₹ _____

3. ₹38.50 = _____ paise

4. 2,000 paise = ₹ _____

5. ₹36.00 = _____ paise

6. 1,275 paise = ₹ _____

7. ₹13.50 = _____ paise

8. 1,200 paise = ₹ _____

9. ₹17.00 = _____ paise

10. 1,600 paise = ₹ _____

11. ₹47.25 = _____ paise

12. 1,075 paise = ₹ _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Rupees and Paise

Change rupees to paise and paise to rupees.

₹1 = 100 paise. ₹12.50 means 12 rupees and 50 paise.

1. ₹8.25 = _____ paise

2. 1,075 paise = ₹ _____

3. ₹48.75 = _____ paise

4. 125 paise = ₹ _____

5. ₹27.25 = _____ paise

6. 1,400 paise = ₹ _____

7. ₹1.00 = _____ paise

8. 525 paise = ₹ _____

9. ₹45.75 = _____ paise

10. 1,275 paise = ₹ _____

11. ₹15.50 = _____ paise

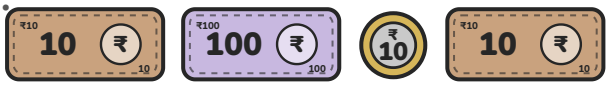
12. 1,050 paise = ₹ _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Count the Money

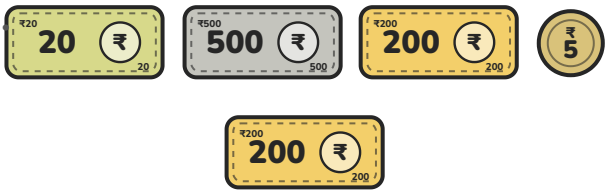
Add the coins and notes. Write the total amount.

1.



Total: ₹ ☐

2.



Total: ₹ ☐

3.



Total: ₹ ☐

4.



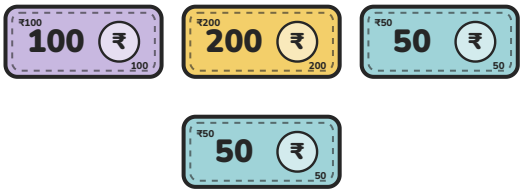
Total: ₹ ☐

5.



Total: ₹ ☐

6.



Total: ₹ ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Make the Amount

Draw or write the coins and notes you would use to make each amount.



1. **₹60**

2. **₹15**

3. **₹120**

4. **₹150**

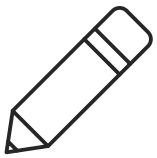
5. **₹45**

6. **₹75**

Name: _____ Date: _____

At the Shop

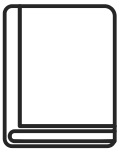
Look at the prices and answer the questions.



₹7



₹9



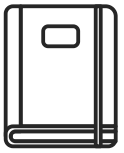
₹86



₹37



₹30



₹30

1. How much do the pencil and the banana cost together?

_____

2. Which costs more, the book or the cupcake? _____

3. You have ₹100. Can you buy the kite and the notebook?

_____

4. Which item is the cheapest? _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Coins and Notes

Look at each coin or note. Write its value.

Our money is the **Indian rupee (₹)**. We use coins and notes.

1.



₹ ☐

2.



₹ ☐

3.



₹ ☐

4.



₹ ☐

5.



₹ ☐

6.



₹ ☐

7.



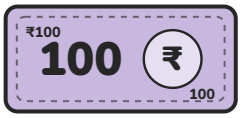
₹ ☐

8.



₹ ☐

9.



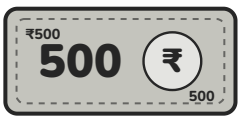
₹ ☐

10.



₹ ☐

11.



₹ ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Sun's Family

Read and learn.

The **Sun** and everything that moves around it make up the **solar system**. There are **8 planets**. Each planet moves around the Sun along its own path, called an **orbit**. Planets do not make their own light. They shine because sunlight falls on them.

- Remember the order from the Sun: **M**y **V**ery **E**ducated **M**other **J**ust **S**erved **U**s **N**oodles.
- Pluto was called a planet until 2006. Now it is called a **dwarf planet**.

Planet	A fact to remember
Mercury	smallest planet; nearest to the Sun
Venus	hottest planet; brightest planet we see
Earth	the only planet known to have life
Mars	the red planet, with rusty red dust
Jupiter	biggest planet; has a giant storm
Saturn	has wide, bright rings of ice and rock
Uranus	an icy planet that spins on its side
Neptune	farthest planet; very cold and windy



Remember: India's **Chandrayaan-3** landed near the south pole of the Moon in 2023, and **Mangalyaan** reached Mars in 2014.

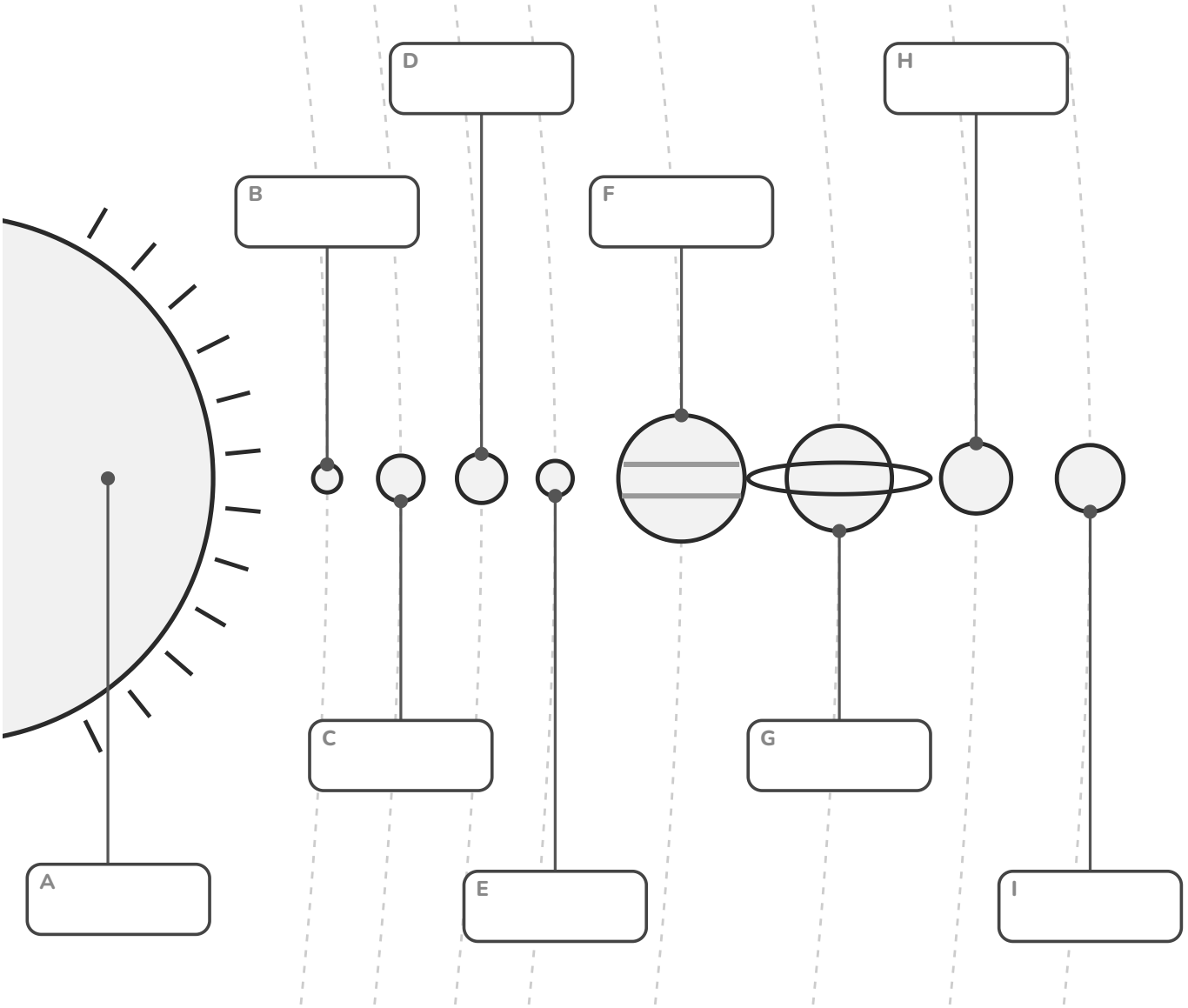
Name: _____ Date: _____

The Solar System

Write the name of the Sun and each planet in the correct box.

Mercury Earth Sun Mars Uranus Saturn Neptune

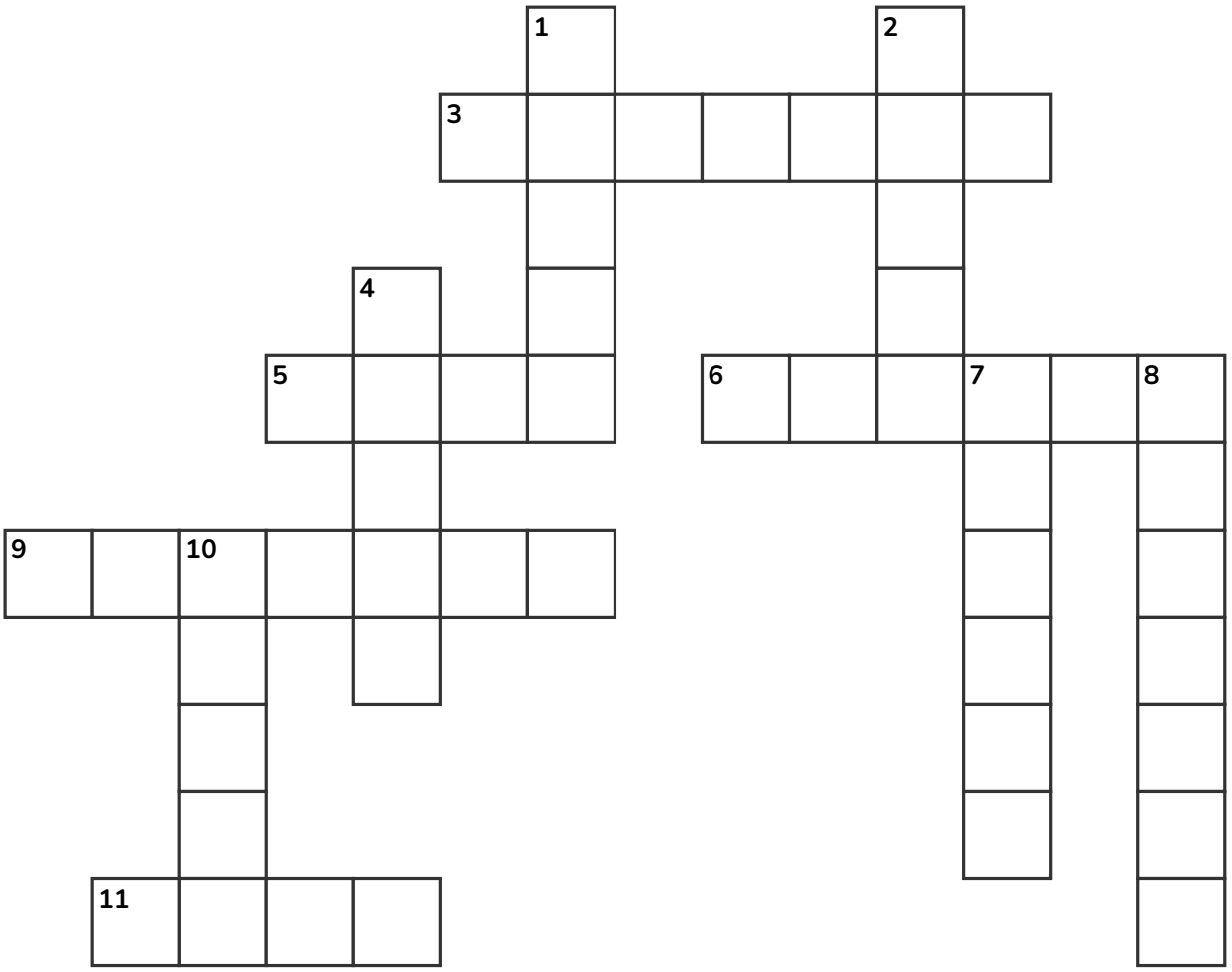
Jupiter Venus



Name: _____ Date: _____

Planets Crossword

Read the clues and fill in the crossword.



Across

3. The planet nearest to the Sun (7)

5. The red planet (4)

6. The planet with wide, bright rings (6)

9. The biggest planet (7)

11. It goes around the Earth and shines at night (4)

Down

1. The hottest planet (5)

2. The path a planet follows around the Sun (5)

4. The planet we live on (5)

7. The planet that spins on its side (6)

8. The planet farthest from the Sun (7)

10. A dwarf planet that was once called the ninth planet (5)

Name: _____ Date: _____

Think Like a Space Scientist

Think carefully and answer in complete sentences.

1. Why is the Earth the only planet known to have life?

2. Planets do not make their own light. Why do they shine in the night sky?

3. Write the names of the planets in order, starting from the one nearest the Sun.

4. Which planet takes the longest time to go around the Sun? Why?

5. What is the name of India's mission that landed on the Moon in 2023?

6. If you could visit one planet, which would you choose? What would you need to take with you?

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

पत्र लेखन: अनौपचारिक पत्र

पत्र के भाग पढ़ो और नमूना पत्र ध्यान से देखो।

अपने परिवार के सदस्यों, रिश्तेदारों या मित्रों को लिखे गए पत्र **अनौपचारिक पत्र** कहलाते हैं। इनमें हम अपने मन की बातें, खुशी और घर-परिवार के समाचार लिखते हैं।

1. **पता और तिथि:** पत्र के बाईं ओर ऊपर अपना पता, उसके नीचे तिथि
2. **संबोधन और अभिवादन:** पूज्य दादा जी, सादर प्रणाम। / प्रिय मित्र, सप्रेम नमस्ते।
3. **मुख्य बात:** हाल-चाल, समाचार और मन की बातें
4. **समापन:** आपकी प्यारी पोती / तुम्हारा मित्र — फिर अपना नाम

उदाहरण

24, नेहरू नगर, लखनऊ
दिनांक: 18 अगस्त 2026

पूज्य दादा जी,
सादर प्रणाम।

मैं यहाँ कुशल हूँ। आशा है, आप और दादी जी भी स्वस्थ होंगे।

पिछले सप्ताह हमारे विद्यालय में स्वतंत्रता दिवस मनाया गया। मैंने देशभक्ति गीत गाकर इनाम जीता।

दादी जी को मेरा प्रणाम कहना। मैं छुट्टियों में आपसे मिलने आऊँगी।

आपकी प्यारी पोती,
अनन्या

💡 **याद रखो:** बड़ों को 'पूज्य' या 'आदरणीय' लिखकर और छोटों या मित्रों को 'प्रिय' लिखकर संबोधित करो।

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

पत्र लिखो: मित्र को छुट्टियों की बातें: योजना

लिखने से पहले अपने विचार यहाँ लिखो।

अपने मित्र को एक पत्र लिखो। उसमें अपनी गरमी की छुट्टियों के बारे में बताओ — तुम कहाँ गए, क्या-क्या देखा और क्या नया सीखा। पहले पत्र के भागों की योजना बनाओ, फिर पूरा पत्र लिखो।

इन बातों पर सोचो:

- ऊपर बाईं ओर अपना पता और तिथि लिखो।
- मित्र को 'प्रिय' लिखकर संबोधित करो और नमस्ते लिखो।
- पहले मित्र का हाल-चाल पूछो।
- छुट्टियों में कहाँ गए और क्या देखा, यह बताओ।
- कोई मजेदार घटना भी लिखो।
- अंत में 'तुम्हारा मित्र' या 'तुम्हारी सहेली' लिखकर अपना नाम लिखो।

पता और दिनांक

संबोधन

मुख्य बात

समापन

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

पत्र लिखो: मित्र को छुट्टियों की बातें

अब अपनी योजना की मदद से सुंदर लेख में लिखो।

प्रिय सप्रेम नमस्ते कुशल छुट्टियाँ नानी का घर पहाड़ समुद्र मजेदार याद उत्तर देना
तुम्हारा मित्र तुम्हारी सहेली

Month 6

Week 23

Reading	Poem — repetition and pattern; word study: words with ph and gh
Grammar & Writing	Interjections
Maths	Money: adding, subtracting, bills and word problems
EVS	Maps and directions
Hindi	पत्र लेखन: प्रार्थना पत्र

Name: _____ Date: _____

Ring, Ring! Who's on the Phone?

Read the poem aloud. Which lines come again and again? Join in when they repeat!

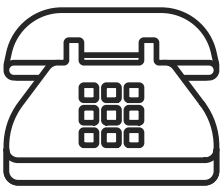
Ring, ring! Ring, ring!
Who's on the phone?
It's Elephant, coughing
—
Her throat feels so
rough.
'Please sing me a song
Till I've laughed
enough!'

Ring, ring! Ring, ring!
Who's on the phone?
It's Dolphin, who's lost
Her photo — oh my!
'Please take a new one
Of me leaping high!'

Ring, ring! Ring, ring!
Who's on the phone?
It's Owl, who can't sleep
While the sun's shining
bright.
'Please close all the curtains
—
I'll wake up at night!'

Ring, ring! Ring, ring!
Who's on the phone?
It's me, calling Nani
To whisper, 'Sleep tight!'
'Sweet dreams,' says my
Nani,
'Now switch off the light!'

— New Era



Word help: Who's – a short way of saying 'who is' • **till** – until • **sleep tight** – sleep well • **Nani** – grandmother (your mother's mother)

Name: _____ Date: _____

Ring, Ring! Who's on the Phone?: Questions

Answer the questions about the poem.

1. Which two lines are repeated at the start of every stanza?

- ☐ (a) 'Ring, ring! Ring, ring! / Who's on the phone?'
- ☐ (b) 'Please sing me a song / Till I've laughed enough!'
- ☐ (c) 'Sweet dreams / Now switch off the light!'

2. What does each animal do in its stanza?

- ☐ (a) It asks for help with a problem
- ☐ (b) It sings a song
- ☐ (c) It says goodbye

3. The owl cannot sleep because it is too dark.

☐ True ☐ False

4. Who calls in stanza 2, and what does she want?

_____

_____

5. How is the last stanza different from the other stanzas?

_____

_____

6. Why do you think the poet repeats the same two lines in every stanza?

_____

_____

7. Write your own stanza using the same pattern: 'Ring, ring! Ring, ring! / Who's on the phone? / It's _____ ...'

_____

_____

_____

_____

8. Find two words in the poem in which the letters 'gh' say 'f'.

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Word Power: Who's on the Phone?

Read each word and its meaning. Then write a sentence of your own using the word.

coughing — pushing air out of your throat with a sudden noise

Example: Dev was coughing, so Ma gave him warm water with honey.

My sentence:

throat — the passage inside your neck that takes food and air down

Example: Warm haldi milk soothes a sore throat.

My sentence:

rough — not smooth; (of a throat) sore and scratchy

Example: The bark of the old tree feels rough.

My sentence:

photo — a picture taken with a camera

Example: We took a photo of the whole family at the wedding.

My sentence:

leaping — jumping high or far

Example: The dolphins were leaping out of the waves.

My sentence:

switch — to turn a light or machine on or off

Example: Please switch off the fan when you leave the room.

My sentence:

dreams — pictures and stories in your mind while you sleep

Example: Ishaan had funny dreams about flying elephants.

My sentence:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Spelling: ph and gh

Look, say, cover, write and check each word.

Spelling focus: ph says 'f' (phone). gh can say 'f' at the end of a word (laugh) or be silent (night).

Word	Look, say, cover, write	Check ✓	Write again
phone			
photo			
graph			
dolphin			
elephant			
alphabet			
trophy			
photograph			
laugh			
cough			
tough			
enough			
high			
night			
bright			

Use two of the words in sentences:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Interjections: Words of Feeling

Read and learn. Then try the questions at the bottom.

An **interjection** is a word or a short group of words that shows a sudden, strong feeling such as joy, surprise, pain, sadness or fear. An interjection is usually followed by an **exclamation mark (!)**.

- An interjection usually comes at the **beginning** of a sentence.
- After a mild feeling, we may use a comma instead: **Oh,** I forgot my book.

Interjection	Feeling	Example
Hurray!	joy	**Hurray!** We won the match.
Wow!	surprise, wonder	**Wow!** What a big cake!
Ouch!	sudden pain	**Ouch!** A bee stung me.
Alas!	sadness	**Alas!** The old tree fell down.
Oops!	a small mistake	**Oops!** I spilt the milk.
Hush!	asking for silence	**Hush!** The baby is sleeping.
Bravo!	praise	**Bravo!** You sang very well.



Remember: Interjections make stories and conversations lively. But do not use too many in one piece of writing!

Try it!

1. Which interjection fits? _____ ! I have hurt my toe.

_____

2. Which interjection fits? _____ ! You have won the first prize.

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Find the Interjections

Circle the interjection in each sentence.

1. Wow! Look at that rainbow.

2. Ouch! The tea is too hot.

3. Hurray! Our holidays have begun.

4. Oops! I dropped my pencil box.

5. Alas! Our team lost the final.

6. Hush! Grandpa is taking a nap.

7. Oh, I forgot to bring my book.

8. Bravo! That was a wonderful dance.

9. Yuck! This milk has gone sour.

10. Hello! How are you today?

Name: _____ Date: _____

Match the Feeling

Draw a line to match each interjection to the sentence it fits best.

Ouch!	This bread has gone mouldy.
Hush!	You played the flute beautifully.
Oops!	Our team won the cup!
Yuck!	A thorn pricked my finger.
Alas!	Look at those fireworks in the sky.
Hurray!	I spilt water on the floor.
Bravo!	My kite string broke and it flew away.
Wow!	The baby has just fallen asleep.

Name: _____ Date: _____

A Day Full of Surprises

Write neatly. Remember capital letters and full stops.

Write about an exciting day: a festival, a match, a trip or a birthday. Use at least five interjections, such as Hurray!, Wow!, Oops!, Ouch! and Oh, to show how people felt.

Think about:

- Where were you, and who was with you?
- What happy thing happened? (Hurray!)
- What surprised you? (Wow!)
- Did anyone make a small mistake? (Oops!)
- How did the day end?

Hurray Wow Oops Ouch Oh Bravo Hush Alas excited surprised

Name: _____ Date: _____

Cursive Writing: Proverb of the Week

Read the model line. Trace the dotted lines. Then copy the writing neatly in cursive on the empty lines.

Talk about what this proverb means.

Save water, save life.

Save water, save life.

Save water, save life.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Make the Bill

Find the amount for each item (quantity × rate). Then answer the questions.

Kumar Kirana Store

S.No.	Item	Quantity	Rate	Amount
1	pen	1	₹15	
2	eraser	1	₹5	
3	pair of socks	3	₹85	
4	litre milk	1	₹58	
			Total	

1. What is the total amount of the bill?

2. If you pay ₹400, how much change will you get?

3. On which item was the most money spent?

Name: _____ Date: _____

Make the Bill

Find the amount for each item (quantity × rate). Then answer the questions.

Kumar Kirana Store

S.No.	Item	Quantity	Rate	Amount
1	kg potatoes	1	₹32	
2	pair of socks	3	₹85	
3	pen	1	₹15	
4	dozen bananas	1	₹60	
5	storybook	4	₹120	
			Total	

1. What is the total amount of the bill?

2. If you pay ₹900, how much change will you get?

3. On which item was the most money spent?

Name: _____ Date: _____

Addition Word Problems

Read each problem. Show your working and write the answer.

1. Nisha saved ₹733 in April and ₹333 in May. How much money did she save in all?

Working

Answer: _____

2. Joseph saved ₹427 in April and ₹409 in May. How much money did he save in all?

Working

Answer: _____

3. A notebook costs ₹708 and a geometry box costs ₹167. How much do they cost together?

Working

Answer: _____

4. Neel's family spent ₹425 on vegetables and ₹165 on fruit this month. How much did they spend in all?

Working

Answer: _____

5. Vikram's family spent ₹539 on vegetables and ₹377 on fruit this month. How much did they spend in all?

Working

Answer: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Subtraction Word Problems

Read each problem. Show your working and write the answer.

1. Priya gave the shopkeeper ₹739 for things that cost ₹197. How much change will she get?

Working

Answer: _____

2. Sneha gave the shopkeeper ₹645 for things that cost ₹133. How much change will she get?

Working

Answer: _____

3. Arjun has ₹744. He spends ₹145 on a storybook. How much money is left?

Working

Answer: _____

4. Joseph gave the shopkeeper ₹273 for things that cost ₹57. How much change will he get?

Working

Answer: _____

5. Zoya gave the shopkeeper ₹887 for things that cost ₹174. How much change will she get?

Working

Answer: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Multiplication Word Problems

Read each problem. Show your working and write the answer.

1. One packet of crayons costs ₹37. How much do 11 packets cost?

Working

Answer: _____

2. One pencil box costs ₹90. What is the cost of 7 pencil boxes?

Working

Answer: _____

3. A ticket for a show costs ₹99. How much will 4 tickets cost?

Working

Answer: _____

4. 12 people each gave ₹36 for a school library. How much money was collected?

Working

Answer: _____

5. One packet of crayons costs ₹62. How much do 7 packets cost?

Working

Answer: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Make the Bill

Find the amount for each item (quantity × rate). Then answer the questions.

Fresh Mart

S.No.	Item	Quantity	Rate	Amount
1	kg rice	2	₹64.50	
2	storybook	1	₹120.50	
3	pencil	1	₹8.50	
4	pair of socks	2	₹85.50	
5	geometry box	3	₹110.50	
			Total	

1. What is the total amount of the bill?

_____

2. If you pay ₹800, how much change will you get?

_____

3. On which item was the most money spent?

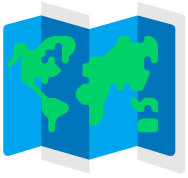
_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Maps and Directions

Read and learn.

A **map** is a drawing of a place as it looks from above, like a bird sees it. A map can show a room, a school, a town, a country or the whole world. Maps are flat, so we can fold them and carry them easily.





- There are four **main directions**: North, South, East and West.
- The Sun rises in the **East** and sets in the **West**. If you face the rising Sun, North is on your left.
- On most maps, North is at the top. The needle of a **compass** always points to the North.
- Between the main directions are **North-East**, **North-West**, **South-East** and **South-West**.
- Maps use small signs called **symbols**. The **key** tells us what each symbol means.
- Map colours: **blue** for water, **green** for forests and low land, **brown** for hills and mountains.

Remember: Remember the directions clockwise from the top with this sentence: **N**aughty **E**lephants **S**quirt **W**ater (North, East, South, West).

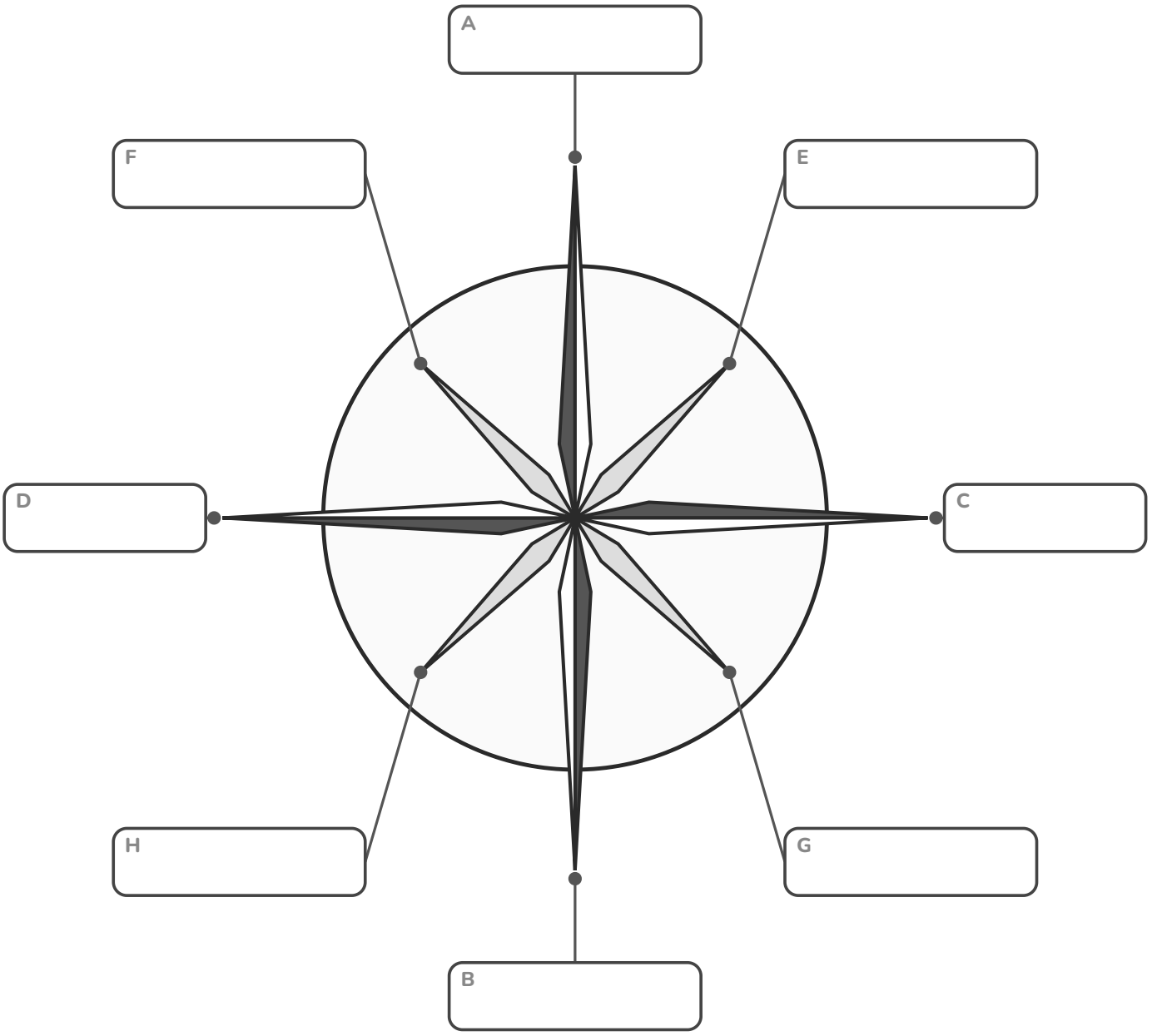
Name: _____ Date: _____

The Compass Rose

Write the name of each direction on the compass rose in the correct box.

North-West North West East South-East South

North-East South-West



Name: _____ Date: _____

Find the Directions Where You Live

You can find directions without a compass, using the Sun! Find out what lies in each direction from your home.

You need:

☐ a notebook

☐ a pencil

☐ a compass (if you have one)

What to do:

1. In the early morning, go to an open place like a balcony, a terrace or a park with an adult.
2. Stand facing the place where the Sun has risen. You are facing East.
3. Stretch out your arms. Your left hand points North and your right hand points South.
4. West is behind you.
5. Look in each direction. Write one thing you can see, like a building, a tree or a road.
6. If you have a compass, use it to check your directions.

⚠️ **Safety:** Never look straight at the Sun. It can hurt your eyes.

Direction	What I can see

1. In which direction does your shadow fall early in the morning?

_____

2. In which direction is your school from your home?

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Maps and Directions Quiz

Read each question. Tick the correct answer.

1. In which direction does the Sun rise?

☐ (a) North ☐ (b) East ☐ (c) West

2. Which direction is at the top of most maps?

☐ (a) North ☐ (b) South ☐ (c) East

3. Which colour shows water on a map?

☐ (a) brown ☐ (b) red ☐ (c) blue

4. If you face North, which direction is behind you?

☐ (a) East ☐ (b) South ☐ (c) West

5. If you face North, your right hand points to the _____ .

☐ (a) East ☐ (b) West ☐ (c) South

6. Which direction is between North and East?

☐ (a) North-West ☐ (b) South-East ☐ (c) North-East

7. What explains the symbols used on a map?

☐ (a) the key ☐ (b) the title ☐ (c) the compass

8. A map shows a place as it looks from _____ .

☐ (a) the side ☐ (b) above ☐ (c) under the ground

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

पत्र लेखन: प्रार्थना पत्र

प्रार्थना पत्र के भाग पढ़ो और नमूना पत्र ध्यान से देखो।

जब हम प्रधानाचार्य, अध्यापक या किसी अधिकारी से कोई प्रार्थना करते हैं, तो **प्रार्थना पत्र** लिखते हैं। यह एक **औपचारिक पत्र** है। इसकी भाषा आदर भरी होती है और बात छोटी व साफ़ लिखी जाती है।

- **सेवा में:** जिसे पत्र लिख रहे हो, उसका पद और विद्यालय का नाम-पता
- **विषय:** एक पंक्ति में बताओ कि पत्र किस बारे में है।
- **संबोधन और मुख्य बात:** महोदय/महोदया, सविनय निवेदन है कि...
- **समापन:** धन्यवाद, आपका आज्ञाकारी शिष्य / आपकी आज्ञाकारी शिष्या, नाम, कक्षा, दिनांक

उदाहरण

सेवा में,
प्रधानाचार्या जी,
न्यू एरा विद्यालय, भोपाल

विषय: दो दिन के अवकाश के लिए प्रार्थना पत्र

महोदया,
सविनय निवेदन है कि मुझे कल रात से तेज़ बुखार है।

चिकित्सक ने मुझे दो दिन आराम करने को कहा है। अतः मुझे 5 और 6 अगस्त का अवकाश देने की कृपा करें।

धन्यवाद।
आपकी आज्ञाकारी शिष्या,
सिमरन, कक्षा 3

दिनांक: 5 अगस्त 2026

💡 **याद रखो:** प्रार्थना पत्र में केवल काम की बात लिखो। 'सविनय निवेदन है कि' और 'कृपा करें' जैसे आदर वाले शब्दों का प्रयोग करो।

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

प्रार्थना पत्र लिखो

सुंदर लेख में लिखो।

अपनी कक्षा-अध्यापिका को एक प्रार्थना पत्र लिखो। उसमें बताओ कि तुम्हारी बड़ी बहन का विवाह है, इसलिए तुम्हें तीन दिन का अवकाश चाहिए।

इन बातों पर सोचो:

- 'सेवा में' लिखकर अध्यापिका का पद और विद्यालय का नाम लिखो।
- विषय एक पंक्ति में लिखो।
- 'महोदया' लिखकर संबोधन करो।
- 'सविनय निवेदन है कि' से बात शुरू करो।
- अवकाश की तिथियाँ साफ़-साफ़ लिखो।
- अंत में धन्यवाद, अपना नाम, कक्षा और दिनांक लिखो।

सेवा में विषय महोदया सविनय निवेदन विवाह अवकाश कृपा धन्यवाद आज्ञाकारी शिष्य शिष्या दिनांक

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

प्रार्थना पत्र के भाग क्रम से लगाओ

एक प्रार्थना पत्र के भाग उलटे-पुलटे दिए गए हैं। हर भाग के आगे 1 से 6 तक सही क्रम का अंक लिखो।

☐ सेवा में, प्रधानाचार्य जी, न्यू एरा विद्यालय

☐ अतः आपसे प्रार्थना है कि पंखा जल्दी ठीक करवा दें। धन्यवाद।

☐ आपका आज्ञाकारी शिष्य, फरहान, कक्षा 3

☐ महोदय,

☐ सविनय निवेदन है कि हमारी कक्षा का पंखा कई दिनों से खराब है।

☐ विषय: कक्षा का पंखा ठीक कराने के लिए प्रार्थना पत्र

Month 6

Week 24

Reading	Information text (saving water) — author's purpose; word study: prefixes pre-, mis-
Grammar & Writing	Punctuation: full stop, comma, question mark, exclamation mark, apostrophe
Maths	Length: kilometres, metres and centimetres
EVS	Our neighbourhood and community
Hindi	चित्र वर्णन

Name: _____ Date: _____

Every Drop Counts

Read the text. Ask yourself: why did the author write this? To inform, to persuade or to entertain?

Information text



Imagine turning on the tap one morning and finding no water at all. In many towns and villages in India, this happens every summer. Water is precious, and each one of us can help to save it.

Nearly all the water on Earth is in the oceans, and it is too salty to drink. Only a tiny part of the world's water is fresh, and most of that is frozen in the ice near the North and South Poles or in glaciers. So the fresh water in our rivers, lakes and wells is very limited.

Yet many of us misuse water without thinking. A tap left running while you brush your teeth can waste more than ten litres. A tap that drips once every second can waste about twenty litres in a single day! It is a mistake to think that water will never run out.

The good news is that saving water is simple. Here are some easy ways to help:
– Turn off the tap while you brush your teeth or soap your hands.
– Take a bucket bath instead of a long shower.
– Tell an adult at once if you see a leaking tap or pipe.
– Use the water from washing vegetables to water the plants.
– Fill your glass only with as much water as you will drink.

People in India have saved water cleverly for hundreds of years. Long ago, they built stepwells, such as the beautiful Rani ki Vav in Gujarat, to store rainwater for the dry months. Today, many homes and schools collect rainwater from their roofs and store it in tanks, or send it into the ground. This is called rainwater harvesting.

Remember, there is no such thing as 'just one drop'. Drop by drop, a river is made. So start today — save every drop you can!

Word help: precious – very valuable and important • **limited** – only a small amount; not endless • **glaciers** – huge, slow-moving rivers of ice • **leaking** – letting water escape through a hole or crack • **stepwells** – deep wells with steps leading down to the water • **harvesting** – collecting and saving

Name: _____ Date: _____

Every Drop Counts: Questions

Answer the questions about the text.

1. What is the author's main purpose in writing this text?

- ☐ (a) To tell a funny story
- ☐ (b) To give information and persuade us to save water
- ☐ (c) To sell water bottles

2. Why does the author begin with 'Imagine turning on the tap … and finding no water at all'?

- ☐ (a) To make us think about how important water is
- ☐ (b) To teach us how a tap works
- ☐ (c) To make us laugh

3. Most of the water on Earth is fresh water that we can drink.

☐ True ☐ False

4. Write two ways to save water that are given in the text.

_____

_____

5. What is rainwater harvesting?

_____

_____

6. Copy one sentence in which the author tries to persuade you to do something.

_____

_____

7. Do you think the author is good at persuading readers? Give a reason for your answer.

_____

_____

_____

_____

8. Find a word in paragraph 3 that begins with the prefix 'mis-'. What does it mean?

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Word Power: Every Drop Counts

Read each word and its meaning. Then write a sentence of your own using the word.

fresh — (of water) not salty; clean and good to drink

Example: We need fresh water for drinking and cooking.

My sentence:

tiny — very, very small

Example: A tiny ant carried a grain of sugar.

My sentence:

waste — to use more than you need, or to throw away something useful

Example: Do not waste food; take only what you can eat.

My sentence:

drips — falls in small drops

Example: Water drips from the leaves after the rain.

My sentence:

single — only one

Example: Not a single cloud was in the sky.

My sentence:

simple — easy to understand or do

Example: This puzzle is simple to solve.

My sentence:

fill — to make something full

Example: Fill the jug with water for the guests.

My sentence:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Spelling: Prefixes pre- and mis-

Look, say, cover, write and check each word.

Spelling focus: pre- means 'before' (preheat = heat before). mis- means 'wrongly' or 'badly' (misuse = use wrongly).

Word	Look, say, cover, write	Check ✓	Write again
preheat			
prepaid			
preview			
prefix			
preschool			
pretest			
precook			
misuse			
misplace			
misspell			
misprint			
misread			
misbehave			
mislead			
mistake			

Use two of the words in sentences:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Punctuation Marks

Read and learn. Then try the questions at the bottom.

Punctuation marks help us to read and understand writing. They tell us where a sentence ends, where to pause and how to read it.

- Every sentence begins with a **capital letter** and ends with a full stop, a question mark or an exclamation mark.
- Use a **comma** after **Yes** or **No** at the start of an answer: Yes, I am ready.
- Use a comma after the name of the person you are speaking to: Kabir, please come here.
- In a list, we usually put **and** before the last item, with no comma before 'and'.

Mark	When we use it	Example
. full stop	end of a statement or command	We live in Pune.
? question mark	end of a question	Where is my cap?
! exclamation mark	to show a strong feeling	What a lovely gift!
, comma	between items in a list	I bought pens, pencils and erasers.
' apostrophe	to show ownership or a short form	Riya's bag, don't, it's



Remember: Read your sentences aloud. Where your voice stops, put a full stop. Where it pauses for a moment, you may need a comma.

Try it!

1. Add the missing mark: Do you like jalebis

_____

2. Add commas: We saw lions tigers bears and deer.

_____

3. Add the apostrophe: This is Imrans bat.

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Punctuate the Sentences

Rewrite each sentence with capital letters and the correct punctuation marks.

1. where are you going

_____

2. what a beautiful peacock

_____

3. my brother likes cricket football and chess

_____

4. this is sonas doll

_____

5. yes i have finished my work

_____

6. the dogs tail is wagging

_____

7. how old is your grandmother

_____

8. hurray we are going to kerala

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Which Mark Is Missing?

Read each question. Tick the correct answer.

1. Which mark should end this sentence? “Can you help me carry this box”

- ☐ (a) full stop (.)
- ☐ (b) question mark (?)
- ☐ (c) exclamation mark (!)

2. Which mark should end this sentence? “What a tall building”

- ☐ (a) full stop (.)
- ☐ (b) question mark (?)
- ☐ (c) exclamation mark (!)

3. Which mark should end this sentence? “The train leaves at nine o'clock”

- ☐ (a) full stop (.)
- ☐ (b) question mark (?)
- ☐ (c) exclamation mark (!)

4. What is missing in this sentence? “We need rice dal and salt.”

- ☐ (a) an apostrophe
- ☐ (b) a comma after 'rice'
- ☐ (c) a question mark

5. What is missing in this sentence? “The boys bags are heavy.”

- ☐ (a) a comma
- ☐ (b) a full stop
- ☐ (c) an apostrophe

6. What is missing in this sentence? “No I do not want more rice.”

- ☐ (a) a comma after 'No'
- ☐ (b) a question mark
- ☐ (c) an apostrophe

7. Which mark should end this sentence? “Please shut the window”

- ☐ (a) full stop (.)
- ☐ (b) question mark (?)
- ☐ (c) exclamation mark (!)

8. Which sentence is written correctly?

- ☐ (a) what is your name?
- ☐ (b) What is your name.
- ☐ (c) What is your name?

Name: _____ Date: _____

A Birthday Party

Write neatly. Remember capital letters and full stops.

Write about a birthday party you went to or had at home. Use all the punctuation marks you have learnt: full stops, a question mark, an exclamation mark, commas in a list and an apostrophe.

Think about:

- Whose birthday was it? Use an apostrophe: my cousin's party
- What did you eat? Use commas in a list.
- Write one question that someone asked.
- Write one exclamation: What a big cake!
- How did the party end?

birthday balloons cake candles gifts games friends colourful laughed

Name: _____ Date: _____

Cursive Writing: Proverb of the Week

Read the model line. Trace the dotted lines. Then copy the writing neatly in cursive on the empty lines.

Talk about what this proverb means.

Plant a tree, save the earth.

Plant a tree, save the earth.

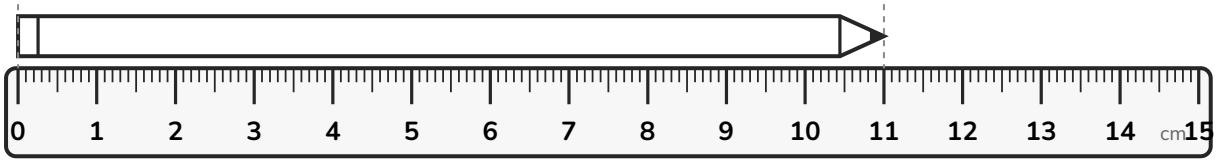
Plant a tree, save the earth.

Name: _____ Date: _____

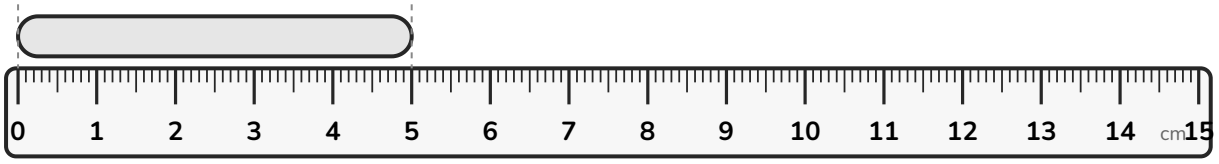
Measure with a Ruler

Read the ruler. How long is each object? (Check where the object starts!)

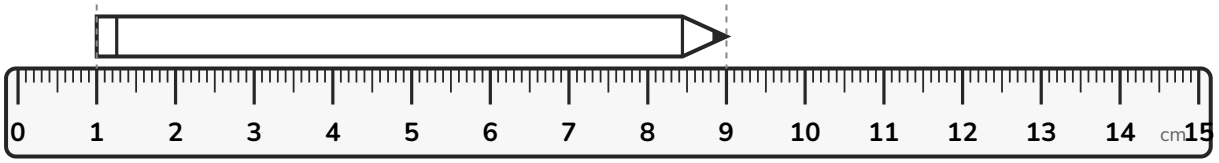
1. Length = ☐ cm



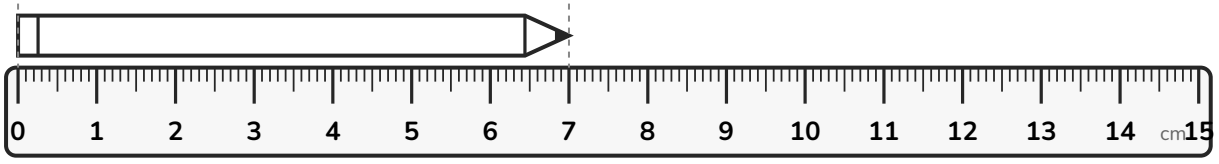
2. Length = ☐ cm



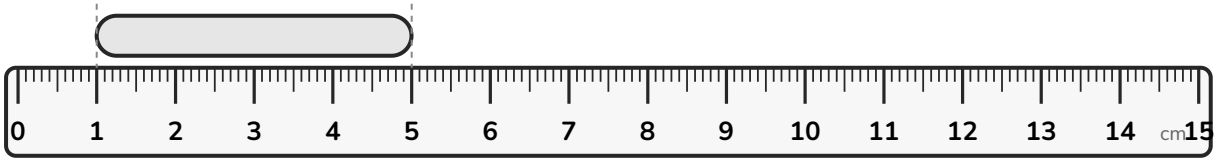
3. Length = ☐ cm



4. Length = ☐ cm



5. Length = ☐ cm



Name: _____ Date: _____

Converting Units of Length

Change the units.

1 km = 1000 m • 1 m = 100 cm • 1 cm = 10 mm

1. 4 km = _____ m

2. 8 cm 4 mm = _____ mm

3. 5,435 m = ___ km ___ m

4. 19 m = _____ cm

5. 7 km 765 m = _____ m

6. 89 mm = ___ cm ___ mm

7. 16 cm = _____ mm

8. 8 m 66 cm = _____ cm

9. 283 cm = ___ m ___ cm

10. 13 cm = _____ mm

11. 2 cm 1 mm = _____ mm

12. 6,233 m = ___ km ___ m

Name: _____ Date: _____

Converting Units of Length

Change the units.

1 km = 1000 m • 1 m = 100 cm • 1 cm = 10 mm

1. 10 cm = _____ mm

2. 1 km 411 m = _____ m

3. 6,961 m = ____ km _____ m

4. 1 km = _____ m

5. 2 cm 4 mm = _____ mm

6. 613 cm = ____ m _____ cm

7. 6 km = _____ m

8. 3 cm 1 mm = _____ mm

9. 899 cm = ____ m _____ cm

10. 4 cm = _____ mm

11. 2 m 34 cm = _____ cm

12. 2,555 m = ____ km _____ m

Name: _____ Date: _____

Length Word Problems

Read and solve. Show your working.

1. Gurpreet cycled 6 km 327 m in the morning and 2 km 181 m in the evening. How far did she cycle in all?

Answer: _____

2. A rope is 7 m 36 cm long. Rohan cuts off 4 m 35 cm. How much rope is left?

Answer: _____

3. A tailor has 6 m of cloth. She uses 1 m 25 cm to stitch a kurta. How much cloth is left?

Answer: _____

4. Ishaan bought 6 m 36 cm of red ribbon and 3 m 15 cm of blue ribbon. How much ribbon did he buy in all?

Answer: _____

5. A running track is 200 m long. Fatima runs round it 8 times. How far does she run? Give your answer in km and m.

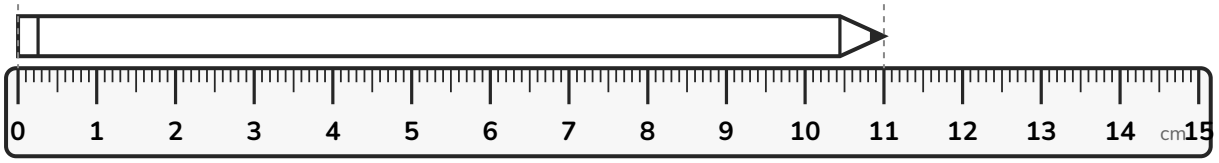
Answer: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

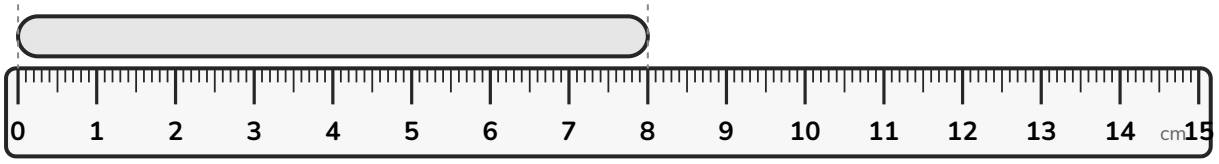
Measure with a Ruler

Read the ruler. How long is each object? (Check where the object starts!)

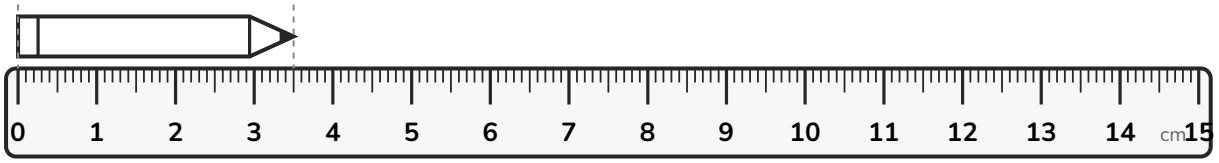
1. Length = ☐ cm



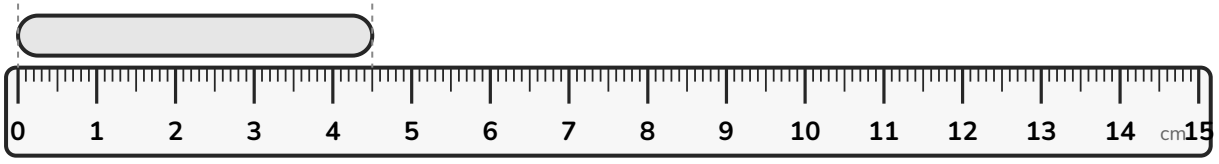
2. Length = ☐ cm



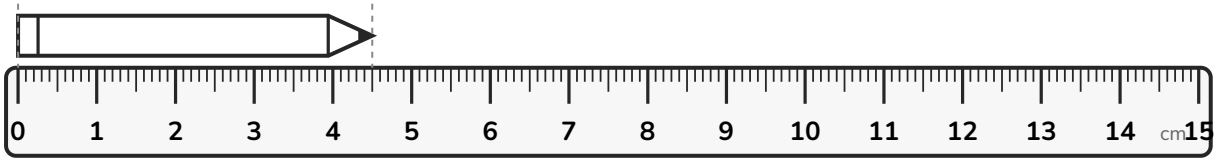
3. Length = ☐ cm



4. Length = ☐ cm



5. Length = ☐ cm



Name: _____ Date: _____

Measure with Hand Spans

Guess first. Then measure each object using hand spans.

A **hand span** is the distance from the tip of your thumb to the tip of your little finger when your hand is stretched.

Object	My guess	Hand spans	Steps / feet
table			
door			
bed			
book			
window			
your height			

Did your grown-up get the same number of hand spans? Why or why not?

Name: _____ Date: _____

Places in Our Neighbourhood

Read about the places in a neighbourhood and how they help us.



Our neighbourhood

The area around our home is our **neighbourhood**. The people who live near us are our **neighbours**. Good neighbours help one another.



School

Children go to school to learn, to play and to make friends. Many schools also have a library full of books.



Hospital

Doctors and nurses look after sick and injured people in hospitals, clinics and health centres.



Market

We buy fruits, vegetables, groceries and clothes at the market. Many villages and towns have a weekly market called a **haat**.



Post office and bank

The post office sends and delivers letters and parcels. A bank keeps our money safe and helps us to save.



Police and fire stations

Police officers keep us safe and help when there is trouble. Firefighters put out fires and rescue people.



Parks and playgrounds

Parks give us fresh air and space to play and exercise. Everyone shares them, so we must keep them clean.



Places of worship

Temples, mosques, churches and gurdwaras are places where people pray. People of all faiths live together as neighbours.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Where Would You Go?

Draw a line to match each need to the place where you would go.

to post a letter	market
to borrow a book	police station
when you are very ill	petrol pump
to buy vegetables	park
to save money	library
to report a lost bag	post office
to play on the swings	hospital
to fill fuel in a car	bank

Name: _____ Date: _____

My Neighbourhood Walk

Take a walk around your neighbourhood. Look at the places and the people who make it a good place to live. Then draw a simple map of it.

You need:

- ☐ a notebook
- ☐ a pencil
- ☐ colour pencils
- ☐ an adult to walk with you

What to do:

1. Walk around the streets near your home with an adult.
2. Look for shops, a school, a park, a clinic, a bus stop and places of worship.
3. Count the different kinds of shops you see.
4. With the adult, say hello to a shopkeeper or a guard and ask about their work.
5. At home, draw a simple map with your house in the middle.
6. Draw a small symbol for each place and make a key.

⚠️ **Safety:** Always walk with an adult and stay on the footpath.

Draw it here:

1. Which important place is nearest to your home?

_____

2. What is one thing that would make your neighbourhood better?

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Our Neighbourhood

Fill in each blank with a word from the box.

neighbours market post office bank hospital haat
school library

1. The people who live near us are our _____.

2. We go to the _____ to buy fruits and vegetables.

3. Letters and parcels are sent from the _____.

4. We keep our money safe in a _____.

5. Sick people are treated in a _____.

6. A weekly market in a village is called a _____.

7. Children learn and play at _____.

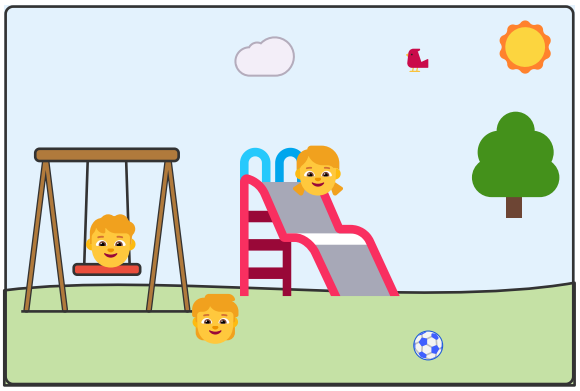
8. We can borrow books to read from a _____.

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

चित्र वर्णन

पढ़ो और सीखो कि किसी चित्र का वर्णन कैसे करते हैं। फिर आदर्श वर्णन पढ़ो।

किसी चित्र को ध्यान से देखकर उसमें दिखाई देने वाली जगह, लोगों, चीज़ों और घटनाओं के बारे में अपने शब्दों में लिखना **चित्र वर्णन** कहलाता है।



- चित्र को ध्यान से देखो — यह कौन-सी जगह है?
- कौन-कौन दिखाई दे रहा है और वे क्या कर रहे हैं?
- रंग, मौसम और समय (सुबह, दोपहर, शाम) के बारे में लिखो।
- अंत में लिखो कि चित्र देखकर तुम्हें कैसा लगा।

उदाहरण

आदर्श वर्णन — खेल का मैदान

यह चित्र एक खेल के मैदान का है। यहाँ झूले और फिसलपट्टी लगे हैं।

कुछ बच्चे झूला झूल रहे हैं और एक लड़की फिसलपट्टी से फिसल रही है।

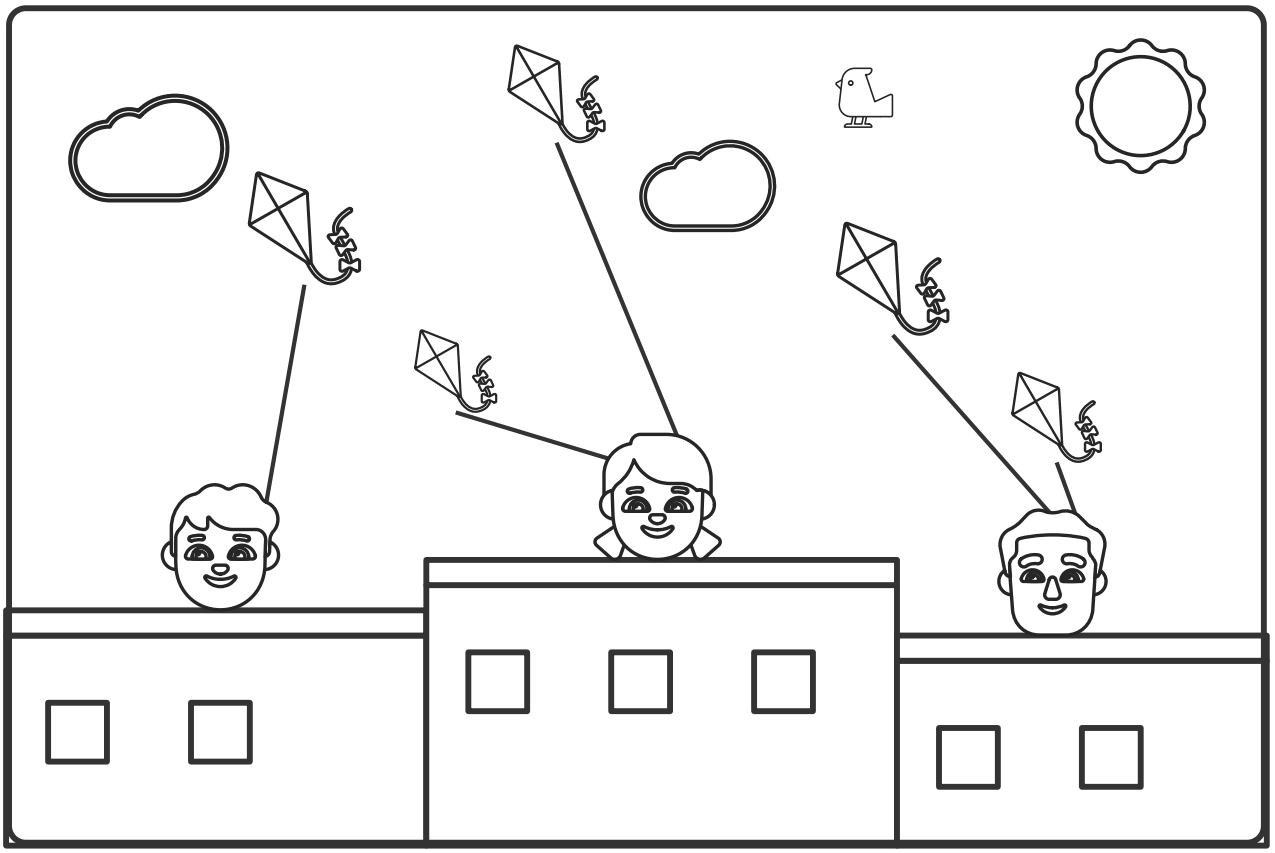
पेड़ों पर चिड़ियाँ बैठी हैं और आसमान में सूरज चमक रहा है।

सभी बच्चे बहुत खुश दिख रहे हैं। यह चित्र देखकर मेरा भी खेलने का मन करता है।

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

चित्र देखो और रंग भरो

पतंग उत्सव का चित्र ध्यान से देखो और इसमें सुंदर रंग भरो। अगले पृष्ठ पर तुम्हें इसी चित्र का वर्णन करना है।



पतंग उत्सव

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

चित्र का वर्णन करो

सुंदर लेख में लिखो।

पिछले पृष्ठ पर दिए पतंग उत्सव के चित्र को फिर से ध्यान से देखो। उसका वर्णन 6–8 वाक्यों में करो। चित्र में कौन है, क्या हो रहा है और चित्र देखकर तुम्हें कैसा लगा — सब लिखो।

इन बातों पर सोचो:

- यह कौन-सा उत्सव है और कब मनाया जाता है?
- आसमान में क्या-क्या दिखाई दे रहा है?
- लोग क्या कर रहे हैं?
- पतंगें किन-किन रंगों की हैं?
- मौसम कैसा लग रहा है?
- चित्र देखकर तुम्हें कैसा लगा?

पतंग डोर चरखी छत आसमान रंग-बिरंगी ऊँची पेंच खुशी मकर संक्रांति धूप शोर

Month 6

Monthly Activity Set:

Space Explorers

Solar system model, moon phases diary, planet fact cards, star gazing log

Name: _____ Date: _____

Planet Fact Cards

Read a fact card about each planet, starting from the one nearest to the Sun.



Mercury

The smallest planet and the nearest to the Sun. It has no moons. A year on Mercury lasts only 88 Earth days!



Venus

The hottest planet, covered in thick clouds. It is the brightest planet in our sky, and it spins the opposite way to most planets.



Earth

Our home planet, the only one known to have life. It has air, plenty of water and one Moon.



Mars

The red planet. Its soil has rusty iron dust in it. Mars has the tallest volcano in the solar system and two tiny moons.



Jupiter

The biggest planet. More than 1,300 Earths could fit inside it! It has a giant storm called the Great Red Spot.



Saturn

Famous for its wide, bright rings of ice and rock. Saturn is so light for its size that it could float in a giant tub of water!



Uranus

An icy, blue-green giant planet that spins on its side, like a ball rolling along.



Neptune

The farthest planet from the Sun. It is dark blue, very cold and very windy. It takes about 165 years to go around the Sun once.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Make a Solar System Mobile

Make a hanging model of the solar system to show the Sun and the 8 planets in the right order.

You need:

- ☐ a wire hanger or a stick
- ☐ thread
- ☐ clay, or old newspaper and glue to make balls
- ☐ paints and a brush
- ☐ card for Saturn's rings
- ☐ scissors
- ☐ small paper labels

What to do:

1. Make 9 balls from clay or scrunched-up newspaper covered with glue and paper.
2. Make the Sun the biggest ball. Then make Jupiter and Saturn big, and Uranus and Neptune a little smaller.
3. Make Earth and Venus medium-sized, and Mars and Mercury the smallest.
4. Paint the Sun yellow and orange, Earth blue and green, and Mars red. Paint the other planets too.
5. Cut a ring from card and fix it around Saturn.
6. Tie a thread to each ball.
7. Hang the Sun in the middle of the hanger, then hang the planets in order from the Sun.
8. Stick a label on each thread with the planet's name.

⚠️ **Safety:** Ask an adult to help you with the scissors and the wire hanger.

Stick or draw it here:

1. Which planet ball did you make the biggest?

_____

2. Which two planets are between the Earth and the Sun?

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Moon Phases Diary

Watch the Moon for two weeks and draw its shape each time you see it. You will see the phases of the Moon change.

You need:

☐ a pencil

☐ a calendar

☐ an adult to go out with you

What to do:

1. Look at a calendar to find the next new moon (Amavasya) and full moon (Purnima).
2. Each evening, go out with an adult and look for the Moon at about the same time.
3. Draw the shape of the Moon in the table. Shade the part you cannot see.
4. Write the date and the time you saw it.
5. If you cannot find the Moon, write 'not seen'. It may rise later at night or be seen in the morning sky.
6. Do this for 14 days.

Date	Shape of the Moon (draw)	Time I saw it

1. On which date did you see the full moon?

_____

2. Was the bright part of the Moon growing or getting smaller?

_____

3. Why does the Moon seem to change its shape?

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Star Gazing Log

On a clear, dark night, look up at the sky with an adult. How many stars can you see? Can you find a star pattern?

You need:

- ☐ a mat to lie on
- ☐ a torch covered with red cellophane paper
- ☐ a notebook and pencil
- ☐ an adult

What to do:

1. Choose a clear night without clouds. Go to a dark terrace or an open ground with an adult.
2. Switch off nearby lights. Lie on the mat and wait 10 minutes for your eyes to get used to the dark.
3. Look for the brightest star or planet in the sky.
4. Look in the northern sky for the Saptarishi: seven bright stars in the shape of a big ladle.
5. Make a circle with your fingers. Count the stars you can see inside it.
6. Use the red torch to write what you saw. Red light does not spoil your night vision.

⚠️ **Safety:** Always go with an adult. Stay away from the edge of the terrace.

Date and time	What I saw	Bright or dim?

1. Why can we see more stars in a village than in a big city?

_____

2. Did all the stars look the same? What was different?

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Space Quiz

Read each question. Tick the correct answer.

1. How many planets are there in our solar system?

☐ (a) seven ☐ (b) eight ☐ (c) nine

2. Which is the biggest planet?

☐ (a) Jupiter ☐ (b) Saturn ☐ (c) Earth

3. Which planet is famous for its bright rings?

☐ (a) Mars ☐ (b) Venus ☐ (c) Saturn

4. What is the Moon?

☐ (a) a star ☐ (b) Earth's natural satellite

☐ (c) a planet

5. Which planet is nearest to the Sun?

☐ (a) Mercury ☐ (b) Venus ☐ (c) Mars

6. What do we call a group of stars that makes a pattern?

☐ (a) a planet ☐ (b) an orbit ☐ (c) a constellation

7. Which Indian mission landed near the Moon's south pole in 2023?

☐ (a) Chandrayaan-3 ☐ (b) Mangalyaan ☐ (c) Aryabhata

8. What is the path of a planet around the Sun called?

☐ (a) an axis ☐ (b) an orbit ☐ (c) a phase

Name: _____ Date: _____

Space Word Search

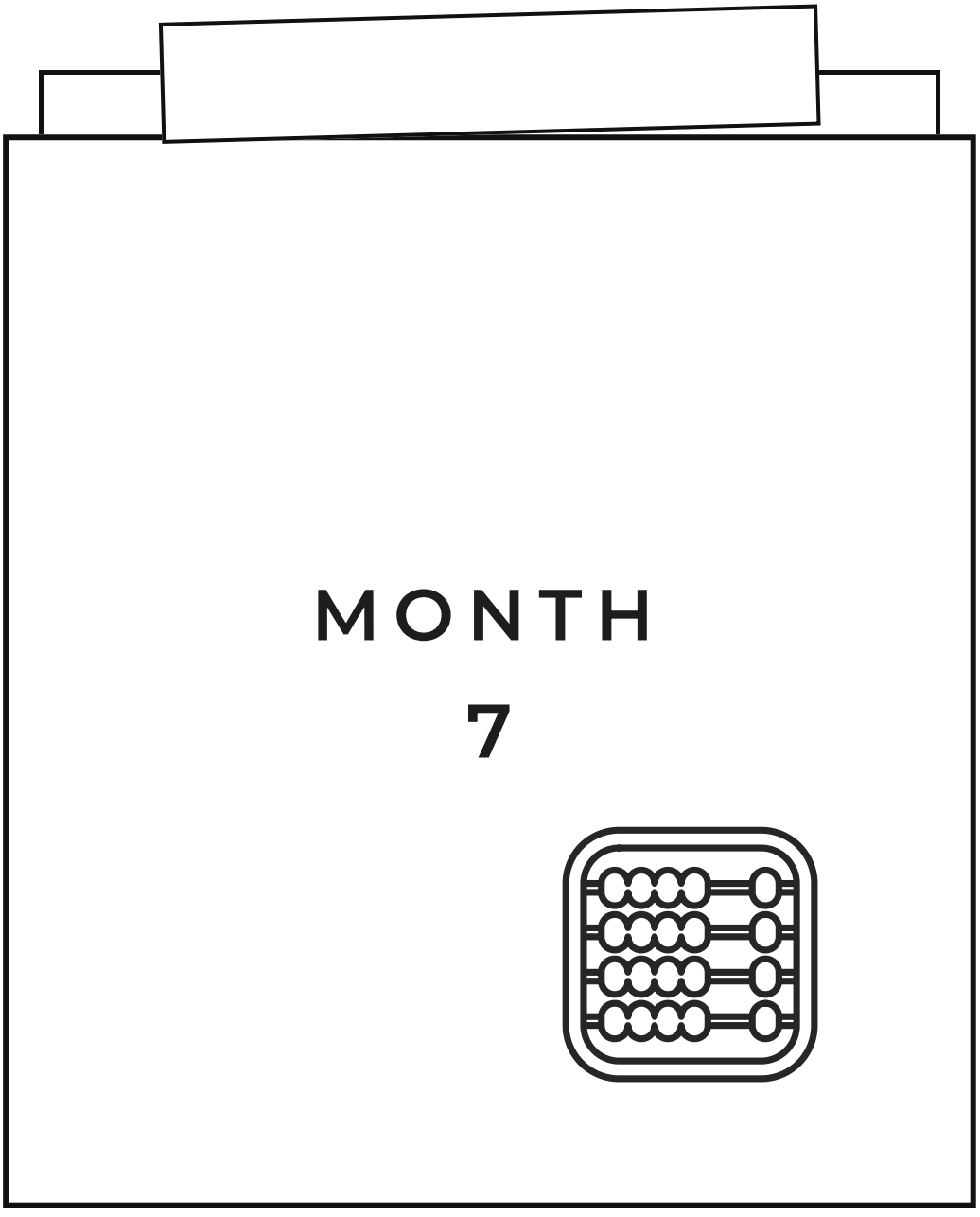
Find and circle these space words. Tick each word in the list when you find it.

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

☐ SUN ☐ MOON ☐ STAR ☐ PLANET ☐ ORBIT

☐ COMET ☐ ROCKET ☐ SATURN ☐ JUPITER ☐ GALAXY

☐ ASTRONAUT ☐ SATELLITE


MONTH
7

Month 7

Week 25

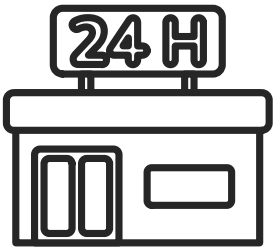
Reading	Story — character traits; word study: suffixes -ly, -y
Grammar & Writing	Quotation marks and capital letters
Maths	Weight: kilograms and grams
EVS	Services and helpers
Hindi	कहानी लेखन

Name: _____ Date: _____

Gurpreet Lends a Hand

Read the story. Think about what Gurpreet's words and actions tell you about the kind of person she is.

Story



The market in old Amritsar was noisy and crowded on Saturday evening. Rickshaw bells rang, sellers called out the prices of bangles and juttis, and the air smelled of hot, buttery kulchas.

Gurpreet was holding her mother's hand when she noticed an old man standing quietly beside a fruit cart. He was turning slowly in circles and looking at every face that passed. His turban was neatly tied, but his eyes looked worried.

'Mummy, look,' Gurpreet said softly. 'I think that uncle is lost.'

They walked over together. Gurpreet smiled kindly. 'Sat Sri Akal, Uncle-ji. Are you looking for someone?' she asked.

'My grandson, Jasraj,' the old man said sadly. 'He went to buy sugarcane juice, and now I cannot see him anywhere. My eyes are not so good these days.'

Gurpreet thought carefully. 'What is he wearing?' she asked. 'A blue patka and a yellow shirt,' said the old man. 'He is about your age.'

Gurpreet did not run off into the crowd. Instead, she climbed onto a low step where she could see over people's heads. Patiently, she searched the busy street, stall by stall. At first she saw only red turbans, green dupattas and a hundred shopping bags. Then — there! A boy in a yellow shirt and a blue patka stood beside the sugarcane juice stall, looking just as worried as his grandfather.

'Jasraj!' Gurpreet called loudly, waving both arms. The boy turned, saw his grandfather and came running. He hugged the old man tightly.

'Thank you, beti,' said the grandfather. He wanted to give Gurpreet some money, but she politely shook her head. 'Seeing you together again is enough, Uncle-ji,' she said.

On the way home, Mummy squeezed her hand. 'I am proud of you,' she said. Gurpreet smiled happily all the way home.

Word help: juttis – embroidered leather shoes from Punjab • **kulchas** – soft, round Punjabi breads • **patka** – a small cloth head covering worn by Sikh boys • **dupattas** – long scarves worn by girls and women • **stall** – a small shop or stand in a market • **beti** – daughter; a loving way to speak to a girl

Name: _____ Date: _____

Gurpreet Lends a Hand: Questions

Answer the questions about the text.

1. Which trait does Gurpreet show when she spots the old man?

- ☐ (a) She is careless
- ☐ (b) She is observant (she notices things)
- ☐ (c) She is lazy

2. Why did Gurpreet climb onto a low step?

- ☐ (a) To see over the crowd
- ☐ (b) To buy sugarcane juice
- ☐ (c) To rest her feet

3. Gurpreet ran off alone into the crowd to look for Jasraj.

☐ True ☐ False

4. Gurpreet searched 'patiently, stall by stall'. Which trait does this show?

_____

_____

5. Why did Gurpreet say no to the money? What does this tell you about her?

_____

_____

6. Write one trait of the old man. Give a clue from the story.

_____

_____

7. Which of Gurpreet's traits would you most like to have? Why?

_____

_____

_____

_____

8. Find a word in paragraph 1 that is made by adding -y to 'noise'.

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Word Power: Gurpreet Lends a Hand

Read each word and its meaning. Then write a sentence of your own using the word.

crowded — full of people

Example: The train was crowded during the festival.

My sentence:

noticed — saw or became aware of something

Example: Tenzin noticed a nest in the hedge.

My sentence:

worried — afraid that something bad may happen

Example: Ammi was worried when the school bus was late.

My sentence:

patiently — calmly, without getting upset, even when waiting a long time

Example: We waited patiently in the queue at the ticket counter.

My sentence:

waving — moving your hand from side to side to greet or call someone

Example: The children were waving flags at the parade.

My sentence:

politely — in a polite, good-mannered way

Example: Joseph politely asked, 'May I come in?'

My sentence:

hugged — held someone closely in your arms

Example: Lakshmi hugged her grandmother at the station.

My sentence:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Spelling: Suffixes -ly and -y

Look, say, cover, write and check each word.

Spelling focus: -ly tells how: quick → quickly, happy → happily. -y makes a describing word: rain → rainy, sun → sunny, noise → noisy.

Word	Look, say, cover, write	Check ✓	Write again
quickly			
slowly			
kindly			
sadly			
loudly			
quietly			
happily			
safely			
rainy			
windy			
cloudy			
dusty			
sunny			
noisy			
lucky			

Use two of the words in sentences:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Quotation Marks and Capital Letters

Read and learn. Then try the questions at the bottom.

We use **quotation marks** (“ ”) to show the exact words that someone says. They are also called **inverted commas**. The spoken words begin with a **capital letter**, and the end mark goes **inside** the closing quotation mark.

- Put a **comma** after said or asked when the speaker comes first: Mum said, “Dinner is ready.”
- When the speaker comes after a statement, end the spoken words with a comma: “I am tired,” said Dev.
- The first word inside quotation marks always has a capital letter: Aman said, “**We** are late.”
- Also use **capital letters** for the first word of a sentence, the word **I**, and names of people, places, days, months and festivals.

Examples

Riya said, “I love mangoes.”	“Where is my book?” asked Kabir.
“What a lovely garden!” said Grandma.	“I am tired,” said Dev.



Remember: Only the **spoken words** go inside the quotation marks. Words like **said Riya** or **asked Kabir** stay outside them.

Try it!

1. Add quotation marks: Tenzin said, I am hungry.

_____

2. Write with capital letters: on monday, sara went to delhi.

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Capital Letter Check

Circle the words that should begin with a capital letter.

1. my friend lakshmi lives in chennai.

2. we celebrate christmas in december.

3. on sunday, i went to the zoo.

4. aman said, “the bus is late.”

5. our trip to agra is in march.

6. ravi and i visited kolkata.

7. the taj mahal is very beautiful.

8. mum asked, “are you ready, kavya?”

Name: _____ Date: _____

Add the Quotation Marks

Rewrite each sentence. Add quotation marks, capital letters and the missing punctuation.

1. Riya said, I am going to the library

_____

2. Grandpa said, drink your milk

_____

3. where are my shoes asked Arjun

_____

4. Mum said, happy birthday, Zoya

_____

5. can I play with you asked the little girl

_____

6. our coach said, well done

_____

7. I love this song said Pooja

_____

8. farhan said, i can ride a bicycle

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

A Conversation with a Friend

Write neatly. Remember capital letters and full stops.

Write a short conversation between you and a friend about a game you want to play. Put each person's exact words inside quotation marks. Use said, asked or replied, and start a new line each time a new person speaks.

Think about:

- Riya asked, “Shall we play hide-and-seek?”
- “Yes, let's play!” I replied.
- Who will count first?
- Where will you hide?
- How does the game end?

said asked replied shouted whispered laughed game turn

Name: _____ Date: _____

Cursive Writing: Proverb of the Week

Read the model line. Trace the dotted lines. Then copy the writing neatly in cursive on the empty lines.

Talk about what this proverb means.

Work while you work,
play while you play.
Work while you work,
play while you play.
Work while you work,
play while you play.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Read the Weighing Scale

Read each scale. Write the weight.

Each small mark between two numbers stands for half a kilogram (500 g).

1.



_____ kg

2.



_____ kg

3.



_____ kg

4.



_____ kg

5.



_____ kg

6.



_____ kg

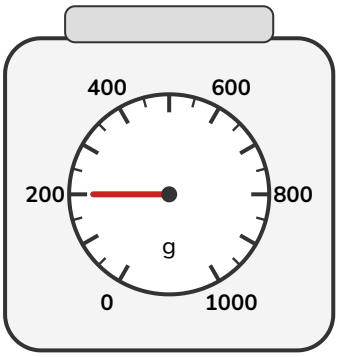
Name: _____ Date: _____

Read the Weighing Scale

Read each scale. Write the weight.

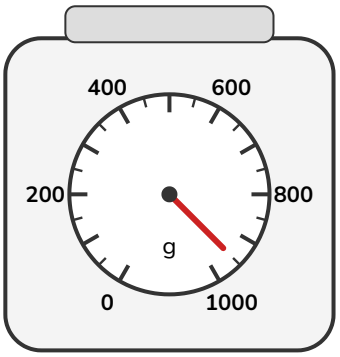
Each small mark stands for 50 g.

1.



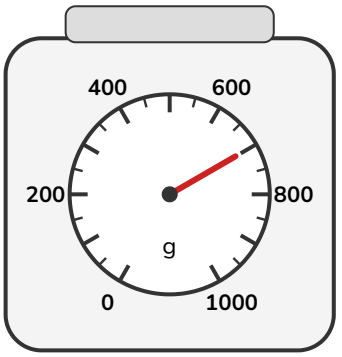
_____ g

2.



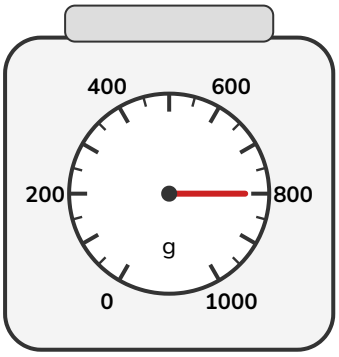
_____ g

3.



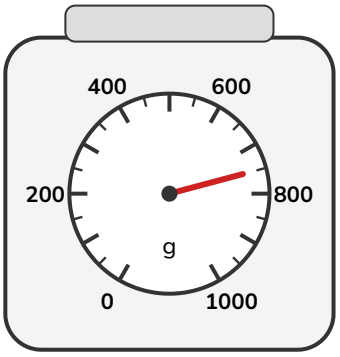
_____ g

4.



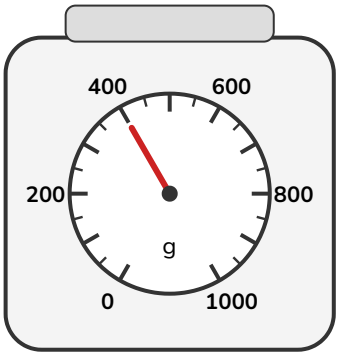
_____ g

5.



_____ g

6.



_____ g

Name: _____ Date: _____

Converting Units of Weight

Change the units.

1 kg = 1000 g

1. 6 kg = _____ g

2. 1 kg 837 g = _____ g

3. 5,235 g = ___ kg ___ g

4. 16 kg = _____ g

5. 1 kg 287 g = _____ g

6. 8,285 g = ___ kg ___ g

7. 20 kg = _____ g

8. 1 kg 698 g = _____ g

9. 3,541 g = ___ kg ___ g

10. 18 kg = _____ g

11. 1 kg 540 g = _____ g

12. 7,346 g = ___ kg ___ g

Name: _____ Date: _____

Converting Units of Weight

Change the units.

1 kg = 1000 g

1. 11 kg = _____ g

2. 2 kg 310 g = _____ g

3. 7,465 g = ___ kg ___ g

4. 5 kg = _____ g

5. 6 kg 761 g = _____ g

6. 2,286 g = ___ kg ___ g

7. 14 kg = _____ g

8. 3 kg 128 g = _____ g

9. 1,021 g = ___ kg ___ g

10. 15 kg = _____ g

11. 2 kg 517 g = _____ g

12. 2,005 g = ___ kg ___ g

Name: _____ Date: _____

Weight Word Problems

Read and solve. Show your working.

1. Each box of mangoes weighs 2 kg 250 g. How much do 5 boxes weigh?

Answer: _____

2. A bag of rice weighs 6 kg 784 g and a bag of sugar weighs 7 kg 541 g. What is their total weight?

Answer: _____

3. A basket of vegetables weighs 15 kg 395 g. Pooja takes out 2 kg 908 g of potatoes. How much does the basket weigh now?

Answer: _____

4. One packet of tea weighs 500 g. How much do 7 packets weigh? Give your answer in kg and g.

Answer: _____

5. A bag holds 10 kg of flour. Dev's mother uses 2 kg 750 g to make rotis for a party. How much flour is left?

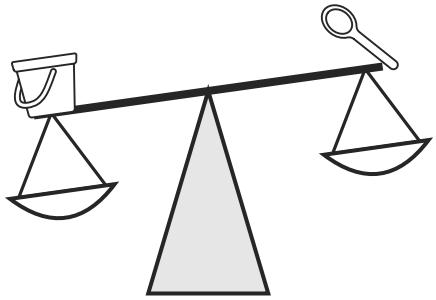
Answer: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Heavier or Lighter?

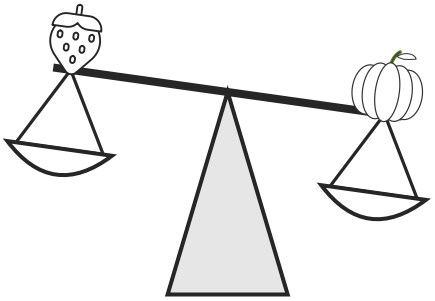
The heavier side goes down. Write the name of the heavier object.

1.



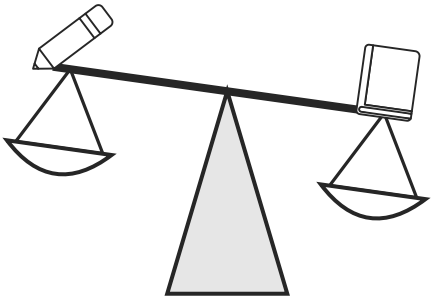
Heavier: _____

2.



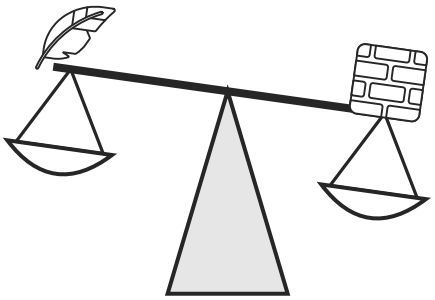
Heavier: _____

3.



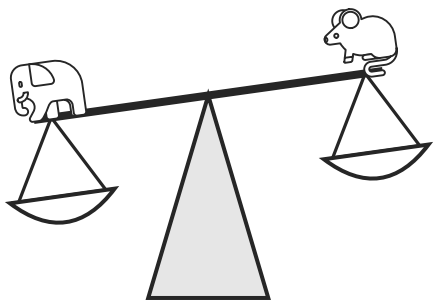
Heavier: _____

4.



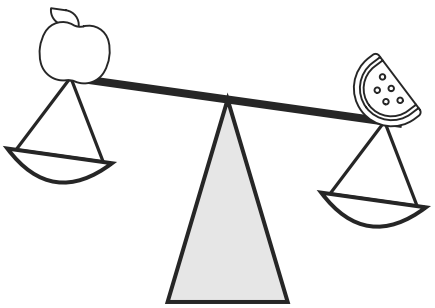
Heavier: _____

5.



Heavier: _____

6.



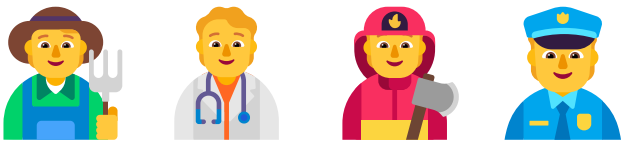
Heavier: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

People Who Help Us

Read and learn.

Many people work hard to make our lives easy, safe and healthy. The work they do for us is called a **service**. Some helpers work for us every day, like the sanitation workers who keep our streets clean. Others help us when we need them, like doctors and firefighters. Women and men do all of these jobs.



- Emergency numbers: **112** (any emergency), **100** (police), **101** (fire), **102** or **108** (ambulance).

Helper	How they help us
Farmer	grows grains, fruits and vegetables
Doctor and nurse	treat sick and injured people
Sanitation worker	keeps streets and drains clean
Postal worker	delivers letters and parcels
Police officer	keeps us safe and helps in trouble
Firefighter	puts out fires and rescues people
Electrician and plumber	fix electric wires, taps and pipes
Teacher	helps us learn new things

Remember: Always say **thank you** to the people who help us, and treat every worker with respect.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Helpers and Their Tools

Draw a line to match each helper to a tool they use.



doctor



paintbrush



carpenter



wrench



tailor



saw



farmer



fire engine



firefighter



stethoscope



barber



needle



mechanic



scissors



artist



tractor

Name: _____ Date: _____

Who Am I?

Read each riddle. Tick the helper who is speaking.

1. I bring letters and parcels to your door. Who am I?

☐ (a) a postal worker ☐ (b) a pilot ☐ (c) a plumber

2. I fix leaking taps and pipes. Who am I?

☐ (a) a carpenter ☐ (b) a plumber ☐ (c) a tailor

3. I grow rice, wheat and vegetables in my fields. Who am I?

☐ (a) a cook ☐ (b) a driver ☐ (c) a farmer

4. I fly aeroplanes high in the sky. Who am I?

☐ (a) a pilot ☐ (b) a sailor ☐ (c) a guard

5. I make and mend clothes. Who am I?

☐ (a) a cobbler ☐ (b) a tailor ☐ (c) a barber

6. I make tables, chairs and doors from wood. Who am I?

☐ (a) a mechanic ☐ (b) an electrician ☐ (c) a carpenter

7. I collect garbage and keep the streets clean. Who am I?

☐ (a) a sanitation worker ☐ (b) a teacher

☐ (c) a nurse

8. I mend shoes and sandals. Who am I?

☐ (a) a potter ☐ (b) a cobbler ☐ (c) a weaver

9. I shape pots from clay on a spinning wheel. Who am I?

☐ (a) a painter ☐ (b) a plumber ☐ (c) a potter

Name: _____ Date: _____

A Thank-You Card for a Helper

Fold a sheet of paper to make a card, or use these boxes. Draw a helper and write them a thank-you message.

Front of the card: draw a helper you see often

Inside the card: write your thank-you message

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

कहानी लेखन

पढ़ो और सीखो कि संकेतों की मदद से कहानी कैसे लिखते हैं।

दिए गए **संकेतों** (मुख्य बातों) को क्रम से जोड़कर, अपने शब्दों में घटना को रोचक ढंग से लिखना **कहानी लेखन** है। हर कहानी में एक **शुरुआत**, एक **बीच का भाग** और एक **अंत** होता है। अंत में कहानी से मिलने वाली **सीख** भी लिखी जा सकती है।

- **संकेत:** गरमी का दिन — प्यासी चिड़िया — आयशा ने छत पर पानी रखा — चिड़ियाँ रोज़ आने लगीं — सीख
- संकेतों को ध्यान से पढ़ो और उनका क्रम समझो।
- पात्रों के नाम, जगह और समय तय करो, फिर छोटे-छोटे वाक्यों में कहानी लिखो।
- कहानी को एक अच्छा शीर्षक दो और अंत में सीख लिखो।

उदाहरण

प्यासी चिड़िया
जून का महीना था। बहुत तेज़ गरमी पड़ रही थी।

आयशा ने देखा कि छत पर एक चिड़िया चोंच खोलकर हाँफ रही है।

वह समझ गई कि चिड़िया प्यासी है। उसने मिट्टी के एक बर्तन में पानी भरकर छत पर रख दिया।

चिड़िया ने जी भरकर पानी पिया और चीं-चीं करके उड़ गई। अगले दिन वह सहेलियों के साथ आई।

अब आयशा रोज़ बर्तन में साफ़ पानी भरती है और चिड़ियाँ रोज़ पानी पीने आती हैं।

सीख: हमें पशु-पक्षियों की मदद करनी चाहिए।

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

कहानी लिखो: घायल पिल्ला: योजना

लिखने से पहले अपने विचार यहाँ लिखो।

नीचे दिए संकेतों के आधार पर एक कहानी लिखो और उसे सुंदर शीर्षक दो। संकेत: विद्यालय से लौटते समय देव ने सड़क किनारे एक घायल पिल्ला देखा — उसे घर लाया — माँ के साथ मिलकर मरहम-पट्टी की — पिल्ला ठीक हो गया — दोनों पक्के दोस्त बन गए — सीख।

इन बातों पर सोचो:

- शुरुआत: देव को पिल्ला कहाँ और कैसे मिला?
- बीच: देव और माँ ने पिल्ले की देखभाल कैसे की?
- अंत: ठीक होकर पिल्ला क्या करने लगा?
- कहानी को एक अच्छा शीर्षक दो।
- अंत में कहानी की सीख लिखो।

शुरुआत

बीच

अंत

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

कहानी लिखो: घायल पिल्ला

अब अपनी योजना की मदद से सुंदर लेख में लिखो।

सड़क कूँ-कूँ घायल पैर मरहम पट्टी दूध देखभाल पूँछ दोस्त दया खुशी

Month 7

Week 26

Reading	News report — who, what, when, where, why; word study: abbreviations
Grammar & Writing	Synonyms and antonyms
Maths	Capacity: litres and millilitres
EVS	Festivals and fairs of India
Hindi	संवाद लेखन

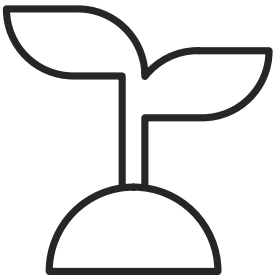
Name: _____ Date: _____

Young Green Heroes Plant 500 Saplings

Read the news report. Look for the answers to five questions: Who? What? When? Where? Why?

News report

By our Staff Reporter



PUNE, 6 July: More than 120 students of Green Valley School planted 500 saplings along the banks of the Mula river yesterday morning. They did this to celebrate Van Mahotsav, the festival of trees, which is held every year in the first week of July.

The students, from Classes 3 to 8, arrived at 7 a.m. with spades, buckets and lots of energy. Volunteers from a local nature club had dug the pits the day before.

The young gardeners planted neem, jamun, peepal and banyan saplings over a stretch of about 2 km. Each sapling was given a name tag and a small fence to protect it from goats.

'Trees give us shade, fresh air and homes for birds,' said the principal, Dr Meera Joshi. 'Our students will visit every month to water the saplings and check how they are growing.'

Class 4 student Arjun Patil was full of excitement. 'I planted a jamun tree and named it Jammy,' he said with a laugh. 'When I grow up, I'll come back and eat its fruit!'

The event ended at 10 a.m. with a cleanliness drive along the riverbank. The students collected more than 30 kg of plastic waste.

Mr Joseph D'Souza, a member of the nature club, said, 'If every school in the city did this, Pune would be much greener in just a few years.'

Word help: saplings – young trees • **Van Mahotsav** – a tree-planting festival held in India in the first week of July • **volunteers** – people who do a job without being paid • **pits** – holes dug in the ground • **principal** – the head of a school • **drive** – a planned effort by a group to do something useful

Name: _____ Date: _____

Young Green Heroes Plant 500 Saplings: Questions

Answer the questions about the text.

1. WHO planted the saplings?

- ☐ (a) Students of Green Valley School
- ☐ (b) Farmers from a village
- ☐ (c) Workers from a factory

2. WHERE were the saplings planted?

- ☐ (a) In the school playground
- ☐ (b) Along the banks of the Mula river
- ☐ (c) In a forest in Kerala

3. WHEN did the event take place? Give the date and the times.

_____

_____

4. WHY did the students plant the saplings?

_____

_____

5. The students had to dig all the pits themselves.

☐ True ☐ False

6. What do the abbreviations 'Dr', 'km' and 'kg' stand for?

_____

_____

7. Why do you think the reporter included Arjun's words? How do they make the report more interesting?

_____

_____

_____

_____

8. Find a word in paragraph 7 that means 'keeping things clean'.

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Word Power: Young Green Heroes

Read each word and its meaning. Then write a sentence of your own using the word.

arrived — reached a place

Example: The train arrived at Chennai Central on time.

My sentence:

energy — the strength to be active

Example: After a good breakfast, I have lots of energy.

My sentence:

protect — to keep safe from harm

Example: A helmet protects your head when you ride a bike.

My sentence:

shade — a cool, dark place out of the sun

Example: The cows rested in the shade of the banyan tree.

My sentence:

excitement — a strong, happy feeling about something

Example: Before the school trip, the children were full of excitement.

My sentence:

event — something important that happens

Example: Sports Day is the biggest event of the school year.

My sentence:

member — a person who belongs to a group

Example: My sister is a member of the school choir.

My sentence:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Spelling: Words We Shorten

Look, say, cover, write and check each word. Then write its short form next to it.

Spelling focus: Many words have short forms called abbreviations: Monday → Mon, kilometre → km, Doctor → Dr. Learn to spell the full words.

Word	Look, say, cover, write	Check ✓	Write again
Monday			
Tuesday			
Wednesday			
Thursday			
Friday			
Saturday			
Sunday			
January			
February			
August			
September			
kilometre			
kilogram			
centimetre			
doctor			

Use two of the words in sentences:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Synonyms and Antonyms

Read and learn. Then try the questions at the bottom.

Synonyms are words that have the same or nearly the same meaning: big – large, happy – glad. **Antonyms** are words that have opposite meanings: hot – cold, day – night. Synonyms make our writing more interesting, and antonyms help us to show differences.

- Remember: **S**ynonym and **S**ame both begin with **S**.
- Some antonyms are made by adding **un-** or **dis-**: kind – unkind, like – dislike, happy – unhappy.

Word	Synonym	Antonym
big	large	small
happy	glad	sad
fast	quick	slow
begin	start	end
shut	close	open
clever	smart	foolish



Remember: Instead of using the word 'nice' again and again, try a synonym: a **delicious** meal, a **pleasant** day, a **kind** neighbour.

Try it!

1. Write a synonym for 'shout'.

_____

2. Write an antonym for 'early'.

_____

3. Write an antonym for 'heavy'.

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Match the Synonyms

Draw a line to match each word to its synonym (a word with the same meaning).

huge ●	● cross
angry ●	● easy
small ●	● store
quiet ●	● present
simple ●	● enormous
shop ●	● tiny
afraid ●	● silent
gift ●	● scared

Name: _____ Date: _____

Opposites

Fill in each blank with the antonym of the word in bold. Use the words in the box.

cold empty dark late soft wet low lose light weak

1. The tea is **hot**, but the juice is _____.
2. My bottle is **full**, but yours is _____.
3. The day is **bright**, but the night is _____.
4. I came **early**, but Rahul came _____.
5. The rock is **hard**, but the pillow is _____.
6. My shirt is **dry**, but my socks are _____.
7. The wall is **high**, but the fence is _____.
8. Sometimes we **win** and sometimes we _____.
9. This bag is **heavy**, but that one is _____.
10. The elephant is **strong**, but the kitten is _____.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Summer and Winter

Write neatly. Remember capital letters and full stops.

Write about summer and winter where you live. Use antonyms to show how the two seasons are different (hot – cold, long – short, light – heavy). Use at least two synonyms too, such as chilly for cold.

Think about:

- In summer the days are long, but in winter they are short.
- In summer we wear light cotton clothes, but in winter ...
- What do you eat or drink in each season?
- Which season do you like more? Why?

hot cold long short light heavy chilly warm sunny foggy

Name: _____ Date: _____

Cursive Writing: Proverb of the Week

Read the model line. Trace the dotted lines. Then copy the writing neatly in cursive on the empty lines.

Talk about what this proverb means.

Think before you speak.

Think before you speak.

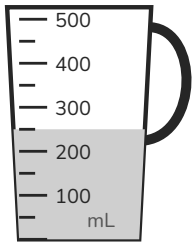
Think before you speak.

Name: _____ Date: _____

How Much Water?

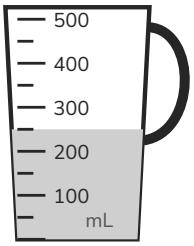
Read the measuring jugs. Write how much water is in each.

1.



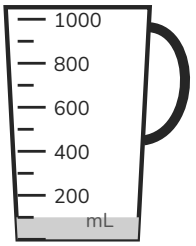
_____ mL

2.



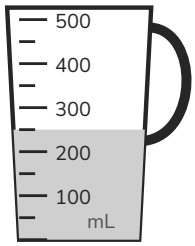
_____ mL

3.



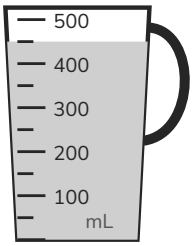
_____ mL

4.



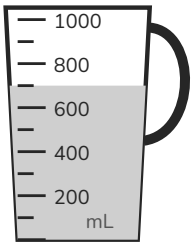
_____ mL

5.



_____ mL

6.



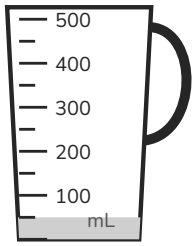
_____ mL

Name: _____ Date: _____

How Much Water?

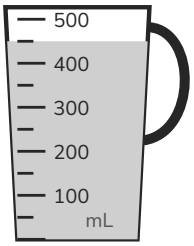
Read the measuring jugs. Write how much water is in each.

1.



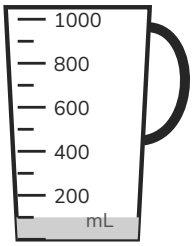
_____ mL

2.



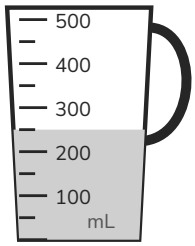
_____ mL

3.



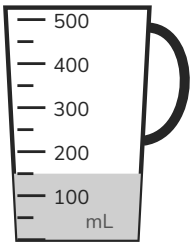
_____ mL

4.



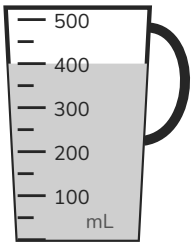
_____ mL

5.



_____ mL

6.



_____ mL

Name: _____ Date: _____

Converting Units of Capacity

Change the units.

1 L = 1000 mL

1. 17 L = _____ mL

2. 3 L 173 mL = _____ mL

3. 8,975 mL = ___ L ___ mL

4. 7 L = _____ mL

5. 6 L 992 mL = _____ mL

6. 1,220 mL = ___ L ___ mL

7. 11 L = _____ mL

8. 6 L 242 mL = _____ mL

9. 7,639 mL = ___ L ___ mL

10. 13 L = _____ mL

11. 5 L 979 mL = _____ mL

12. 6,535 mL = ___ L ___ mL

Name: _____ Date: _____

Converting Units of Capacity

Change the units.

1 L = 1000 mL

1. 2 L = _____ mL

2. 5 L 629 mL = _____ mL

3. 7,274 mL = ___ L ___ mL

4. 19 L = _____ mL

5. 3 L 781 mL = _____ mL

6. 6,890 mL = ___ L ___ mL

7. 16 L = _____ mL

8. 1 L 676 mL = _____ mL

9. 5,040 mL = ___ L ___ mL

10. 3 L = _____ mL

11. 2 L 570 mL = _____ mL

12. 2,860 mL = ___ L ___ mL

Name: _____ Date: _____

Capacity Word Problems

Read and solve. Show your working.

1. A water can holds 5 litres. Joseph fills 4 bottles of 500 mL each from it. How much water is left in the can?

Answer: _____

2. A jug had 3 L 486 mL of juice and another had 3 L 696 mL. How much juice was there in all?

Answer: _____

3. A bucket holds 4 litres of water. How many 500 mL mugs can be filled from it?

Answer: _____

4. A cow gave 8 L 500 mL of milk in the morning and 3 L 500 mL less in the evening. How much milk did it give in the evening?

Answer: _____

5. One glass holds 150 mL of lassi. How much lassi is needed to fill 9 glasses? Give your answer in L and mL.

Answer: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Which Holds More?

Think about how much water each can hold.

1. Circle the one that **holds more**.





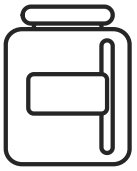
2. Circle the one that **holds more**.





3. Circle the one that **holds more**.





4. Circle the one that **holds more**.





5. Circle the one that **holds more**.





6. Circle the one that **holds more**.





Name: _____ Date: _____

Festivals and Fairs of India

Read about some of the many festivals and fairs of India.



Diwali

Diwali, the festival of lights, comes in October or November. People light diyas, make rangoli, share sweets and wear new clothes.



Eid-ul-Fitr

Eid-ul-Fitr comes at the end of Ramzan, the month of fasting. People pray, hug, say 'Eid Mubarak' and share sweet sewaiyan.



Christmas

Christmas, on 25 December, celebrates the birth of Jesus Christ. People decorate Christmas trees and stars, sing carols and share cake.

Gurpurab

Sikhs celebrate the birthdays of their Gurus, like Guru Nanak Dev Ji, with prayers, processions and **langar**, a free meal for everyone.



Harvest festivals

Farmers give thanks for a good crop at **Pongal** (Tamil Nadu), **Bihu** (Assam), **Baisakhi** (Punjab), **Onam** (Kerala) and **Makar Sankranti**.



Holi and Durga Puja

Holi, the festival of colours, welcomes the spring. Durga Puja is celebrated grandly in West Bengal, with beautiful pandals.



National festivals

All Indians celebrate **Republic Day** (26 January), **Independence Day** (15 August) and **Gandhi Jayanti** (2 October).



Fairs (melas)

At fairs people shop, eat and enjoy rides. The **Pushkar Fair** in Rajasthan is famous for camels. The **Hornbill Festival** of Nagaland shows dances and crafts.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Festivals and Their States

Draw a line to match each festival or fair to the state where it is most famous.

Pongal ●	● Kerala
Bihu ●	● Punjab
Onam ●	● Assam
Baisakhi ●	● Nagaland
Durga Puja ●	● Rajasthan
Hornbill Festival ●	● West Bengal
Pushkar Fair ●	● Maharashtra
Ganesh Chaturthi ●	● Tamil Nadu

Name: _____ Date: _____

What Kind of Festival?

Write each festival in the correct column.

Bihu Christmas Independence Day Lohri Gandhi Jayanti
Onam Eid-ul-Fitr Mahavir Jayanti Pongal Republic Day
Makar Sankranti Gurpurab Buddha Purnima

National festival	Harvest festival	Religious festival

Name: _____ Date: _____

Make a Festival Greeting Card

Festivals are times to share joy with family and friends. Make a greeting card for any festival and give it to someone special.

You need:

- ☐ a sheet of chart paper or card
- ☐ colour pencils or crayons
- ☐ glue
- ☐ scissors
- ☐ things to decorate: old ribbons, buttons, dry leaves or coloured paper

What to do:

1. Choose a festival and the person you will give the card to.
2. Fold the sheet in half to make a card.
3. Plan your design in the box below first.
4. Draw a picture on the front that shows the festival.
5. Decorate it with ribbons, buttons, dry leaves or coloured paper.
6. Write a warm festival greeting inside the card and sign your name.

⚠️ **Safety:** Ask an adult to help you with scissors.

Draw it here:

1. Which festival did you make the card for? Who will you give it to?

_____

2. Write one way to celebrate festivals without harming the environment.

_____

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

संवाद लेखन

पढ़ो और समझो कि संवाद कैसे लिखते हैं। फिर आदर्श संवाद पढ़ो।

दो या दो से अधिक लोगों के बीच होने वाली **बातचीत** को **संवाद** कहते हैं। संवाद लिखते समय पहले बोलने वाले का नाम लिखते हैं, उसके आगे (:) चिह्न लगाते हैं और फिर उसकी बात लिखते हैं।

- हर बोलने वाले की बात नई पंक्ति से लिखो।
- संवाद छोटे, सरल और रोज़ की बोलचाल जैसे हों।
- प्रश्न के अंत में (?) और खुशी या हैरानी पर (!) लगाओ।
- बड़ों से बात करते समय आदर वाले शब्द — 'आप', 'जी', 'कृपया' — बोलो।

उदाहरण



फल वाले और ग्राहक के बीच संवाद

ग्राहक: भैया, ये आम कैसे दिए?

फल वाला: बहन जी, सौ रुपये किलो। बिलकुल मीठे और ताज़े हैं।

ग्राहक: थोड़ा कम कर दीजिए, मुझे दो किलो लेने हैं।

फल वाला: ठीक है, दो किलो के एक सौ अस्सी रुपये दे दीजिए।

ग्राहक: यह लीजिए। धन्यवाद, भैया!

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

संवाद पूरा करो

माँ और नेहा के बीच हुई बातचीत को शब्द-भंडार की मदद से पूरा करो।

विद्यालय भूख धो सब्ज़ी थाली स्वादिष्ट धन्यवाद

1. माँ: नेहा, तुम _____ से कब लौटीं?

2. नेहा: अभी लौटी हूँ, माँ। मुझे बहुत _____ लगी है।

3. माँ: पहले हाथ _____ लो, फिर खाना खाओ।

4. नेहा: आज खाने में कौन-सी _____ बनी है?

5. माँ: तुम्हारी पसंद की भिंडी बनी है। _____ लगा दूँ?

6. नेहा: हाँ माँ! भिंडी तो बहुत _____ लग रही है।

7. नेहा: इतना अच्छा खाना बनाने के लिए _____, माँ!

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

संवाद लिखो: चिड़ियाघर की सैर

सुंदर लेख में लिखो।

तुम्हारा विद्यालय कल तुम सबको चिड़ियाघर घुमाने ले जा रहा है। इस बारे में अपने और अपने मित्र के बीच एक संवाद लिखो। कम से कम 8 संवाद लिखो — हर मित्र के 4।

इन बातों पर सोचो:

- हर संवाद से पहले बोलने वाले का नाम और (:) लिखो।
- चिड़ियाघर कब और कैसे जाओगे?
- साथ में क्या-क्या ले जाओगे?
- कौन-कौन से जानवर देखना चाहते हो?
- वहाँ किन नियमों का ध्यान रखोगे?
- अंत में खुशी से बात खत्म करो।

चिड़ियाघर बस टिफिन पानी की बोतल शेर हाथी जिराफ अध्यापिका नियम कूड़ेदान मज़ा कल सुबह

Month 7

Week 27

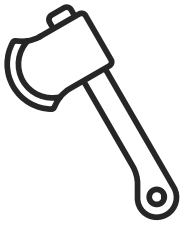
Reading	Folk tale — comparing two characters; word study: homographs
Grammar & Writing	Homophones
Maths	Time: reading the clock to the minute
EVS	Our country India: states and capital
Hindi	अपठित गद्यांश – 2

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Honest Woodcutter

Read the folk tale. Compare Ramu and Shamu: how are they alike, and how are they different?

Folk tale (retold)



Long ago, at the edge of a forest in Odisha, lived two woodcutters who were neighbours. Ramu was poor but honest, and he always told the truth. Shamu had more money, but he was greedy and always wanted more.

One morning, Ramu was cutting branches from a tree beside a deep river. Suddenly, his old iron axe slipped from his wet hands and fell into the water. Plop! Ramu sat down on the bank and cried. 'Without my axe, how will I feed my family?'

The water began to bubble, and up rose a shining Jal Pari, the fairy of the river. 'Why are you crying?' she asked kindly. When Ramu told her, she dived into the river and came up holding a golden axe. 'Is this yours?'

Ramu shook his head. 'No, mine was not so fine.' The fairy dived again and brought up a silver axe. 'Is this yours?' 'No,' said Ramu. 'Mine was made of plain iron.'

At last, the fairy brought up his old iron axe. Ramu's face lit up. 'Yes! That one is mine!' The fairy smiled. 'You are honest, Ramu. Please keep all three axes as a gift.'

Ramu went home happily and told everyone what had happened. When Shamu heard the story, his eyes grew wide. The next day, he went to the same river and threw his axe into the water on purpose. Then he pretended to cry loudly.

The Jal Pari rose from the river and held up a golden axe. 'Is this yours?' she asked. 'Yes, yes! That's mine!' shouted Shamu, reaching out greedily.

The fairy's smile disappeared. 'You are not telling the truth,' she said. She sank back into the water with the golden axe — and she did not bring back Shamu's own axe either.

Shamu walked home with empty hands and a heavy heart. After that, he tried hard to be more like his honest neighbour.

Word help: woodcutter – a person who cuts wood from trees for a living • **greedy** – always wanting more than you need • **Jal Pari** – a water fairy in Indian stories • **plain** – simple, with nothing special added • **on purpose** – meaning to do it; not by accident • **neighbours** – people who live near you

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Honest Woodcutter: Questions

Answer the questions about the text.

1. How were Ramu and Shamu alike?

☐ (a) Both were greedy ☐ (b) Both were woodcutters

☐ (c) Both were rich

2. Which word best describes Shamu?

☐ (a) Honest ☐ (b) Greedy ☐ (c) Generous

3. Ramu dropped his axe into the river on purpose.

☐ True ☐ False

4. What did Ramu say when the fairy showed him the golden axe? What does this show about him?

5. How did Shamu lose his axe? How was this different from what happened to Ramu?

6. What did each woodcutter get in the end?

7. Compare Ramu and Shamu. Write one way they are alike and two ways they are different.

8. The word 'bank' has two meanings. What does it mean in paragraph 2?

Name: _____ Date: _____

Word Power: The Honest Woodcutter

Read each word and its meaning. Then write a sentence of your own using the word.

truth — what is real and correct

Example: Always tell the truth, even when it is hard.

My sentence:

slipped — slid by accident and fell

Example: The soap slipped out of my wet hands.

My sentence:

bubble — to make bubbles, like water when it boils

Example: Watch the milk bubble in the pan.

My sentence:

gift — a present

Example: Uncle gave me a box of colour pencils as a gift.

My sentence:

reaching — stretching out an arm to touch or take something

Example: Aman was reaching for the jar on the top shelf.

My sentence:

greedily — in a way that shows you want more than you need

Example: The puppy greedily gobbled up all the food.

My sentence:

sank — went down below the surface of water

Example: The stone sank to the bottom of the pond.

My sentence:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Spelling: Homographs

Look, say, cover, write and check each word. Can you think of two meanings for each one?

Spelling focus: Homographs are spelt the same but have different meanings: bank (of a river) and bank (for money).

Word	Look, say, cover, write	Check ✓	Write again
bank			
rose			
fine			
kind			
bat			
bark			
ring			
watch			
wave			
park			
light			
match			
left			
saw			
fair			

Use two of the words in sentences:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Homophones: Sound-Alike Words

Read and learn. Then try the questions at the bottom.

Homophones are words that **sound the same** but have **different spellings** and **different meanings**. Read: 'I can **see** a ship on the **sea**.' When we write, we must choose the spelling that gives the meaning we want.

- Some homophones come in threes: **to** (go to the park), **too** (me too), **two** (two eyes).

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
see	to look	sea	a large body of salt water
two	the number 2	too	also; more than enough
hear	to listen	here	in this place
right	correct; not left	write	to put words on paper
flower	a part of a plant	flour	powder used to make roti
week	seven days	weak	not strong
tail	the end part of an animal	tale	a story



Remember: Think about the **meaning** before you write. 'I **ate eight** idlis!' Here, ate means 'had food' and eight is the number 8.

Try it!

1. Choose the correct word: I have (to/two) eyes.

_____

2. Choose the correct word: Please (right/write) your name.

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Choose the Right Homophone

Circle the correct homophone to complete each sentence.

1. We swam in the (see / sea) at Goa.

2. I can (hear / here) the birds singing.

3. Mum used (flower / flour) to make chapatis.

4. The rabbit has a short (tail / tale).

5. There are seven days in a (week / weak).

6. Please come (hear / here) and sit with me.

7. Turn (right / write) at the post office.

8. Grandma told us a (tail / tale) about a clever fox.

9. Kabir has (two / too) sisters.

10. The (son / sun) sets in the west.

11. My cousin wants to come (two / too).

12. A rose is a beautiful (flower / flour).

Name: _____ Date: _____

Find the Homophone

Write a homophone for each word. Need help? Use: be, knight, pear, rode, whole, male, dear, know, plain.

Word	Homophone	Word	Homophone
blue	blew	bee	
night		pair	
road		hole	
mail		deer	
no		plane	

Name: _____ Date: _____

Homophone Sentences

Write neatly. Remember capital letters and full stops.

Write six sentences or a short, funny story. Use a pair of homophones in each sentence, for example: 'Can you hear me? I am here.' or 'The sun woke up my son.' Underline the homophones.

Think about:

- see / sea
- son / sun
- week / weak
- tail / tale
- flower / flour
- right / write

blue blew pair pear road rode dear deer hole whole

Name: _____ Date: _____

Cursive Writing: Proverb of the Week

Read the model line. Trace the dotted lines. Then copy the writing neatly in cursive on the empty lines.

Talk about what this proverb means.

Kindness costs nothing.

Kindness costs nothing.

Kindness costs nothing.

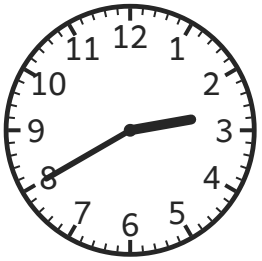
Name: _____ Date: _____

Telling the Time: Five-Minute Times

Read each clock. Write the time.

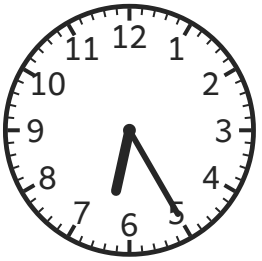
The **short hand** shows the hour. The **long hand** shows the minutes.

1.



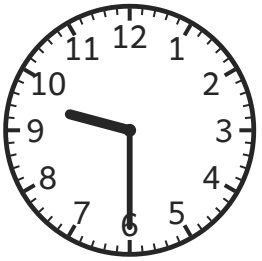
:

2.



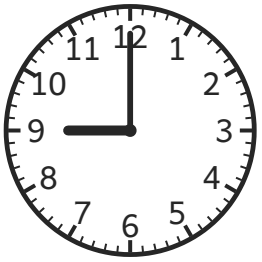
:

3.



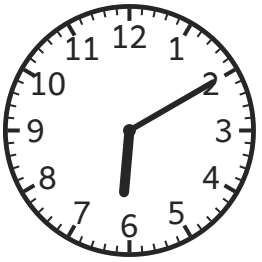
:

4.



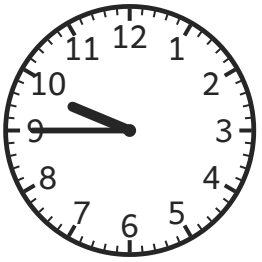
:

5.



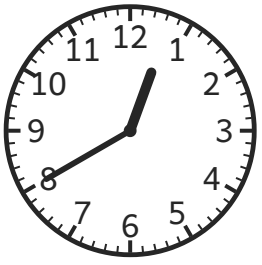
:

6.



:

7.



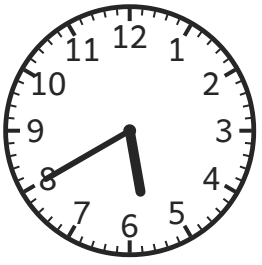
:

8.



:

9.



:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Telling the Time: Time to the Minute

Read each clock. Write the time.

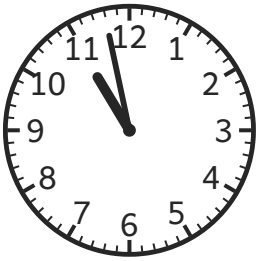
The **short hand** shows the hour. The **long hand** shows the minutes.

1.



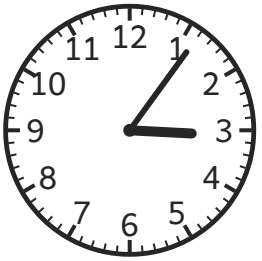
[ ] : [ ]

2.



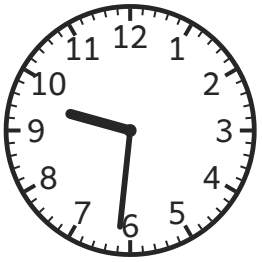
[ ] : [ ]

3.



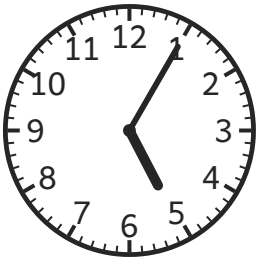
[ ] : [ ]

4.



[ ] : [ ]

5.



[ ] : [ ]

6.



[ ] : [ ]

7.



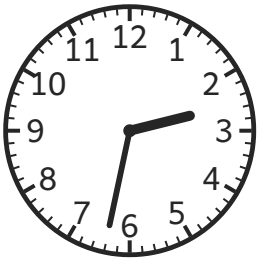
[ ] : [ ]

8.



[ ] : [ ]

9.



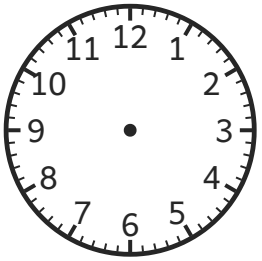
[ ] : [ ]

Name: _____ Date: _____

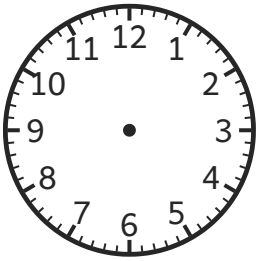
Draw the Hands

Draw the hour hand (short) and the minute hand (long) to show each time.

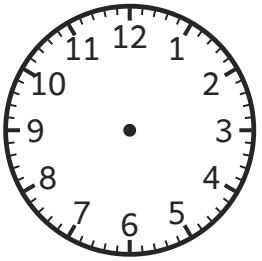
1. **11:53**



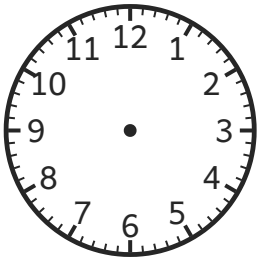
2. **9:25**



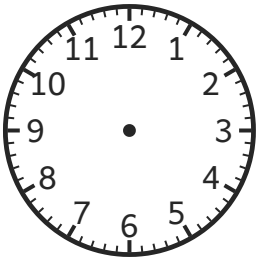
3. **2:18**



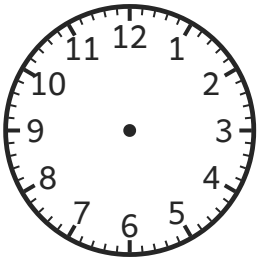
4. **6:26**



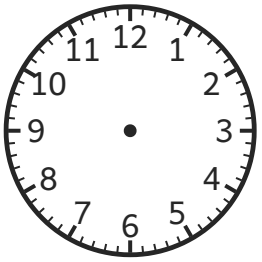
5. **2:35**



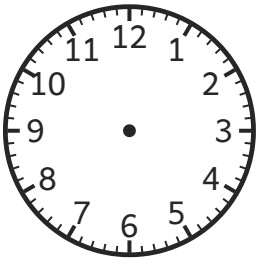
6. **11:05**



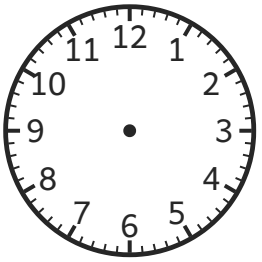
7. **9:35**



8. **12:29**



9. **3:16**

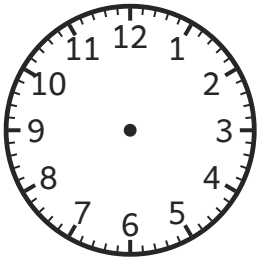


Name: _____ Date: _____

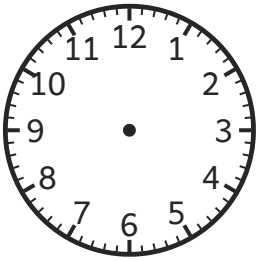
Draw the Hands

Draw the hour hand (short) and the minute hand (long) to show each time.

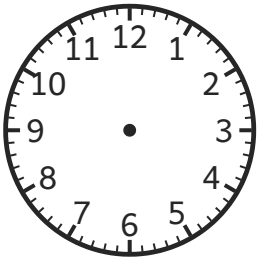
1. **5:50**



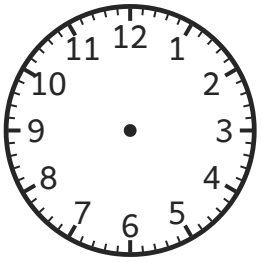
2. **4:20**



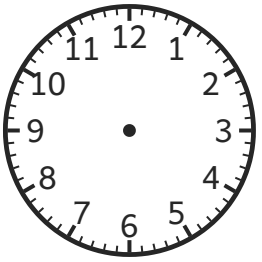
3. **3:35**



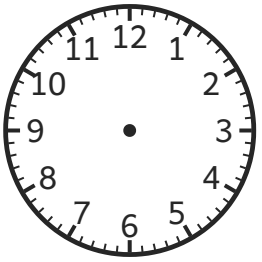
4. **12:15**



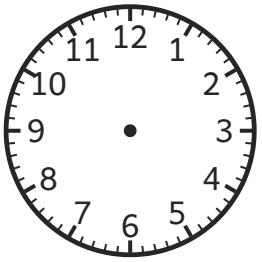
5. **8:25**



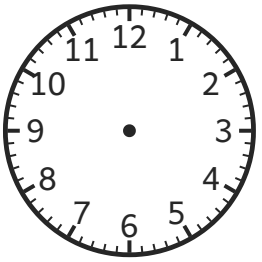
6. **6:50**



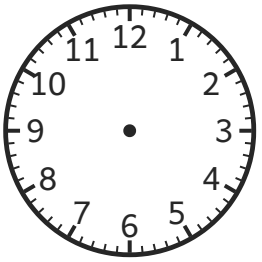
7. **11:25**



8. **8:05**



9. **5:40**



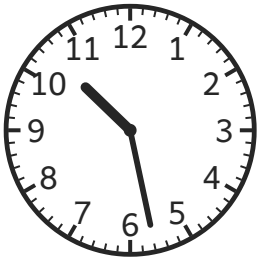
Name: _____ Date: _____

Telling the Time: Time to the Minute

Read each clock. Write the time.

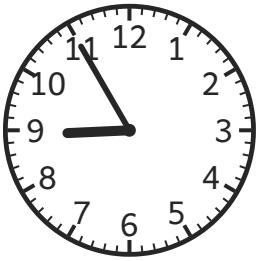
The **short hand** shows the hour. The **long hand** shows the minutes.

1.



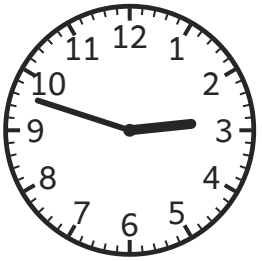
☐ : ☐

2.



☐ : ☐

3.



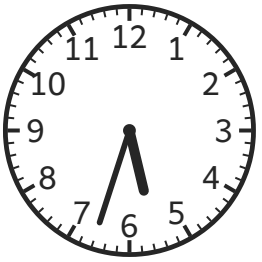
☐ : ☐

4.



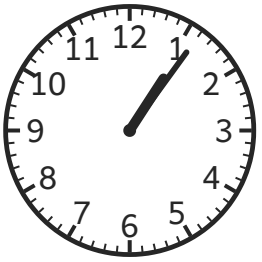
☐ : ☐

5.



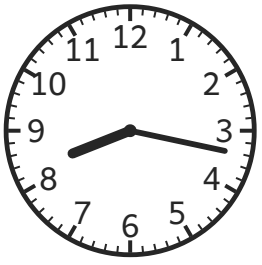
☐ : ☐

6.



☐ : ☐

7.



☐ : ☐

8.



☐ : ☐

9.



☐ : ☐

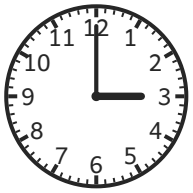
Name: _____ Date: _____

Match the Clocks

Draw a line from each clock to the matching time.



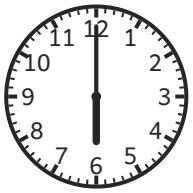
8:30



2:45



4:00



3:00



3:30



6:00

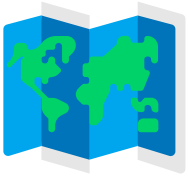
Name: _____ Date: _____

Our Country India

Read and learn.

India is a large and beautiful country in **Asia**. It has **28 states** and **8 union territories**. **New Delhi** is the capital of India. More people live in India than in any other country in the world. Indians speak many languages, wear different clothes, eat different foods and follow many religions, but we are all Indians.





- Each state has its own **capital** city, where the state government works.
- **Rajasthan** is the largest state by area and **Goa** is the smallest.
- **Uttar Pradesh** is the state with the most people.
- The **Himalayas** are in the north. The **Arabian Sea** is to the west, the **Bay of Bengal** to the east and the **Indian Ocean** to the south.
- Land with water on three sides is called a **peninsula**. The southern part of India is a peninsula.

Remember: Use an outline map of India from a stationery shop or your atlas to find your own state and its capital.

Try it!

1. What is the capital of India?

_____

2. How many states does India have?

_____

3. Which is the smallest state by area?

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

States and Their Capitals

Here are the 28 states of India and their capital cities, in alphabetical order. Find your state and read its capital.

State	Capital	State	Capital
Andhra Pradesh	Amaravati	Manipur	Imphal
Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	Meghalaya	Shillong
Assam	Dispur	Mizoram	Aizawl
Bihar	Patna	Nagaland	Kohima
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
Goa	Panaji	Punjab	Chandigarh
Gujarat	Gandhinagar	Rajasthan	Jaipur
Haryana	Chandigarh	Sikkim	Gangtok
Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	Tamil Nadu	Chennai
Jharkhand	Ranchi	Telangana	Hyderabad
Karnataka	Bengaluru	Tripura	Agartala
Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Uttarakhand	Dehradun
Maharashtra	Mumbai	West Bengal	Kolkata

1. Which two states have the same capital? Name the capital.

_____

2. What is the capital of your state?

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Match the State to Its Capital

Draw a line to match each state to its capital city.

Karnataka ●	● Jaipur
West Bengal ●	● Gandhinagar
Maharashtra ●	● Patna
Tamil Nadu ●	● Mumbai
Bihar ●	● Dispur
Gujarat ●	● Bengaluru
Assam ●	● Kolkata
Rajasthan ●	● Chennai

Name: _____ Date: _____

My State Fact File

Find out about the state you live in. Use an outline map of India from a stationery shop or your atlas, and talk to the elders in your family.

You need:

☐ an outline map of India from a stationery shop

☐ your atlas

☐ crayons

☐ a pencil

What to do:

1. Look at the map of India in your atlas and find your state.
2. On the outline map, colour your state. Use the atlas to help you.
3. Use the atlas to find your state's capital and mark it with a dot.
4. Find the names of the states that touch your state.
5. Ask your elders about the main language, a famous food, a festival and a dance of your state.
6. Fill in your fact file in the table.

About my state	My answer
Name of my state	
Capital	
States that touch my state	
Main language	
A famous food	
A festival	
A dance	

1. What is the name of your state and its capital?

2. Name the states that touch your state.

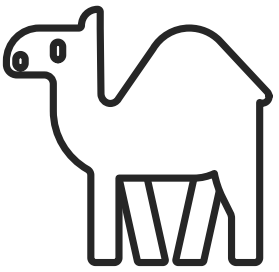
3. Is your state near a sea? If yes, which one?

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

अपठित गद्यांश: रेगिस्तान का जहाज

गद्यांश को ध्यान से पढ़ो और प्रश्नों के उत्तर दो।

अपठित गद्यांश (जानकारी)



ऊँट रेगिस्तान में रहने वाला एक बड़ा और ताकतवर पशु है। हमारे देश में सबसे अधिक ऊँट राजस्थान में पाए जाते हैं। ऊँट रेत पर आसानी से चलता है और भारी सामान भी ढोता है। इसलिए इसे **रेगिस्तान का जहाज** कहा जाता है।

ऊँट की पीठ पर कूबड़ होता है। भारत के ज्यादातर ऊँटों की पीठ पर एक कूबड़ होता है, पर लद्दाख में दो कूबड़ वाले ऊँट भी मिलते हैं। बहुत-से लोग सोचते हैं कि कूबड़ में पानी भरा होता है, पर ऐसा नहीं है। कूबड़ में चरबी जमा रहती है। जब ऊँट को कई दिनों तक खाना नहीं मिलता, तब यही चरबी उसे ताकत देती है।

ऊँट के पैर चौड़े और गद्देदार होते हैं, इसलिए वे गरम रेत में नहीं धँसते। उसकी लंबी और घनी पलकें आँखों को उड़ती रेत से बचाती हैं। रेत की आँधी आने पर वह अपनी नाक के छेद भी बंद कर लेता है। ऊँट एक बार में बहुत सारा पानी पी लेता है और फिर कई दिनों तक बिना पानी के रह सकता है।

रेगिस्तान के लोगों के लिए ऊँट बहुत उपयोगी है। लोग इसकी सवारी करते हैं और इस पर सामान लादते हैं। वे इसका दूध भी पीते हैं। राजस्थान के पुष्कर में हर साल एक बड़ा मेला लगता है, जिसमें दूर-दूर से ऊँट लाए जाते हैं। सचमुच, ऊँट रेगिस्तान का सच्चा साथी है।

शब्दार्थ: कूबड़ – ऊँट की पीठ पर उभरा हुआ भाग • **चरबी** – शरीर में जमा होने वाली वसा, जो ताकत देती है • **गद्देदार** – गद्दे जैसा नरम • **धँसना** – नीचे की ओर गड़ जाना

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

अपठित गद्यांश: रेगिस्तान का जहाज: प्रश्न

पाठ के आधार पर प्रश्नों के उत्तर दो।

1. ऊँट को 'रेगिस्तान का जहाज' क्यों कहते हैं?

☐ (क) क्योंकि वह पानी में तैरता है

☐ (ख) क्योंकि वह रेत पर आसानी से चलता है और सामान ढोता है

☐ (ग) क्योंकि वह बहुत ऊँचा है

2. ऊँट के कूबड़ में पानी भरा होता है।

☐ सही ☐ गलत

3. ऊँट की लंबी पलकें आँखों को किससे बचाती हैं?

☐ (क) तेज़ धूप से ☐ (ख) उड़ती रेत से ☐ (ग) बारिश से

4. ऊँट गरम रेत में क्यों नहीं धँसता?

_____

_____

5. लद्दाख में दो कूबड़ वाले ऊँट भी मिलते हैं।

☐ सही ☐ गलत

6. रेगिस्तान के लोग ऊँट से कौन-कौन से काम लेते हैं?

_____

_____

7. गद्यांश में से 'कमजोर' का विलोम शब्द ढूँढकर लिखो।

_____

8. ऊँट रेगिस्तान में आसानी से कैसे रह पाता है? कोई तीन बातें लिखो।

_____

_____

_____

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

गद्यांश के शब्द छाँटो

ये शब्द ऊँट वाले गद्यांश से लिए गए हैं। हर शब्द को पढ़ो और सही खाने में लिखो।

ढोना ऊँट पीना ताकतवर घनी पलकें गरम चलना रेगिस्तान चौड़े
रहना राजस्थान कूबड़ बड़ा बचाना

संज्ञा	विशेषण	क्रिया

Month 7

Week 28

Reading	Information text (the solar system) — key words and glossary; word study: dictionary order
Grammar & Writing	Prefixes and suffixes
Maths	Time: a.m. and p.m.; how long?; the calendar
EVS	National symbols of India
Hindi	समरूपी शब्द (सरल)

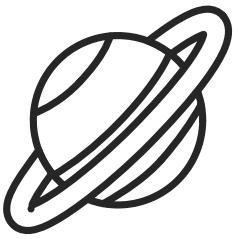
Name: _____ Date: _____

Our Solar System

Read the text. The key words are in bold. Use the glossary to check what they mean.

Information text

Look up on a clear night and you are looking out into space. Our home, the Earth, belongs to a family in space called the **solar system**.



At the centre of the solar system is the **Sun**. The Sun is a **star**, a huge ball of hot, glowing gases. It is so big that more than a million Earths could fit inside it! The Sun gives us light and heat. Without it, nothing could live on Earth.

Eight **planets** travel around the Sun. Each one moves along its own path, called an **orbit**. In order from the Sun, they are Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune.

The four planets closest to the Sun are small and rocky. **Mercury** is the smallest planet. **Venus** is the hottest, because its thick clouds trap heat. **Earth** is the only planet we know of that has living things. **Mars** is called the Red Planet because its soil is covered in rusty-red dust.

The four outer planets are giants made mostly of gas and ice. **Jupiter** is the biggest planet of all. **Saturn** is famous for its beautiful rings of ice and rock. **Uranus** and **Neptune** are icy blue and very, very cold.

Many planets have **moons** that travel around them. Earth has one Moon, but Saturn has well over a hundred!

India has sent spacecraft to explore the solar system. In 2014, Mangalyaan reached Mars on its very first try. In 2023, Chandrayaan-3 landed near the south pole of the Moon. Who knows? One day, you may help to explore space too!

Word help: solar system – the Sun and everything that travels around it • **star** – a huge ball of hot, glowing gas • **planet** – a large, round body that travels around a star • **orbit** – the path a planet or moon takes around another body in space • **spacecraft** – a vehicle that travels in space • **explore** – to travel to a place to learn about it

Name: _____ Date: _____

Our Solar System: Questions

Answer the questions about the text.

1. Why are some words in the text printed in bold?

- ☐ (a) They are key words that are important
- ☐ (b) They are spelling mistakes
- ☐ (c) They are names of people

2. Use the glossary. What is an orbit?

- ☐ (a) A huge ball of hot gas
- ☐ (b) The path a planet takes around the Sun
- ☐ (c) A vehicle that travels in space

3. The Sun is a planet.

☐ True ☐ False

4. Which planet is the biggest? Which planet is the hottest?

_____

_____

5. Why is Mars called the Red Planet?

_____

_____

6. What did India's Chandrayaan-3 do in 2023?

_____

_____

7. Choose two key words from the text. Write what each one means in your own words.

_____

_____

_____

_____

8. Write these words in dictionary (ABC) order: Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter.

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Word Power: Our Solar System

Read each word and its meaning. Then write a sentence of your own using the word.

clear — with no clouds; easy to see through

Example: On a clear night, we can see many stars.

My sentence:

glowing — giving out a steady light

Example: The glowing diyas lit up the courtyard.

My sentence:

path — a way along which something moves

Example: The ants marched along a path to their nest.

My sentence:

rocky — made of rock or full of rocks

Example: We climbed a rocky hill near Hampi.

My sentence:

trap — to catch and hold something so that it cannot escape

Example: Woollen clothes trap warm air close to our bodies.

My sentence:

famous — known by many people

Example: The Taj Mahal is famous all over the world.

My sentence:

giants — things that are very large

Example: Elephants are the gentle giants of the forest.

My sentence:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Spelling: Space Words in ABC Order

Look, say, cover, write and check each word.

Spelling focus: These words are in dictionary order. If two words begin with the same letter, look at the second letter: Mars, Mercury, moon.

Word	Look, say, cover, write	Check ✓	Write again
asteroid			
comet			
Earth			
galaxy			
Jupiter			
Mars			
Mercury			
moon			
Neptune			
orbit			
planet			
rocket			
Saturn			
star			
Venus			

Use two of the words in sentences:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Prefixes and Suffixes

Read and learn. Then try the questions at the bottom.

A **prefix** is a group of letters added at the **beginning** of a word to make a new word. A **suffix** is a group of letters added at the **end** of a word. Both change the meaning of the word. The word we start with is called the **root word**.

- Prefix + root word: **un** + happy = **unhappy** (not happy).
- Root word + suffix: care + **ful** = **careful** (full of care).
- A root word ending in consonant + **y** changes y to i: happy → happiness, beauty → beautiful.

Prefix or suffix	Meaning	Examples
un- (prefix)	not	unhappy, unkind, unsafe
re- (prefix)	again	redo, rewrite, refill
dis- (prefix)	not, the opposite of	dislike, disagree, disappear
-ful (suffix)	full of	helpful, careful, joyful
-less (suffix)	without	careless, fearless, useless
-ness (suffix)	the state of being	kindness, darkness, sadness
-er (suffix)	a person who does	teacher, singer, farmer

Remember: To work out a new word, find the root word first. Then look at its beginning and its end: **re** + **play** = play again.

Try it!

1. What does 'unsafe' mean?

_____

2. Add a suffix to 'help' to make a word that means 'without help'.

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Prefix or Suffix?

Look at each word. Does it have a prefix or a suffix? Write it in the correct column.

careful untidy useless painter dislike rewrite darkness
refill fearless kindness unlock joyful disagree unhappy

Has a prefix	Has a suffix

Name: _____ Date: _____

What Does It Mean?

Tick the correct meaning of each word.

1. unkind

☐ (a) very kind ☐ (b) not kind ☐ (c) kind again

2. reopen

☐ (a) open again ☐ (b) not open ☐ (c) full of opening

3. hopeful

☐ (a) without hope ☐ (b) hope again ☐ (c) full of hope

4. painless

☐ (a) without pain ☐ (b) full of pain

☐ (c) a person who paints

5. disappear

☐ (a) appear again ☐ (b) go out of sight ☐ (c) appear slowly

6. darkness

☐ (a) dark again ☐ (b) without dark

☐ (c) the state of being dark

7. singer

☐ (a) a person who sings ☐ (b) not singing ☐ (c) sing again

8. untidy

☐ (a) very tidy ☐ (b) not tidy ☐ (c) tidy again

Name: _____ Date: _____

A Helpful Friend

Write neatly. Remember capital letters and full stops.

Write about a person who is always helpful and kind. Use words with prefixes (un-, re-, dis-) and suffixes (-ful, -less, -ness, -er) to describe this person and what he or she does. Underline these words.

Think about:

- Who is this person?
- How is he or she helpful?
- What makes this person cheerful or fearless?
- When were you unhappy and how did they help?
- How do you show your thankfulness?

helpful careful cheerful fearless kindness unhappy unselfish retell dislike teacher

Name: _____ Date: _____

Cursive Writing: Proverb of the Week

Read the model line. Trace the dotted lines. Then copy the writing neatly in cursive on the empty lines.

Talk about what this proverb means.

Be the change you wish to see.

Be the change you wish to see.

Be the change you wish to see.

Name: _____ Date: _____

a.m. or p.m.?

Tick a.m. or p.m. for each activity.

a.m. = from midnight to noon (morning). **p.m.** = from noon to midnight (afternoon, evening and night).

1. School starts at 8:00 ☐ a.m. ☐ p.m.

2. I play in the park at 5:30 ☐ a.m. ☐ p.m.

3. I do my homework at 4:00 ☐ a.m. ☐ p.m.

4. I wake up at 6:30 ☐ a.m. ☐ p.m.

5. I eat breakfast at 7:15 ☐ a.m. ☐ p.m.

6. I eat lunch at 1:00 ☐ a.m. ☐ p.m.

7. I go to sleep at 9:00 ☐ a.m. ☐ p.m.

8. We eat dinner at 8:00 ☐ a.m. ☐ p.m.

Name: _____ Date: _____

How Long Did It Take?

Work out the time taken or the finishing time.

1. A train journey starts at 3:55 p.m. and ends at 6:45 p.m. How long does it last?

Answer: _____

2. A train journey starts at 9:05 a.m. and lasts 2 hours 30 minutes. When does it end?

Answer: _____

3. A train journey starts at 10:05 a.m. and ends at 10:15 a.m. How long does it last?

Answer: _____

4. A train journey starts at 4:45 p.m. and lasts 1 hour 50 minutes. When does it end?

Answer: _____

5. A film starts at 11:25 a.m. and ends at 11:55 a.m. How long does it last?

Answer: _____

6. A film starts at 4:30 p.m. and lasts 2 hours. When does it end?

Answer: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Reading a Calendar

Look at the calendar and answer the questions.

March 2027						
Sun	**Mon**	**Tue**	**Wed**	**Thu**	**Fri**	**Sat**
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

1. How many days are there in March? _____

2. On which day does March begin? _____

3. What day is 23 March? _____

4. How many Sundays are there in this month? _____

5. What date is the second Saturday? _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Reading a Calendar

Look at the calendar and answer the questions.

June 2025						
Sun	**Mon**	**Tue**	**Wed**	**Thu**	**Fri**	**Sat**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

1. How many days are there in June? _____

2. On which day does June begin? _____

3. What day is 11 June? _____

4. How many Sundays are there in this month? _____

5. What date is the second Saturday? _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

How Many Days?

Use a calendar to help you. Count the days.

1. How many days are there from 20 March to 28 April 2027 (not counting the first day)? _____

2. How many days are there from 1 August to 25 August 2027 (not counting the first day)? _____

3. How many days are there from 10 October to 27 November 2025 (not counting the first day)? _____

4. How many days are there from 23 August to 2 October 2027 (not counting the first day)? _____

5. How many days are there from 26 January to 2 March 2026 (not counting the first day)? _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Leap Years

Tick whether each year is a leap year.

A **leap year** has 366 days; February has 29 days. A year is a leap year if it can be divided exactly by 4 (century years like 1900 must be divisible by 400). An ordinary year has 365 days.

1. **2050** ☐ Leap year ☐ Not a leap year

2. **2018** ☐ Leap year ☐ Not a leap year

3. **2013** ☐ Leap year ☐ Not a leap year

4. **2051** ☐ Leap year ☐ Not a leap year

5. **2044** ☐ Leap year ☐ Not a leap year

6. **1996** ☐ Leap year ☐ Not a leap year

7. **2020** ☐ Leap year ☐ Not a leap year

8. **1997** ☐ Leap year ☐ Not a leap year

9. **2005** ☐ Leap year ☐ Not a leap year

10. **2027** ☐ Leap year ☐ Not a leap year

30 days: April, June, September, November. 31 days: January, March, May, July, August, October, December.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Our National Symbols

Read about the national symbols of India. They make us proud of our country.



National Flag

Our flag, the **Tiranga**, has three bands: saffron at the top, white in the middle and green at the bottom. In the centre is a navy-blue **Ashoka Chakra** with 24 spokes.

National Emblem

Our emblem is the **Lion Capital of Ashoka** from Sarnath. Under it are the words **Satyameva Jayate**, which mean 'Truth alone triumphs'.



Anthem and Song

Our national anthem is **Jana Gana Mana**, written by Rabindranath Tagore. Our national song is **Vande Mataram**, written by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay.



National Animal

The **tiger** is our national animal. It is strong and graceful. More wild tigers live in India than in any other country.



National Bird

The **peacock** (Indian peafowl) is our national bird. The male has a long, shiny train of blue and green feathers that it spreads like a fan.



Flower and Fruit

The **lotus** is our national flower. It grows in ponds and lakes. The **mango** is our national fruit.

Tree and River

The **banyan** is our national tree. Its branches send down roots that grow into new trunks. The **Ganga** is our national river.



More symbols

The **Gangetic river dolphin** is our national aquatic animal and the **elephant** is our national heritage animal. ₹ is the symbol of the Indian rupee.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Match the National Symbols

Draw a line to match each picture to the national symbol it is.



tiger



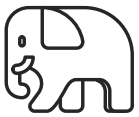
peacock



lotus



mango



elephant



dolphin

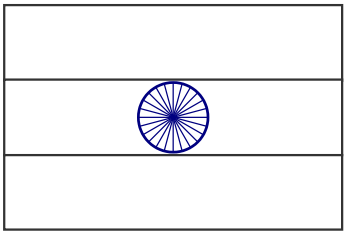
- national bird
- national heritage animal
- national aquatic animal
- national animal
- national flower
- national fruit

Name: _____ Date: _____

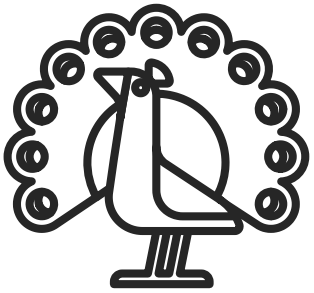
Colour Our National Symbols

Colour each national symbol in its real colours.

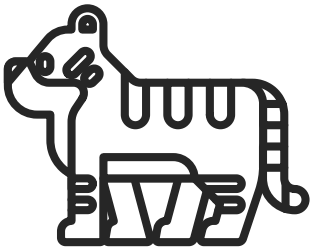
Colour the flag saffron, white and green with a navy-blue chakra.
Colour the other symbols in their real colours.



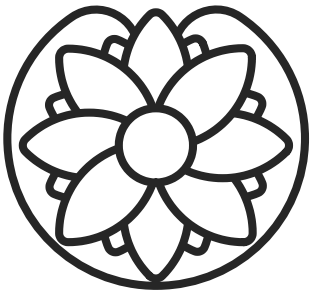
National Flag



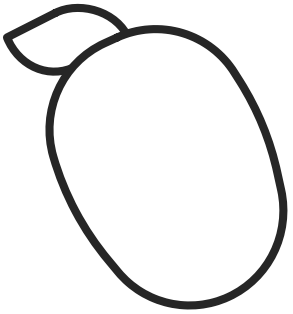
National Bird



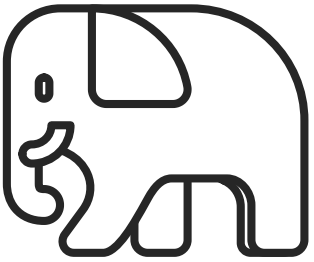
National Animal



National Flower



National Fruit



National Heritage Animal

Name: _____ Date: _____

Think About Our Symbols

Think carefully and answer in complete sentences.

1. What do the three colours of our flag stand for?

2. How many spokes does the Ashoka Chakra have?

3. What does 'Satyameva Jayate' mean?

4. Who wrote our national anthem?

5. How should we stand when the national anthem is being played?

6. Why do you think the tiger was chosen as our national animal?

7. Why must we protect the tiger, the peacock and the river dolphin?

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

समरूपी शब्द

शब्दों के जोड़े ध्यान से पढ़ो, बोलो और उनका अंतर समझो।

कुछ शब्द **सुनने और लिखने में लगभग एक जैसे** लगते हैं, पर उनके **अर्थ अलग-अलग** होते हैं। ऐसे शब्दों को **समरूपी शब्द** (श्रुतिसम भिन्नार्थक शब्द) कहते हैं। एक मात्रा या एक वर्ण बदलते ही इनका अर्थ बदल जाता है।

शब्द	अर्थ	शब्द	अर्थ
दिन	दिवस	दीन	गरीब
ओर	तरफ़	और	तथा
कुल	वंश, सब	कूल	किनारा
सुत	पुत्र	सूत	धागा
शाम	संध्या	श्याम	काला
गृह	घर	ग्रह	सूर्य की परिक्रमा करने वाला पिंड
हंस	एक पक्षी	हँस	हँसना
अनल	आग	अनिल	हवा
नीर	पानी	नीड़	घोंसला

💡 **याद रखो:** समरूपी शब्द का सही अर्थ पूरा वाक्य पढ़कर समझो। जैसे: नदी के **कूल** पर एक **हंस** बैठा है।

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

वाक्य के अनुसार सही शब्द चुनो

वाक्य का अर्थ समझो और सही शब्द पर गोला लगाओ।

1. पृथ्वी एक (ग्रह / गृह) है।

2. राम (और / ओर) श्याम भाई हैं।

3. चिड़िया अपने (नीर / नीड़) में बैठी है।

4. झील में एक सफ़ेद (हंस / हँस) तैर रहा है।

5. रविवार छुट्टी का (दिन / दीन) है।

6. चरखे से (सुत / सूत) काता जाता है।

7. (शाम / श्याम) को हम पार्क में खेलते हैं।

8. हमें (दिन / दीन) लोगों की मदद करनी चाहिए।

9. विद्यालय की दाईं (ओर / और) बगीचा है।

10. ठंडा (अनल / अनिल) बह रहा है।

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

शब्द और अर्थ मिलाओ

हर शब्द को उसके सही अर्थ से रेखा खींचकर मिलाओ।

कुल ●	● पानी
कूल ●	● पुत्र
सुत ●	● घोंसला
सूत ●	● आग
अनल ●	● धागा
अनिल ●	● किनारा
नीर ●	● हवा
नीड़ ●	● वंश

Month 7

Monthly Activity Set:

Map Makers

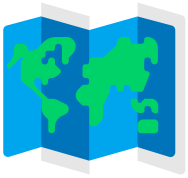
Map of my room, compass rose, treasure map, map symbols

Name: _____ Date: _____

How to Read a Map

Read and learn.

A map is a flat drawing of a place as seen from above. This is called a **bird's-eye view**. A good map has a **title**, **symbols**, a **key**, a **compass rose** to show directions, and sometimes a **scale** to show distance.





- The **title** tells us what the map shows, like 'My School' or 'Our Town'.
- **Symbols** are small signs or pictures. A tiny tree can stand for a park.
- The **key** (or legend) is a box that tells us what each symbol means.
- The **compass rose** shows North, South, East and West. North is usually at the top.

Colour on a map	What it usually shows
Blue	water: seas, rivers, lakes
Green	forests and low, flat land
Yellow	high, flat land (plateaus)
Brown	hills and mountains

Remember: A **sketch** is a rough drawing made from memory. A **map** is drawn carefully, with the right shapes and distances.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Map of My Room

Imagine you are a bird sitting on the ceiling of your room. What would your room look like from above? Draw a map of it.

You need:

- ☐ a sheet of paper
- ☐ a pencil
- ☐ a ruler
- ☐ colour pencils

What to do:

1. Stand at the door of your room and look carefully at where everything is.
2. Draw a big rectangle for the walls of your room.
3. Mark the door and the windows on the walls.
4. Draw the furniture as it looks from above: a bed is a rectangle and a stool may be a circle.
5. Make up a symbol for each thing and draw a key in one corner.
6. Find East from where the Sun rises. Draw a compass rose with an arrow pointing North.
7. Give your map a title.

Draw it here:

1. What shape is your bed when you look at it from above?

_____

2. In which direction does the window of your room face?

_____

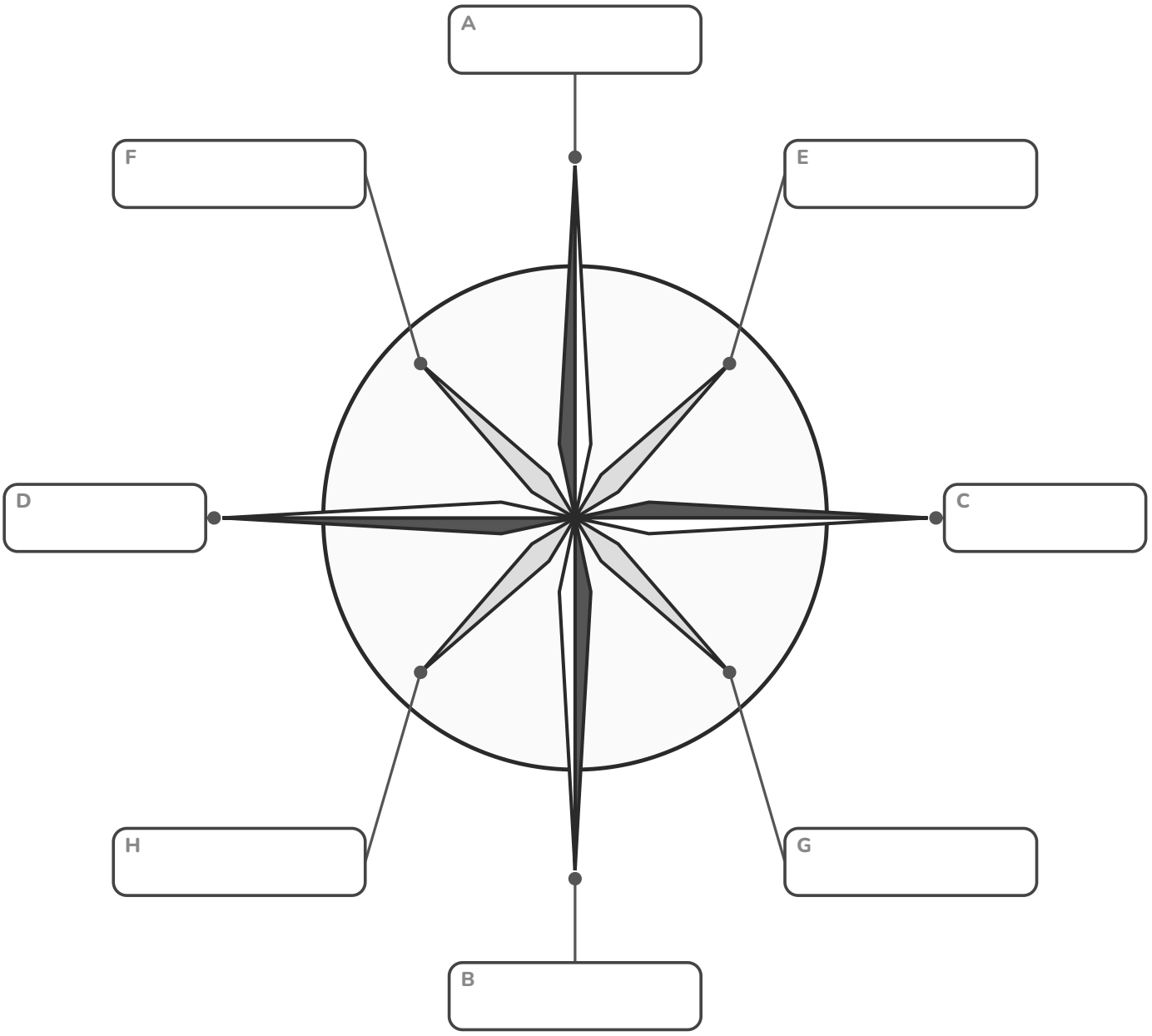
Name: _____ Date: _____

Complete the Compass Rose

Write the names of the four main directions and the four in-between directions in the correct boxes.

South-East East North-East South South-West North

North-West West



Name: _____ Date: _____

Make a Treasure Map

Hide a 'treasure' and draw a map with clues so that someone in your family can find it.

You need:

☐ a sheet of paper

☐ a pencil and colour pencils

☐ a cold, used tea bag (to make the paper look old)

☐ a small treasure, like a sweet or a toy

What to do:

1. With an adult, hide the treasure somewhere in your home or garden.
2. Draw a map of the area from above. Show doors, furniture, plants or trees.
3. Use symbols and draw a key to explain them.
4. Draw a compass rose on your map.
5. Mark the treasure with a big X.
6. Write direction clues, like 'Walk 5 steps North from the door. Turn East.'
7. Dab the paper gently with the tea bag to make it look old, and let it dry.
8. Give the map to a family member and watch them hunt!

What I observed:

1. Did your family member find the treasure? Which clue helped the most?

2. Why does a map need a compass rose?

Name: _____ Date: _____

Make Your Own Map Symbols

Draw a simple symbol for each place. Keep each symbol small and easy to understand, so that anyone can read your map.

a school

a hospital

a river

a railway line

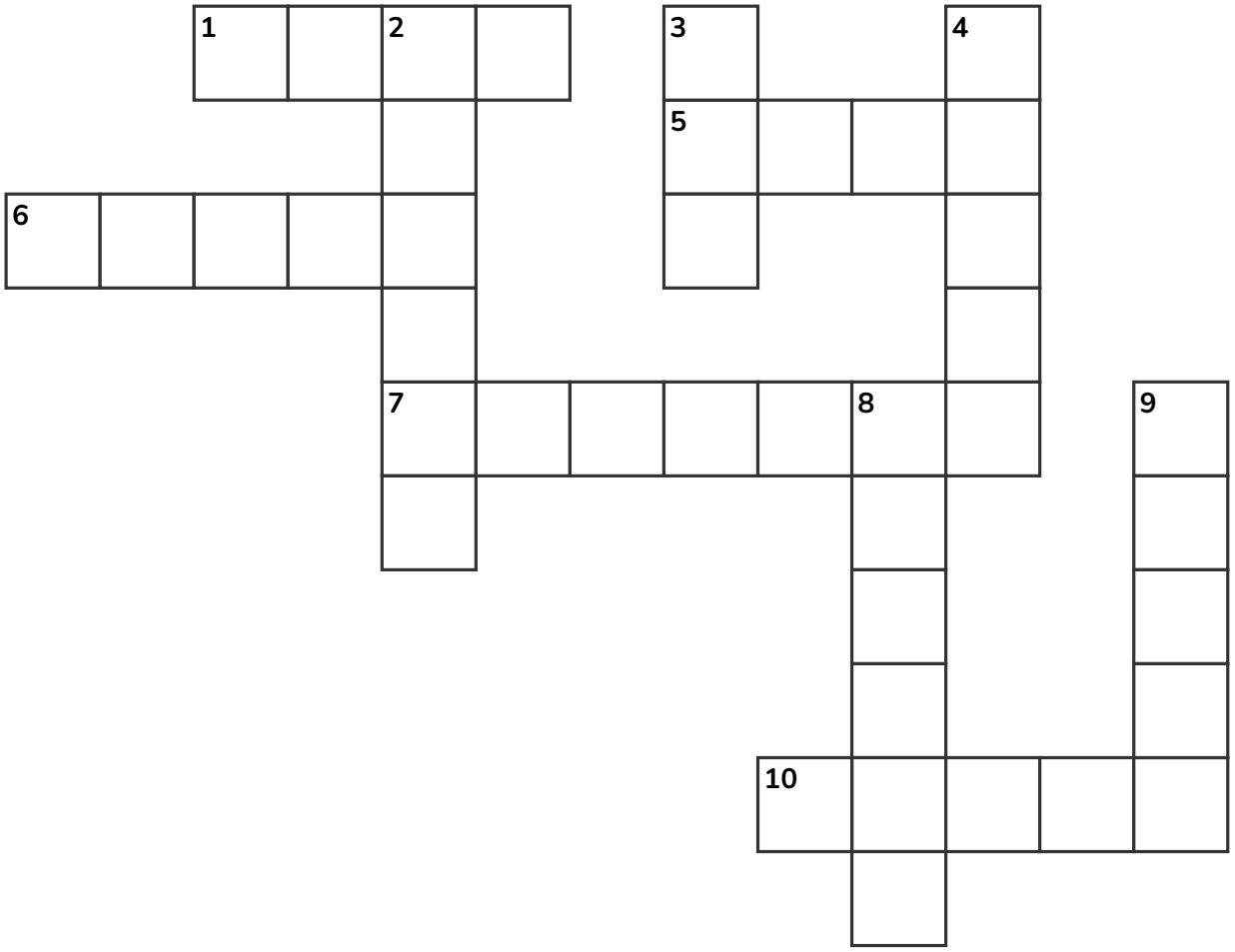
a park with trees

a bus stop

Name: _____ Date: _____

Map Makers Crossword

Read the clues and fill in the crossword.



Across

1. The Sun sets in this direction (4)

5. The Sun rises in this direction (4)

6. A round model of the Earth (5)

7. Its needle always points to the North (7)

10. The direction usually shown at the top of a map (5)

Down

2. A rough drawing made from memory (6)

3. It tells us what the symbols on a map mean (3)

4. A book of maps (5)

8. A small sign or picture used on a map (6)

9. The direction opposite to North (5)

MONTH

8



Month 8

Week 29

Reading	Poem — similes (as brave as a lion); word study: similes
Grammar & Writing	Compound words and contractions
Maths	Geometry: points, lines, line segments and rays; 2-D shapes
EVS	Rocks and soil
Hindi	उपसर्ग (सरल)

Name: _____ Date: _____

Meet My Little Sister

Read the poem aloud. Look for the similes: sayings that compare two things using 'as' or 'like'.

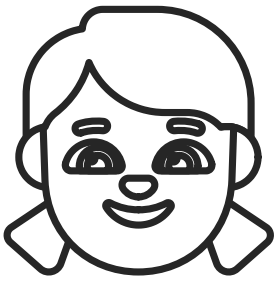
My little sister, Pari, is four.
As quick as a squirrel, she darts through the door.
At breakfast she's as hungry as a bear,
With idli and chutney all over her hair!

She's as busy as a bee — she builds and she draws.
She's as brave as a lion, with crayons for claws!
When she sings, she's as loud as a drum,
Then as quiet as a mouse when she's sucking her thumb.

Her cheeks are as round as a laddoo, and sweet.
She's as light as a feather on dancing feet.
At bedtime she's as slow as a snail on a leaf;
She curls like a kitten — oh, what a relief!

Some days she's a pest, and she gets in my way,
But she's as sweet as honey, so I'll let her stay!

— New Era



Word help: idli – a soft, steamed rice cake from South India • **chutney** – a thick, tasty sauce eaten with food • **claws** – the sharp, curved nails on an animal's feet • **laddoo** – a round Indian sweet

Name: _____ Date: _____

Meet My Little Sister: Questions

Answer the questions about the poem.

1. In the poem, Pari is 'as quick as a ...'

☐ (a) snail ☐ (b) squirrel ☐ (c) bear

2. What is a simile?

☐ (a) A word that sounds like a noise

☐ (b) A way of comparing two things using 'as' or 'like'

☐ (c) A word that means the opposite

3. The poet says Pari is as slow as a snail at breakfast.

☐ True ☐ False

4. Complete the simile from the poem: as quiet as a _____ .

5. Why does the poet compare Pari's cheeks to a laddoo?

6. Find a simile in the poem that uses the word 'like'.

7. Write two similes of your own to describe someone in your family.

8. Find a word in stanza 1 that means 'moves quickly and suddenly'.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Word Power: Meet My Little Sister

Read each word and its meaning. Then write a sentence of your own using the word.

builds — makes something by putting parts together

Example: Aman builds tall towers with wooden blocks.

My sentence:

sucking — holding something in the mouth and pulling on it

Example: The baby was sucking her thumb in her sleep.

My sentence:

round — shaped like a circle or a ball

Example: A full moon is big and round.

My sentence:

feather — one of the soft, light parts that cover a bird's body

Example: Sara found a peacock feather in the garden.

My sentence:

light — not heavy

Example: My new school bag is light and easy to carry.

My sentence:

pest — a person or thing that annoys you

Example: The mosquito buzzing in my ear is a real pest!

My sentence:

relief — the happy feeling you get when a worry ends

Example: It was a relief to find my lost library book.

My sentence:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Spelling: Simile Words

Look, say, cover, write and check each word.

Spelling focus: A simile compares two things using 'as' or 'like': as busy as a bee, as hungry as a bear. Learn these simile words.

Word	Look, say, cover, write	Check ✓	Write again
brave			
lion			
busy			
quiet			
mouse			
drum			
feather			
sweet			
honey			
slow			
snail			
bear			
squirrel			
hungry			

Use two of the words in sentences:

_____

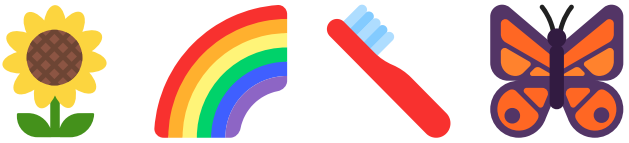
_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Compound Words and Contractions

Read and learn. Then try the questions at the bottom.

A **compound word** is made by joining two words to make a new word: sun + flower = **sunflower**. A **contraction** is a short form of two words. We leave out one or more letters and put an **apostrophe (')** in their place: do not = **don't**.



- Compound words: rain + bow = **rainbow**, tooth + brush = **toothbrush**, butter + fly = **butterfly**.
- More compound words: classroom, bedroom, football, grandmother, sunshine, watermelon.
- In a contraction, the apostrophe goes where the letters are missing: is not → isn't.

Two words	Contraction	Two words	Contraction
I am	I'm	it is	it's
is not	isn't	we are	we're
do not	don't	they have	they've
cannot	can't	will not	won't

Remember: Will not becomes **won't**. This one is special! And remember: **it's** means 'it is', but **its** means 'belonging to it'.

Try it!

1. Make a compound word: sun + rise

_____

2. Write the contraction: they are

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Make Compound Words

Draw a line to join two words to make a compound word. Say each new word aloud.

tooth ●	● fly
butter ●	● melon
water ●	● mother
foot ●	● bow
rain ●	● brush
class ●	● flower
sun ●	● mate
grand ●	● ball

Name: _____ Date: _____

Use the Short Form

Rewrite each sentence. Use a contraction for the underlined words.

1. I do not like bitter gourd.

_____

2. It is a sunny day.

_____

3. We are going to Darjeeling.

_____

4. Riya cannot find her pencil.

_____

5. I am in Class 3.

_____

6. The milk is not hot.

_____

7. Arjun will not be late.

_____

8. They have finished their work.

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

A Day at the Beach

Write neatly. Remember capital letters and full stops.

Write about a day at the beach, a park or a hill station. Use at least four compound words (sunshine, sandcastle, seashell) and four contractions (I'm, we're, didn't, it's). Underline them.

Think about:

- Where did you go, and who was with you?
- What did you see? (seashells, sunset)
- What did you do? (It's fun to build a sandcastle!)
- Why didn't you want to go home?

sunshine sandcastle seashell sunset footprints I'm we're it's didn't couldn't

Name: _____ Date: _____

Cursive Writing: Proverb of the Week

Read the model line. Trace the dotted lines. Then copy the writing neatly in cursive on the empty lines.

Talk about what this proverb means.

Hard work is the key to success.

Hard work is the key to success.

Hard work is the key to success.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Lines, Rays and Line Segments

Write line, ray or line segment.

Line segment: two end points. **Ray:** one end point, goes on in one direction. **Line:** no end points, goes on in both directions.

1. 

2. 

3. 

4. 

5. 

6. 

7. 

8. 

9. 

Name: _____ Date: _____

Kinds of Lines

Name each line: horizontal, vertical, slanting or curved.

horizontal vertical slanting curved

1.

_____

2.



_____

3.

_____

4.



_____

5.



_____

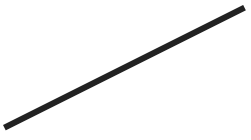
6.

_____

7.

_____

8.



_____

9.

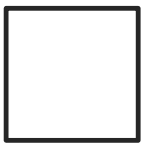
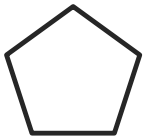
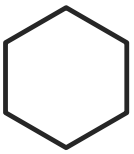
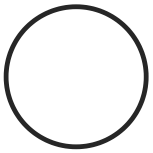


_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Sides and Corners

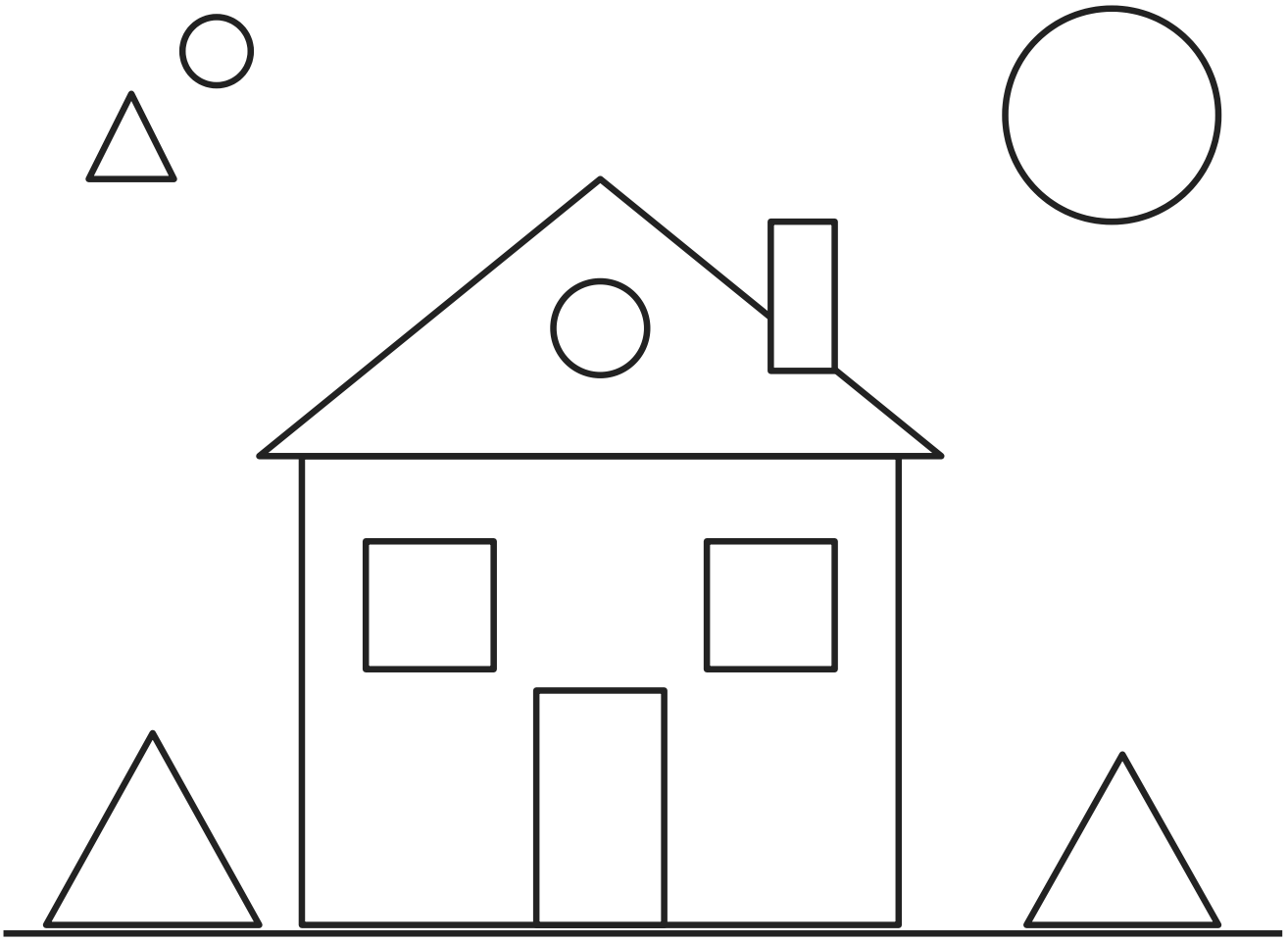
Count the sides and corners of each shape.

Shape	Name	Sides	Corners
	triangle		
	square		
	rectangle		
	pentagon		
	hexagon		
	circle		

Name: _____ Date: _____

Count the Shapes

Colour the picture. Count each kind of shape and write the number.



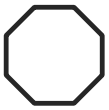
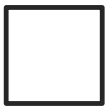
circle	square	triangle	rectangle

Name: _____ Date: _____

Polygons

Name each polygon and count its sides and vertices.

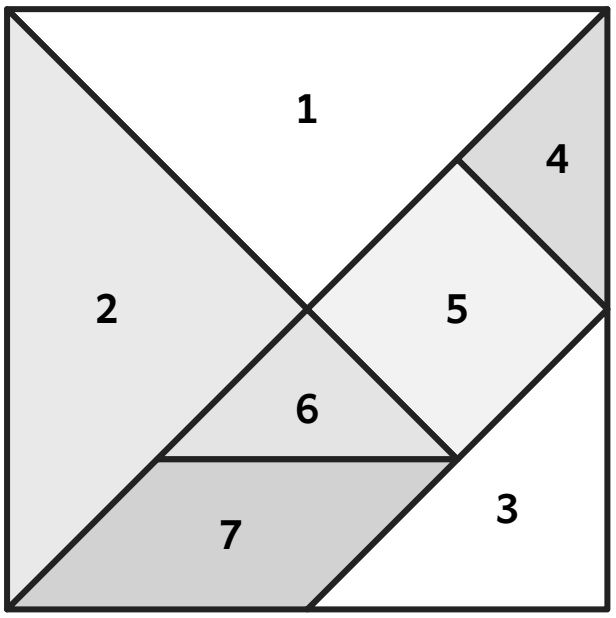
A **polygon** is a closed shape made of straight sides. Regular polygons have all sides and angles equal.

Polygon	Name	Sides	Vertices
1. 			
2. 			
3. 			
4. 			
5. 			
6. 			

Name: _____ Date: _____

Tangram Fun

A tangram is a square cut into 7 pieces: 5 triangles, 1 square and 1 parallelogram. Look carefully and answer.



1. How many triangles are there in the tangram? _____

2. Which piece is the square?

_____

3. Which piece is the parallelogram?

_____

4. Which two pieces are the biggest triangles? _____

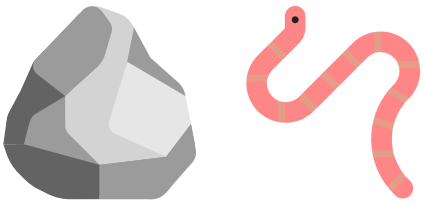
5. Copy the pieces on card and cut them out. Make a boat, a house or a cat. Draw your picture here.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Rocks and Soil

Read and learn.

Soil is the top layer of the Earth in which plants grow. It forms very slowly, over thousands of years, as **rocks** break into tiny pieces because of heat, wind, rain and running water. Soil also has **humus**, which is made of rotting leaves and dead plants and animals. Humus makes soil rich and dark.



- Soil has layers: dark, rich **topsoil**, then **subsoil** with small stones, and hard **bedrock** at the bottom.
- **Sandy soil** has big grains and lets water drain away. **Clayey soil** is sticky and holds water. **Loamy soil** is a good mix for plants.
- **Black soil** is good for growing cotton. **Alluvial soil**, brought by rivers like the Ganga, is very fertile.
- **Earthworms** are farmers' friends. Their tunnels let air and water into the soil.

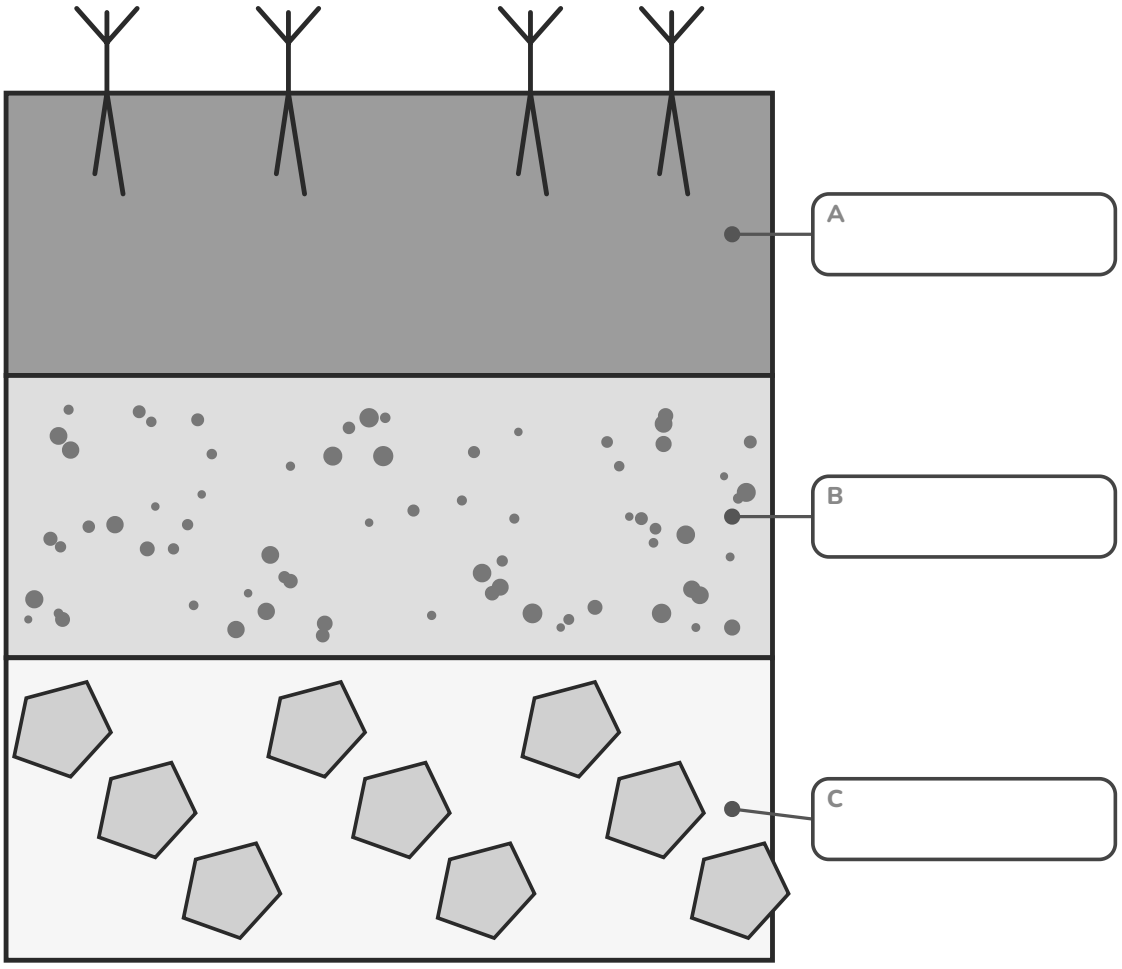
Rock	We use it for
Marble	floors and buildings, like the Taj Mahal
Sandstone	buildings, like the Red Fort
Granite	floors, steps and statues
Slate	roofs and writing slates
Limestone	making cement and chalk

Name: _____ Date: _____

Layers of Soil

Write the name of each layer of soil in the correct box.

bedrock topsoil subsoil



Name: _____ Date: _____

Soil in a Jar

What is soil made of? Shake some soil with water, let it settle, and see the different parts separate into layers.

You need:

- ☐ a clear glass jar with a lid
- ☐ half a cup of garden soil
- ☐ water
- ☐ a spoon

What to do:

1. Fill one-third of the jar with soil.
2. Pour in water until the jar is almost full.
3. Close the lid tightly and shake the jar hard for one minute.
4. Put the jar on a table and leave it still for one whole day.
5. Look closely at the layers from the bottom to the top.
6. Look at what is floating on the water.

Draw it here:

1. What settled at the bottom of the jar?

_____

2. What was floating on top of the water?

_____

3. Which layer took the longest to settle?

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Sandy, Clayey or Loamy?

Read each clue. Which kind of soil is it about? Write it in the correct column.

has lots of humus dark and crumbly holds a lot of water

cracks when it dries used to make clay pots found in deserts

sticky when wet best for most crops big, loose grains

water drains away fast a mix of sand and clay

Sandy soil	Clayey soil	Loamy soil

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

उपसर्ग

पढ़ो और देखो कि उपसर्ग जुड़ने से शब्द का अर्थ कैसे बदलता है।

जो शब्दांश किसी शब्द के **आरंभ** (शुरू) में जुड़कर उसका **अर्थ बदल** देते हैं या उसमें कोई नई विशेषता ले आते हैं, उन्हें **उपसर्ग** कहते हैं। जैसे: अ + सत्य = असत्य, सु + पुत्र = सुपुत्र।

उपसर्ग	अर्थ	बने हुए शब्द
अ	नहीं	असत्य, अमर, अटल
अन	नहीं, बिना	अनपढ़, अनजान, अनमोल
सु	अच्छा	सुपुत्र, सुगंध, सुरक्षित
कु	बुरा	कुपुत्र, कुरूप, कुसंग
बे	बिना	बेघर, बेकार, बेचैन
नि	बिना, रहित	निडर, निरोग
भर	पूरा	भरपेट, भरपूर
स	सहित, साथ	सफल, सजीव, सपरिवार

💡 **याद रखो:** उपसर्ग अकेले नहीं आते, ये हमेशा किसी शब्द के पहले जुड़ते हैं। उपसर्ग पहचानने के लिए शब्द को तोड़कर देखो: बे + घर = बेघर।

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

उपसर्ग जोड़कर शब्द बनाओ

उपसर्ग और मूल शब्द को जोड़कर नया शब्द बनाओ। तालिका के खाली खाने भरो।

उपसर्ग	मूल शब्द	नया शब्द
अ	सत्य	
सु	पुत्र	
बे	घर	
नि	डर	
अन	पढ़	
कु	पुत्र	
स	फल	
भर	पेट	
अ		अमर
सु		सुगंध

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

उपसर्ग पहचानो

हर शब्द में कौन-सा उपसर्ग जुड़ा है? शब्द को उसी उपसर्ग वाले खाने में लिखो।

सुरक्षित अनजान बेचैन बेईमान अनमोल अज्ञान बेकार असत्य अटल सुगंध सुपुत्र अनपढ़

अ	अन	सु	बे

Month 8

Week 30

Reading	Story — summarising; word study: idioms (simple)
Grammar & Writing	Writing: paragraph writing
Maths	3-D shapes: faces, edges and corners
EVS	Light and shadows
Hindi	कारक चिह्न (ने, को, से, में, पर)

Name: _____ Date: _____

Kabir's Kite Contest

Read the story. Then think: what happened at the beginning, in the middle and at the end?

Story



Every year on 14 January, the sky over Ahmedabad fills with thousands of kites for Uttarayan, the kite festival. This year, Kabir wanted to win the kite contest on his street more than anything. The kite that stayed up the longest would be the winner.

For a whole week, he worked on his kite. He chose bright orange paper, cut a long tail and glued on a shiny paper sun. 'Winning will be a piece of cake,' he told his sister Nisha. 'My kite will fly higher than everyone else's.'

But on the morning of the festival, Kabir woke up with a sore throat and a runny nose. He was feeling under the weather. Ma felt his forehead. 'No running about on the roof in this cold wind,' she said. Kabir's heart sank.

Nisha saw his long face and had an idea. 'You made the kite, so you can be the captain,' she said. 'I'll fly it, and you can tell me what to do from the window.'

Kabir sat by the window, wrapped in a blanket and sipping warm haldi milk. 'Let out more string!' he called. 'Now pull gently — the wind is changing!' Nisha followed every word. Slowly, the orange kite climbed higher and higher, until it was a tiny dot above the rooftops.

One by one, the other kites came down. By evening, only the orange kite and Mr Shah's giant green kite were left in the sky. Then the wind dropped, and the green kite floated down onto a neighbour's roof. The orange kite stayed up!

Everyone on the street cheered. Kabir and Nisha were over the moon. When the judges gave them the prize — a big box of chikki — Kabir smiled. 'It wasn't a piece of cake after all,' he said. 'We did it together.'

Word help: Uttarayan – the kite festival of Gujarat, held on 14 January • **contest** – a competition to find a winner • **captain** – the leader of a team • **haldi** – turmeric, a yellow spice • **chikki** – a crunchy sweet made of peanuts or sesame and jaggery

Name: _____ Date: _____

Kabir's Kite Contest: Questions

Answer the questions about the text.

1. Which sentence is the best summary of the story?

- ☐ (a) Kabir made an orange kite.
- ☐ (b) Kabir fell ill on festival day, so Nisha flew his kite while he guided her, and together they won.
- ☐ (c) Mr Shah's kite landed on a roof.

2. What does 'feeling under the weather' mean?

- ☐ (a) Standing out in the rain
- ☐ (b) Feeling a little ill
- ☐ (c) Flying a kite

3. Kabir flew the kite himself on the roof.

☐ True ☐ False

4. Summarise the beginning of the story in one sentence.

_____

_____

5. What was the problem in the middle of the story, and how was it solved?

_____

_____

6. What does 'over the moon' mean? Why were Kabir and Nisha over the moon?

_____

_____

7. Write a summary of the whole story in three or four sentences. Use the words 'First', 'Then' and 'In the end'.

_____

_____

_____

_____

8. Kabir said, 'Winning will be a piece of cake.' What did he mean?

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Word Power: Kabir's Kite Contest

Read each word and its meaning. Then write a sentence of your own using the word.

glued — stuck things together with glue

Example: Sneha glued shells onto her photo frame.

My sentence:

_____

sore — painful

Example: My legs were sore after the long walk.

My sentence:

_____

wrapped — covered something with cloth or paper

Example: Dadi wrapped the gift in shiny paper.

My sentence:

_____

sipping — drinking slowly, a little at a time

Example: Grandpa was sipping hot tea on the veranda.

My sentence:

_____

dropped — became less; fell

Example: The temperature dropped at night in Shimla.

My sentence:

_____

judges — people who decide who wins a contest

Example: The judges liked Farhan's painting the best.

My sentence:

_____

prize — something given to the winner

Example: Kavya won a prize for her poem.

My sentence:

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Spelling: Words in Idioms

Look, say, cover, write and check each word.

Spelling focus: An idiom means something different from its words: 'a piece of cake' means 'very easy'. These words come from common idioms.

Word	Look, say, cover, write	Check ✓	Write again
piece			
cake			
weather			
hand			
heart			
face			
break			
ice			
bush			
raining			
cats			
dogs			
apple			
eye			

Use two of the words in sentences:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Writing a Paragraph

Read how a paragraph is built and read the model paragraph. Then try the questions at the bottom.

A **paragraph** is a group of sentences about **one main idea**. A good paragraph has three parts: a **topic sentence** that tells what the paragraph is about, **supporting sentences** that give details, and a **closing sentence** that ends it.

- **Topic sentence:** the first sentence. It tells the reader the main idea.
- **Supporting sentences:** three to five sentences that give details, facts or examples about the main idea.
- **Closing sentence:** the last sentence. It sums up the paragraph or tells how you feel.
- Leave a small space before the first word (indent), and keep every sentence about the same topic.

Examples

Topic sentence: Winter is my favourite season.

Detail: In winter, the mornings are cool and foggy.

Detail: We wear warm sweaters, woollen caps and thick socks.

Detail: We enjoy hot soup, roasted peanuts and juicy oranges.

Detail: On sunny afternoons, we play badminton on the terrace.

Closing sentence: That is why I love the cool, cosy days of winter!



Remember: Do not jump from one idea to another. If your paragraph is about 'My Pet Cat', do not write about your cousin's new bicycle!

Try it!

1. Write a topic sentence for a paragraph about 'My School Bag'.

_____

2. Write one supporting detail for this topic sentence: Dogs make good pets.

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Build a Better Paragraph

Read each question carefully. Tick the best answer.

1. Which is the best topic sentence for a paragraph about 'Our Kitchen Garden'?

- ☐ (a) Tomatoes are red.
- ☐ (b) We grow many vegetables in our kitchen garden.
- ☐ (c) I like to play cricket.

2. Which sentence does NOT belong in a paragraph about 'My Pet Dog'?

- ☐ (a) My dog Moti has soft brown fur.
- ☐ (b) He wags his tail when I come home.
- ☐ (c) My aunt lives in Bhopal.

3. Which is the best closing sentence for a paragraph about 'Diwali'?

- ☐ (a) Diwali is the festival I wait for all year!
- ☐ (b) We clean our house.
- ☐ (c) My friend has a red bicycle.

4. What does a topic sentence do?

- ☐ (a) It ends the paragraph.
- ☐ (b) It asks a question.
- ☐ (c) It tells the main idea of the paragraph.

5. How many main ideas should one paragraph have?

- ☐ (a) one
- ☐ (b) three
- ☐ (c) as many as you like

6. Which sentence gives a detail for 'Mangoes are my favourite fruit.'?

- ☐ (a) I go to school by bus.
- ☐ (b) They are sweet and juicy.
- ☐ (c) The sky is blue.

7. Which is the best topic sentence for a paragraph about 'A Rainy Day'?

- ☐ (a) My uncle is a doctor.
- ☐ (b) I like ice cream.
- ☐ (c) Yesterday was a cool, rainy day.

8. Which sentence does NOT belong in a paragraph about 'Our Library'?

- ☐ (a) The library has hundreds of books.
- ☐ (b) My mother cooks tasty upma.
- ☐ (c) We must keep quiet there.

Name: _____ Date: _____

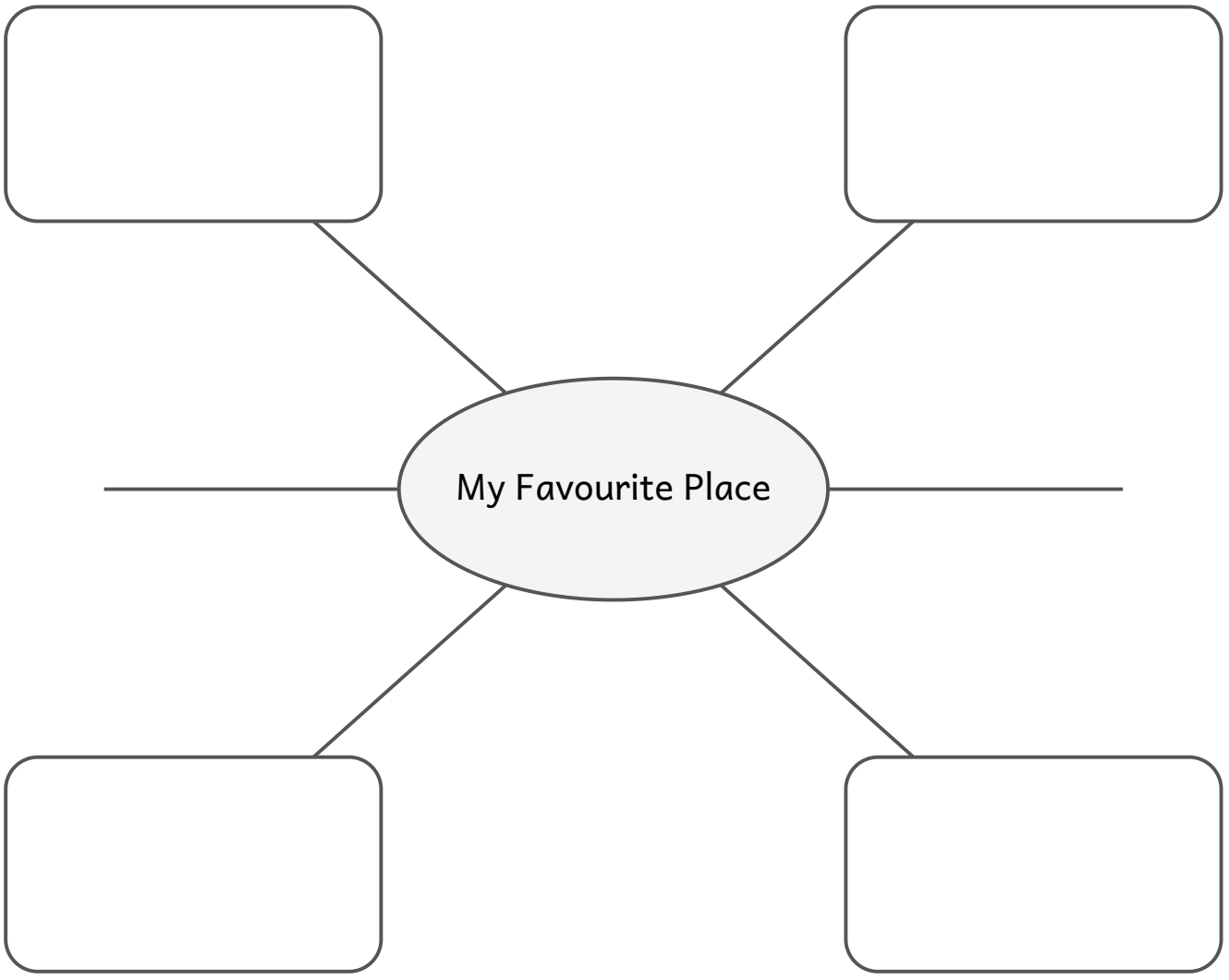
My Favourite Place: Plan

Plan your writing. Fill in the organiser with your ideas.

Write a paragraph about your favourite place. It could be your grandparents' home, a park, the beach or a corner of your house. Begin with a topic sentence, add four or five supporting sentences and end with a closing sentence.

Think about:

- Topic sentence: My favourite place is ...
- What does it look like?
- What can you see, hear and smell there?
- What do you do there, and with whom?
- Closing sentence: Why do you love it?



Name: _____ Date: _____

My Favourite Place

Now write neatly using your plan. Check capital letters and full stops.

peaceful beautiful favourite relax enjoy shady colourful cosy every

Name: _____ Date: _____

Cursive Writing: Proverb of the Week

Read the model line. Trace the dotted lines. Then copy the writing neatly in cursive on the empty lines.

Talk about what this proverb means.

Learning never ends.

Learning never ends.

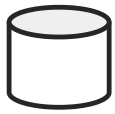
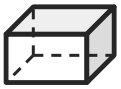
Learning never ends.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Faces, Edges and Corners

Count the faces, edges and corners (vertices) of each solid.

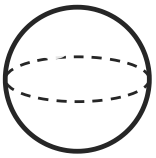
Dashed lines show the edges hidden at the back. Count curved faces too.

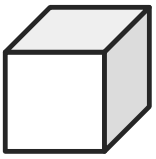
Solid	Name	Faces	Edges	Corners (vertices)
	cylinder			
	cone			
	square pyramid			
	cube			
	cuboid			
	sphere			

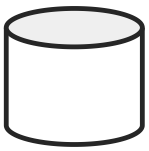
Name: _____ Date: _____

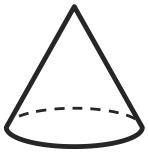
Shapes Around Us

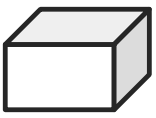
Match each solid shape to an object with the same shape.

sphere  ball 

cube  dice 

cylinder  ice cream 

cone  laptop 

cuboid  drum 

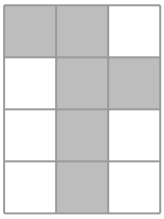
Name: _____ Date: _____

Nets of a Cube

Look at each net. Will it fold into a cube? Tick Yes or No.

A **net** is a flat shape that can be folded to make a solid. A cube has 6 square faces, so a cube net has 6 squares. Copy a net on squared paper, cut it out and fold it to check!

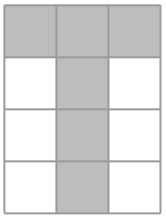
1.



Can it fold into a cube?

☐ Yes ☐ No

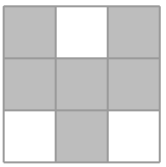
2.



Can it fold into a cube?

☐ Yes ☐ No

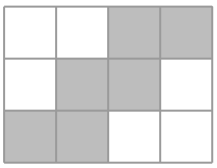
3.



Can it fold into a cube?

☐ Yes ☐ No

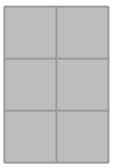
4.



Can it fold into a cube?

☐ Yes ☐ No

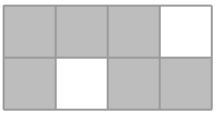
5.



Can it fold into a cube?

☐ Yes ☐ No

6.



Can it fold into a cube?

☐ Yes ☐ No

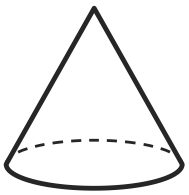
Name: _____ Date: _____

Name the Solid Shapes

Write the name of each solid shape. Use the word box.

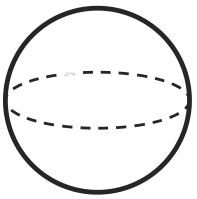
cone cube cuboid cylinder pyramid sphere

1.



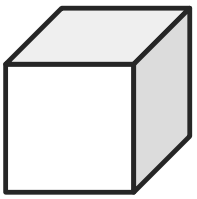
_____

2.



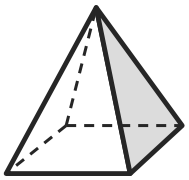
_____

3.



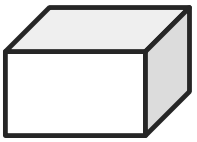
_____

4.



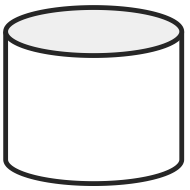
_____

5.



_____

6.

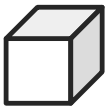
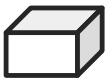


_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Roll, Slide or Stack?

Tick what each solid shape can do.

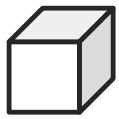
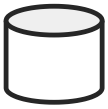
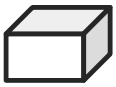
Shape	Name	Rolls	Slides	Stacks
	sphere	☐	☐	☐
	cube	☐	☐	☐
	cylinder	☐	☐	☐
	cone	☐	☐	☐
	cuboid	☐	☐	☐

Try it! Find *a* ball, *a* box, *a* tin and *a* cone at home. Test each one on *a* sloping board.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Top, Front and Side Views

Draw (or name) the shape you see from the top, front and side.

Solid	Name	Top view	Front view	Side view
	cube			
	cylinder			
	cone			
	cuboid			
	sphere			

Name: _____ Date: _____

Light and Shadows

Read and learn.

We can see things only when there is **light**. Things that give out their own light are called **sources of light**. The **Sun** is our most important source of light. Light always travels in **straight lines**.



- **Natural sources** of light: the Sun, the stars, lightning and fireflies.
- **Man-made sources** of light: bulbs, tube lights, candles, diyas, torches and lanterns.
- The **Moon** is not a source of light. It shines because sunlight falls on it.
- **Transparent** things, like clear glass and water, let light pass through. We can see through them.
- **Translucent** things, like butter paper, let some light through. **Opaque** things, like wood, let no light through.
- A **shadow** forms when an opaque object blocks light. It is always on the side away from the light.
- Shadows are long in the morning and evening, and shortest at noon, when the Sun is high in the sky.

Remember: A shadow is always dark. It has no colour, even if you wear a bright red shirt!

Name: _____ Date: _____

Transparent, Translucent or Opaque?

Think about how much light passes through each thing. Write it in the correct column.

 wooden door clean water  brick oily paper  book

clear plastic sheet butter paper  stone  steel plate

frosted glass  clear glass tissue paper air

Transparent	Translucent	Opaque

Name: _____ Date: _____

My Shadow Through the Day

Does your shadow stay the same all day? Measure it in the morning, at noon and in the afternoon to find out.

You need:

- ☐ a piece of chalk
- ☐ a measuring tape
- ☐ a friend or family member
- ☐ a sunny day
- ☐ an open space

What to do:

1. At 9 o'clock in the morning, stand in an open, sunny place. Mark where your feet are with chalk.
2. Ask your helper to mark the tip of your shadow's head with chalk.
3. Measure your shadow from your feet to the mark. Write it in the table.
4. Write the direction in which your shadow points.
5. Stand on the same spot at 12 noon and do it again.
6. Do it once more at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

⚠️ **Safety:** Never look straight at the Sun. Wear a cap and drink water on a hot day.

Time	Length of my shadow	Direction of my shadow

1. When was your shadow the shortest?

2. In which direction did your shadow point in the morning?

3. Why did your shadow change during the day?

Name: _____ Date: _____

Light and Shadows: True or False?

Read each sentence. Write T for true and F for false.

1. The Moon is a source of light. T F

2. Light travels in straight lines. T F

3. A shadow forms when an opaque object blocks light. T F

4. We can see through an opaque object. T F

5. Shadows are longest at noon. T F

6. A firefly is a natural source of light. T F

7. Butter paper is translucent. T F

8. Your shadow is the same colour as your clothes. T F

9. We need light to see things. T F

10. A shadow is always on the same side as the light. T F

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

कारक चिह्न: ने, को, से, में, पर

हर कारक चिह्न का प्रयोग ध्यान से पढ़ो और उदाहरण देखो।

वाक्य में संज्ञा या सर्वनाम का क्रिया से संबंध बताने वाले छोटे शब्दों को **कारक चिह्न** (परसर्ग) कहते हैं। जैसे: मीरा **ने** गीत गाया। इन चिह्नों के बिना वाक्य का अर्थ साफ़ नहीं होता।

उदाहरण



चिड़िया **पेड़ पर** बैठी है। उसके बच्चे **घोंसले में** हैं।

चिह्न	कब आता है	उदाहरण
ने	काम करने वाले के साथ (भूतकाल में)	मीरा ने गीत गाया।
को	जिसे कुछ दिया या कहा जाए	माँ ने बच्चे को दूध दिया।
से	साधन बताने या अलग होने पर	वह बस से गया। पेड़ से पत्ता गिरा।
में	किसी चीज़ के अंदर होने पर	मछली पानी में रहती है।
पर	किसी चीज़ के ऊपर होने पर	किताब मेज़ पर रखी है।

याद रखो: संज्ञा के साथ कारक चिह्न अलग लिखो, जैसे: राम ने, घर में। सर्वनाम के साथ मिलाकर लिखो, जैसे: उसने, मुझको, हममें।

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

सही कारक चिह्न भरो

ने, को, से, में, पर — इनमें से सही कारक चिह्न चुनकर रिक्त स्थान भरो।

ने को से में पर

1. आरव _____ पत्र लिखा।

2. गिलास _____ दूध है।

3. बंदर पेड़ _____ बैठा है।

4. दादी जी _____ दवाई दे दो।

5. हम कैंची _____ कागज़ काटते हैं।

6. पूजा _____ सुंदर चित्र बनाया।

7. छत _____ कबूतर बैठे हैं।

8. किसान खेत _____ काम कर रहा है।

9. पेड़ _____ आम गिरा।

10. शिक्षिका ने बच्चों _____ कहानी सुनाई।

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

कारक चिह्न पहचानो

हर वाक्य में आए कारक चिह्नों पर गोला लगाओ।

1. मछली पानी में तैरती है।

2. राहुल ने गेंद को ज़ोर से फेंका।

3. माँ ने रसोई में खाना बनाया।

4. बिल्ली छत पर सो रही है।

5. दादा जी ने हमें एक कहानी सुनाई।

6. हम बस से विद्यालय जाते हैं।

7. किताब मेज़ पर रखी है और कलम बस्ते में है।

8. प्रिया ने अपनी सहेली को उपहार दिया।

Month 8

Week 31

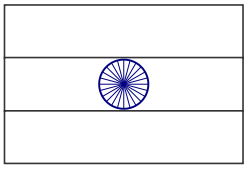
Reading	Biography (Mahatma Gandhi) — timeline; word study: words with -ture
Grammar & Writing	Writing: informal letter
Maths	Symmetry
EVS	Sound
Hindi	वाक्य शुद्ध करो

Name: _____ Date: _____

Mahatma Gandhi: A Life of Peace

Read about Gandhiji's life. The events are told in time order. Notice the year of each event.

Biography



Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was born on 2 October 1869 in Porbandar, a seaside town in Gujarat. As a boy, he was shy and quiet, but he believed strongly in telling the truth.

In 1888, when he was eighteen, Gandhi sailed to London to study law. He became a lawyer and returned to India in 1891.

In 1893, he went to South Africa to work. There, he was made to leave a train because of the colour of his skin. Gandhi decided to fight this unfairness, but in a peaceful way, without hurting anyone. He called this way satyagraha, which means 'holding on to truth'. He stayed in South Africa for about twenty-one years.

In 1915, Gandhi came back to India. He travelled across the country by train and saw how poor many people were. In 1917, he helped the indigo farmers of Champaran in Bihar, who were being treated unfairly.

Gandhi asked Indians to spin their own thread on a spinning wheel called a charkha and to wear khadi instead of foreign cloth. Soon, the picture of the charkha became a symbol of India's fight for freedom.

In 1930, he led the famous Salt March. He and his followers walked about 385 kilometres from Sabarmati Ashram in Ahmedabad to the seaside village of Dandi, to make salt from seawater. They were protesting against an unfair tax on salt. Thousands of people joined him along the way.

In 1942, Gandhi started the Quit India Movement, asking the British to leave India. At last, on 15 August 1947, India became free.

Gandhiji died on 30 January 1948. Indians call him 'Bapu', which means 'father', and many call him the Father of the Nation. His birthday, 2 October, is celebrated as Gandhi Jayanti in India and as the International Day of Non-Violence around the world. His picture appears on Indian banknotes, reminding us of a future built on truth and peace.

Word help: lawyer – a person whose job is to help people with the law • **satyagraha** – a peaceful way of standing up for what is right • **indigo** – a plant used to make a blue dye • **charkha** – a spinning wheel used to make thread • **khadi** – cloth woven by hand from hand-spun thread • **Sabarmati Ashram** – Gandhiji's home in Ahmedabad for many years

Name: _____ Date: _____

Mahatma Gandhi: A Life of Peace: Questions

Answer the questions about the text.

1. In which year was Gandhiji born?

☐ (a) 1869 ☐ (b) 1888 ☐ (c) 1915

2. What happened in 1930?

☐ (a) Gandhiji went to South Africa

☐ (b) Gandhiji led the Salt March to Dandi

☐ (c) India became free

3. Gandhiji went to South Africa before he studied in London.

☐ True ☐ False

4. Complete the timeline. 1915 – _____ . 1917 – _____ .

5. What is satyagraha?

6. Why did Gandhiji ask people to spin thread on a charkha?

7. Make a timeline of four important events in Gandhiji's life. Write the year of each event.

8. Find a word ending in -ture in the last paragraph that means 'the time that is still to come'.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Word Power: Mahatma Gandhi

Read each word and its meaning. Then write a sentence of your own using the word.

believed — felt sure that something was true or right

Example: Rahul believed he could finish the race, and he did.

My sentence:

sailed — travelled by ship or boat

Example: The fishermen sailed out to sea at dawn.

My sentence:

peaceful — calm, and without fighting

Example: The lake was peaceful in the early morning.

My sentence:

unfairness — a situation that is not fair or equal

Example: Zoya spoke up against the unfairness of the new game rule.

My sentence:

foreign — from another country

Example: Many foreign visitors come to see the Taj Mahal.

My sentence:

protesting — showing in public that you think something is wrong

Example: The children were protesting about litter in the park by holding up signs.

My sentence:

joined — came together with others

Example: Many children joined the cleanliness drive.

My sentence:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Spelling: Words with -ture

Look, say, cover, write and check each word.

Spelling focus: The ending -ture says 'cher', as in picture and nature.

Word	Look, say, cover, write	Check ✓	Write again
picture			
nature			
future			
mixture			
capture			
creature			
feature			
lecture			
culture			
texture			
posture			
adventure			
furniture			
signature			
temperature			

Use two of the words in sentences:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Writing an Informal Letter

Read about the parts of a letter. Then read Ananya's letter to her grandmother.

An **informal letter** is a friendly letter to someone we know well, such as a family member or a friend. We write it in a warm, chatty way, as if we are talking to the person. It has six parts, written in this order:

- **1. Address:** your own address at the top left.
- **2. Date:** the date, just below the address.
- **3. Greeting:** Dear Nani, / Dear Rohan, (with a comma after the name).
- **4. Body:** ask how they are, share your news and ask about them. Use short paragraphs.
- **5. Closing:** With love, / Your loving granddaughter, / Your friend,
- **6. Name:** your name, below the closing.

Examples

24, Lake View Road
Kochi, Kerala
12 March 2026

Dear Nani,

How are you? I hope your knee is much better now.

Last week I sang at our society's music show. Everyone clapped! Mum says we will visit you in May.

With lots of love,
Ananya



Remember: Make your letter sound like you are talking to the person. Use friendly words, ask questions and share your feelings.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Letter Facts

Read each sentence about informal letters. Write T for true and F for false.

1. We write an informal letter to a friend or a family member. T F

2. The greeting comes before the address. T F

3. The date is written just below the sender's address. T F

4. We do not need to write the date in a letter. T F

5. An informal letter often begins with 'Dear' and the person's name. T F

6. We put a full stop after the greeting: Dear Rohan. T F

7. The body of the letter is where we share our news. T F

8. An informal letter should sound cold and serious. T F

9. Our name comes after the closing, such as 'With love,'. T F

10. We write our name at the very top of the letter. T F

Name: _____ Date: _____

A Letter to a Grandparent: Plan

Plan your writing. Fill in the organiser with your ideas.

Write a letter to your grandmother or grandfather. Tell them about something new you have learnt, a festival you celebrated or a trip you took. Ask how they are and say when you hope to meet them.

Think about:

- Start with your address and the date.
- Greeting: Dear Dadi, / Dear Nanaji,
- Paragraph 1: Ask how they are.
- Paragraph 2: Share your news.
- Paragraph 3: Ask about them and say when you will visit.
- Closing: Your loving grandson / granddaughter, and your name

Address and date

Greeting (Dear ...)

Main message

Closing (Yours lovingly, ...)

Name: _____ Date: _____

A Letter to a Grandparent

Now write neatly using your plan. Check capital letters and full stops.

Dear miss hope news celebrated learnt visit love soon write back

Name: _____ Date: _____

Cursive Writing: Proverb of the Week

Read the model line. Trace the dotted lines. Then copy the writing neatly in cursive on the empty lines.

Talk about what this proverb means.

Books are our best friends.

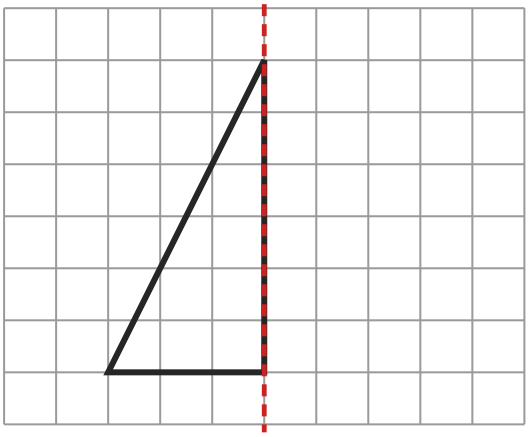
Books are our best friends.

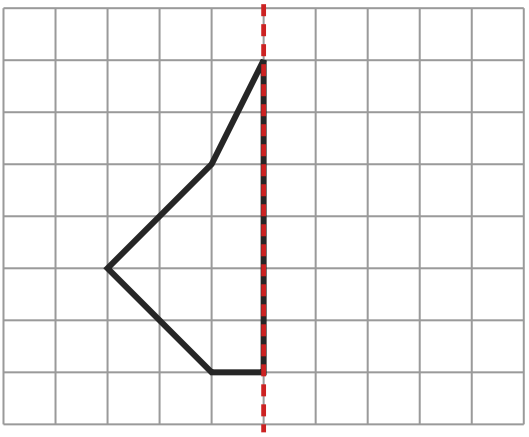
Books are our best friends.

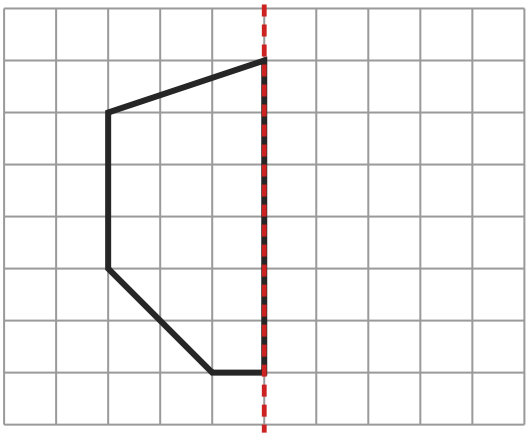
Name: _____ Date: _____

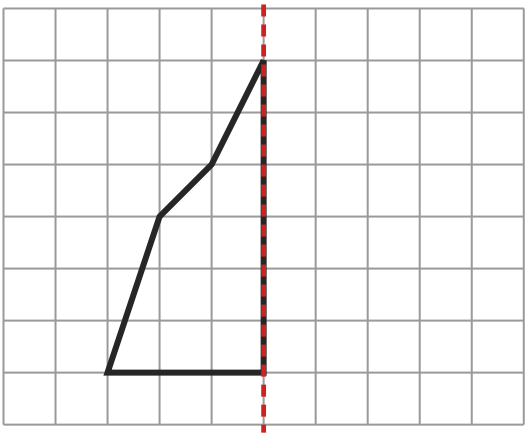
Symmetry

Complete each shape so that it is reflected on the other side of the red mirror line.









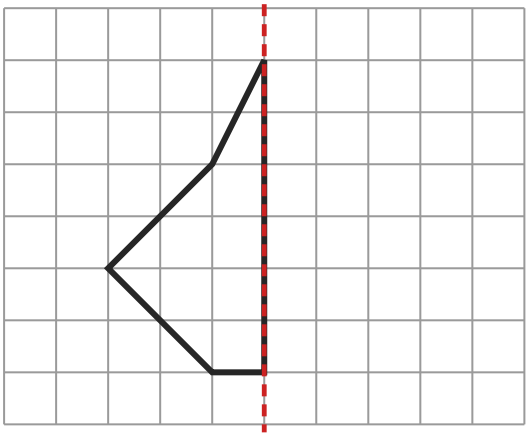
5. Draw the lines of symmetry on these letters. Write 0 under a letter that has none.

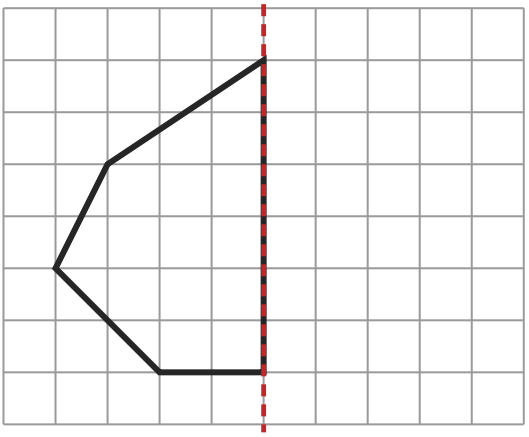
C R D T H E J

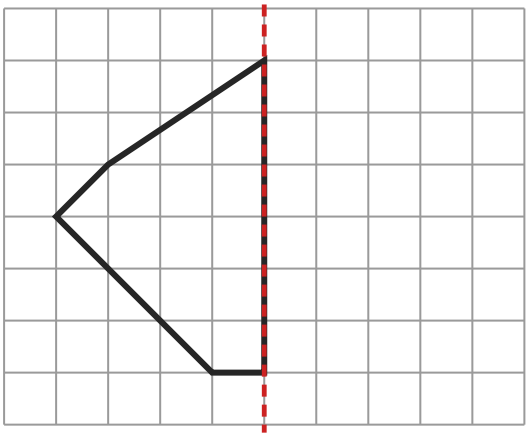
Name: _____ Date: _____

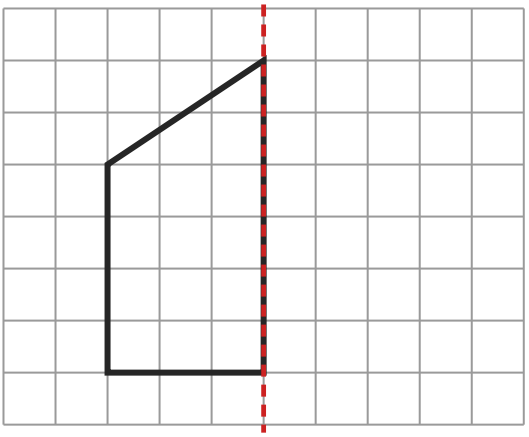
Symmetry

Complete each shape so that it is reflected on the other side of the red mirror line.









5. Draw the lines of symmetry on these letters. Write 0 under a letter that has none.

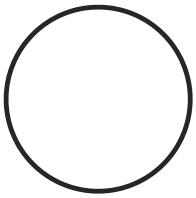
L V C H B Z W

Name: _____ Date: _____

Lines of Symmetry

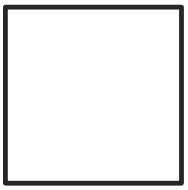
Draw all the lines of symmetry on each shape. Write how many.

1.



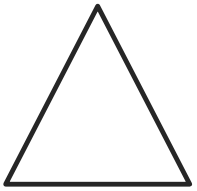
Lines: ☐

2.



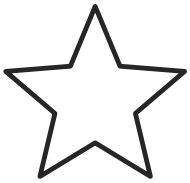
Lines: ☐

3.



Lines: ☐

4.



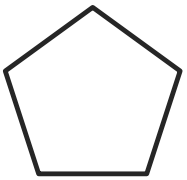
Lines: ☐

5.



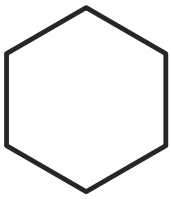
Lines: ☐

6.



Lines: ☐

7.



Lines: ☐

8.



Lines: ☐

9.



Lines: ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Shape Patterns

Find the pattern. Draw or write what comes next.

1. 

2. 

3. 

4. 

5. 

6. 

Name: _____ Date: _____

Does It Look the Same?

Rotational symmetry: turn each shape and check.

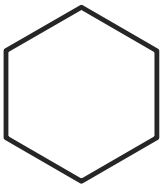
Trace the shape on paper. Turn it around its centre. Count how many times it fits on itself in one full turn.

1.



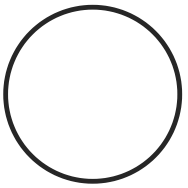
Looks the same how many times in a full turn? ☐

2.



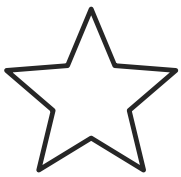
Looks the same how many times in a full turn? ☐

3.



Looks the same how many times in a full turn? ☐

4.



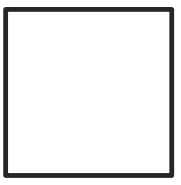
Looks the same how many times in a full turn? ☐

5.



Looks the same how many times in a full turn? ☐

6.



Looks the same how many times in a full turn? ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Line Patterns

Trace the patterns from left to right without lifting your pencil.









Name: _____ Date: _____

The World of Sound

Read and learn.

Sound is all around us: birds chirping, bells ringing, people talking. A sound is made when something **vibrates**, which means it moves quickly to and fro. When you speak, the **vocal cords** in your throat vibrate. Touch your throat and hum to feel them!



- Sound travels through **air**, **water** and **solids** like wood and metal. It cannot travel through empty space, so space is silent.
- Sounds can be **loud** (a drum) or **soft** (a whisper), and **high** (a whistle) or **low** (a lion's roar).
- We hear with our **ears**. Loud, unpleasant sound that we do not want is called **noise**. Too much noise can harm our ears.
- Bats find their way in the dark by listening to the echoes of their own squeaks.

Kind of instrument	How the sound is made	Examples
String instruments	plucking or bowing strings	sitar, veena, violin, guitar
Wind instruments	blowing air into them	bansuri (flute), shehnai, trumpet
Percussion instruments	beating or striking them	tabla, dhol, mridangam, drum

Remember: An **echo** is a sound that bounces back to you from a wall, a hill or a well.

Name: _____ Date: _____

String, Wind or Percussion?

Think about how each instrument is played. Write its name in the correct column.

 drum mridangam conch shell (shankh) sarangi  guitar

manjira (small cymbals)  flute shehnai sitar veena

 trumpet nadaswaram tabla  violin  dhol

String	Wind	Percussion

Name: _____ Date: _____

Make a Rubber-Band Guitar

Make your own string instrument from a box and rubber bands. Watch and listen to the bands as they vibrate.

You need:

☐ an empty shoebox or a small open box

☐ 4 or 5 rubber bands of different thickness

☐ 2 pencils

What to do:

1. Take the lid off the box.
2. Stretch the rubber bands around the box so they pass over the open part.
3. Slide a pencil under the bands near each end of the box to lift them up.
4. Pluck each band gently. Watch it move and listen to its sound.
5. Pluck a thin band and then a thick band. Which sound is higher?
6. Pull one band tighter and pluck it again. What changes?
7. Touch a band while it is making a sound. What happens?

What I observed:

1. What does a band do when it makes a sound?

2. Which band made a higher sound, the thin one or the thick one?

3. Why did the sound stop when you touched the band?

Name: _____ Date: _____

Sound Quiz

Read each question. Tick the correct answer.

1. A sound is made when something _____ .

☐ (a) melts ☐ (b) vibrates ☐ (c) shines

2. Which of these makes a soft sound?

☐ (a) a whisper ☐ (b) a thunderclap ☐ (c) a dhol

3. Sound cannot travel through _____ .

☐ (a) water ☐ (b) a wall ☐ (c) empty space

4. Which animal finds its way in the dark using echoes?

☐ (a) a cow ☐ (b) a bat ☐ (c) a tortoise

5. The tabla is a _____ instrument.

☐ (a) percussion ☐ (b) string ☐ (c) wind

6. Which of these makes a high sound?

☐ (a) a lion's roar ☐ (b) a big drum ☐ (c) a whistle

7. Very loud noise for a long time can harm our _____ .

☐ (a) ears ☐ (b) hair ☐ (c) nails

8. When you hum, what vibrates in your throat?

☐ (a) your teeth ☐ (b) your vocal cords ☐ (c) your tongue

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

वाक्य शुद्ध करो

पढ़ो और समझो कि वाक्य की गलतियाँ कैसे पहचानें और ठीक करें।

जिस वाक्य में **लिंग, वचन, कारक चिह्न, शब्दों के क्रम** या **वर्तनी** की कोई गलती हो, उसे **अशुद्ध वाक्य** कहते हैं। गलती ठीक करके लिखे गए वाक्य को **शुद्ध वाक्य** कहते हैं।

- कर्ता (काम करने वाला) के लिंग और वचन के अनुसार क्रिया बदलती है।
- बड़ों के लिए आदर दिखाने को क्रिया बहुवचन में लिखते हैं: पिता जी आ रहे हैं।

गलती	अशुद्ध वाक्य	शुद्ध वाक्य
लिंग	गाय घास खाता है।	गाय घास खाती है।
वचन	बच्चे खेल रहा है।	बच्चे खेल रहे हैं।
कारक चिह्न	राम को खाना खाया।	राम ने खाना खाया।
शब्दों का क्रम	है पढ़ता किताब रवि।	रवि किताब पढ़ता है।
वर्तनी	मैं पानि पीता हूँ।	मैं पानी पीता हूँ।
आदर	दादा जी आ गया।	दादा जी आ गए।

याद रखो: वाक्य लिखने के बाद उसे एक बार ज़ोर से पढ़ो। गलत वाक्य सुनने में अटपटा लगता है।

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

वाक्य शुद्ध करके लिखो

हर वाक्य में एक गलती है। गलती ठीक करो और पूरा वाक्य फिर से लिखो।

1. चिड़िया आसमान में उड़ता है।

_____

2. लड़कियाँ गाना गा रही है।

_____

3. मीरा को एक चित्र बनाया।

_____

4. मेरे पास दो किताब हैं।

_____

5. पिता जी दफ़्तर जाता है।

_____

6. बंदर पेड़ में बैठा है।

_____

7. मुझे ठंडी पानी चाहिए।

_____

8. खाना माँ बना रही हैं स्वादिष्ट।

_____

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

शुद्ध वाक्य चुनो

हर प्रश्न में दिए वाक्यों में से शुद्ध वाक्य पर सही (✓) का निशान लगाओ।

1. कौन-सा वाक्य शुद्ध है?

☐ (क) घोड़ा तेज़ दौड़ती है।

☐ (ख) घोड़ा तेज़ दौड़ता है।

☐ (ग) घोड़ा तेज़ दौड़ते है।

2. कौन-सा वाक्य शुद्ध है?

☐ (क) हम सब भारतीय हैं।

☐ (ख) हम सब भारतीय है।

☐ (ग) हम सब भारतीय हूँ।

3. कौन-सा वाक्य शुद्ध है?

☐ (क) सीता ने पत्र लिखी।

☐ (ख) सीता ने पत्र लिखा।

☐ (ग) सीता को पत्र लिखा।

4. कौन-सा वाक्य शुद्ध है?

☐ (क) मेज़ पर किताबें रखा है।

☐ (ख) मेज़ पर किताबें रखी हैं।

☐ (ग) मेज़ पर किताबें रखी है।

5. कौन-सा वाक्य शुद्ध है?

☐ (क) मुझे दो केला चाहिए।

☐ (ख) मुझे दो केले चाहिए।

☐ (ग) मुझे दो केलों चाहिए।

6. कौन-सा वाक्य शुद्ध है?

☐ (क) नानी जी कहानी सुना रही हैं।

☐ (ख) नानी जी कहानी सुना रहा है।

☐ (ग) नानी जी कहानी सुनाती हूँ।

Month 8

Week 32

Reading	Information text (wild animals of India) — fact and opinion; word study: collective nouns
Grammar & Writing	Writing: story from an outline
Maths	Perimeter
EVS	Magnets
Hindi	कविता पढ़ो और समझो

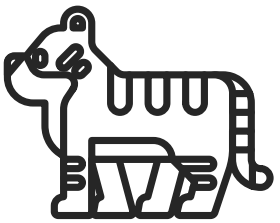
Name: _____ Date: _____

Wild Animals of India

Read the text. Most sentences give facts, but some give the writer's opinions. Can you tell which is which?

Information text

India is home to some of the most amazing wild animals on Earth. From snowy mountains to steamy swamps, every part of our country has its own wildlife. I think India is the best place in the world to see wild animals!



The **Bengal tiger** is India's national animal. A tiger's stripes are like fingerprints: no two tigers have the same pattern. Tigers usually live alone and hunt mostly at night. In 1973, India started Project Tiger to protect them. Today, India has about three out of every four wild tigers in the world.

The **Asiatic lion** lives in the wild in only one part of the world: the Gir forest and the land around it in Gujarat. Lions live in family groups called prides. Watching a pride of lions resting in the shade is a sight you will never forget.

Asian elephants live in herds led by the oldest female. A herd of elephants can walk many kilometres in a day to find food and water. The elephant is India's national heritage animal. In my opinion, elephants are the cleverest animals in the forest.

The **one-horned rhinoceros** lives in the grasslands of Assam. Kaziranga National Park is home to most of the world's one-horned rhinos. Its thick, folded skin looks like a suit of armour.

High in the Himalayas lives the shy **snow leopard**. Its thick fur and long, bushy tail keep it warm in the snow. In the forests below, a troop of langurs leaps from branch to branch, while a flock of green parakeets screeches overhead.

Sadly, many wild animals are in danger because their forests are being cut down. We must all help to protect them. Saving wildlife is the most important job of all!

Word help: wildlife – wild animals and plants • **fingerprints** – the patterns of lines on the tips of your fingers • **Project Tiger** – a plan started in India in 1973 to protect tigers • **armour** – a hard covering that protects the body • **langurs** – monkeys with black faces and long tails • **parakeets** – small parrots with long tails

Name: _____ Date: _____

Wild Animals of India: Questions

Answer the questions about the text.

1. Which of these is a FACT?

- ☐ (a) India is the best place in the world to see wild animals
- ☐ (b) The Asiatic lion lives in the wild only in Gujarat
- ☐ (c) Elephants are the cleverest animals in the forest

2. Which of these is an OPINION?

- ☐ (a) Tigers mostly hunt at night
- ☐ (b) Project Tiger started in 1973
- ☐ (c) Saving wildlife is the most important job of all

3. 'No two tigers have the same pattern of stripes' is a fact.

☐ True ☐ False

4. Write the collective nouns used in the text for lions, elephants, langurs and parakeets.

_____

_____

5. Where do most of the world's one-horned rhinoceroses live?

_____

_____

6. Which words often show that a sentence is an opinion? Give two examples from the text.

_____

_____

7. Write one fact and one opinion of your own about any wild animal.

_____

_____

_____

_____

8. Find a word in paragraph 1 that means 'hot and wet'.

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Word Power: Wild Animals of India

Read each word and its meaning. Then write a sentence of your own using the word.

amazing — very surprising and wonderful

Example: The view from the top of the hill was amazing.

My sentence:

swamps — areas of soft, wet land

Example: Crocodiles live in the swamps of the Sundarbans.

My sentence:

pattern — a design made of repeated shapes, lines or colours

Example: Ma's sari has a pattern of tiny peacocks.

My sentence:

alone — without anyone else

Example: The kitten was all alone in the box, so we gave it a home.

My sentence:

grasslands — large areas of land covered with grass

Example: Blackbucks graze on the grasslands of Rajasthan.

My sentence:

bushy — thick and full

Example: The squirrel has a bushy tail.

My sentence:

screeches — makes a loud, high, harsh sound

Example: Our parrot screeches when it is hungry.

My sentence:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Spelling: Collective Nouns

Look, say, cover, write and check each word.

Spelling focus: A collective noun names *a* group: *a* herd of elephants, *a* pride of lions, *a* troop of monkeys, *a* flock of birds.

Word	Look, say, cover, write	Check ✓	Write again
herd			
pride			
troop			
flock			
pack			
swarm			
school			
shoal			
colony			
bunch			
class			
team			
fleet			
bouquet			
litter			

Use two of the words in sentences:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Writing a Story from an Outline

Read how each outline point grows into story sentences.

An **outline** gives only the main points of a story. To write the story, we turn each point into one or two sentences and add details, describing words, feelings and what the characters say. A good story has a **beginning**, a **middle** (a problem) and an **end** (the solution). Stories are usually written in the **past tense**.

- Read the outline carefully and keep the events in the same order.
- Give the story a title, and give the characters names if they have none.
- Add describing words, feelings and a few spoken words in quotation marks.
- End by telling how the problem was solved. Add a moral if the story has one.

Examples

Outline: lion asleep under a tree — a mouse runs across his face

Story: One hot afternoon, a lion was fast asleep under a tree. A little mouse ran across his face.

Outline: lion catches the mouse — mouse begs — lion lets it go

Story: The lion caught the mouse. “Please let me go!” it squeaked. The lion laughed and let it go.

Outline: lion trapped in a net — mouse bites the ropes — lion is free

Story: Days later, the lion was trapped in a net. The mouse bit through the ropes and set him free.



Remember: Use time words to link the events: **Once upon a time, One day, Then, Suddenly, After that, At last**. The moral of this story: a small friend can be a big help.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Complete the Story

Read the outline: lost puppy — Meera helps — posters — owner comes — happy ending. Fill in the blanks with words from the box.

found warm collar posters colony knocked wagged thanked happy

1. One rainy evening, Meera _____ a tiny puppy shivering near her gate.

2. She wrapped it in a _____ towel and gave it some milk.

3. The puppy had a red _____ but no name tag.

4. Meera and her father made _____ that said 'Puppy Found'.

5. They put up the posters all over the _____.

6. The next morning, an old man _____ on their door.

7. “Bholu!” he cried, and the puppy _____ its tail happily.

8. The old man _____ Meera for her kindness.

9. Meera felt very _____ that Bholu was home again.

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Kite in the Tree: Plan

Plan your writing. Fill in the organiser with your ideas.

Write a story from this outline: Kabir and Zoya fly a new kite — a strong wind blows — the kite gets stuck in a tall neem tree — they cannot reach it — Zoya has a clever, safe idea — the kite comes down — they fly it again, more carefully. Give your story a title.

Think about:

- Beginning: Who are the characters? Where and when is the story?
- Middle: What is the problem?
- What do Kabir and Zoya try first?
- What is Zoya's clever and safe idea?
- End: How is the problem solved? How do they feel?
- Use time words: One day, Suddenly, Then, At last

Characters

Setting (where and when)

Problem

Main events

Solution / Ending

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Kite in the Tree

Now write neatly using your plan. Check capital letters and full stops.

kite string terrace wind stuck branch bamboo pole carefully suddenly at last

Name: _____ Date: _____

Cursive Writing: Proverb of the Week

Read the model line. Trace the dotted lines. Then copy the writing neatly in cursive on the empty lines.

Talk about what this proverb means.

Small steps lead to big journeys.

Small steps lead to big journeys.

Small steps lead to big journeys.

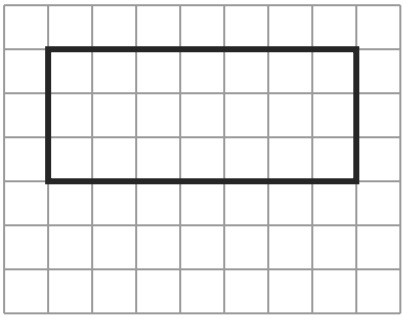
Name: _____ Date: _____

Perimeter

Find the perimeter of each shape.

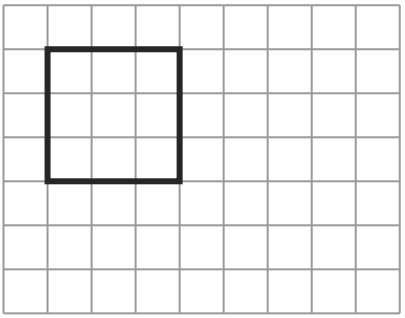
Perimeter is the distance all around a shape. Rectangle: 2 × (length + breadth). Square: 4 × side.

1.



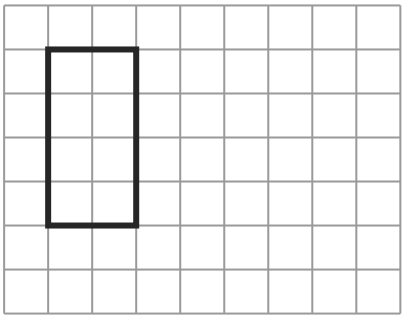
Perimeter = ☐ units

2.



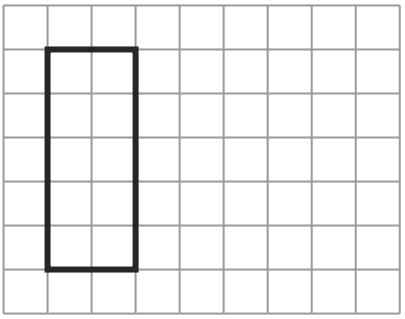
Perimeter = ☐ units

3.



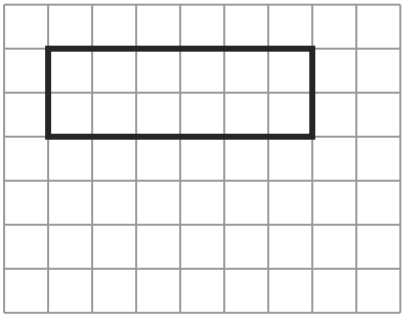
Perimeter = ☐ units

4.



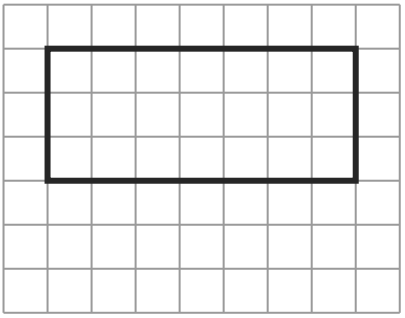
Perimeter = ☐ units

5.



Perimeter = ☐ units

6.



Perimeter = ☐ units

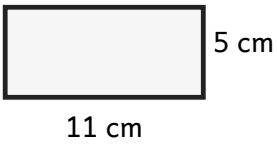
Name: _____ Date: _____

Perimeter

Find the perimeter of each shape.

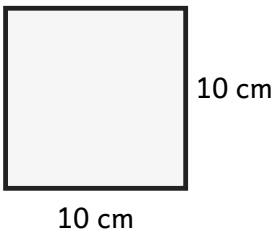
Perimeter is the distance all around a shape. Rectangle: 2 × (length + breadth). Square: 4 × side.

1.



Perimeter = ☐ cm

2.

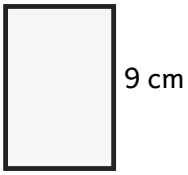


Perimeter = ☐ cm

3. Triangle with sides 7 cm, 12 cm and 7 cm

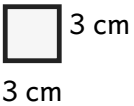
Perimeter = ☐ cm

4.



Perimeter = ☐ cm

5.



Perimeter = ☐ cm

6. Triangle with sides 12 cm, 12 cm and 8 cm

Perimeter = ☐ cm

Name: _____ Date: _____

Perimeter Word Problems

Read and solve. Draw a sketch to help you.

1. Rohan runs once around a square park of side 58 m. How far does he run?

Answer: _____

2. A garden is 34 m long and 17 m wide. How much fencing is needed to go around it?

Answer: _____

3. The perimeter of a rectangle is 120 cm. Its length is 53 cm. What is its breadth?

Answer: _____

4. A photo frame is 86 cm by 23 cm. How much lace is needed to go around its edge?

Answer: _____

5. A square table top has sides of 90 cm. Fatima sticks coloured tape along all its edges. How much tape does she need?

Answer: _____

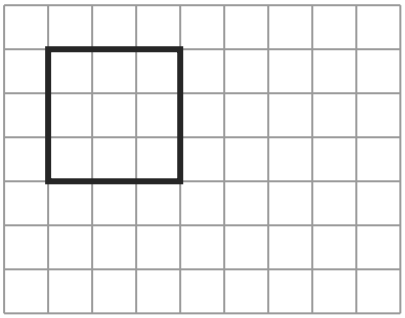
Name: _____ Date: _____

Perimeter

Find the perimeter of each shape.

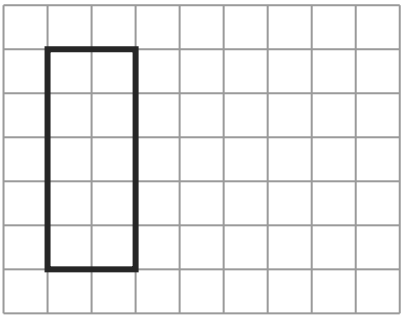
Perimeter is the distance all around a shape. Rectangle: 2 × (length + breadth). Square: 4 × side.

1.



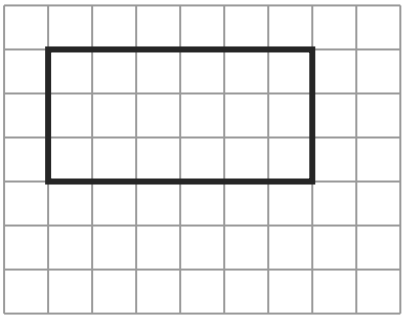
Perimeter = ☐ units

2.



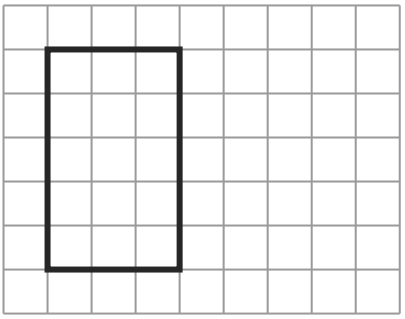
Perimeter = ☐ units

3.



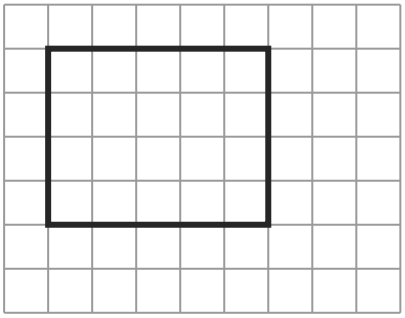
Perimeter = ☐ units

4.



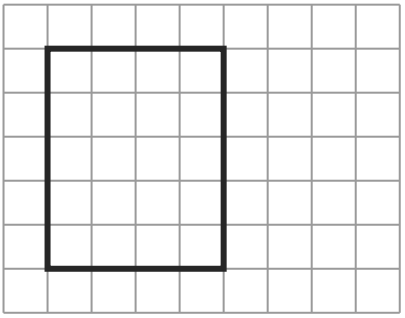
Perimeter = ☐ units

5.



Perimeter = ☐ units

6.



Perimeter = ☐ units

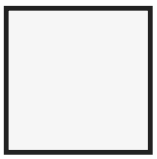
Name: _____ Date: _____

Perimeter

Find the perimeter of each shape.

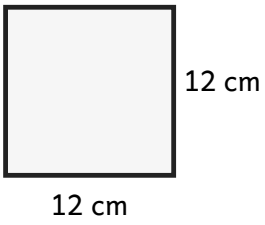
Perimeter is the distance all around a shape. Rectangle: 2 × (length + breadth). Square: 4 × side.

1.



Perimeter = ☐ cm

2.

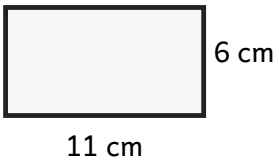


Perimeter = ☐ cm

3. Triangle with sides 5 cm, 3 cm and 5 cm

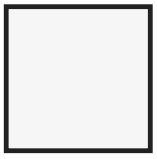
Perimeter = ☐ cm

4.



Perimeter = ☐ cm

5.



Perimeter = ☐ cm

6. Triangle with sides 5 cm, 10 cm and 9 cm

Perimeter = ☐ cm

Name: _____ Date: _____

Perimeter Word Problems

Read and solve. Draw a sketch to help you.

1. Pooja walks 2 times around a rectangular field 40 m long and 49 m wide. How far does she walk?

Answer: _____

2. A triangular flower bed has sides of 11 m, 7 m and 13 m. What is its perimeter?

Answer: _____

3. A square table top has sides of 90 cm. Kavya sticks coloured tape along all its edges. How much tape does she need?

Answer: _____

4. The perimeter of a rectangle is 100 cm. Its length is 38 cm. What is its breadth?

Answer: _____

5. A photo frame is 27 cm by 55 cm. How much lace is needed to go around its edge?

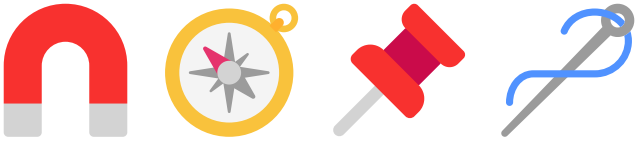
Answer: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Magic of Magnets

Read and learn.

A **magnet** pulls, or **attracts**, things made of **iron** and **steel**. Things that a magnet attracts are called **magnetic**. Things that it does not attract are called **non-magnetic**. Long ago, people found a rock that is a natural magnet. It is called **lodestone**.



- Magnets come in many shapes: **bar**, **horseshoe** (U-shaped), **ring** and **button** magnets.
- Every magnet has two **poles**: a **North pole** and a **South pole**. The pull is strongest at the poles.
- **Like poles repel** (push away): North and North, or South and South.
- **Unlike poles attract** (pull together): North and South.
- A magnet that hangs freely always comes to rest pointing **North–South**. This is how a **compass** works.
- Magnets are used in fridge doors, compasses, pin holders, toys, and in cranes that lift heavy scrap iron.

Remember: Not all metals are magnetic! A magnet will not pick up aluminium foil, copper wire or a gold ring.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Magnetic or Non-magnetic?

Predict whether a magnet will attract each thing. Write it in the correct column.

iron screw  sewing needle steel paper clip safety pin

cotton wool  leaf rubber eraser  paper aluminium foil

iron hairpin iron nail wooden ruler plastic comb glass marble

Magnetic	Non-magnetic

Name: _____ Date: _____

Magnet Hunt: Guess and Test

Which things in your home does a magnet attract? Make a guess first, then test each one to see if you were right.

You need:

☐ a magnet (a fridge magnet or a bar magnet)

☐ 10 small things, like a coin, a key, a spoon, a pencil, an eraser, a button, a nail, a bottle cap

What to do:

1. Collect 10 small things from around your home. Ask an adult first.
2. Write the name of each thing in the table.
3. Guess whether the magnet will attract it. Write yes or no.
4. Now bring the magnet close to each thing. Does it stick?
5. Write the result in the table.
6. Count how many of your guesses were right.

⚠️ **Safety:** Keep magnets away from phones, laptops and very young children, who might swallow small magnets.

Thing	My guess (yes or no)	Result (yes or no)

1. Did the magnet attract every metal thing? What did you find?

_____

2. Name two things that were never attracted.

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Magnets: True or False?

Read each sentence. Write T for true and F for false.

1. A magnet attracts iron nails. T F

2. A magnet attracts all metals. T F

3. Every magnet has a North pole and a South pole. T F

4. Two North poles pull each other together. T F

5. A North pole and a South pole attract each other. T F

6. A magnet that hangs freely points North–South. T F

7. A magnet can pull a wooden spoon. T F

8. Lodestone is a natural magnet. T F

9. The pull of a bar magnet is strongest in its middle. T F

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

कविता: नन्ही चींटी

कविता को लय और भाव के साथ पढ़ो। फिर प्रश्नों के उत्तर दो।

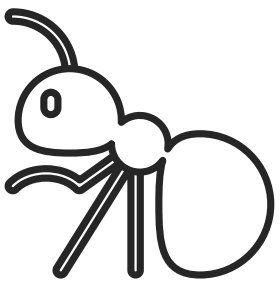
छोटी-सी है चींटी रानी,
मेहनत की है अमर कहानी।
सुबह-सवेरे घर से निकले,
कभी न बैठे, कभी न फिसले।

चीनी का दाना जो पाए,
मुँह में पकड़े घर ले जाए।
दाना भारी, राह कठिन है,
फिर भी देखो, मगन-मगन है।

मिलकर चलतीं लंबी कतार,
कोई न झगड़ा, बस है प्यार।
गिरती है तो फिर उठ जाती,
हार कभी न मन में लाती।

बरखा आने से पहले ही,
भर लेती भंडार सभी।
आओ, हम भी इससे सीखें,
मिल-जुलकर मेहनत से जीतें।

— न्यू एरा



शब्दार्थ: कतार – एक के पीछे एक चलने वालों की पंक्ति • **मगन** – अपने काम में खोया हुआ और खुश • **भंडार** – चीज़ें जमा करके रखने की जगह • **बरखा** – बारिश, वर्षा

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

कविता: नन्ही चींटी: प्रश्न

कविता के आधार पर प्रश्नों के उत्तर दो।

1. चींटी चीनी का दाना घर कैसे ले जाती है?

☐ (क) पीठ पर लादकर ☐ (ख) मुँह में पकड़कर ☐ (ग) पैरों से धकेलकर

2. चींटियाँ आपस में झगड़ा करती हैं।

☐ सही ☐ गलत

3. चींटियाँ किस तरह चलती हैं?

_____

_____

4. बरखा आने से पहले चींटी क्या करती है?

☐ (क) सो जाती है ☐ (ख) अपना भंडार भर लेती है

☐ (ग) घर छोड़ देती है

5. कविता में से 'प्यार' से तुक मिलाने वाला शब्द ढूँढकर लिखो।

_____

6. गिरने के बाद चींटी हार मान लेती है।

☐ सही ☐ गलत

7. इस कविता से हमें क्या सीख मिलती है?

_____

_____

_____

_____

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

कविता की पंक्तियाँ पूरी करो

कविता को याद करो। शब्द-भंडार से सही शब्द चुनकर पंक्तियाँ पूरी करो।

रानी कहानी दाना कतार प्यार भंडार मेहनत

1. छोटी-सी है चींटी _____,
2. मेहनत की है अमर _____।
3. चीनी का _____ जो पाए,
4. मिलकर चलतीं लंबी _____,
5. कोई न झगड़ा, बस है _____।
6. भर लेती _____ सभी।
7. मिल-जुलकर _____ से जीतें।

Month 8

Monthly Activity Set:

Incredible India

States and capitals, festivals of India, national symbols quiz, India fact file

Name: _____ Date: _____

Union Territories and Their Capitals

Besides its 28 states, India has 8 union territories. They are looked after mainly by the Central Government. Delhi, where our capital New Delhi is, is a union territory too.

Union territory	Capital
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Sri Vijaya Puram (Port Blair)
Chandigarh	Chandigarh
Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu	Daman
Delhi	New Delhi
Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar and Jammu
Ladakh	Leh
Lakshadweep	Kavaratti
Puducherry	Puducherry

1. Which union territory is a group of small islands in the Arabian Sea?

2. Which union territory is also the capital of two states? Name the states.

3. Which union territory has India's capital city?

Name: _____ Date: _____

Capital Quiz

Draw a line to match each state to its capital city.

Kerala ●	● Lucknow
Odisha ●	● Hyderabad
Uttar Pradesh ●	● Bhopal
Madhya Pradesh ●	● Shillong
Telangana ●	● Shimla
Sikkim ●	● Thiruvananthapuram
Himachal Pradesh ●	● Gangtok
Meghalaya ●	● Bhubaneswar

Name: _____ Date: _____

Festivals Around India

Read about these colourful festivals from different parts of India.



Lohri (Punjab)

In January, families in Punjab gather around a bonfire at the end of winter. They sing, dance and share rewri, gajak, peanuts and popcorn.



Gudi Padwa and Ugadi

The New Year in Maharashtra (Gudi Padwa) and in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana (Ugadi), in March or April. People eat a mix of sweet and bitter tastes.



Navratri (Gujarat)

Navratri means 'nine nights'. In Gujarat, people dance garba and dandiya raas in bright, colourful clothes.



Chhath Puja (Bihar)

In Bihar and eastern Uttar Pradesh, people stand in rivers and ponds and offer prayers to the setting and the rising Sun.



Rath Yatra (Odisha)

In Puri, thousands of people pull huge wooden chariots carrying Lord Jagannath, his brother and his sister through the streets.



Losar

Losar is the Tibetan New Year. It is celebrated in Ladakh, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh with prayers, masked dances and special food.



Navroz

Navroz is the Parsi New Year. Families wear new clothes, visit the fire temple and enjoy sweet dishes like sev and ravo.



Wangala (Meghalaya)

The Garo people of Meghalaya celebrate the harvest with Wangala, the 'Hundred Drums Festival', with music and dancing.

Name: _____ Date: _____

National Symbols Quiz

Test what you know about our national symbols. Tick the correct answer.

1. What is our national animal?

☐ (a) the lion ☐ (b) the tiger ☐ (c) the elephant

2. What is our national bird?

☐ (a) the peacock ☐ (b) the parrot ☐ (c) the sparrow

3. What is our national flower?

☐ (a) the rose ☐ (b) the sunflower ☐ (c) the lotus

4. What is our national fruit?

☐ (a) the mango ☐ (b) the banana ☐ (c) the apple

5. What is our national tree?

☐ (a) the neem ☐ (b) the banyan ☐ (c) the peepal

6. What is our national river?

☐ (a) the Yamuna ☐ (b) the Godavari ☐ (c) the Ganga

7. How many spokes does the Ashoka Chakra have?

☐ (a) 12 ☐ (b) 24 ☐ (c) 36

8. What is our national song?

☐ (a) Vande Mataram ☐ (b) Jana Gana Mana

☐ (c) Saare Jahan Se Achha

9. Which is our national aquatic animal?

☐ (a) the blue whale ☐ (b) the Gangetic river dolphin

☐ (c) the turtle

10. What does 'Satyameva Jayate' mean?

☐ (a) Truth alone triumphs ☐ (b) Work is worship

☐ (c) Unity is strength

Name: _____ Date: _____

My India Fact File

Make a fact file about our country. Use an outline map of India from a stationery shop or your atlas, and look back at your EVS pages.

You need:

☐ an outline map of India from a stationery shop

☐ your atlas

☐ crayons and a pencil

☐ a notebook or a sheet of chart paper

What to do:

1. Look at the map of India in your atlas.
2. On the outline map, colour your own state. Use the atlas to help you.
3. Use the atlas to mark New Delhi with a star and your state's capital with a dot.
4. Colour the seas and the ocean around India blue, and write their names.
5. Fill in the fact file in the table.
6. Stick your map and your fact file on chart paper and show them to your family.

Fact about India	My answer
My state	
Capital of my state	
Capital of India	
National animal	
National bird	
National flower	
Seas and ocean around India	

1. Which sea is to the west of India? Which bay is to the east?

2. Write three facts about India that make you proud.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Incredible India Word Search

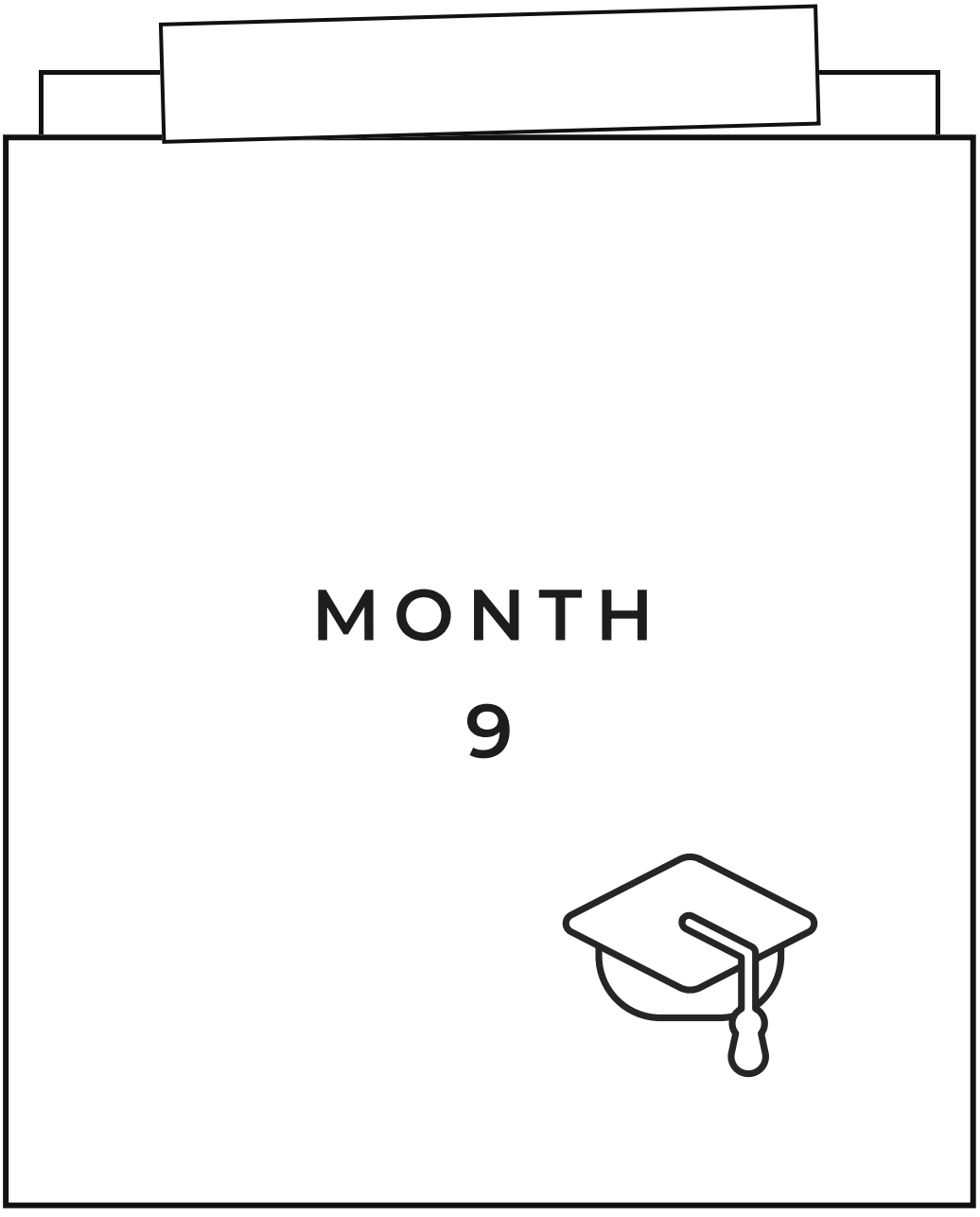
Find and circle these words about India. Tick each word in the list when you find it.

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

☐ DELHI ☐ TIGER ☐ PEACOCK ☐ LOTUS ☐ MANGO

☐ GANGA ☐ BANYAN ☐ DIWALI ☐ PONGAL ☐ ONAM

☐ BIHU ☐ RUPEE



MONTH

9

Month 9

Week 33

Reading	Story — point of view; word study: words with -able/-ible
Grammar & Writing	Writing: diary entry
Maths	Area by counting squares
EVS	Pollution and keeping clean
Hindi	निबंध: मेरा प्रिय त्योहार

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Umbrella's Story

Read the story. Who is telling it? Look for the words I, me and my.

Story



I am an umbrella — a big, black, foldable umbrella with a curved wooden handle. I have lived in Kolkata for five rainy seasons, and I have seen a lot.

My owner is a tall, kind man named Mr Bose. Every morning, he opens me with a loud whoosh, holds me high and walks to the bus stop. I keep him dry, and at night he hangs me on a comfortable hook beside his door. It is a very agreeable life.

But one stormy afternoon in July, something terrible happened. Mr Bose hurried onto a crowded bus, and in the rush, he left me leaning against the bench at the bus stop. I watched the bus drive away. I could not call out. Umbrellas cannot speak, you know — at least, not in a way that humans can hear.

The rain poured down. People hurried past without seeing me. I felt almost invisible. 'Will anyone ever find me?' I wondered.

Then a small hand picked me up. It belonged to a girl in a school uniform, with two long plaits. Her name, I later learnt, was Mary. She was soaking wet.

'Poor umbrella,' she said. 'Someone must be missing you.' She opened me up, and for the first time that day, I felt useful again. Together, we splashed through the puddles to her house.

Mary's mother found a card in my little cloth cover with Mr Bose's name and phone number. 'It is possible that he lives nearby,' she said, and she called him at once.

That evening, Mr Bose knocked on Mary's door. He looked so happy to see me that I nearly opened up by myself! He thanked Mary again and again and gave her a box of soft rosogollas.

Now I am back on my hook. But on rainy mornings, when Mr Bose passes Mary's house, we always stop, and I shake a few happy raindrops at her window.

Word help: handle – the part of an object that you hold • **agreeable** – pleasant and enjoyable • **uniform** – special clothes worn by all the members of a group or school • **plaits** – long pieces of hair twisted together • **soaking** – very, very wet • **rosogollas** – soft, round Bengali sweets in sugar syrup

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Umbrella's Story: Questions

Answer the questions about the text.

1. Who is telling this story?

☐ (a) Mary ☐ (b) Mr Bose ☐ (c) The umbrella

2. Which words show that the story is told in the first person?

☐ (a) I, me, my ☐ (b) he, him, his

☐ (c) they, them, their

3. The umbrella was able to call out to Mr Bose when he left it behind.

☐ True ☐ False

4. How did the umbrella feel when people hurried past without seeing it? Which word tells you?

_____

_____

5. How did Mary's mother find Mr Bose?

_____

_____

6. What does the umbrella mean when it says, 'I nearly opened up by myself'?

_____

_____

7. Retell what happened at the bus stop from Mary's point of view. Use 'I' and 'me'.

_____

_____

_____

_____

8. Find a word in paragraph 1 ending in -able that means 'can be folded'.

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Word Power: The Umbrella's Story

Read each word and its meaning. Then write a sentence of your own using the word.

curved — bent in a smooth line, like part of a circle

Example: The rainbow made a curved line across the sky.

My sentence:

_____

owner — the person something belongs to

Example: Who is the owner of this red water bottle?

My sentence:

_____

rush — a hurry; moving very fast

Example: In the morning rush, I forgot my lunch box.

My sentence:

_____

poured — rained very heavily

Example: It poured all night during the monsoon.

My sentence:

_____

belonged — was owned by someone

Example: The old bicycle belonged to my grandfather.

My sentence:

_____

splashed — made water fly about in drops

Example: The ducks splashed in the village pond.

My sentence:

_____

knocked — hit a door to let someone know you are there

Example: The postman knocked on our door with a parcel.

My sentence:

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Spelling: -able and -ible

Look, say, cover, write and check each word.

Spelling focus: -able and -ible mean 'can be': washable = can be washed. -able often follows a whole word (wash), -ible often does not (vis-ible).

Word	Look, say, cover, write	Check ✓	Write again
washable			
foldable			
readable			
enjoyable			
breakable			
comfortable			
agreeable			
lovable			
possible			
impossible			
visible			
invisible			
terrible			
horrible			
sensible			

Use two of the words in sentences:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Writing a Diary Entry

Read about diary writing and read Riya's diary entry. Then try the questions at the bottom.

A **diary** is a personal notebook in which we write about our day: what happened, how we felt and what we thought. A **diary entry** is written in the **first person** (I, we, my) and mostly in the **past tense**, because we write about things that have already happened.

- Write the **day, date** and **time** at the top.
- Begin with **Dear Diary,**
- Write about the events in the order in which they happened.
- Share your **feelings**: I felt happy, nervous, proud or tired.
- End with a thought or a wish for tomorrow, and write your name.

Examples

Saturday, 14 November 2026, 8:30 p.m.

Dear Diary,

Today was Children's Day! We played games in the park, and I won the sack race. I felt so proud!

In the evening, Nani made kheer for me. I wish every day could be Children's Day!

Riya



Remember: A diary is private, so write honestly about your thoughts and feelings. Use time words like **In the morning, After lunch, Later** and **In the evening**.

Try it!

1. Change into diary language: Riya went to the zoo with her family.

_____

2. Write one sentence about how you felt today.

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Diary Language

A diary uses I and we and the past tense. Circle the correct word to complete each diary sentence.

1. Today I (wake / woke) up early because it was my birthday.

2. We (went / go) to the science centre in the afternoon.

3. I (feel / felt) very excited when I saw the robot.

4. Mum (buy / bought) me a new storybook.

5. (I / She) was happy to see my cousins again.

6. In the evening, we (watch / watched) the fireworks.

7. My friends and (I / me) played carrom after lunch.

8. Tomorrow I (will go / went) back to my swimming class.

9. I (was / were) a little tired at night.

10. This morning, we (visit / visited) the Red Fort with our cousins.

Name: _____ Date: _____

My Diary: A Special Day: Plan

Plan your writing. Fill in the organiser with your ideas.

Write a diary entry about a special day: a festival, a trip, your birthday or the first day of a new class. Write the events in the order they happened and say how you felt. Begin with the day and the date, and Dear Diary.

Think about:

- Write the day, the date and the time at the top.
- Begin with Dear Diary,
- First: What happened in the morning?
- Next and then: What happened after that?
- Finally: How did the day end? How did you feel?
- Sign your name at the end.

First

Next

Then

Finally

Name: _____ Date: _____

My Diary: A Special Day

Now write neatly using your plan. Check capital letters and full stops.

today morning afternoon evening excited proud tired happy later finally

Name: _____ Date: _____

Cursive Writing: Proverb of the Week

Read the model line. Trace the dotted lines. Then copy the writing neatly in cursive on the empty lines.

Talk about what this proverb means.

Courage grows with every try.

Courage grows with every try.

Courage grows with every try.

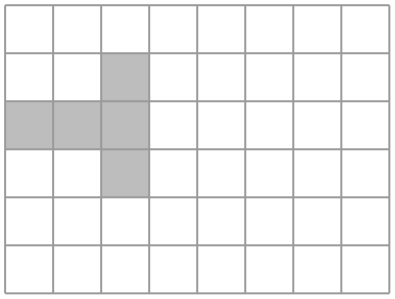
Name: _____ Date: _____

Area by Counting Squares

Count the squares to find the area of each shape.

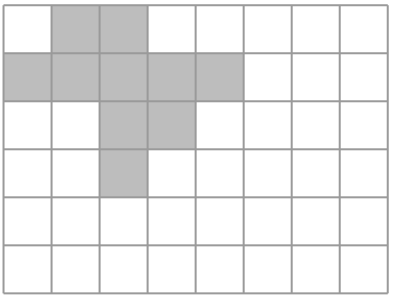
Area is the amount of surface a shape covers. Count the shaded squares.

1.



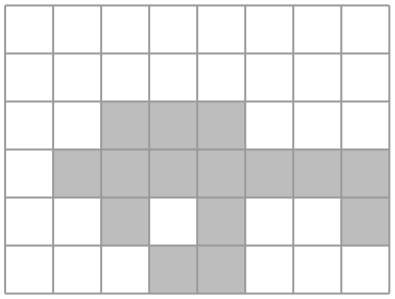
Area = ☐ square units

2.



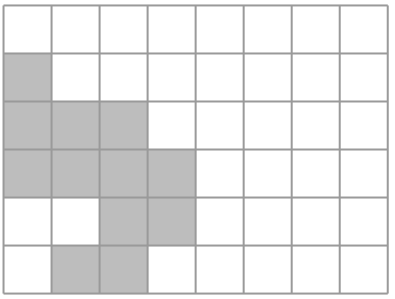
Area = ☐ square units

3.



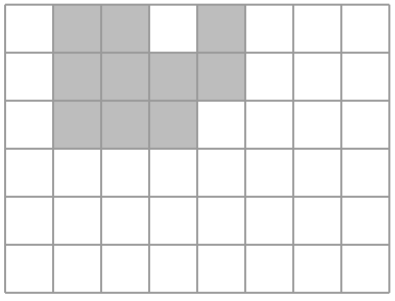
Area = ☐ square units

4.



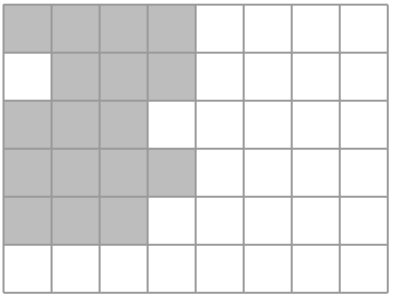
Area = ☐ square units

5.



Area = ☐ square units

6.



Area = ☐ square units

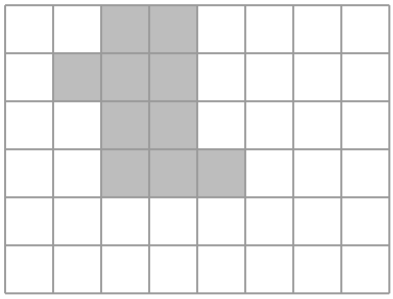
Name: _____ Date: _____

Area by Counting Squares

Count the squares to find the area of each shape.

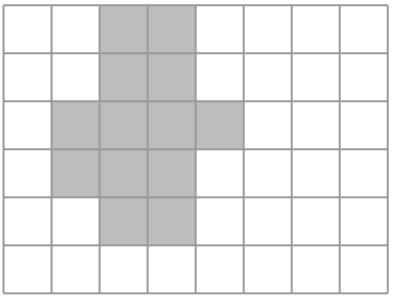
Area is the amount of surface a shape covers. Count the shaded squares.

1.



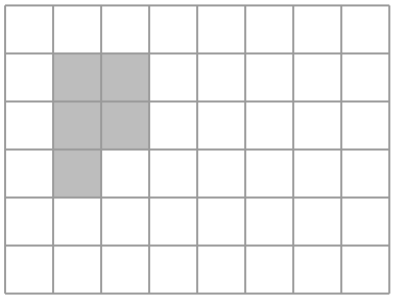
Area = ☐ square units

2.



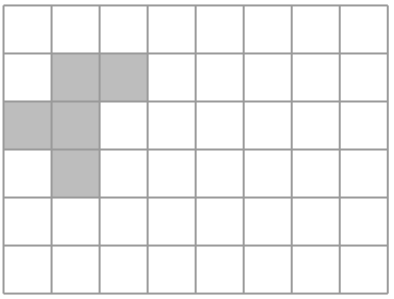
Area = ☐ square units

3.



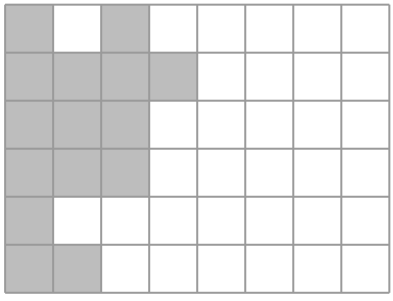
Area = ☐ square units

4.



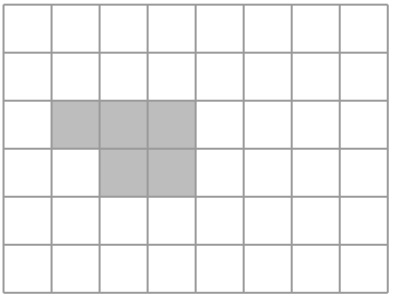
Area = ☐ square units

5.



Area = ☐ square units

6.



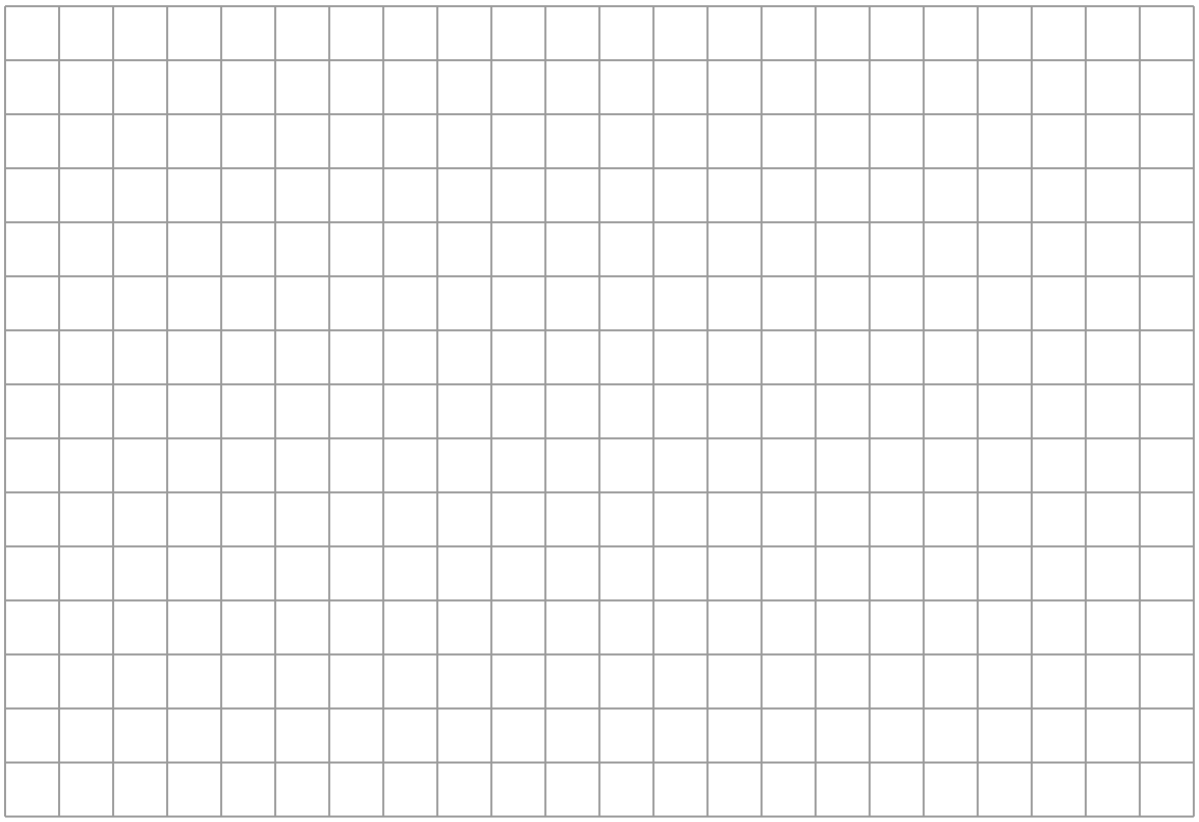
Area = ☐ square units

Name: _____ Date: _____

Draw Shapes with an Area

Shade squares on the grid to make each shape.

1. Draw a shape with an area of **8 square units**.
2. Draw a shape with an area of **12 square units**.
3. Draw a shape with an area of **16 square units**.



Now draw two different rectangles that each have an area of 12 square units.

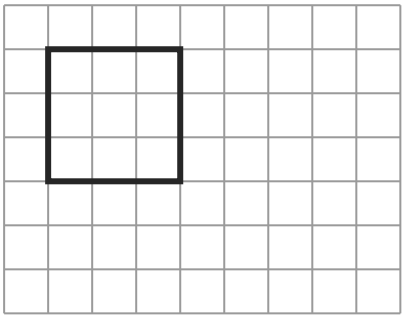
Name: _____ Date: _____

Perimeter

Find the perimeter of each shape.

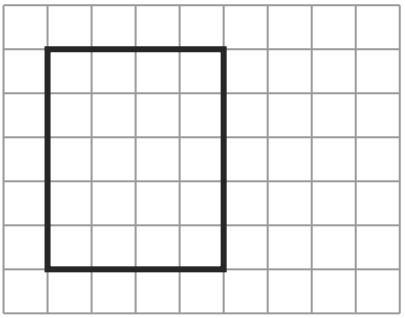
Perimeter is the distance all around a shape. Rectangle: 2 × (length + breadth). Square: 4 × side.

1.



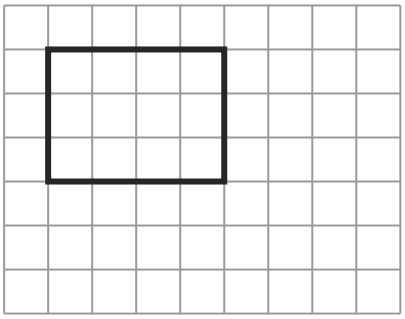
Perimeter = ☐ units

2.



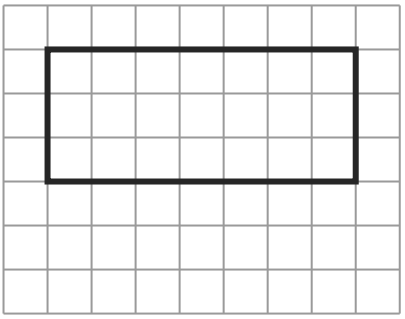
Perimeter = ☐ units

3.



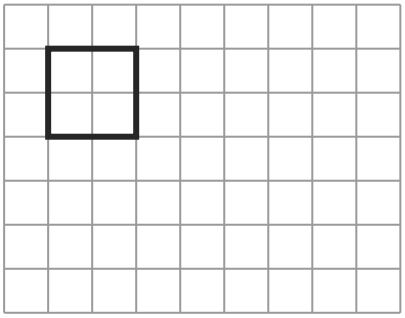
Perimeter = ☐ units

4.



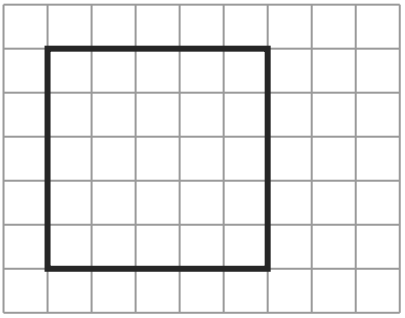
Perimeter = ☐ units

5.



Perimeter = ☐ units

6.



Perimeter = ☐ units

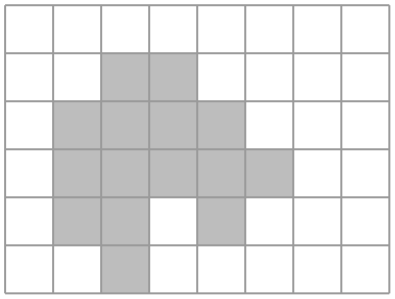
Name: _____ Date: _____

Area by Counting Squares

Count the squares to find the area of each shape.

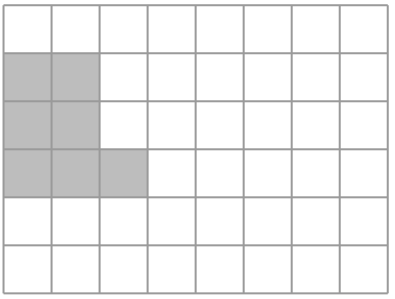
Area is the amount of surface a shape covers. Count the shaded squares.

1.



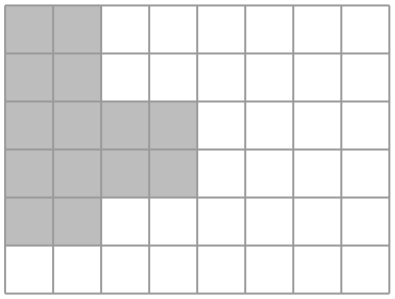
Area = ☐ square units

2.



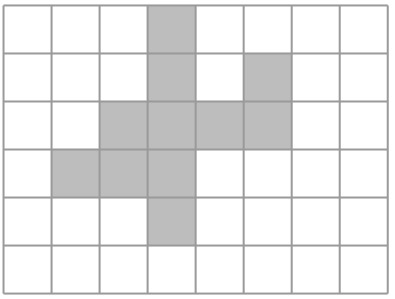
Area = ☐ square units

3.



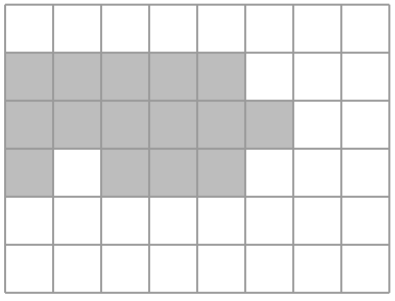
Area = ☐ square units

4.



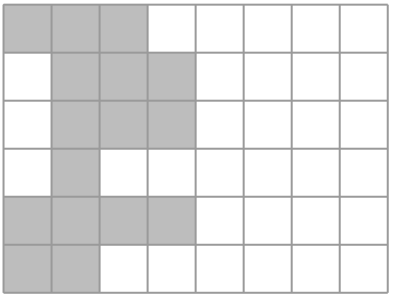
Area = ☐ square units

5.



Area = ☐ square units

6.



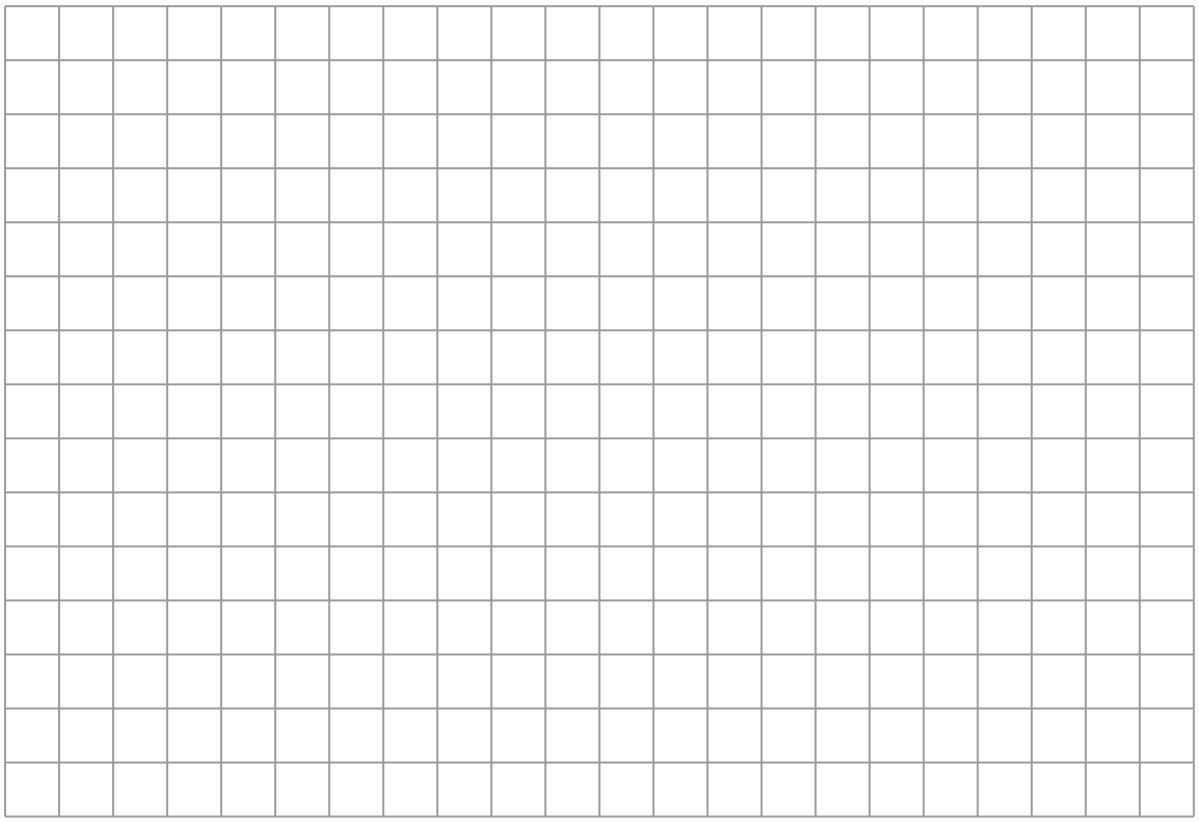
Area = ☐ square units

Name: _____ Date: _____

Draw Shapes with an Area

Shade squares on the grid to make each shape.

1. Draw a shape with an area of **9 square units**.
2. Draw a shape with an area of **11 square units**.
3. Draw a shape with an area of **19 square units**.



Now draw two different rectangles that each have an area of 12 square units.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Pollution and Keeping Clean

Read about pollution and how we can keep ourselves and our surroundings clean.

What is pollution?



When harmful things make our air, water or land dirty, it is called **pollution**. Pollution makes people, animals and plants ill.

Air pollution



Smoke from vehicles, factories and burning garbage makes the air dirty. Dirty air can cause coughing and breathing problems.

Water pollution



Sewage, garbage and waste from factories make rivers and lakes dirty. Fish die and the water spreads diseases.

Land pollution



Plastic and garbage thrown on the ground pollute the land. Plastic does not rot. Cows and other animals that eat it can fall ill.

Noise pollution



Loud horns, loudspeakers and firecrackers cause noise pollution. Too much noise can harm our hearing and disturb our sleep.

Two bins for waste



Put **wet waste**, like peels and leftover food, in the **green** bin. Put **dry waste**, like paper, plastic, metal and glass, in the **blue** bin.

The 3 Rs



Reduce what you use, **reuse** things again and again, and **recycle** waste into new things. Carry a cloth bag when you go shopping.

Keeping ourselves clean



Wash your hands with soap for 20 seconds before eating and after using the toilet. Bathe every day, brush twice a day and keep your nails short.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Wet Waste or Dry Waste?

Decide which bin each thing should go into. Write it in the correct column.

plastic bottle milk packet  glass jar  old flowers

eggshells vegetable peels banana peel leftover food

 newspaper cardboard box used tea leaves empty tin can

Wet waste (green bin)	Dry waste (blue bin)

Name: _____ Date: _____

Glitter Germs Hand-Wash Test

Germs are too small to see. In this test, glitter acts like germs. Find out which way of washing your hands gets rid of the most 'germs'.

You need:

- ☐ a pinch of glitter
- ☐ a few drops of cooking oil
- ☐ soap
- ☐ a mug of water
- ☐ a towel

What to do:

1. Rub a few drops of oil on your hands.
2. Sprinkle a pinch of glitter on your hands and rub them together. The glitter is your 'germs'.
3. Shake hands with a family member. Did the 'germs' spread to them?
4. Rinse your hands with only water for 5 seconds. Look at how much glitter is left.
5. Now wash with soap for 20 seconds. Scrub your palms, the backs of your hands, between your fingers and under your nails.
6. Rinse and look again. Dry your hands with a clean towel.

⚠️ **Safety:** Do not touch your eyes, nose or mouth during the test.

How I washed	Glitter left (a lot, some or none)
After shaking hands	
Rinsed with water only	
Washed with soap for 20 seconds	

1. Which way of washing removed the most glitter?

_____

2. What does this test show about how germs spread?

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Problems and Solutions

Draw a line to match each problem to a way of solving it.

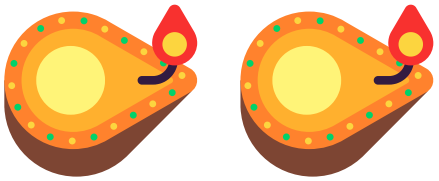
smoke from vehicles ●	● honk only when needed
plastic bags ●	● wash with soap and water
garbage on the road ●	● never throw waste into rivers
loud horns ●	● make compost from them instead
dirty river water ●	● carry a cloth bag
burning dry leaves ●	● put it in a dustbin
germs on our hands ●	● walk, cycle or share a ride

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

निबंध लेखन: मेरा प्रिय त्योहार

निबंध लिखने का तरीका समझो और नमूना निबंध ध्यान से पढ़ो।

किसी विषय पर अपने विचारों को क्रम से और सुंदर ढंग से लिखना **निबंध** कहलाता है। निबंध के तीन भाग होते हैं — **भूमिका** (शुरुआत), **मुख्य भाग** (विषय की खास बातें) और **उपसंहार** (अंत)।



उदाहरण

भूमिका: दीपावली मेरा प्रिय त्योहार है। यह रोशनी का त्योहार है।

यह कार्तिक महीने की अमावस्या को मनाया जाता है। माना जाता है कि इस दिन श्रीराम अयोध्या लौटे थे।

मुख्य भाग: लोग घरों की सफ़ाई करते हैं और उन्हें रंगोली व दीयों से सजाते हैं।

शाम को लक्ष्मी पूजन होता है। हम मिठाइयाँ बाँटते हैं और सबको शुभकामनाएँ देते हैं।

हम पटाखे नहीं जलाते, क्योंकि उनसे धुआँ और शोर होता है और पशु-पक्षी डर जाते हैं।

उपसंहार: दीपावली हमें मिल-जुलकर रहना और अंधकार पर प्रकाश की जीत सिखाती है।

याद रखो: निबंध के हर भाग के लिए अलग अनुच्छेद बनाओ। सरल वाक्य लिखो और सुंदर, साफ़ लेख में लिखो।

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

निबंध लिखो: मेरा प्रिय त्योहार: योजना

लिखने से पहले अपने विचार यहाँ लिखो।

'मेरा प्रिय त्योहार' विषय पर 10–12 वाक्यों का निबंध लिखो। तुम कोई भी त्योहार चुन सकते हो — होली, ईद, क्रिसमस, पोंगल, ओणम, बैसाखी, गुरुपर्व, बिहू या कोई और। पहले योजना बनाओ, फिर भूमिका, मुख्य भाग और उपसंहार लिखो।

इन बातों पर सोचो:

- भूमिका: त्योहार का नाम क्या है और यह कब आता है?
- यह त्योहार क्यों मनाया जाता है?
- घर और बाज़ार कैसे सजते हैं?
- इस दिन तुम क्या पहनते, खाते और करते हो?
- यह त्योहार तुम्हें क्यों प्रिय है?
- उपसंहार: यह त्योहार हमें क्या सिखाता है?

विषय

विचार

शब्द

योजना

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

निबंध लिखो: मेरा प्रिय त्योहार

अब अपनी योजना की मदद से सुंदर लेख में लिखो।

त्योहार खुशियाँ पकवान मिठाइयाँ नए कपड़े सजावट परिवार मेहमान शुभकामनाएँ मेला भाईचारा उत्सव

Month 9

Week 34

Reading	Poem — mood and feelings; word study: onomatopoeia (sound words)
Grammar & Writing	Writing: describing a picture
Maths	Patterns
EVS	Our environment: plants and animals in danger
Hindi	अपठित गद्यांश – 3

Name: _____ Date: _____

Power Cut on a Stormy Night

Read the poem aloud and make the sound words loud! Notice how the feeling (mood) changes.

Crash! goes the thunder. Boom! goes the sky.
Whoosh! goes the wind as it rushes by.
Click! go the lights — and the house turns black.
Creak! goes the door. Will the lights come back?

Drip, drip, drip from the old tin roof.
Under the bed, our dog goes, 'Woof!'
I pull my blanket up over my head;
My heart goes thump in my dark, dark bed.

Then scratch! goes a match, and a candle glows.
In comes Dadi on soft, slow toes.
She wraps me up in her woolly shawl,
And shadows dance on the bedroom wall.

Sizzle! go pakoras, golden and hot.
Bubble! goes the milk in the shiny pot.
Dadi tells stories of kings and kites,
Of fireflies and of starry nights.

The thunder grumbles and rumbles away.
The rain goes pitter-patter, soft and grey.
I'm warm and sleepy, I'm cosy and snug,
Wrapped up tight in Dadi's hug.

— New Era



Word help: power cut – a time when the electricity stops working • **Dadi** – grandmother (your father's mother) • **pakoras** – crispy fried snacks made with gram flour • **grumbles** – makes a low, rolling sound

Name: _____ Date: _____

Power Cut on a Stormy Night: Questions

Answer the questions about the poem.

1. How does the child feel at the start of the poem?

☐ (a) Scared and nervous ☐ (b) Bored

☐ (c) Sleepy and cosy

2. Which of these is a sound word (onomatopoeia)?

☐ (a) candle ☐ (b) sizzle ☐ (c) shawl

3. The mood of the poem changes from frightening to cosy.

☐ True ☐ False

4. Which line shows that the child's heart was beating fast with fear?

_____

_____

5. What happens in stanza 3 that changes the mood?

_____

_____

6. Write four sound words from the poem.

_____

_____

7. How do you feel during a storm? Write two or three lines about it. Use at least one sound word.

_____

_____

_____

_____

8. Find a word in the last stanza that means 'warm and comfortable'.

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Word Power: Power Cut

Read each word and its meaning. Then write a sentence of your own using the word.

thunder — the loud, rumbling sound in the sky during a storm

Example: We heard thunder just before the rain began.

My sentence:

blanket — a large, warm cover for a bed

Example: In winter, I sleep under a thick blanket.

My sentence:

match — a small stick that makes a flame when it is rubbed

Example: Only a grown-up should strike a match.

My sentence:

woolly — made of wool, or soft and thick like wool

Example: Nani knitted me a woolly cap for the winter.

My sentence:

shadows — dark shapes made when something blocks the light

Example: In the evening, our shadows grow long.

My sentence:

starry — full of stars

Example: We lay on the roof and looked at the starry sky.

My sentence:

sleepy — tired and ready to sleep

Example: The long car ride made Zoya sleepy.

My sentence:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Spelling: Sound Words

Look, say, cover, write and check each word.

Spelling focus: Onomatopoeia words sound like the noise they name: buzz, crash, sizzle. Say each word aloud and listen to it.

Word	Look, say, cover, write	Check ✓	Write again
buzz			
hiss			
crash			
boom			
whoosh			
click			
creak			
pop			
crunch			
thump			
sizzle			
bubble			
rumble			
crackle			
rustle			

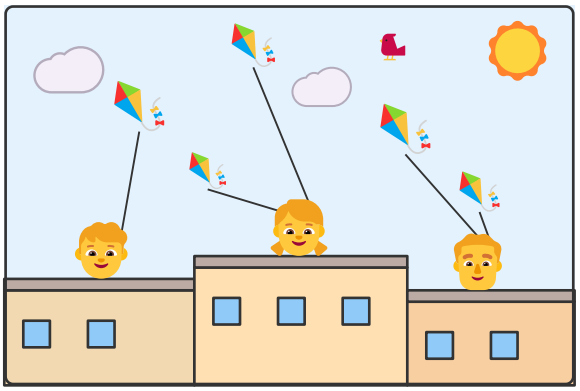
Use two of the words in sentences:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Describing a Picture

Read the tips and see how Kavya describes the picture. Then try the questions at the bottom.

When we **describe a picture**, we tell what we can see in it. We say **who** is in the picture, **where** they are, **what** they are doing and how the place looks. We use the **present continuous tense** (is / are + -ing) for actions, and lots of **describing words**.



- Begin with one sentence that tells what the whole picture shows.
- Then describe the people and things in it, from left to right or from front to back.
- Use the present continuous for actions: A man **is selling** balloons.
- End with how the picture makes you feel.

Examples

This picture shows a kite festival on a bright, sunny day.

Many children **are flying** colourful kites from their terraces.

A girl in a yellow frock **is holding** a big red kite.

Two boys **are cheering** loudly. Everyone looks happy and excited.

The sky is full of kites of all shapes and colours. The picture makes me feel cheerful!

Remember: Useful phrases: **In the picture, I can see … On the left … In the middle … In the background … There are …**

Try it!

1. Write one sentence about the kite picture using is or are + -ing.

_____

2. Write two describing words for the sky in the picture.

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Find the Describing Words

These sentences describe a picture of a busy market. Circle the describing words (adjectives) in each sentence.

1. The market is crowded and noisy.

2. A vendor is selling juicy mangoes.

3. A tall man is carrying a heavy basket.

4. Colourful bangles are shining in a small shop.

5. A little girl is holding a red balloon.

6. Fresh green vegetables are piled on a cart.

7. An old woman is buying sweet bananas.

8. The bright sun is shining in the clear sky.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Describe a Busy Place: Plan

Plan your writing. Fill in the organiser with your ideas.

Think of a busy place you know well, such as a market, a railway station, a park or a mela. Plan your description with the questions below. Then draw the place in the box and describe your picture in eight to ten sentences.

Think about:

- Who is in the picture?
- What are they doing? (is / are + -ing)
- Where is it? What is on the left, on the right and in the middle?
- When is it? (morning, evening, festival time)
- Why are the people there? How does the picture make you feel?

Who?

What?

When?

Where?

Why? / How?

Name: _____ Date: _____

Describe a Busy Place

Now write neatly using your plan. Check capital letters and full stops.

In the picture there are on the left in the middle crowded colourful noisy
busy selling laughing

Draw here

Name: _____ Date: _____

Cursive Writing: Proverb of the Week

Read the model line. Trace the dotted lines. Then copy the writing neatly in cursive on the empty lines.

Talk about what this proverb means.

Share and care.

Share and care.

Share and care.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Number Patterns

Find the pattern. Draw or write what comes next.

1. 17 42 67 92 117 ☐ ☐ Rule: _____

2. 951 940 929 918 907 ☐ ☐ Rule: _____

3. 1 2 4 8 16 ☐ ☐ Rule: _____

4. 3 6 7 10 11 ☐ ☐ Rule: _____

5. 17 26 35 44 53 ☐ ☐ Rule: _____

6. 876 776 676 576 476 ☐ ☐ Rule: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Number Patterns

Find the pattern. Draw or write what comes next.

1. 19 28 37 46 55 ☐ ☐ Rule: _____

2. 773 764 755 746 737 ☐ ☐ Rule: _____

3. 3 6 12 24 48 ☐ ☐ Rule: _____

4. 4 7 8 11 12 ☐ ☐ Rule: _____

5. 38 44 50 56 62 ☐ ☐ Rule: _____

6. 706 695 684 673 662 ☐ ☐ Rule: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Shape Patterns

Find the pattern. Draw or write what comes next.

1. 

2. 

3. 

4. 

5. 

6. 

Name: _____ Date: _____

Magic Square

Fill in the missing numbers.

In a **magic square**, every row, column and diagonal adds up to the same number. Here the magic sum is **75**.

22	29	24
26		28

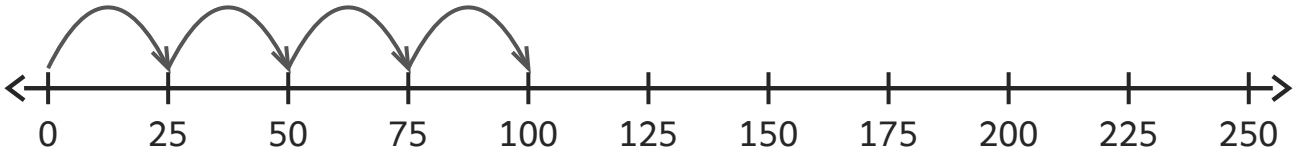
Make your own magic square! Add 5 to every number in the square above.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Skip Counting in 25s

Count in 25s. Fill in the missing numbers.

Count in 25s: hop 25 each time!



1. 325 ☐ ☐ 400 ☐ 450 475 ☐

2. 175 200 ☐ ☐ ☐ 300 ☐ 350

3. 200 225 250 275 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

4. 275 300 ☐ 350 375 ☐ ☐ ☐

5. 300 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ 425 450 475

6. 175 200 225 ☐ 275 ☐ ☐ ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Colour the Bead Patterns

Colour the beads using the colour names. Continue each pattern.

1.



blue yellow blue yellow blue yellow

2.



green red green red green red

3.



blue blue yellow blue blue yellow

4.



red yellow blue red yellow blue

5.



yellow red blue yellow red blue

6.



blue blue yellow blue blue yellow

Name: _____ Date: _____

Plants and Animals in Danger

Read about plants and animals that are in danger and how people protect them.



Endangered and extinct

When very few animals or plants of a kind are left, they are **endangered**. When none are left anywhere, they are **extinct**, like the dodo bird.



Why are they in danger?

Forests are cut down for farms, roads and buildings, so animals lose their homes. Some animals are hunted. Pollution and plastic harm them too.



The tiger

Tiger numbers once fell very low. **Project Tiger**, started in 1973, protects them in tiger reserves. Today India has more wild tigers than any other country.



The one-horned rhino

Most Indian one-horned rhinos live in **Kaziranga National Park** in Assam. Guards protect them from hunters who want their horns.



The Asiatic lion

Wild Asiatic lions are found in only one place in the world: the **Gir forest** in Gujarat.



Plants in danger

Plants can be in danger too. **Sandalwood** trees are cut for their sweet-smelling wood, so very few are left growing in the wild.



People who protect nature

In the **Chipko movement** (1973), village women in the Himalayas hugged trees to stop them being cut. The **Bishnoi** people of Rajasthan protect trees and blackbucks.



How can you help?

Plant trees, save paper, say no to plastic, never buy things made from animal skin, ivory or horns, and stay quiet when you visit forests and parks.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Where Are They Protected?

Draw a line to match each animal to a park or forest where it is protected.

one-horned rhino	Jim Corbett, Uttarakhand
Asiatic lion	Kuno, Madhya Pradesh
tiger	Hemis, Ladakh
snow leopard	Vikramshila sanctuary, Bihar
cheetah	Gir forest, Gujarat
Gangetic river dolphin	Kaziranga, Assam

Name: _____ Date: _____

Save the Animals Word Search

Find and circle these words about animals and nature. Tick each word in the list when you find it.

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

☐ TIGER ☐ RHINO ☐ LION ☐ DOLPHIN ☐ VULTURE

☐ ELEPHANT ☐ LEOPARD ☐ CHEETAH ☐ FOREST

☐ CHIPKO ☐ DODO ☐ PANDA

Name: _____ Date: _____

Think and Act

Think carefully and answer in complete sentences.

1. What does 'extinct' mean? Give one example.

2. Why are many wild animals losing their homes?

3. What did the people of the Chipko movement do?

4. Write two things you can do to protect plants and animals.

5. Why should we not tease or feed animals in a zoo or a national park?

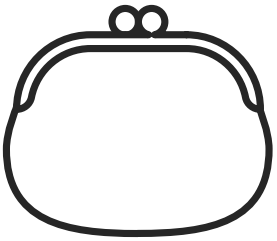
6. If all the tigers left a forest, what might happen to the number of deer? Why?

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

अपठित गद्यांश: सच्ची खुशी

गद्यांश को ध्यान से पढ़ो और प्रश्नों के उत्तर दो।

अपठित गद्यांश (कहानी)



तेनजिन रोज़ बस से विद्यालय जाता था। एक दिन बस अड्डे पर उसे भूरे रंग का एक बटुआ पड़ा मिला। उसने बटुआ खोलकर देखा। उसमें कुछ रुपये, एक पर्ची और एक पुरानी तसवीर थी। तेनजिन सोचने लगा, 'यह बटुआ किसका होगा? जिसका यह खोया है, वह कितना परेशान होगा!'

तभी उसकी नज़र एक बूढ़ी अम्मा पर पड़ी। वे घबराई हुई इधर-उधर कुछ ढूँढ रही थीं। तेनजिन उनके पास गया और बोला, "अम्मा, क्या आपका कुछ खो गया है?" अम्मा ने कहा, "हाँ बेटा, मेरा भूरा बटुआ। उसमें दवाइयों के पैसे थे।"

तेनजिन ने मुस्कुराकर बटुआ उन्हें दे दिया। अम्मा की आँखों में खुशी के आँसू आ गए। उन्होंने कहा, "जीते रहो, बेटा! तुमने आज मेरी बहुत बड़ी मदद की है।"

उस दिन तेनजिन देर से विद्यालय पहुँचा। अध्यापिका ने कारण पूछा, तो उसने सारी बात सच-सच बता दी। अगले दिन प्रार्थना सभा में प्रधानाचार्या जी ने सबके सामने उसकी ईमानदारी की प्रशंसा की। तेनजिन ने मन में सोचा, 'किसी की मदद करने से जो खुशी मिलती है, वही सच्ची खुशी है।'

शब्दार्थ: बटुआ – पैसे रखने की छोटी थैली • **पर्ची** – कागज़ का छोटा टुकड़ा, जिस पर कुछ लिखा हो • **घबराई हुई** – डरी और परेशान • **प्रशंसा** – तारीफ़

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

अपठित गद्यांश: सच्ची खुशी: प्रश्न

पाठ के आधार पर प्रश्नों के उत्तर दो।

1. तेनजिन को बटुआ कहाँ मिला?

☐ (क) विद्यालय में ☐ (ख) बस अड्डे पर ☐ (ग) बाज़ार में

2. बटुए में दवाइयों के पैसे थे।

☐ सही ☐ गलत

3. बूढ़ी अम्मा क्या कर रही थीं?

☐ (क) बस का इंतज़ार कर रही थीं ☐ (ख) घबराकर कुछ ढूँढ रही थीं

☐ (ग) फल बेच रही थीं

4. बटुआ वापस पाकर अम्मा ने तेनजिन से क्या कहा?

_____

_____

5. तेनजिन ने अध्यापिका से झूठ बोला।

☐ सही ☐ गलत

6. प्रधानाचार्या जी ने तेनजिन की प्रशंसा क्यों की?

_____

_____

7. गद्यांश में से 'तारीफ़' के अर्थ वाला शब्द ढूँढकर लिखो।

_____

8. अगर तुम्हें कोई खोई हुई चीज़ मिले, तो तुम क्या करोगे? अपने शब्दों में लिखो।

_____

_____

_____

_____

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

घटनाओं को क्रम से लगाओ

कहानी की घटनाएँ उलटे-पुलटे क्रम में दी गई हैं। हर घटना के आगे 1 से 6 तक सही क्रम का अंक लिखो।

☐ प्रार्थना सभा में प्रधानाचार्या जी ने उसकी प्रशंसा की।

☐ उसने एक बूढ़ी अम्मा को घबराकर कुछ ढूँढते देखा।

☐ तेनजिन ने अध्यापिका को देर से आने का सच्चा कारण बताया।

☐ तेनजिन ने बटुआ अम्मा को लौटा दिया।

☐ तेनजिन को बस अड्डे पर एक भूरा बटुआ मिला।

☐ उसने बटुआ खोलकर देखा कि उसमें क्या है।

Month 9

Week 35

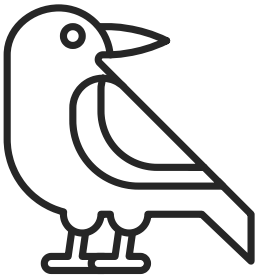
Reading	Mystery story — clues and conclusions; word study: context clues
Grammar & Writing	Writing: dialogue writing
Maths	Data handling: tally marks, pictographs and bar graphs
EVS	Things we make: crafts of India
Hindi	व्याकरण दोहराई

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Case of the Vanishing Chapatis

Read the mystery. Be a detective! Collect the clues and work out who the thief is before Simran does.

Mystery story



Every afternoon, Simran's grandmother, Biji, made a stack of chapatis and left them on a plate by the kitchen window to cool. And every afternoon that week, one chapati vanished — it simply disappeared!

'Somebody is taking them,' said Biji, frowning. 'I counted ten, and now there are only nine.'

Simran picked up her magnifying glass. 'Don't worry, Biji,' she said. 'I will solve this mystery.'

First, Simran made a list of suspects, the people who might have taken the chapatis. Her little brother Rohan loved chapatis. But on Monday he had been at football practice, and on Tuesday he had been at his cousin's house. He could prove that he was somewhere else, so he could not be the culprit who took them.

Next, Simran examined the windowsill closely, looking at every tiny detail. She found crumbs and three black feathers. Outside, on the dusty ledge, there were small footprints, each with three thin toes pointing forward and one pointing back.

'These are not the footprints of a cat or a dog,' Simran said. 'They are the prints of a bird!'

To test her idea, Simran set up her mother's old phone on the shelf to record a video. Then she hid behind the door and waited patiently.

At four o'clock, there was a flutter at the window. A glossy black crow hopped onto the sill, looked left and right, snatched a chapati in its beak and flew off to the neem tree.

'Case closed!' laughed Simran, showing Biji the video. 'Our thief is a crow!'

Biji laughed too. 'Clever bird,' she said. From then on, she kept the chapatis covered. But every afternoon, she left one small piece of chapati on the ledge for their feathered visitor.

Word help: magnifying glass – a special glass that makes things look bigger • **windowsill** – the flat shelf at the bottom of a window • **record** – to save pictures or sounds so that you can watch them later

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Case of the Vanishing Chapatis: Questions

Answer the questions about the text.

1. What was the mystery?

- ☐ (a) Biji's spectacles were missing
- ☐ (b) One chapati disappeared every afternoon
- ☐ (c) The kitchen window would not close

2. 'He could prove that he was somewhere else, so he could not be the culprit who took them.' What does 'culprit' mean?

- ☐ (a) The person who did something wrong
- ☐ (b) A kind of food
- ☐ (c) A helper

3. Rohan was the chapati thief.

☐ True ☐ False

4. Write two clues that Simran found on and near the windowsill.

_____

_____

5. What did Simran conclude from the footprints?

_____

_____

6. How did Simran prove that she was right?

_____

_____

7. What does Biji do at the end? What does this tell you about her?

_____

_____

_____

_____

8. Use the clues in paragraph 1 to work out what 'vanished' means.

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Word Power: The Vanishing Chapatis

Read each word and its meaning. Then write a sentence of your own using the word.

stack — a neat pile of things, one on top of another

Example: A stack of books stood on the teacher's desk.

My sentence:

_____

frowning — making a face that shows you are worried or cross

Example: Papa was frowning at the broken lock.

My sentence:

_____

solve — to find the answer to a problem

Example: Can you solve this riddle?

My sentence:

_____

examined — looked at something very carefully

Example: The doctor examined my sore throat.

My sentence:

_____

crumbs — very small pieces of bread, cake or biscuit

Example: The ants carried away the biscuit crumbs.

My sentence:

_____

snatched — took something quickly and suddenly

Example: The monkey snatched a banana from the basket.

My sentence:

_____

visitor — someone who comes to see a person or place

Example: A monkey was our surprise visitor on the balcony!

My sentence:

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Spelling: Detective Words

Look, say, cover, write and check each word.

Spelling focus: Meet a new word? Read the words around it for clues to its meaning. These detective words will help you solve mysteries!

Word	Look, say, cover, write	Check ✓	Write again
mystery			
clue			
detective			
solve			
search			
notice			
examine			
observe			
suspect			
culprit			
evidence			
footprint			
puzzled			
discover			
secret			

Use two of the words in sentences:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Writing a Dialogue

Read how to write a dialogue and read the talk at the fruit shop. Then try the questions at the bottom.

A **dialogue** is a conversation between two or more people, written down. In a dialogue, we write the **speaker's name**, then a **colon (:)**, and then the words the person says. We do **not** need quotation marks. Each new speaker begins on a **new line**.

- Write the speaker's name on the left, followed by a colon (:).
- Keep each speech short and natural, like real talking.
- Use polite words: please, thank you, sorry, excuse me.
- To show how something is said, add a word in brackets: Riya (laughing): That is so funny!

Examples

Shopkeeper: Good morning! What would you like?

Aarav: Good morning, Uncle. How much are the mangoes?

Shopkeeper: They are ₹80 a kilo. They are very sweet.

Aarav: Please give me one kilo. Here is ₹100.

Shopkeeper: Here are your mangoes, and here is ₹20 change.

Aarav: Thank you, Uncle. Have a nice day!



Remember: Read your dialogue aloud with a family member. Does it sound like a real conversation? If not, change the words.

Try it!

1. What mark comes after the speaker's name in a dialogue?

_____

2. Write a polite reply. Shopkeeper: Do you need a bag?

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

From Story to Dialogue

Rewrite each sentence as a line of dialogue. Write the speaker's name, a colon and the spoken words.

1. Riya said, "May I borrow your pencil?"

_____

2. Kabir replied, "Yes, of course. Here it is."

_____

3. "Where is the post office?" asked the old woman.

_____

4. The guard said, "Please wait in the queue."

_____

5. "I have lost my water bottle," said Nisha sadly.

_____

6. Mum asked, "Have you finished your homework?"

_____

7. "Can we go to the park?" asked Ishaan.

_____

8. Grandpa replied, "Yes, after you finish your lunch."

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Planning a Picnic: Plan

Plan your writing. Fill in the organiser with your ideas.

Write a dialogue between you and a friend who are planning a picnic. Decide where you will go, what food you will take and what games you will play. Write at least ten lines. Begin each line with the speaker's name and a colon.

Think about:

- Who is speaking? You and your friend.
- Where will you go, and when?
- What food will each of you bring?
- What games will you play?
- How will you get there?
- End politely: See you on Sunday!

Topic

Ideas

Words I will use

My plan

Name: _____ Date: _____

Planning a Picnic

Now write neatly using your plan. Check capital letters and full stops.

picnic Sunday sandwiches fruit mat badminton Shall we Let's

Great idea See you

Name: _____ Date: _____

Cursive Writing: Proverb of the Week

Read the model line. Trace the dotted lines. Then copy the writing neatly in cursive on the empty lines.

Talk about what this proverb means.

A clean India is a healthy India.

A clean India is a healthy India.

A clean India is a healthy India.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Tally Marks

Children voted for their favourite fruit. Count the tally marks.

One tally mark stands for one. A bundle of five looks like this: 𝍸

Favourite fruit	Tally marks	Number
 watermelon	𝍸 𝍸 ||||	
 papaya	𝍸	
 guava	𝍸 |||	
 apple	||||	

First write the number for each row. Then answer:

1. Which fruit is liked by the most children? _____
2. Which fruit is liked by the fewest children? _____
3. How many children voted in all? _____
4. How many more children like guava than apple? _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Reading a Pictograph

The pictograph shows the ice creams sold by a shop. Read it and answer the questions.

Day	Number of ice creams sold
Monday	
Tuesday	
Wednesday	
Thursday	
Friday	
Saturday	

Key:  = 2 ice creams

1. On which day were the most ice creams sold? _____

2. On which day were the fewest ice creams sold? _____

3. How many ice creams were sold on Saturday? _____

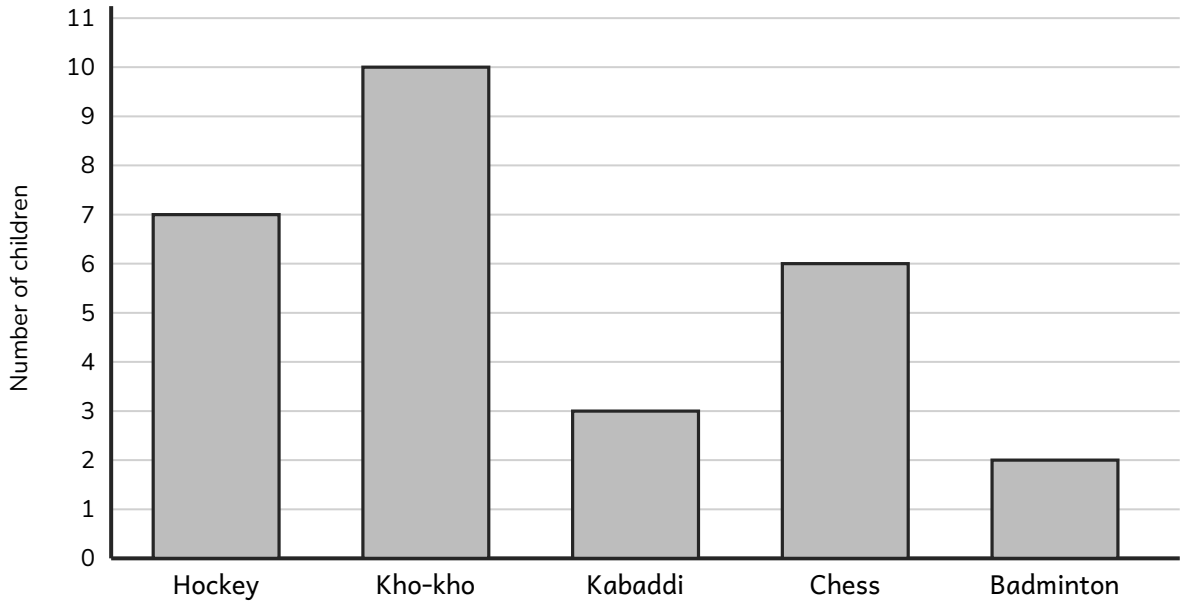
4. How many ice creams were sold in all? _____

5. How many more ice creams were sold on Monday than on Saturday? _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Reading a Bar Graph

The bar graph shows the favourite games of children in a school.



1. Which game is the most popular? _____

2. Which game is the least popular? _____

3. How many children like Badminton? _____

4. How many children were asked in all? _____

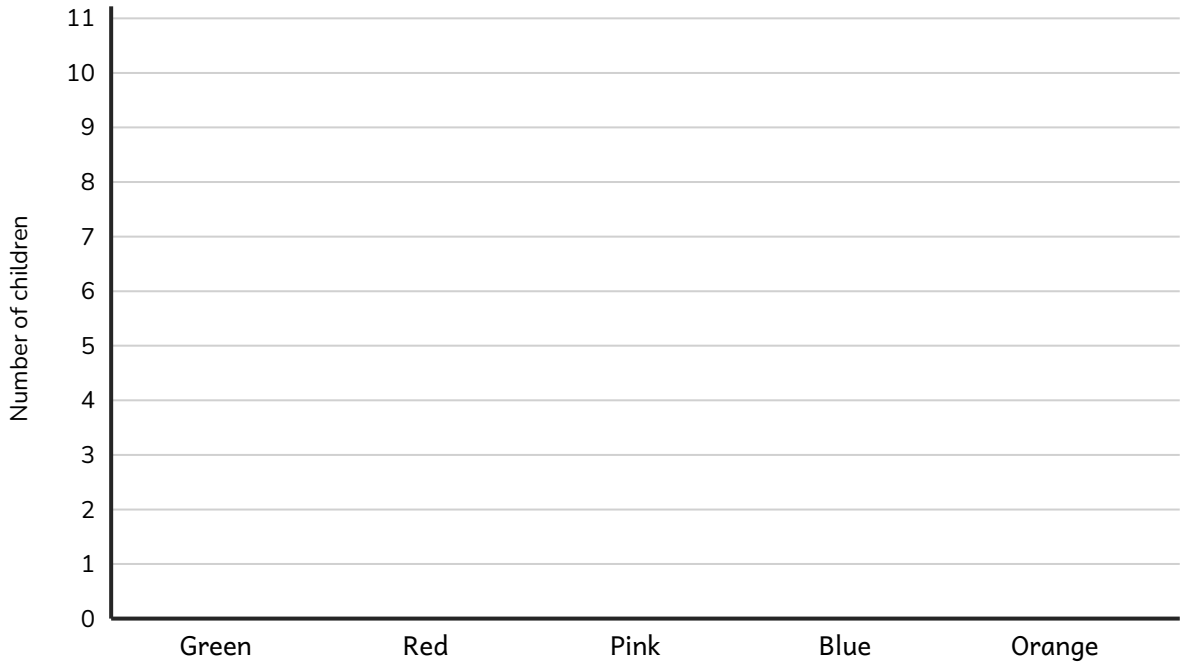
5. How many more children like Chess than Kabaddi? _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Draw a Bar Graph

Use the table to draw a bar for each colour.

Colour	Children
Green	9
Red	8
Pink	10
Blue	1
Orange	3



Name: _____ Date: _____

Reading a Table

Complete the Total column. Then answer the questions.

Class	Boys	Girls	Total
Class 1	17	17	
Class 2	16	15	
Class 3	27	23	
Class 4	21	21	
Class 5	16	20	

1. Which class has the most children? _____

2. How many girls are there in the school? _____

3. How many boys are there in the school? _____

4. In which class are there more girls than boys? _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Reading a Pictograph

The pictograph shows the saplings planted by each class on Van Mahotsav. Read it and answer the questions.

Class	Number of saplings planted
Class 1	
Class 2	
Class 3	
Class 4	
Class 5	

Key:  = 5 saplings

1. Which class planted the most saplings? _____

2. Which class planted the fewest saplings? _____

3. How many saplings were planted by Class 4? _____

4. How many saplings were planted in all? _____

5. How many more saplings were planted by Class 4 than by Class 1? _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Crafts of India

Read about some of the beautiful things that craftspeople make by hand in India.



Pottery

Potters shape wet clay on a spinning wheel to make pots, matkas and diyas. Then they bake them in a very hot oven called a kiln.



Weaving

Weavers make cloth on a **handloom**. Kanchipuram and Varanasi are famous for silk saris, and Kashmir for soft Pashmina shawls.



Block printing

Designs are carved on wooden blocks. The blocks are dipped in colour and pressed onto cloth. Sanganer and Bagru in Rajasthan are famous for it.



Madhubani painting

Artists of the Mithila region of Bihar make bright Madhubani paintings of nature and stories, using fingers, twigs, brushes and pens.



Warli painting

The Warli people of Maharashtra paint white stick figures of people, animals and trees on mud walls, using rice paste.



Bamboo and cane

In Assam, Tripura and other north-eastern states, people weave baskets, mats, hats and furniture from bamboo and cane.



Wooden toys

Channapatna in Karnataka is called the 'toy town'. Its smooth, brightly coloured wooden toys are famous all over the world.

Metal crafts

Dhokra artists of Chhattisgarh, Odisha and West Bengal make metal figures using an old wax method. **Bidri** work from Bidar in Karnataka has silver designs on dark metal.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Crafts and Where They Come From

Draw a line to match each craft to the place where it is famous.

Madhubani painting	Tamil Nadu
Warli painting	Punjab
Channapatna toys	Bihar
Pashmina shawls	Karnataka
Bagru block printing	Odisha
Kanchipuram silk saris	Rajasthan
Phulkari embroidery	Maharashtra
Pattachitra painting	Kashmir

Name: _____ Date: _____

Make a Clay Diya

Be a potter! Shape a small diya (lamp) or a little pot from clay, just as potters have done in India for thousands of years.

You need:

- ☐ a lump of clay from a craft shop, or clean, sticky garden clay
- ☐ a little water in a bowl
- ☐ a board or an old plate
- ☐ a toothpick
- ☐ paints and a paintbrush

What to do:

1. Knead the clay with a few drops of water until it is soft and smooth.
2. Roll it into a ball about the size of a lemon.
3. Press your thumb into the middle of the ball.
4. Gently pinch and turn the sides to make a small bowl.
5. Pinch one edge into a spout to hold the wick.
6. Scratch a pattern on the outside with the toothpick.
7. Leave it to dry in the shade for 2 or 3 days. Then paint it in bright colours.

⚠️ **Safety:** Wash your hands after using clay. Light a diya only with an adult.

Draw it here:

1. How did the clay change when it dried?

_____

2. Why do potters bake their pots in a kiln?

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Be a Warli Artist

Draw Warli people with a circle for the head and two triangles joined at their tips for the body. Use stick arms and legs.

A Warli scene: people dancing in a circle

A Warli scene: a tree, animals and a house

A pattern for a block-printed cloth

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

व्याकरण दोहराई

साल भर में सीखी बातें इस तालिका से एक बार फिर दोहराओ।

इस साल हमने हिंदी व्याकरण की बहुत-सी बातें सीखीं। नीचे दी गई तालिका पढ़ो, हर विषय का एक नया उदाहरण सोचो और उसे बोलकर देखो।

विषय	याद रखो	उदाहरण
संज्ञा	नाम बताने वाले शब्द	मीरा, नदी, खुशी
सर्वनाम	संज्ञा की जगह आने वाले शब्द	मैं, तुम, वह, हम
विशेषण	संज्ञा की विशेषता बताने वाले शब्द	लाल, मीठा, पाँच
क्रिया	काम का करना या होना बताने वाले शब्द	खाना, दौड़ना, सोना
लिंग	पुल्लिंग और स्त्रीलिंग	घोड़ा – घोड़ी
वचन	एकवचन और बहुवचन	किताब – किताबें
काल	भूत, वर्तमान, भविष्य	खाया, खाता है, खाएगा
विलोम	उलटे अर्थ वाले शब्द	दिन – रात
पर्यायवाची	समान अर्थ वाले शब्द	पानी – जल, नीर

💡 **याद रखो:** कारक चिह्न (ने, को, से, में, पर), विराम चिह्न, उपसर्ग और मुहावरे भी दोहराना न भूलो।

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

सही या गलत?

हर वाक्य पढ़ो। सही वाक्य के आगे ✓ और गलत वाक्य के आगे × का निशान लगाओ।

1. 'मोर' शब्द में ओ की मात्रा लगी है। सही गलत

2. हिंदी वर्णमाला में 'क' एक स्वर है। सही गलत

3. 'खुशी' भाववाचक संज्ञा है। सही गलत

4. 'वह' एक विशेषण है। सही गलत

5. 'शेर' का स्त्रीलिंग 'शेरनी' है। सही गलत

6. 'नदी' का बहुवचन 'नदियाँ' है। सही गलत

7. 'मैं कल मेला देखूँगा' भूतकाल का वाक्य है। सही गलत

8. 'सूरज' का पर्यायवाची 'रवि' है। सही गलत

9. प्रश्न पूछने वाले वाक्य के अंत में पूर्ण विराम (।) लगता है। सही गलत

10. 'आँखों का तारा' का अर्थ है — बहुत प्यारा। सही गलत

11. 'असत्य' शब्द में 'अ' उपसर्ग है। सही गलत

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

सही उत्तर चुनो

हर प्रश्न का सही उत्तर चुनकर उस पर सही (✓) का निशान लगाओ।

1. 'क्ष' किन वर्णों से मिलकर बना है?

☐ (क) क् + ष ☐ (ख) क् + श ☐ (ग) क् + स

2. 'मीठा आम' में विशेषण कौन-सा है?

☐ (क) आम ☐ (ख) मीठा ☐ (ग) दोनों

3. 'दिन' का विलोम शब्द क्या है?

☐ (क) सुबह ☐ (ख) रात ☐ (ग) शाम

4. 'राम _____ खाना खाया।' में सही कारक चिह्न कौन-सा है?

☐ (क) को ☐ (ख) ने ☐ (ग) पर

5. 'जो पढ़ाता हो' के लिए एक शब्द क्या है?

☐ (क) विद्यार्थी ☐ (ख) शिक्षक ☐ (ग) किसान

6. 'बेघर' शब्द में उपसर्ग कौन-सा है?

☐ (क) बे ☐ (ख) घर ☐ (ग) बेघ

7. 'नौ दो ग्यारह होना' मुहावरे का अर्थ क्या है?

☐ (क) गिनती करना ☐ (ख) भाग जाना ☐ (ग) जीत जाना

8. 'बच्चा खेल रहा है।' का बहुवचन रूप क्या होगा?

☐ (क) बच्चे खेल रहा है। ☐ (ख) बच्चे खेल रहे हैं। ☐ (ग) बच्चें खेल रहे है।

Month 9

Week 36

Reading	Reading review
Grammar & Writing	Grammar review
Maths	Review
EVS	Review
Hindi	दोहराई

Name: _____ Date: _____

The End-of-Year Treasure Hunt

Read the story. Use all the reading skills you have learnt this year to answer the questions.

Story (review)



It was the last day of Class 3, and Ms Thomas had a surprise. 'Today,' she announced, 'we are going on a treasure hunt! Work in teams, solve the clues and you will find the treasure.'

Ananya, Farhan, Tenzin and Pooja formed the Tiger Team. Ms Thomas handed them a folded note. It said: 'Where books sleep in rows, look under the biggest ones.'

'The library!' cried Pooja. The four friends hurried down the corridor. Under the giant atlases on the bottom shelf, Farhan found an envelope. Inside was the second clue: 'I have a face and two hands, but I cannot clap. Find me near the office.'

Tenzin thought hard. 'A face and two hands ... it's a clock!' They raced to the big clock outside the school office. Taped beneath it was the third clue: 'I stand in the garden. I give shade, fruit and a home to the birds.'

'The old mango tree!' said Ananya. But when they reached the tree, they could not see anything at all. Pooja sat down on a root, frowning. The team felt disappointed. Then Farhan looked up. High on a branch hung a little cloth bag, swinging in the breeze.

'Let's climb up and get it,' said Ananya. 'No, we mustn't,' said Tenzin. 'It's not safe.' Instead, they asked Mr Pillai, the school gardener, for help. He fetched a ladder and carefully brought the bag down.

Inside was the final clue: 'The treasure is not gold or jewels. It is something you share with friends.' Under the note lay four bright friendship bands, one for each of them, and a card from Ms Thomas: 'You worked together as a team all year. That is the real treasure. Have a wonderful holiday!'

The Tiger Team tied the bands on each other's wrists. 'This is the best treasure ever,' said Pooja, and everyone agreed.

Word help: announced – told everyone • **corridor** – a long passage inside a building • **atlases** – books of maps • **envelope** – a paper cover for a letter or card • **fetched** – went to get something and brought it back • **friendship bands** – bracelets of coloured thread that friends give each other

Name: _____ Date: _____

The End-of-Year Treasure Hunt: Questions

Answer the questions about the text.

1. SETTING: Where does most of the story take place?

☐ (a) At a school ☐ (b) At a beach ☐ (c) At a market

2. SEQUENCE: Which place did the Tiger Team visit second?

☐ (a) The library ☐ (b) The clock outside the office

☐ (c) The mango tree

3. DETAIL: Farhan found the first envelope under the atlases in the library.

☐ True ☐ False

4. FEELINGS: How did the team feel when they found nothing at the mango tree? How do you know?

_____

_____

5. PROBLEM AND SOLUTION: What problem did the team face at the mango tree, and how did they solve it?

_____

_____

6. CHARACTER: What does Tenzin's answer, 'No, we mustn't. It's not safe,' tell you about him?

_____

_____

7. THEME: What is the 'real treasure' in this story? Do you agree? Explain why.

_____

_____

_____

_____

8. PREFIX: Find a word in paragraph 5 that begins with 'dis-' and means 'sad because something you hoped for did not happen'.

_____

9. CONTRACTION: Write one contraction from paragraph 6 and the two words it stands for.

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Word Power: The Treasure Hunt

Read each word and its meaning. Then write a sentence of your own using the word.

surprise — something that you did not expect

Example: Uncle's visit from Kochi was a lovely surprise.

My sentence:

_____

formed — made or started a group

Example: The children formed a circle to play a game.

My sentence:

_____

taped — stuck with sticky tape

Example: Riya taped her drawing to the wall.

My sentence:

_____

swinging — moving backwards and forwards from a fixed point

Example: The monkey was swinging from branch to branch.

My sentence:

_____

final — last; coming at the end

Example: The final match of the tournament is on Sunday.

My sentence:

_____

treasure — something very precious or valuable

Example: Grandmother's old letters are our family treasure.

My sentence:

_____

wonderful — very good; amazing

Example: We had a wonderful time at the beach in Goa.

My sentence:

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Spelling: Year Review

Look, say, cover, write and check each word.

Spelling focus: Revise words from this year: silent letters, -tion, -ture, ph and gh, oi/oy, ou, plurals, prefixes and suffixes.

Word	Look, say, cover, write	Check ✓	Write again
knife			
write			
station			
picture			
phone			
laugh			
enjoy			
mountain			
children			
happiness			
careful			
unhappy			
disappointed			
studied			
comfortable			

Use two of the words in sentences:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Grammar Review: Kinds of Words

Read and revise. Then try the questions at the bottom.

This year you learnt about many kinds of words. Each kind of word does a special job in a sentence. Let us revise them all together!

Examples



Hurray! Kavya and I happily ate sweet jalebis at the mela.

Kind of word	Its job	Examples
Noun	names a person, place, animal or thing	Riya, Delhi, dog, book
Pronoun	takes the place of a noun	he, she, it, they, mine
Adjective	describes a noun	tall, red, five, happy
Verb	shows an action or a state	run, eat, is, are
Adverb	tells how, when or where	slowly, today, here
Preposition	shows where something is	in, on, under, behind
Conjunction	joins words or sentences	and, but, or, because
Interjection	shows a sudden feeling	Wow! Ouch! Hurray!



Remember: Remember the tenses: Yesterday I **played**. Every day I **play**. Right now I **am playing**. Tomorrow I **will play**.

Try it!

1. Find the verb in the example sentence.

_____

2. Find the adjective and the adverb in the example sentence.

_____

3. Find the interjection and the preposition in the example sentence.

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Grammar Quiz

Read each question. Tick the correct answer.

1. Which word is a proper noun?

☐ (a) city ☐ (b) Jaipur ☐ (c) river

2. What is the plural of 'knife'?

☐ (a) knives ☐ (b) knifes ☐ (c) knifs

3. Choose a or an: _____ honest boy

☐ (a) a ☐ (b) an

4. Which sentence is in the past tense?

☐ (a) I will play chess. ☐ (b) I play chess. ☐ (c) I played chess.

5. Which word is an adverb? "The tortoise walked slowly."

☐ (a) tortoise ☐ (b) walked ☐ (c) slowly

6. Choose the correct words: The children _____ in the garden.

☐ (a) is playing ☐ (b) are playing ☐ (c) plays

7. Choose the collective noun: a _____ of grapes

☐ (a) bunch ☐ (b) herd ☐ (c) flock

8. Which is the correct contraction of 'do not'?

☐ (a) do'nt ☐ (b) dont ☐ (c) don't

9. Mount Everest is the _____ mountain in the world.

☐ (a) higher ☐ (b) highest ☐ (c) high

10. Which word is a conjunction? "I was tired, so I slept early."

☐ (a) so ☐ (b) tired ☐ (c) early

Name: _____ Date: _____

Sort the Words

Is each word a noun, a verb, an adjective or an adverb? Write it in the correct column.

brave speak soft write beautiful elephant quickly honey
sing eat gently soon loudly tall Mumbai teacher

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb

Name: _____ Date: _____

My Year in Class 3

Write neatly. Remember capital letters and full stops.

Write about your best memories of this year in Class 3. What did you learn? What did you enjoy most? Use nouns, pronouns, adjectives, verbs in the past tense, adverbs and at least two conjunctions. Then check your capital letters and punctuation.

Think about:

- What was the best thing you learnt this year?
- Which book or story did you enjoy most? Why?
- Which festival, trip or game do you remember?
- What are you looking forward to in Class 4?
- Check: capital letters, full stops, commas

learnt enjoyed favourite exciting proud because and but next year Class 4

Name: _____ Date: _____

Cursive Writing: Proverb of the Week

Read the model line. Trace the dotted lines. Then copy the writing neatly in cursive on the empty lines.

Talk about what this proverb means.

Dream big and work hard.

Dream big and work hard.

Dream big and work hard.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Maths Review

Show what you have learnt this year!

1. 3,387 + 2,157 = ☐

2. 3,387 − 2,157 = ☐

3. 8 × 9 = ☐

4. 72 ÷ 8 = ☐

5. Write 3,387 in words: _____

6. Round 3,387 to the nearest 10: ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Maths Review

Show what you have learnt this year!

1. 5,777 + 2,833 = ☐

2. 5,777 − 2,833 = ☐

3. 2 × 7 = ☐

4. 14 ÷ 2 = ☐

5. Write 5,777 in words: _____

6. Round 5,777 to the nearest 10: ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Which Operation?

Decide whether to add, subtract, multiply or divide. Then solve.

1. A factory made 710 pens in March and 106 in April. How many pens did it make in the two months?

Operation: _____ Answer: _____

2. A shop sold 176 notebooks in the morning and 537 in the evening. How many notebooks were sold in all?

Operation: _____ Answer: _____

3. Nisha reads 33 pages every day. How many pages will she read in 4 days?

Operation: _____ Answer: _____

4. A baker made 844 buns. He sold 430 buns. How many buns are left?

Operation: _____ Answer: _____

5. A factory made 730 school bags. It sent 197 of them to shops. How many school bags are still at the factory?

Operation: _____ Answer: _____

6. 54 children stand in rows of 3. How many rows are there?

Operation: _____ Answer: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Add or Subtract?

Decide whether to add or subtract. Then solve.

1. A train has 126 passengers. At the next station, 391 more people get on. How many passengers are on the train now?

Add or subtract? ☐ + ☐ − Answer: _____

2. A factory made 892 notebooks in March and 636 in April. How many notebooks did it make in the two months?

Add or subtract? ☐ + ☐ − Answer: _____

3. A factory made 553 pens. It sent 551 of them to shops. How many pens are still at the factory?

Add or subtract? ☐ + ☐ − Answer: _____

4. A school has 480 children. 470 of them are girls. How many boys are there?

Add or subtract? ☐ + ☐ − Answer: _____

5. There are 488 boys and 332 girls in a school. How many children are there in all?

Add or subtract? ☐ + ☐ − Answer: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Magic Square

Fill in the missing numbers.

In a **magic square**, every row, column and diagonal adds up to the same number. Here the magic sum is **60**.

17		
24	20	16
	18	

Make your own magic square! Add 5 to every number in the square above.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Which Operation?

Decide whether to add, subtract, multiply or divide. Then solve.

1. Simran reads 40 pages every day. How many pages will she read in 3 days?

Operation: _____ Answer: _____

2. 55 toffees are shared equally among 5 children. How many toffees does each child get?

Operation: _____ Answer: _____

3. A ribbon 58 cm long is cut into 2 equal pieces. How long is each piece?

Operation: _____ Answer: _____

4. A factory made 972 biscuit packets. It sent 379 of them to shops. How many biscuit packets are still at the factory?

Operation: _____ Answer: _____

5. A factory made 254 toys in March and 257 in April. How many toys did it make in the two months?

Operation: _____ Answer: _____

6. A shop sold 204 bottles in the morning and 521 in the evening. How many bottles were sold in all?

Operation: _____ Answer: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

What We Learnt This Year

Read these cards to remember the big ideas from this year.



Living things

Living things breathe, need food, grow, move, feel and have young ones. Green plants make their own food in their leaves.



Animals and birds

Animals can be herbivores, carnivores or omnivores. A bird's beak and claws tell us what it eats and how it lives.



Our body and food

Organs like the brain, heart, lungs and stomach work together. A balanced diet with all the nutrients keeps us healthy.



Water and air

Rain is our main source of fresh water, so we must save every drop. Air takes up space, has weight and is needed for breathing and burning.



Homes, clothes, travel

Houses suit the weather of a place. Cotton keeps us cool and wool keeps us warm. We travel by land, water and air.



Earth and sky

The Earth is round and spins to give us day and night. Eight planets move around the Sun, and the Moon moves around the Earth.



Our country

India has 28 states and 8 union territories, and its capital is New Delhi. We are proud of our national symbols and our many festivals.



Science all around us

Light makes shadows, sound comes from vibrations and magnets attract iron. Let us keep our Earth clean and green!

Name: _____ Date: _____

Big Year Quiz

Read each question. Tick the correct answer.

1. Which of these is a living thing?

☐ (a) a cloud ☐ (b) a mushroom ☐ (c) a car

2. Which part of a plant makes food?

☐ (a) the leaf ☐ (b) the root ☐ (c) the stem

3. Which animal is a herbivore?

☐ (a) a tiger ☐ (b) an eagle ☐ (c) a cow

4. Which organ pumps blood around the body?

☐ (a) the lungs ☐ (b) the heart ☐ (c) the stomach

5. Which fibre comes from the cocoons of silkworms?

☐ (a) silk ☐ (b) cotton ☐ (c) jute

6. What is the capital of India?

☐ (a) Mumbai ☐ (b) Kolkata ☐ (c) New Delhi

7. Which planet is called the red planet?

☐ (a) Venus ☐ (b) Mars ☐ (c) Jupiter

8. At what time of day is your shadow the shortest?

☐ (a) at noon ☐ (b) in the morning ☐ (c) in the evening

9. Which of these will a magnet attract?

☐ (a) a rubber eraser ☐ (b) a wooden spoon ☐ (c) an iron nail

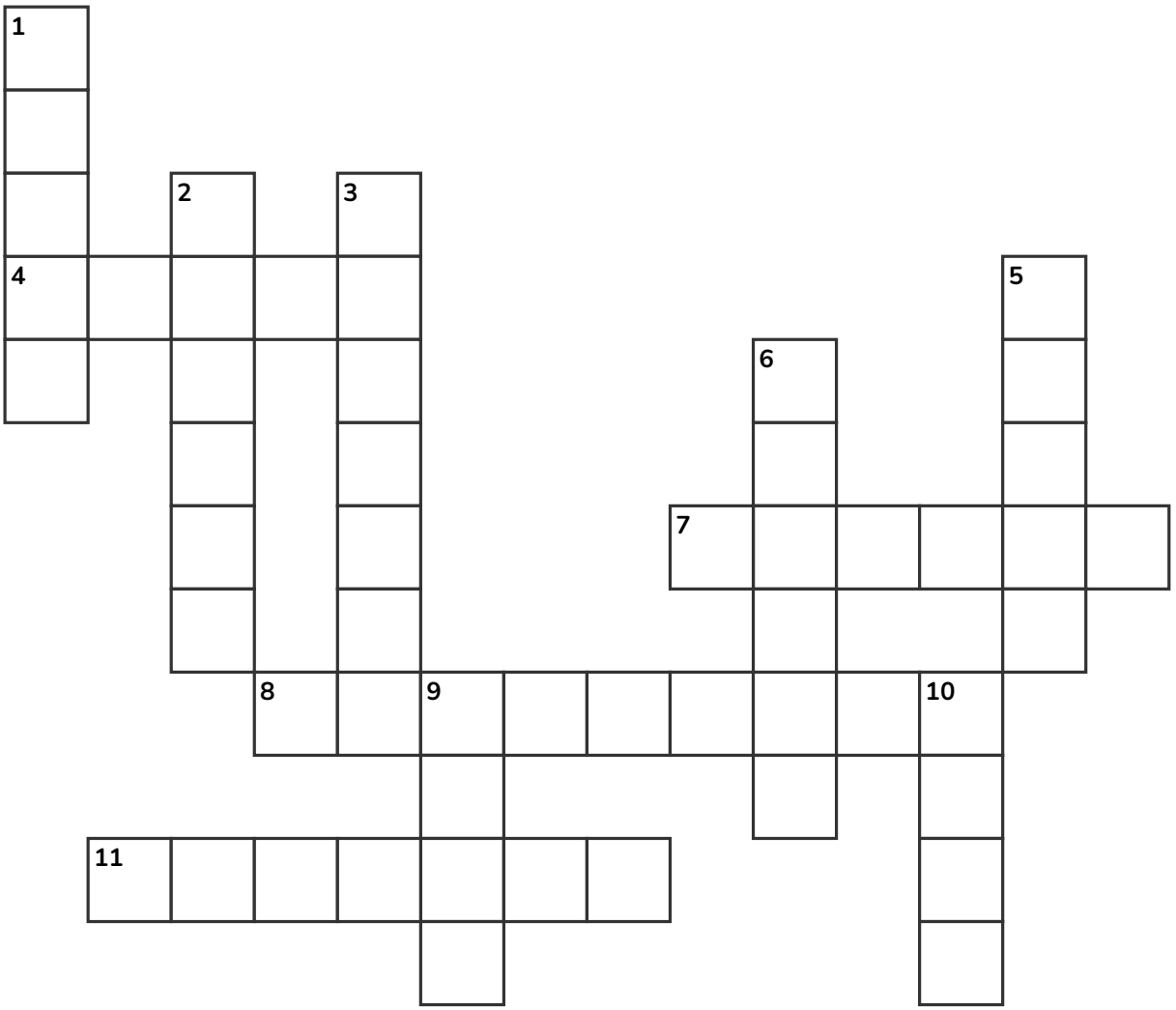
10. Which bin is used for wet waste like fruit peels?

☐ (a) the blue bin ☐ (b) the green bin

Name: _____ Date: _____

Year Review Crossword

Read the clues and fill in the crossword.



Across

4. A round model of the Earth (5)

7. It attracts things made of iron (6)

8. An animal that eats only plants (9)

11. The winds that bring rain to India from June to September (7)

Down

1. We breathe with these two organs in our chest (5)

2. A cool fibre that comes from a plant (6)

3. To turn waste into something new (7)

5. Our national animal (5)

6. It forms when an opaque object blocks light (6)

9. It holds the plant in the soil and takes in water (4)

10. The direction in which the Sun rises (4)

Name: _____ Date: _____

Think Back and Answer

Think about what you learnt this year. Answer in complete sentences.

1. Name three things that all living things need.

2. Why do we cook food?

3. Write two ways to save water at home.

4. Why do we have day and night?

5. How is a map different from a globe?

6. Which topic did you enjoy most this year? Why?

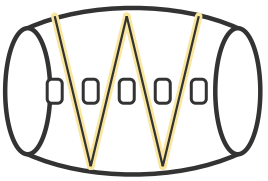
7. Write one promise you will keep to protect our environment.

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

दोहराई गद्यांश: मेले की सैर

गद्यांश को ध्यान से पढ़ो और प्रश्नों के उत्तर दो। कुछ प्रश्न व्याकरण के भी हैं।

अपठित गद्यांश (कहानी)



रविवार को हमारे गाँव में मेला लगा। सुबह से ही ढोल की आवाज़ सुनाई दे रही थी। मैं और मेरा छोटा भाई कबीर दादा जी के साथ मेला देखने गए। मेले में बहुत भीड़ थी। चारों ओर रंग-बिरंगी दुकानें सजी थीं।

सबसे पहले हमने बड़े झूले की सवारी की। झूला ऊपर जाता, तो पूरा मेला छोटा-सा दिखाई देता। फिर हमने कठपुतली का खेल देखा। कठपुतलियाँ ढोलक की थाप पर ऐसे नाच रही थीं, मानो सच में जीवित हों। कबीर तो खुशी से ताली बजाता रहा।

अब हमें भूख लग आई थी। दादा जी ने हमें गरम-गरम जलेबियाँ खिलाईं। मैंने अपनी गुल्लक के पैसों से दादी जी के लिए मिट्टी का एक सुंदर दीया खरीदा। कबीर ने बाँसुरी ली और रास्ते भर उसे बजाता रहा।

शाम को हम थककर घर लौटे। दीया पाकर दादी जी बहुत खुश हुईं। उन्होंने कहा, “तुम्हारा उपहार छोटा है, पर तुम्हारा प्यार बहुत बड़ा है।” उस रात मैं सपने में भी मेला ही देखती रही।

शब्दार्थ: भीड़ – एक जगह पर बहुत सारे लोग • **कठपुतली** – धागों से नचाई जाने वाली लकड़ी की गुड़िया • **थाप** – ढोलक पर हाथ मारने से निकली आवाज़ • **गुल्लक** – पैसे जमा करने का छोटा बर्तन

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

दोहराई गद्यांश: मेले की सैर: प्रश्न

पाठ के आधार पर प्रश्नों के उत्तर दो।

1. बच्चे किसके साथ मेला देखने गए?

☐ (क) माँ के साथ ☐ (ख) दादा जी के साथ ☐ (ग) दादी जी के साथ

2. कठपुतलियाँ ढोलक की थाप पर नाच रही थीं।

☐ सही ☐ गलत

3. लड़की ने दादी जी के लिए क्या खरीदा?

_____

_____

4. कबीर ने मेले से क्या लिया?

☐ (क) बाँसुरी ☐ (ख) गुब्बारा ☐ (ग) ढोल

5. झूले के ऊपर जाने पर मेला कैसा दिखाई देता था?

_____

_____

6. 'गरम-गरम जलेबियाँ' में विशेषण कौन-सा है?

_____

7. गद्यांश में से 'छोटा' का विलोम शब्द ढूँढकर लिखो।

_____

8. 'दुकान' शब्द का बहुवचन लिखो।

_____

9. दादी जी ने ऐसा क्यों कहा कि 'तुम्हारा उपहार छोटा है, पर तुम्हारा प्यार बहुत बड़ा है'?

_____

_____

_____

_____

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

दोहराई: प्रश्नों के उत्तर दो

हर प्रश्न का उत्तर दी गई रेखाओं पर लिखो।

1. स्वर किसे कहते हैं? दो उदाहरण दो।

2. 'लड़का' शब्द का स्त्रीलिंग और बहुवचन लिखो।

3. 'सुंदर फूल खिले हैं।' — इस वाक्य में विशेषण और क्रिया लिखो।

4. 'मैं पत्र लिखता हूँ।' को भविष्य काल में बदलकर लिखो।

5. 'पानी' के दो पर्यायवाची शब्द लिखो।

6. 'जो खेती करता हो' के लिए एक शब्द लिखो।

7. 'फूला न समाना' मुहावरे का अर्थ लिखो और उससे एक वाक्य बनाओ।

8. सही विराम चिह्न लगाकर लिखो: तुम कहाँ जा रहे हो

9. 'अ' उपसर्ग लगाकर दो नए शब्द बनाओ।

10. वाक्य शुद्ध करके लिखो: चिड़िया पेड़ पर बैठा है।

Month 9

Monthly Activity Set:

Save Our Earth

Pollution survey, endangered animals poster, 3R chart, craft from waste

Name: _____ Date: _____

Reduce, Reuse, Recycle

Read and learn.

Every day we throw away a lot of waste. Much of it ends up in big garbage dumps, rivers and seas, where it harms people, plants and animals. We can help our Earth by following the **3 Rs**: **Reduce**, **Reuse** and **Recycle**.



- **Reduce**: use less. Use only what you need, and switch off lights and fans when you leave a room.
- **Reuse**: use things again instead of throwing them away.
- **Recycle**: send waste like paper, metal, glass and plastic to be made into new things.

Reduce	Reuse	Recycle
carry a cloth bag	store spices in old glass jars	turn old paper into new paper
close taps tightly	use an old T-shirt as a duster	send plastic bottles to be recycled
write on both sides of paper	give old toys and clothes to others	make compost from fruit peels
walk or cycle short distances	use a shoebox to keep things in	sell old newspapers to the kabadiwala

Remember: Some people add two more Rs: **Refuse** things you do not need, like plastic straws, and **Repair** broken things instead of buying new ones.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Pollution Survey

Be a pollution detective! Walk around your neighbourhood with an adult and find out what kinds of pollution you can see, hear and smell.

You need:

☐ a notebook

☐ a pencil

☐ an adult to walk with you

What to do:

1. Walk around your street, a market or a park with an adult.
2. Look for smoke from vehicles, burning garbage or factories (air pollution).
3. Look for garbage and plastic on the ground (land pollution).
4. Look for dirty drains, ponds or rivers (water pollution).
5. Listen for loud horns, loudspeakers or machines (noise pollution).
6. Write what you find in the table, and think of a way to solve each problem.

⚠️ **Safety:** Stay with the adult. Do not touch garbage or go near dirty water or burning waste.

Kind of pollution	Where I saw or heard it	What can be done?

1. Which kind of pollution did you notice the most?

_____

2. Write two things children can do to reduce pollution.

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Save the Animals Poster

Make a poster to save an endangered animal of India, such as the tiger, the one-horned rhino, the snow leopard or the dolphin.

Draw the animal in its home

Where does it live? Why is it in danger?

My slogan to save it

Name: _____ Date: _____

My 3R Chart

Complete the chart. Write one more idea in each column for every row. The first row is done for you.

Reduce	Reuse	Recycle
switch off the lights	use old jars to store things	make compost from peels

Name: _____ Date: _____

Craft from Waste: Bird Feeder

Turn an empty plastic bottle into a bird feeder. You will reuse waste and help the birds at the same time!

You need:

☐ an empty plastic bottle with its cap

☐ 2 old pencils or thin sticks

☐ strong string

☐ grains like bajra or broken rice

☐ a funnel or a rolled-up paper

What to do:

1. Wash the bottle and let it dry completely.
2. Ask an adult to make two small holes opposite each other near the bottom. Push a pencil through to make a perch.
3. Ask the adult to make a small hole just above each end of the perch, so that birds can peck the grains.
4. Make a second perch higher up, the same way, crossing the first one.
5. Use the funnel to fill the bottle with grains. Close the cap.
6. Tie the string around the neck and hang the feeder from a branch or a balcony, away from cats.
7. Watch the birds that come for a week and write them in the table.

⚠️ **Safety:** Only an adult should make the holes. Keep the feeder dry and refill it with fresh grains.

Day	Birds that came
Day 1	
Day 2	
Day 3	
Day 4	

1. Which waste things did you reuse in this craft?

_____

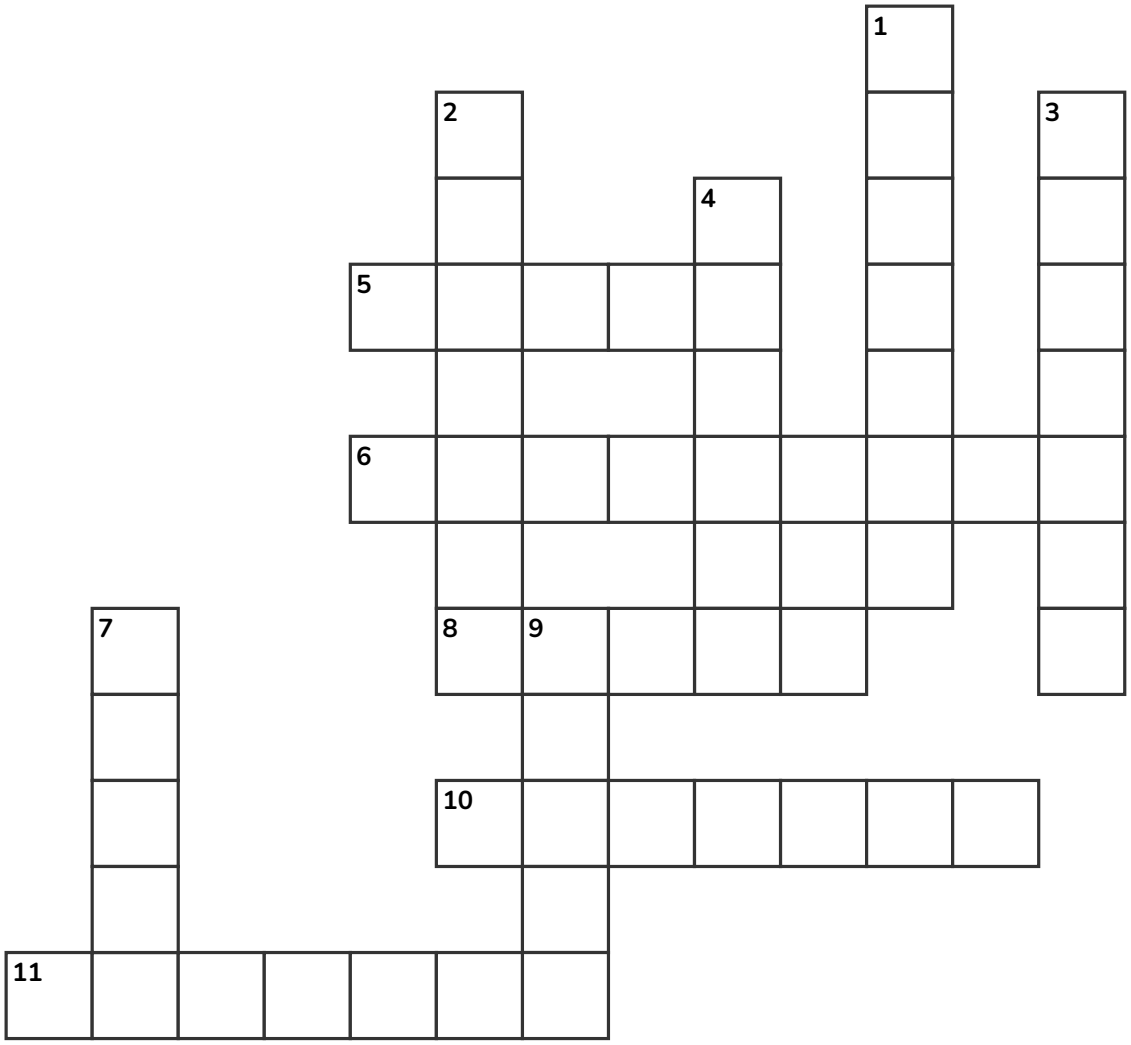
2. How does this craft help the Earth and the birds?

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Save Our Earth Crossword

Read the clues and fill in the crossword.



Across

5. It comes from burning things and makes the air dirty (5)

6. When harmful things make air, water or land dirty (9)

8. Plant these to make the air fresh and clean (5)

10. Always throw waste into this (7)

11. Turn waste into new things (7)

Down

1. It does not rot and can harm animals that eat it (7)

2. Rich soil made from rotting peels and leaves (7)

3. When no animals of a kind are left alive, like the dodo (7)

4. Use less of something (6)

7. Loud, unwanted sound (5)

9. Use something again instead of throwing it away (5)

Answer Key

Answers are listed by week and page number. Open-ended tasks: answers will vary.

Week 1

p. 19 Kavya's New Home by the Sea: Questions: 1. (b) In a fishing village in Kerala; 2. (b) The next morning, at her gate; 3. True; 4. Kavya, Joseph and Ammachi (Joseph's grandmother).; 5. Any two: wooden boats sliding onto the sand; fishermen pulling in nets of fish; crows hopping about; Ammachi mending a net.; 6. Friendly. He smiled, invited Kavya to see the boats and cheered her up when her knot came undone.; 7. At first she feels shy and lonely in a new place. By the end she feels happy and hopeful because she has made friends and learnt a new word.; 8. tight

p. 22 Sentences: Subject and Predicate: Try it: 1. No. It does not make complete sense.; 2. Meera; 3. barks at night

p. 23 Join the Two Parts: The hen – lays eggs.; Bees – make honey.; The postman – brings our letters.; Fish – swim in the pond.; The stars – twinkle at night.; A tailor – stitches clothes.; My little brother – is learning to ride a bicycle.; The farmer – grows rice in the fields.

p. 24 Split the Sentence: Row 2: The baby is sleeping. | The baby | is sleeping; Row 3: Parrots love green chillies. | Parrots | love green chillies; Row 4: My mother drives a bus. | My mother | drives a bus; Row 5: The kite is flying high. | The kite | is flying high; Row 6: Sara and Tenzin are friends. | Sara and Tenzin | are friends; Row 7: The banyan tree is very old. | The banyan tree | is very old; Row 8: Grandpa tells us stories. | Grandpa | tells us stories

p. 25 All About Me: Answers will vary.

p. 27 Place Value: Chart: A. 9 9 5; B. 8 8 8; C. 4 4 1; D. 7 2 0; E. 7 8 0; F. 8 4 7. Questions: 1. place value 3, face value 3; 2. place value 500, face value 5; 3. place value 200, face value 2; 4. place value 800, face value 8

p. 28 Expanded Form: 1. 700 + 1; 2. 899; 3. 300 + 10 + 1; 4. 180; 5. 700 + 70 + 3; 6. 368; 7. 400 + 60 + 9; 8. 931

p. 29 Compare the Numbers: 1. >; 2. <; 3. >; 4. <; 5. >; 6. =; 7. >; 8. >; 9. <; 10. <; 11. <; 12. =

p. 30 Ascending Order: 1. 211, 243, 374, 490; 2. 273, 503, 803, 920; 3. 400, 438, 893, 918; 4. 315, 617, 950, 989; 5. 490, 522, 620, 630; 6. 221, 280, 565, 842

p. 31 Write the Number Names: 1. eight hundred nine; 2. eight hundred eighty-three; 3. three hundred twenty-two; 4. five hundred forty-one; 5. six hundred thirty-two; 6. nine hundred sixty-nine; 7. four hundred ninety-two; 8. three hundred nineteen; 9. four hundred seventy-nine; 10. two hundred two

p. 32 Fill in the Missing Numbers: 1. 335, 355, 365; 2. 167, 177, 207; 3. 702, 712, 742; 4. 768, 788, 818; 5. 505, 535, 545; 6. 783, 793, 833; 7. 455, 465, 475; 8. 571, 591, 621

p. 34 Living or Non-living?: Living: dog, mushroom, earthworm, sunflower, frog, baby, butterfly; Non-living: robot, cloud, fire, stone, chair, book, bicycle

p. 35 Living Things: True or False?: 1. T; 2. F; 3. T; 4. F; 5. T; 6. F; 7. F; 8. T; 9. T; 10. T

p. 36 Living Things Hunt: 1. Answers will vary (a plant or a tree).; 2. Answers will vary (a dry leaf, a wooden stick, a paper bag, a cotton cloth).

p. 38 स्वर या व्यंजन?: स्वर: अ, ई, ओ, ऊ, ऐ, ऋ, इ; व्यंजन: क, म, ट, ह, ल, ज, ध

Week 1 (continued)

p. 39 वर्णमाला पूरी करो: पंक्ति 1: अ | आ | इ | ई | उ; पंक्ति 2: ऊ | ऋ | ए | ऐ | ओ; पंक्ति 3: औ | अं | अः | क | ख; पंक्ति 4: ग | घ | ङ | च | छ; पंक्ति 5: ज | झ | ञ | ट | ठ; पंक्ति 6: ड | ढ | ण | त | थ; पंक्ति 7: द | ध | न | प | फ; पंक्ति 8: ब | भ | म | य | र; पंक्ति 9: ल | व | श | ष | स; पंक्ति 10: ह | क्ष | त्र | ज्ञ | श्र

Week 2

p. 42 The Monsoon Band: Questions: 1. (b) show; 2. (b) A rainy night in the monsoon; 3. True; 4. Any two pairs: play – away, grow – show, spin – violin, right – night, tune – Moon.; 5. Three strong beats: STAMP, STOMP and SPIN.; 6. The thunder bangs a giant drum. The crickets strum tiny strings.; 7. Because the storm sounds like music: the rain drums on the roof, the frogs sing, the thunder bangs a drum, the wind plays violin and the crickets strum strings.; 8. peeps

p. 45 Four Kinds of Sentences: Try it: 1. a command; 2. How old is your sister? (a question); 3. an exclamation

p. 46 What Kind of Sentence?: 1. (a) statement; 2. (b) question; 3. (c) command or request; 4. (d) exclamation; 5. (c) command or request; 6. (a) statement; 7. (d) exclamation; 8. (b) question

p. 47 Make a Sentence: 1. How are you?; 2. Please open the window.; 3. What a big kite!; 4. My aunt lives in Chennai.; 5. What is your name?; 6. Sit down quietly.; 7. What a lovely garden!; 8. Can you play chess?

p. 48 A Day at the Mela: Answers will vary.

p. 50 Place Value: Chart: A. 2 3 6 5; B. 9 5 9 7; C. 5 9 6 1; D. 2 3 0 9; E. 8 2 5 2; F. 2 4 3 8. Questions: 1. place value 900, face value 9; 2. place value 4, face value 4; 3. place value 70, face value 7; 4. place value 7, face value 7

p. 51 Expanded Form: 1. 2,000 + 100 + 90 + 7; 2. 1,048; 3. 9,000 + 200 + 3; 4. 3,505; 5. 5,000 + 200 + 30 + 1; 6. 4,035; 7. 7,000 + 200 + 30 + 6; 8. 5,394

p. 52 Write the Numbers: 1. 7,792; 2. 9,241; 3. 5,049; 4. 7,245; 5. 1,285; 6. 6,984; 7. 7,298; 8. 7,398; 9. 3,213; 10. 4,730

p. 53 Build the Number: 1. 462; 2. 339; 3. 908; 4. 619; 5. 655; 6. 297; 7. 415; 8. 736

p. 54 Skip Counting in 100s: 1. 1600, 1900, 2000, 2100; 2. 2100, 2200, 2300, 2600; 3. 1900, 2000, 2200, 2300; 4. 2200, 2600, 2700, 2800; 5. 1100, 1200, 1400, 1700; 6. 2200, 2300, 2400, 2800

p. 55 Before, After and Between: 1. 6677; 2. 7121; 3. 5194; 4. 6005; 5. 2637; 6. 5889; 7. 1381; 8. 2202; 9. 9927; 10. 5580; 11. 4858; 12. 1120

p. 56 Parts of a Plant and Their Work: Try it: 1. the leaf; 2. the stem; 3. the seed

p. 57 Label the Parts of a Plant: A: flower; B: leaf; C: stem; D: root; E: fruit; F: bud

p. 58 What Does Each Part Do?: root – takes in water from the soil; stem – carries water to the leaves; leaf – makes food for the plant; flower – turns into a fruit; fruit – protects the seeds; seed – grows into a new plant

p. 59 Watch the Stem Carry Water: 1. They became coloured, especially at the edges and veins.; 2. The stem carries water up from the bottom to the leaves and flowers.; 3. The roots take in water and the stem carries it to all parts of the plant.

p. 61 चित्र देखो, नाम लिखो: 1. मोर; 2. केला; 3. तितली; 4. हाथी; 5. चाबी; 6. फूल; 7. बैल; 8. टोपी; 9. मूली; 10. कौआ; 11. घड़ी; 12. तोता

Answer Key

Answers are listed by week and page number. Open-ended tasks: answers will vary.

Week 2 (continued)

p. 62 सही मात्रा वाला शब्द चुनो: 1. तारे; 2. किताब; 3. फूल; 4. खीर; 5. मोर; 6. मेला; 7. बैल; 8. सुबह; 9. कौआ; 10. पानी

Week 3

p. 65 The Two Goats on the Log: Questions: 1. (a) To find food on the other side; 2. False; 3. He warned them that if they pushed, they would both fall into the cold stream and neither would eat.; 4. She lay down flat on the log so that Bholu could step over her back.; 5. (b) When we think of others and work together, everyone wins; 6. He felt ashamed because he had been stubborn and selfish while Chandni was kind. He learnt that giving way and helping each other is better than fighting.; 7. Answers will vary, e.g. taking turns on the swing with a friend instead of quarrelling.; 8. shivered

p. 68 Common and Proper Nouns: Try it: 1. a common noun; 2. Diwali; 3. Shillong

p. 69 Spot the Proper Nouns: 1. Kavya, Jaipur; 2. Yamuna, Agra; 3. Pongal, January; 4. Bruno; 5. Farhan, Joseph, Mumbai; 6. Sunday; 7. Mount, Everest; 8. Tenali, Raman; 9. India, Friday; 10. Lakshmi, Kochi

p. 70 Proper Noun to Common Noun: Row 2: Mumbai | city; Row 3: Holi | festival; Row 4: Tuesday | day; Row 5: India | country; Row 6: March | month; Row 7: Indian Ocean | ocean; Row 8: Mars | planet; Row 9: Kerala | state

p. 71 A Place I Visited: Answers will vary.

p. 73 Write the Number Names: 1. two thousand five hundred ninety-four; 2. four thousand eight hundred sixty; 3. three thousand two hundred thirty-one; 4. two thousand nine hundred seventy-nine; 5. three thousand four hundred thirty-six; 6. nine thousand one hundred twenty-eight; 7. four thousand nine hundred eighty-nine; 8. eight thousand one hundred forty-one; 9. three thousand six hundred fifty-three; 10. one thousand seven hundred ninety-eight

p. 74 Write the Numbers: 1. 5,753; 2. 1,960; 3. 3,141; 4. 8,631; 5. 8,658; 6. 1,034; 7. 4,920; 8. 4,585; 9. 4,394; 10. 2,956

p. 75 Read and Write Large Numbers: 1. five thousand eight hundred sixty-two; 2. 1,777; 3. five thousand five hundred twenty-three; 4. 2,906; 5. four thousand seven hundred eighty-one; 6. 5,573; 7. four thousand seven hundred fifty-nine; 8. 4,840

p. 76 Expanded Form: 1. 4,000 + 300 + 50; 2. 4,841; 3. 3,000 + 100 + 70 + 6; 4. 1,919; 5. 4,000 + 100 + 50 + 3; 6. 1,698; 7. 9,000 + 800 + 60; 8. 6,566

p. 77 Place Value: Chart: A. 1 0 9 4; B. 6 3 6 0; C. 8 8 2 1; D. 9 5 0 6; E. 3 8 8 9; F. 3 0 1 0. Questions: 1. place value 400, face value 4; 2. place value 4,000, face value 4; 3. place value 4,000, face value 4; 4. place value 800, face value 8

p. 78 Match the Number Names: 3566 – three thousand five hundred sixty-six; 5150 – five thousand one hundred fifty; 1341 – one thousand three hundred forty-one; 5176 – five thousand one hundred seventy-six; 7874 – seven thousand eight hundred seventy-four; 4486 – four thousand four hundred eighty-six; 4336 – four thousand three hundred thirty-six

p. 80 Parts of a Leaf: A: leaf blade; B: midrib; C: vein; D: petiole

p. 81 Make Leaf Rubbings: 1. Answers will vary.; 2. The underside, because the veins stand out more on that side.

Week 3 (continued)

p. 82 Leaf Quiz: 1. (b) petiole; 2. (b) They have chlorophyll; 3. (a) banana leaf; 4. (c) needle-like; 5. (a) water; 6. (c) stomata; 7. (b) spinach leaves; 8. (a) coconut palm leaves

p. 84 वर्ण जोड़ो, अक्षर बनाओ: स् + त – स्त; च् + च – च्च; प् + य – प्य; त् + र – त्र; क् + ष – क्ष; ज् + ञ – ज्ञ; श् + र – श्र; प् + र – प्र

p. 85 संयुक्ताक्षर वाले शब्द भरो: 1. प्यास; 2. पत्ते; 3. बस्ता; 4. कक्षा; 5. बच्चे; 6. बिल्ली; 7. मित्र; 8. ट्रक; 9. पर्वत

Week 4

p. 88 Amazing Birds of India: Questions: 1. (b) More than 1,300; 2. (b) The tailorbird; 3. False; 4. True; 5. Any two: it is woven from strips of grass; it hangs from a branch like a bottle; it has a long tube for a door; it often hangs over water.; 6. To escape the freezing cold in their own lands.; 7. Answers will vary, but the child should give two correct facts from the text about the chosen bird.; 8. stitches

p. 91 Collective Nouns: Try it: 1. flock; 2. bouquet (or bunch); 3. team

p. 92 Match the Groups: a swarm of – bees; a herd of – elephants; a bunch of – bananas; a fleet of – ships; a pride of – lions; a school of – fish; a crowd of – people; a pack of – wolves

p. 93 Fill in the Collective Nouns: 1. flock; 2. class; 3. bunch; 4. herd; 5. team; 6. crowd; 7. army; 8. pair; 9. swarm; 10. bouquet

p. 94 A Visit to the Zoo: Answers will vary.

p. 96 Compare the Numbers: 1. <; 2. >; 3. <; 4. >; 5. <; 6. =; 7. >; 8. <; 9. >; 10. >; 11. >; 12. =

p. 97 Ascending Order: 1. 4,300, 6,679, 6,808, 7,832; 2. 3,642, 6,399, 8,617, 8,944; 3. 2,721, 4,381, 8,348, 9,071; 4. 3,091, 4,992, 7,617, 7,647; 5. 1,877, 7,364, 7,794, 9,933; 6. 2,980, 3,193, 3,488, 7,015

p. 98 Descending Order: 1. 6,284, 6,019, 2,153, 1,858; 2. 9,149, 6,079, 1,232, 1,026; 3. 8,439, 7,724, 5,482, 2,627; 4. 8,705, 8,350, 6,940, 6,188; 5. 9,832, 6,645, 6,160, 3,709; 6. 7,737, 7,548, 4,172, 3,739

p. 99 Form the Numbers: 1. greatest 9,861, smallest 1,689; 2. greatest 9,532, smallest 2,359; 3. greatest 9,864, smallest 4,689; 4. greatest 8,754, smallest 4,578; 5. greatest 9,710, smallest 1,079; 6. greatest 6,542, smallest 2,456

p. 100 Greatest and Smallest: 1. greatest 8153, smallest 2137; 2. greatest 9189, smallest 6560; 3. greatest 9624, smallest 3126; 4. greatest 9819, smallest 5103; 5. greatest 8431, smallest 1753; 6. greatest 9783, smallest 3757

p. 101 Before, After and Between: 1. 7796; 2. 7876; 3. 5225; 4. 7919; 5. 7426; 6. 7508; 7. 8736; 8. 1103; 9. 2888; 10. 4860; 11. 1598; 12. 7102

p. 103 Which Part Do We Eat?: Root: carrot, radish, beetroot, turnip; Stem: potato, ginger, sugarcane; Leaf: spinach, mint, cabbage; Seed: rice, wheat, peas, peanuts

p. 104 Grow Your Own Sprouts: 1. Water, air and warmth.; 2. They are rich in protein and vitamins and are easy to digest.

p. 105 Food from Plants Crossword: Across: 2. CARROT, 4. SUGARCANE, 6. RICE, 8. MANGO, 9. POTATO | Down: 1. BROCCOLI, 3. WHEAT, 4. SPINACH, 5. GINGER, 7. COCONUT

p. 106 शब्द विचार: अभ्यास: 1. कमन — यह निरर्थक है।

Answer Key

Answers are listed by week and page number. Open-ended tasks: answers will vary.

Week 4 (continued)

p. 107 निरर्थक शब्द पहचानो: 1. लमक ('लमक' का कोई अर्थ नहीं है।); 2. नीपा ('नीपा' का कोई अर्थ नहीं है।); 3. दलबा ('दलबा' का कोई अर्थ नहीं है।); 4. तबकि ('तबकि' का कोई अर्थ नहीं है।); 5. यगा ('यगा' का कोई अर्थ नहीं है।); 6. रासंत ('रासंत' का कोई अर्थ नहीं है।); 7. लीछम ('लीछम' का कोई अर्थ नहीं है।); 8. कसड़ ('कसड़' का कोई अर्थ नहीं है।)

p. 108 अक्षर जोड़ो, शब्द बनाओ: 1. कमल; 2. नमक; 3. बादल; 4. किताब; 5. तितली; 6. गाजर; 7. टमाटर; 8. सड़क

Month 1 Activity Set

p. 111 Living and Non-living Hunt: 1. Answers will vary (usually the garden or park).; 2. Answers will vary (a wooden spoon, paper, a cotton cloth, a dry leaf).

p. 112 Build a Plant Model: 1. The roots.; 2. The leaves make food for the plant using sunlight, air and water.; 3. Because seeds grow inside fruits, and the fruit protects them.

p. 113 Make a Pressed Leaf Album: 1. Answers will vary.; 2. The books press them flat and the newspaper soaks up the water from them.

p. 114 Animal Food Chart: 1. It is a carnivore, because it eats insects and worms.; 2. Any two of: crow, bear, hen.; 3. Answers will vary (herbivore: deer; carnivore: lion; omnivore: pig).

p. 115 Living World Word Search: HERBIVORE (row 1, col 3 ↘); CARNIVORE (row 1, col 1 ↘); OMNIVORE (row 3, col 2 ↓); BREATHE (row 6, col 4 ↘); FLOWER (row 3, col 4 ↘); ANIMAL (row 2, col 1 ↓); PLANT (row 3, col 8 ↘); LEAF (row 8, col 1 ↓); ROOT (row 3, col 9 ↘); STEM (row 12, col 3 →); SEED (row 1, col 8 →); GROW (row 2, col 12 ↓)

Week 5

p. 119 The Cap Seller and the Monkeys: Questions: 1. (b) He put his basket down and rested; 2. (b) The monkeys took his caps; 3. False; 4. b, c, a: Hari fell asleep; Hari saw that his basket was empty; the monkeys threw down the caps.; 5. He noticed that the monkeys copied everything he did.; 6. Hari picked up all the caps, went to the market and sold all fifty of them.; 7. First, the monkeys took the caps while Hari slept. Then Hari woke up and the monkeys copied everything he did. Finally, he threw down his cap and the monkeys threw theirs down too.; 8. curious

p. 122 Gender of Nouns: Try it: 1. cow; 2. common gender; 3. neuter gender

p. 123 Sort by Gender: Masculine: king, nephew, bull, grandfather; Feminine: aunt, hen, princess, mother; Common: friend, doctor, baby, cousin; Neuter: chair, river, table, pencil

p. 124 Change the Gender: 1. The queen lives in a palace.; 2. My aunt is a pilot.; 3. The princess has a pet parrot.; 4. The girl is playing with her sister.; 5. My grandmother tells funny stories.; 6. The lioness is resting under a tree.; 7. Mrs Sharma is my mother's friend.; 8. The tigress is drinking water.

p. 125 My Family: Answers will vary.

p. 127 Round to the Nearest 10: 1. 180; 2. 600; 3. 810; 4. 830; 5. 780; 6. 320; 7. 880; 8. 540; 9. 490; 10. 780; 11. 170; 12. 190

p. 128 Round to the Nearest 100: 1. 400; 2. 500; 3. 800; 4. 100; 5. 800; 6. 900; 7. 800; 8. 800; 9. 700; 10. 300; 11. 700; 12. 1,000

Week 5 (continued)

p. 129 Round to the Nearest 10: 1. 1,710; 2. 9,190; 3. 2,160; 4. 3,660; 5. 1,880; 6. 8,990; 7. 9,870; 8. 4,390; 9. 8,650; 10. 5,690; 11. 2,350; 12. 5,330

p. 130 Round to the Nearest 100: 1. 8,700; 2. 4,600; 3. 9,700; 4. 7,400; 5. 6,700; 6. 3,300; 7. 4,500; 8. 2,100; 9. 8,500; 10. 5,100; 11. 6,400; 12. 2,600

p. 131 Estimate the Answer: 1. 1000 + 200 = 1200; 2. 500 − 200 = 300; 3. 400 + 400 = 800; 4. 700 − 600 = 100; 5. 700 + 700 = 1400; 6. 600 − 500 = 100; 7. 900 + 700 = 1600; 8. 700 − 400 = 300

p. 132 Estimate the Answer: 1. 600 + 300 = 900; 2. 700 − 300 = 400; 3. 600 + 900 = 1500; 4. 800 − 100 = 700; 5. 700 + 600 = 1300; 6. 900 − 200 = 700; 7. 500 + 800 = 1300; 8. 700 − 600 = 100

p. 134 Herbivore, Carnivore or Omnivore?: Herbivore: cow, goat, rabbit, deer, elephant; Carnivore: tiger, eagle, lion, snake, owl; Omnivore: bear, crow, hen, pig, rat

p. 135 Make a Food Chain: Correct order: Grass makes its own food using sunlight., A grasshopper eats the grass., A frog eats the grasshopper., A snake eats the frog., An eagle eats the snake.

p. 136 Think About Animal Food: 1. They need sharp teeth to tear the flesh of the animals they hunt.; 2. It is called chewing the cud.; 3. A crow eats both plant food, like grains and fruits, and animal food, like insects and worms.; 4. The frogs would not get enough food, so their number would go down.; 5. Only green plants can make their own food using sunlight. All animals depend on plants.; 6. They clean our surroundings by eating dead animals that would otherwise rot and spread germs.; 7. A butterfly (it sips nectar) or a mosquito (it sucks blood).

p. 138 संज्ञा के भेद छाँटो: व्यक्तिवाचक: हिमालय, कोलकाता, यमुना, अर्जुन, भारत; जातिवाचक: पहाड़, किताब, गाय, लड़की, शहर; भाववाचक: बचपन, सच्चाई, मिठास, दोस्ती, थकान

p. 139 संज्ञा शब्द पहचानो: 1. अमन, बाज़ार, आम; 2. गंगा, भारत, नदी; 3. दादी, बगीचे; 4. तोता, मिर्च; 5. सिमरन, चित्र, आनंद; 6. विद्यालय, पुस्तकालय; 7. किसान, खेत, हल; 8. जोसेफ, क्रिसमस, मिठाई

Week 6

p. 142 Dr Kalam: The People's President: Questions: 1. (b) Rameswaram; 2. (b) A rocket built by his team carried Rohini into space; 3. False; 4. He got up before sunrise and delivered newspapers.; 5. Dr Kalam became the 11th President of India.; 6. Born in Rameswaram (1931); SLV-3 carried Rohini into space (1980); received the Bharat Ratna (1997); became President (2002).; 7. It teaches us not to give up. When one dream does not work out, we can work hard at another path, just as Kalam became a great scientist.; 8. honesty; the h is silent.

p. 145 Singular and Plural Nouns: Try it: 1. watches; 2. ladies; 3. wolves

p. 146 Make It Plural: Row 1: bench | benches | lady | ladies; Row 2: tomato | tomatoes | toy | toys; Row 3: half | halves | fox | foxes; Row 4: tooth | teeth | wife | wives; Row 5: brush | brushes | story | stories; Row 6: woman | women | sheep | sheep

p. 147 One or Many?: 1. benches; 2. puppy; 3. children; 4. potatoes; 5. leaves; 6. teeth; 7. mice; 8. boxes; 9. ladies; 10. sheep; 11. donkeys; 12. men

p. 148 At the Market: Answers will vary.

Answer Key

Answers are listed by week and page number. Open-ended tasks: answers will vary.

Week 6 (continued)

p. 150 Roman Numerals: 1. IX; 2. 8; 3. XV; 4. 5; 5. XVI; 6. 4; 7. XIV; 8. 20; 9. VI; 10. 11; 11. XIX; 12. 3

p. 151 Roman Numerals: 1. IV; 2. 17; 3. XI; 4. 3; 5. I; 6. 20; 7. V; 8. 18; 9. XII; 10. 7; 11. XIII; 12. 14

p. 152 Match the Roman Numerals: XIX – 19; IX – 9; II – 2; XV – 15; XX – 20; XIV – 14; V – 5

p. 153 Roman Numerals: 1. IV; 2. 2; 3. X; 4. 17; 5. XVIII; 6. 6; 7. IX; 8. 14; 9. VIII; 10. 19

p. 154 Telling the Time: O'Clock: 1. 7:00 (7 o'clock); 2. 2:00 (2 o'clock); 3. 1:00 (1 o'clock); 4. 5:00 (5 o'clock); 5. 9:00 (9 o'clock); 6. 3:00 (3 o'clock); 7. 4:00 (4 o'clock); 8. 10:00 (10 o'clock); 9. 11:00 (11 o'clock)

p. 155 Match the Roman Numerals: XIV – 14; XVIII – 18; XII – 12; VIII – 8; V – 5; XV – 15; XI – 11

p. 157 Animals and Their Homes: picture 1 – kennel; picture 2 – stable; picture 3 – shed; picture 4 – hive; picture 5 – web; picture 6 – burrow; picture 7 – den; picture 8 – nest

p. 158 Land, Water or Both?: Land: camel, elephant, horse, giraffe, goat; Water: whale, shark, octopus, jellyfish, dolphin; Land and water: frog, crocodile, turtle, seal

p. 159 Animal Home Detective: 1. Answers will vary.; 2. The parent birds may get scared and leave their eggs or chicks.

p. 161 सही सर्वनाम चुनो: 1. हम; 2. आप; 3. उसकी; 4. वह; 5. वे; 6. कौन; 7. कुछ; 8. अपना; 9. मुझे; 10. इन्हें

p. 162 सर्वनाम लगाकर लिखो: 1. मीरा मेरी बहन है। वह मीठा गाना गाती है।; 2. दादा जी सुबह टहलते हैं। उन्हें ताज़ी हवा पसंद है।; 3. मोहन और सोहन दोस्त हैं। वे साथ खेलते हैं।; 4. यह मेरी साइकिल है। इसका रंग लाल है।; 5. इमरान ने पतंग उड़ाई। उसकी पतंग बहुत ऊँची गई।; 6. लक्ष्मी और मैं सहेलियाँ हैं। हम एक ही कक्षा में पढ़ती हैं।

Week 7

p. 165 The Bicycle Library: Questions: 1. (b) They wanted new books, but the library was too far away; 2. (c) To carry books around the colony on her bicycle; 3. False; 4. Any two: they collected old books from neighbours; Imran made a card for each book; Sonu painted a sign; they rode around the colony every evening.; 5. Because the air was cooler in the evening. The afternoons were too hot.; 6. By the end of the holidays the library had over two hundred books and forty members, and nobody was bored any more.; 7. Answers will vary.; 8. bored

p. 168 Possessive Nouns: Try it: 1. the bird's nest; 2. the girls' classroom; 3. the men's shoes

p. 169 Say It the Short Way: 1. This is Meera's umbrella.; 2. The monkey's tail is long.; 3. The boys' bicycles are new.; 4. My uncle's car is red.; 5. The children's voices are loud.; 6. The birds' nests are on the tree.; 7. The tailor's shop is near our house.; 8. The nurses' uniforms are white.

p. 170 Pick the Possessive: 1. (b) Arjun's kite; 2. (a) the students' books; 3. (c) the children's toys; 4. (a) the cycle's bell; 5. (b) my parents' room; 6. (c) the guard's cap; 7. (a) the women's saris; 8. (b) the hens' eggs

p. 171 Whose Is It?: Answers will vary.

p. 173 Addition with Carrying: 1. 1,172; 2. 612; 3. 1,158; 4. 1,366; 5. 1,109; 6. 723; 7. 852; 8. 649; 9. 1,026; 10. 1,738; 11. 1,317; 12. 1,653

Week 7 (continued)

p. 174 Addition with Carrying: 1. 5,303; 2. 3,790; 3. 3,972; 4. 5,335; 5. 3,253; 6. 2,072; 7. 4,412; 8. 9,304; 9. 9,180; 10. 9,916; 11. 5,043; 12. 7,636

p. 175 Addition with Carrying: 1. 4,630; 2. 8,112; 3. 9,301; 4. 8,397; 5. 6,184; 6. 7,237; 7. 8,482; 8. 6,440; 9. 5,745; 10. 8,880; 11. 8,619; 12. 6,316

p. 176 Properties of Addition and Subtraction: 1. 300; 2. 204; 3. 773; 4. 524; 5. 0; 6. 972; 7. 789; 8. 258; 9. 908; 10. 0

p. 177 Mental Maths: 1. 899; 2. 754; 3. 452; 4. 425; 5. 434; 6. 682; 7. 831; 8. 701; 9. 687; 10. 648; 11. 597; 12. 704; 13. 546; 14. 241; 15. 699; 16. 687; 17. 609; 18. 579; 19. 575; 20. 912

p. 178 Estimate the Answer: 1. 400 + 400 = 800; 2. 900 – 400 = 500; 3. 1000 + 300 = 1300; 4. 900 – 500 = 400; 5. 900 + 200 = 1100; 6. 800 – 500 = 300; 7. 300 + 300 = 600; 8. 900 – 100 = 800

p. 180 Parts of a Bird: A: beak; B: eye; C: wing; D: tail; E: feathers; F: claws

p. 181 Beaks and Food: picture 1 – cracks open nuts and seeds; picture 2 – tears the flesh of its prey; picture 3 – strains food from muddy water; picture 4 – pecks grains from the ground; picture 5 – catches mice at night; picture 6 – feeds with its head upside down

p. 182 Make a Water Bowl for Birds: 1. Answers will vary.; 2. Old water gets dirty and mosquitoes may lay eggs in it.; 3. Answers will vary (birds splash, then clean their feathers with their beaks).

p. 184 लिंग बदलो: पंक्ति 1: घोड़ा | घोड़ी; पंक्ति 2: शेर | शेरनी; पंक्ति 3: राजा | रानी; पंक्ति 4: माली | मालिन; पंक्ति 5: अध्यापक | अध्यापिका; पंक्ति 6: बकरा | बकरी; पंक्ति 7: भाई | बहन; पंक्ति 8: चूहा | चुहिया; पंक्ति 9: बैल | गाय; पंक्ति 10: नाना | नानी; पंक्ति 11: मोर | मोरनी; पंक्ति 12: सेठ | सेठानी

p. 185 पुल्लिंग या स्त्रीलिंग?: पुल्लिंग: पंखा, दरवाज़ा, पेड़, पहाड़, दूध, आम, पत्ता; स्त्रीलिंग: घड़ी, किताब, कुर्सी, नदी, रोटी, चाय, गाड़ी

Week 8

p. 188 Nani's Garden: Questions: 1. (a) golden; 2. (a) tiny kites; 3. False; 4. long and lean; 5. Any three: green, golden, pink, orange, grey.; 6. Any two: sunflowers = sun + flowers; honeybees = honey + bees; butterflies = butter + flies; grasshopper = grass + hopper; rainbow = rain + bow; fireflies = fire + flies.; 7. Answers will vary.; 8. neat

p. 191 Personal Pronouns: Try it: 1. It; 2. We; 3. her

p. 192 Use the Right Pronoun: 1. He; 2. She; 3. It; 4. They; 5. We; 6. him; 7. them; 8. her; 9. you; 10. me

p. 193 Find the Pronouns: 1. She, me; 2. We, them; 3. He, it; 4. They, us; 5. I, him; 6. You, her; 7. I, them; 8. us; 9. you, me; 10. we, it

p. 194 My Best Friend: Answers will vary.

p. 196 Addition Word Problems: 1. 978 + 139 = 1,117 → 1,117; 2. 448 + 566 = 1,014 → 1,014; 3. 455 + 669 = 1,124 → 1,124; 4. 795 + 975 = 1,770 → 1,770; 5. 685 + 170 = 855 → 855

p. 197 Addition Word Problems: 1. 1,156 + 876 = 2,032 → 2,032; 2. 3,532 + 1,943 = 5,475 → 5,475; 3. 3,962 + 1,507 = 5,469 → 5,469; 4. 2,971 + 2,708 = 5,679 → 5,679; 5. 1,167 + 3,567 = 4,734 → 4,734

p. 198 Addition Word Problems: 1. 811 + 161 = 972 → ₹972; 2. 479 + 488 = 967 → ₹967; 3. 338 + 112 = 450 → ₹450; 4. 1,323 + 470 = 1,793 → ₹1,793; 5. 443 + 501 = 944 → ₹944

Answer Key

Answers are listed by week and page number. Open-ended tasks: answers will vary.

Week 8 (continued)

p. 199 Add or Subtract?: 1. 841 − 727 = 114 → 114; 2. 942 − 928 = 14 → 14; 3. 459 + 423 = 882 → 882; 4. 447 + 499 = 946 → 946; 5. 416 + 168 = 584 → 584

p. 200 Addition with Carrying: 1. 8,844; 2. 4,716; 3. 9,727; 4. 8,394; 5. 7,642; 6. 7,024; 7. 5,415; 8. 7,591; 9. 6,326; 10. 2,880; 11. 9,961; 12. 7,590

p. 201 Properties of Addition and Subtraction: 1. 965; 2. 384; 3. 718; 4. 878; 5. 0; 6. 591; 7. 159; 8. 963; 9. 716; 10. 0

p. 203 The Digestive System: A: mouth; B: food pipe; C: stomach; D: liver; E: small intestine; F: large intestine

p. 204 Which Organ Does This Job?: picture 1 – thinks and controls the body; picture 2 – pumps blood; picture 3 – help us breathe; picture 4 – churns food; picture 5 – clean the blood; picture 6 – takes in goodness from food; picture 7 – tastes food

p. 205 Feel Your Heartbeat: 1. Just after jumping.; 2. The muscles need more air (oxygen) and food, so the heart pumps blood faster.; 3. It slowed down again.

p. 207 एकवचन और बहुवचन मिलाओ: लड़का – लड़के; किताब – किताबें; नदी – नदियाँ; चिड़िया – चिड़ियाँ; माला – मालाएँ; कपड़ा – कपड़े; रात – रातें; बहू – बहुएँ

p. 208 वाक्य बहुवचन में बदलो: 1. लड़के मैदान में खेलते हैं।; 2. चिड़ियाँ पेड़ पर बैठी हैं।; 3. मेज़ पर किताबें रखी हैं।; 4. नदियाँ बह रही हैं।; 5. बच्चे गाना गा रहे हैं।; 6. बगीचे में फूल खिले हैं।; 7. गायें घास चर रही हैं।; 8. कपड़े धूप में सूख रहे हैं।

Month 2 Activity Set

p. 211 Balanced Diet Planner: 1. Answers will vary.; 2. Answers will vary (water, buttermilk, milk, coconut water or lemon water).

p. 212 Food from the States of India: vada pav – Maharashtra; thepla – Gujarat; appam – Kerala; momos – Sikkim; kahwa (spiced tea) – Kashmir; chhena poda – Odisha; ghevar – Rajasthan; Mysore pak – Karnataka

p. 213 Nutrient Sort: Carbohydrates: rice, roti, potato, sugar; Proteins: dal, eggs, paneer, fish; Fats: ghee, butter, cooking oil; Vitamins and minerals: orange, spinach, carrot, guava

p. 214 Healthy Recipe Card: Fruit Chaat: 1. Vitamins, minerals and roughage (fibre).; 2. Cut fruit spoils quickly and loses vitamins, and germs and flies can settle on it.

p. 215 Food and Health Crossword: Across: 2. MILK, 4. BREAKFAST, 6. IDLI, 7. SPROUTS, 9. HYGIENE, 10. PROTEIN | Down: 1. VITAMINS, 3. WATER, 5. ROUGHAGE, 8. ENERGY

Week 9

p. 219 A Letter from Ladakh: Questions: 1. (b) Tenzin; 2. (a) Dear Rahul,; 3. He was in Leh, Ladakh. The address at the top of the letter tells us.; 4. False; 5. Closing: Your friend, Signature: Tenzin; 6. Because Leh is very high up in the mountains and the air has less oxygen.; 7. Answers will vary.; 8. disliked — did not like

p. 222 Mine and Myself: Try it: 1. mine; 2. theirs; 3. ourselves

p. 223 Complete the Pronoun Table: Row 1: they | theirs | themselves; Row 2: I | mine | myself; Row 3: she | hers | herself; Row 4: we | ours | ourselves; Row 5: he | his | himself; Row 6: you | yours | yourself / yourselves

p. 224 Mine, Yours or Theirs?: 1. mine; 2. yours; 3. herself; 4. themselves; 5. His; 6. ourselves; 7. itself; 8. ours; 9. myself; 10. hers; 11. yourself; 12. theirs

Week 9 (continued)

p. 225 I Can Do It Myself!: Answers will vary.

p. 227 Subtraction with Borrowing: 1. 459; 2. 425; 3. 578; 4. 118; 5. 363; 6. 663; 7. 371; 8. 496; 9. 54; 10. 209; 11. 126; 12. 296

p. 228 Subtraction with Borrowing: 1. 1,632; 2. 1,170; 3. 2,005; 4. 3,687; 5. 1,861; 6. 8,336; 7. 3,989; 8. 580; 9. 1,065; 10. 8,915; 11. 6,432; 12. 208

p. 229 Subtraction with Borrowing: 1. 7,346; 2. 2,613; 3. 3,206; 4. 6,956; 5. 7,453; 6. 544; 7. 3,185; 8. 5,134; 9. 6,184; 10. 4,568; 11. 763; 12. 1,837

p. 230 Subtracting Across Zeros: 1. 44; 2. 1918; 3. 68; 4. 418; 5. 1338; 6. 1731; 7. 576; 8. 136; 9. 783

p. 231 Subtract and Check: 1. 144; 2. 112; 3. 58; 4. 199; 5. 24; 6. 249

p. 232 Mental Maths: 1. 476; 2. 870; 3. 628; 4. 885; 5. 770; 6. 824; 7. 280; 8. 547; 9. 849; 10. 346; 11. 636; 12. 832; 13. 727; 14. 751; 15. 161; 16. 890; 17. 992; 18. 675; 19. 948; 20. 370

p. 234 Energy, Body-building or Protective?: Energy-giving: rice, chapati, potato, bread, butter; Body-building: milk, eggs, beans, cheese, prawn; Protective: orange, spinach, carrot, apple, tomato

p. 235 My Food Diary: 1. Answers will vary.; 2. Answers will vary (children need about 6 to 8 glasses a day).; 3. Answers will vary.

p. 236 Food Facts: True or False?: 1. T; 2. T; 3. F; 4. T; 5. F; 6. T; 7. F; 8. T; 9. T

p. 238 विशेषण पहचानो: 1. काले; 2. स्वादिष्ट; 3. लंबी; 4. पीले; 5. चार; 6. ईमानदार; 7. ठंडा; 8. थोड़ी; 9. सफ़ेद, हरी; 10. मीठे

p. 239 सही विशेषण भरो: 1. हरा; 2. मीठा; 3. नीला; 4. ठंडी; 5. पाँच; 6. गरम; 7. ऊँचा; 8. छोटी; 9. बहादुर

Week 10

p. 242 The Busy, Helpful Honeybee: Questions: 1. (b) Honeybees are hard-working insects that make honey and help plants grow; 2. (b) The different jobs of the bees in a colony; 3. False; 4. It tells the other bees which way to fly and how far to go to find the flowers.; 5. It takes about twelve bees their whole lives to make just one teaspoon of honey.; 6. Pollen sticks to their hairy bodies and rubs off on the next flower they visit.; 7. Answers will vary, e.g. 'Bees Help Plants Grow', because the paragraph is about how bees carry pollen from flower to flower.; 8. priceless

p. 245 Articles: A, An and The: Try it: 1. an; 2. a; 3. an

p. 246 A or An?: a: kite, uniform, horse, ladder, unicorn, mango, school bag; an: egg, umbrella, hour, onion, engine, ox, ice cream

p. 247 Fill in A, An or The: 1. an; 2. The; 3. an; 4. the; 5. a / an; 6. The; 7. an; 8. a / The; 9. a; 10. a

p. 248 My Tiffin: Answers will vary.

p. 250 Subtraction Word Problems: 1. 594 − 231 = 363 → 363; 2. 802 − 141 = 661 → 661; 3. 321 − 198 = 123 → 123; 4. 923 − 173 = 750 → 750; 5. 502 − 179 = 323 → 323

p. 251 Subtraction Word Problems: 1. 3,984 − 1,229 = 2,755 → 2,755; 2. 8,737 − 1,327 = 7,410 → 7,410; 3. 8,864 − 944 = 7,920 → 7,920; 4. 7,186 − 620 = 6,566 → 6,566; 5. 3,531 − 1,312 = 2,219 → 2,219

Answer Key

Answers are listed by week and page number. Open-ended tasks: answers will vary.

Week 10 (continued)

p. 252 Subtraction Word Problems: 1. 1,277 − 128 = 1,149 → ₹1,149; 2. 942 − 134 = 808 → ₹808; 3. 686 − 145 = 541 → ₹541; 4. 1,058 − 77 = 981 → ₹981; 5. 1,087 − 133 = 954 → ₹954

p. 253 Subtract and Check: 1. 1362; 2. 2227; 3. 700; 4. 3427; 5. 4140; 6. 2286

p. 254 Add or Subtract?: 1. 773 + 393 = 1,166 → 1,166; 2. 875 + 643 = 1,518 → 1,518; 3. 818 + 978 = 1,796 → 1,796; 4. 576 − 298 = 278 → 278; 5. 748 − 123 = 625 → 625

p. 255 Subtracting Across Zeros: 1. 4288; 2. 219; 3. 97; 4. 536; 5. 574; 6. 202; 7. 1018; 8. 708; 9. 151

p. 257 Foods from Around India: 1. Fish is easily available from the sea near their homes.; 2. Idli and puttu (dhokla is steamed too).; 3. Answers will vary.

p. 258 How Is It Cooked?: idli – steaming; puri – frying; bhutta (corn on the cob) – roasting; cake – baking; rice – boiling; cucumber salad – eaten raw

p. 259 Kitchen Detective: 1. Answers will vary.; 2. Answers will vary (wood, coal, kerosene or cow-dung cakes).; 3. It costs money and will not last for ever. Using less also keeps the air cleaner.

p. 261 चित्र देखो, क्रिया लिखो: 1. दौड़ना; 2. तैरना; 3. पढ़ना; 4. लिखना; 5. सोना; 6. गाना; 7. नाचना; 8. चलना; 9. खाना पकाना; 10. साइकिल चलाना; 11. हाथ धोना; 12. योग करना

p. 262 शब्दों से वाक्य बनाओ: 1. गाय घास खाती है।; 2. सारा किताब पढ़ती है।; 3. बच्चा सो रहा है।; 4. पतंग आसमान में उड़ रही है।; 5. गुरप्रीत ढोल बजाता है।; 6. मोर बाग में नाच रहा है।; 7. बच्चे क्रिकेट खेलते हैं।

Week 11

p. 265 The Rose and the Cactus: Questions: 1. (b) Proud; 2. (b) She called the cactus ugly; 3. False; 4. She felt weak and worried. Any two: drooped, curled, whispered, weakly.; 5. It shared its water without reminding her of her unkind words. This shows it was kind and forgiving.; 6. She realised that she had judged the cactus by its spikes and been unkind, but it had a kind heart.; 7. At first she was proud and rude to the cactus. When she needed help, she felt weak and ashamed. At the end she was grateful, said sorry and saw the cactus's kindness.; 8. week

p. 268 Adjectives: Describing Words: Try it: 1. juicy, yellow; 2. Answers will vary (for example: huge, grey).

p. 269 Circle the Describing Words: 1. red; 2. old, wooden; 3. three; 4. hot, spicy; 5. warm, woollen; 6. tiny, big; 7. dark, cloudy; 8. clever; 9. sweet; 10. playful, soft

p. 270 Which Word Fits Best?: sour – picture 7; tall – picture 1; slow – picture 8; prickly – picture 2; striped – picture 6; bright – picture 3; woolly – picture 5; sweet – picture 4

p. 271 My Favourite Animal: Answers will vary.

p. 273 Table of 6 and 7: 1. table 6: 6, 18, 30, 36, 42; 2. table 7: 7, 14, 28, 49, 56; 3. wheel ×6: 3→18, 5→30, 9→54, 1→6, 6→36, 7→42, 4→24, 2→12, 8→48, 10→60

p. 274 Table of 8 and 9: 1. table 8: 8, 16, 24, 32, 40; 2. table 9: 36, 45, 54, 63, 90; 3. wheel ×8: 4→32, 10→80, 6→48, 5→40, 9→72, 3→24, 1→8, 2→16, 8→64, 7→56

Week 11 (continued)

p. 275 Multiplication Facts: Tables of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6: 1. 6; 2. 24; 3. 12; 4. 27; 5. 15; 6. 40; 7. 20; 8. 15; 9. 42; 10. 12; 11. 60; 12. 50; 13. 3; 14. 36; 15. 2; 16. 32; 17. 10; 18. 21; 19. 30; 20. 48; 21. 24; 22. 10; 23. 28; 24. 4

p. 276 Multiplication Facts: Tables of 6, 7, 8, 9: 1. 63; 2. 36; 3. 35; 4. 63; 5. 28; 6. 72; 7. 56; 8. 40; 9. 72; 10. 24; 11. 18; 12. 18; 13. 24; 14. 42; 15. 81; 16. 54; 17. 64; 18. 48; 19. 27; 20. 48; 21. 60; 22. 8; 23. 32; 24. 12

p. 277 Multiplication Facts: Tables of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10: 1. 54; 2. 24; 3. 16; 4. 42; 5. 100; 6. 48; 7. 36; 8. 30; 9. 36; 10. 28; 11. 25; 12. 12; 13. 18; 14. 63; 15. 10; 16. 10; 17. 24; 18. 40; 19. 18; 20. 20; 21. 48; 22. 4; 23. 40; 24. 50

p. 278 Fact Families: 1. 6, 6, 3, 2; 2. 40, 40, 4, 10; 3. 45, 45, 9, 5; 4. 30, 30, 6, 5

p. 279 Where Does Our Water Come From?: Try it: 1. rain; 2. It is salty.

p. 280 The Water Cycle: A: evaporation; B: condensation; C: precipitation; D: collection

p. 281 Natural or Man-made?: Natural source: river, rain, lake, spring, glacier, sea, pond; Man-made source: well, tap, hand pump, canal, tube well, stepwell, dam

p. 282 Make It Rain in a Jar: 1. Water vapour rose from the hot water, cooled on the cold plate and turned into drops (condensation).; 2. Precipitation (rain).; 3. It cools the water vapour, just as cold air high up cools vapour to make clouds.

p. 284 तीनों काल में बदलो: पंक्ति 1: राम स्कूल गया। | राम स्कूल जाता है। | राम स्कूल जाएगा।; पंक्ति 2: चिड़िया उड़ी। | चिड़िया उड़ती है। | चिड़िया उड़ेगी।; पंक्ति 3: बच्चे खेले। | बच्चे खेलते हैं। | बच्चे खेलेंगे।; पंक्ति 4: मैं दौड़ा। | मैं दौड़ता हूँ। | मैं दौड़ूँगा।; पंक्ति 5: वर्षा हुई। | वर्षा होती है। | वर्षा होगी।; पंक्ति 6: हम मेला देखने गए। | हम मेला देखने जाते हैं। | हम मेला देखने जाएँगे।; पंक्ति 7: पूजा नाची। | पूजा नाचती है। | पूजा नाचेगी।

p. 285 वाक्य का काल पहचानो: 1. (क) भूतकाल; 2. (ख) वर्तमान काल; 3. (ग) भविष्य काल; 4. (क) भूतकाल; 5. (ख) वर्तमान काल; 6. (ग) भविष्य काल; 7. (ख) वर्तमान काल; 8. (क) भूतकाल

Week 12

p. 288 The Great Picnic Mix-Up: Questions: 1. (b) In a park in Delhi; 2. (b) They tell the actors what to do; 3. True; 4. Tenzin says it. It is funny because the basket seems to have walked away on its own.; 5. A trail of mango peels on the path.; 6. He shares the big box of momos that his mother packed.; 7. Answers will vary.; 8. will not

p. 291 Degrees of Comparison: Try it: 1. highest; 2. longer

p. 292 Complete the Table: Row 1: small | smaller | smallest; Row 2: hot | hotter | hottest; Row 3: pretty | prettier | prettiest; Row 4: fast | faster | fastest; Row 5: wide | wider | widest; Row 6: careful | more careful | most careful; Row 7: heavy | heavier | heaviest; Row 8: many | more | most

p. 293 Choose the Correct Form: 1. (c) fastest; 2. (b) taller; 3. (a) most beautiful; 4. (b) heavier; 5. (a) hotter; 6. (c) best; 7. (b) smaller; 8. (a) long; 9. (c) happiest; 10. (a) bigger

p. 294 Comparing Things: Answers will vary.

p. 296 Properties of Multiplication: 1. 80; 2. 33; 3. 0; 4. 450; 5. 18; 6. 26; 7. 65; 8. 0; 9. 810; 10. 11

p. 297 Mental Maths: 1. 600; 2. 9,000; 3. 500; 4. 30; 5. 40; 6. 8,000; 7. 2,000; 8. 4,000; 9. 7,000; 10. 200; 11. 20; 12. 80; 13. 50; 14. 800; 15. 5,000; 16. 3,000; 17. 900; 18. 60; 19. 90; 20. 400

Answer Key

Answers are listed by week and page number. Open-ended tasks: answers will vary.

Week 12 (continued)

p. 298 Multiplication Facts: Tables of 6, 7, 8, 9, 10: 1. 18; 2. 80; 3. 12; 4. 48; 5. 72; 6. 56; 7. 20; 8. 14; 9. 27; 10. 36; 11. 32; 12. 54; 13. 36; 14. 100; 15. 72; 16. 90; 17. 63; 18. 18; 19. 42; 20. 6; 21. 48; 22. 70; 23. 50; 24. 35

p. 299 Arrays: 1. 5 × 8 = 40; 2. 2 × 3 = 6; 3. 4 × 5 = 20; 4. 2 × 4 = 8; 5. 6 × 9 = 54; 6. 6 × 3 = 18

p. 300 Multiplication Word Problems: 1. 8 × 6 = 48 → 48; 2. 9 × 8 = 72 → 72; 3. 5 × 8 = 40 → 40; 4. 3 × 8 = 24 → 24; 5. 8 × 8 = 64 → 64

p. 301 Mental Maths: 1. 700; 2. 70; 3. 60; 4. 500; 5. 30; 6. 9,000; 7. 2,000; 8. 90; 9. 8,000; 10. 200; 11. 900; 12. 6,000; 13. 4,000; 14. 400; 15. 800; 16. 40; 17. 20; 18. 50; 19. 600; 20. 80

p. 303 The Leaky Tap Test: 1. Answers will vary.; 2. Answers will vary (6 times the 10-minute amount).; 3. A dripping tap wastes a lot of water in a day, even though each drop is small.

p. 304 Clean Water: True or False?: 1. F; 2. T; 3. T; 4. F; 5. T; 6. T; 7. T; 8. F; 9. T

p. 307 विलोम शब्दों के जोड़े: उजाला – अँधेरा; नया – पुराना; मीठा – कड़वा; जल्दी – देर; खुश – उदास; गीला – सूखा; चढ़ना – उतरना; भारी – हल्का

p. 308 विलोम शब्द से वाक्य पूरा करो: 1. शाम; 2. तेज़; 3. हल्का; 4. छोटी; 5. हँसने; 6. झूठ; 7. बाहर; 8. मीठा

Month 3 Activity Set

p. 311 Make a Water Filter: 1. It looked much clearer than the muddy water.; 2. No. It may still have germs that we cannot see. Drinking water must be boiled or purified.

p. 312 Does Air Take Up Space?: 1. No. Air was trapped in the glass. It took up space and kept the water out.; 2. Bubbles of air came out, and water went into the glass.

p. 313 Water Saving Audit: 1. Answers will vary.; 2. Answers will vary.

p. 314 My Weather Log: 1. Answers will vary.; 2. Answers will vary.

p. 315 Water and Air Crossword: Across: 4. WINDMILL, 5. BUBBLES, 6. VAPOUR, 7. FILTER, 10. OXYGEN, 11. ICE | Down: 1. WIND, 2. DISSOLVE, 3. CLOUD, 8. RAIN, 9. BOIL

Week 13

p. 319 One Rainy Monday: Questions: 1. (b) It rained hard all night; 2. (a) The school buses could not run; 3. True; 4. Because the children had used up all the newspapers to make paper boats.; 5. The family had to finish the mango ice cream before it melted.; 6. Sunlight shone through the last few raindrops.; 7. It rained all night → the road flooded and the buses could not run → school was closed, so the children had a free day → they made paper boats.; 8. babies, leaves

p. 322 Action Verbs and Helping Verbs: Try it: 1. ploughs; 2. are; 3. am

p. 323 Circle the Action Verbs: 1. jumps; 2. cuts; 3. play; 4. dances; 5. writes; 6. drink; 7. eats; 8. paints; 9. claps; 10. fall

p. 324 Add the Helping Verb: 1. am; 2. is; 3. are; 4. was; 5. were; 6. has; 7. have; 8. will; 9. were; 10. is

p. 325 A Busy Morning at Home: Answers will vary.

p. 327 Multiply: 1. 420; 2. 679; 3. 621; 4. 172; 5. 301; 6. 168; 7. 186; 8. 153; 9. 150

p. 328 Multiply: 1. 165; 2. 345; 3. 220; 4. 232; 5. 312; 6. 582; 7. 92; 8. 156; 9. 174

Week 13 (continued)

p. 329 Multiplication Word Problems: 1. 29 × 4 = 116 → 116; 2. 17 × 4 = 68 → 68; 3. 25 × 5 = 125 → 125; 4. 30 × 8 = 240 → 240; 5. 24 × 9 = 216 → 216

p. 330 Multiplication Facts: Tables of 6, 7, 8, 9: 1. 36; 2. 48; 3. 8; 4. 18; 5. 45; 6. 54; 7. 24; 8. 42; 9. 70; 10. 30; 11. 16; 12. 63; 13. 14; 14. 72; 15. 7; 16. 90; 17. 63; 18. 18; 19. 21; 20. 81; 21. 56; 22. 6; 23. 36; 24. 54

p. 331 Mental Maths: 1. 50; 2. 9,000; 3. 4,000; 4. 70; 5. 200; 6. 30; 7. 60; 8. 500; 9. 40; 10. 600; 11. 5,000; 12. 800; 13. 6,000; 14. 8,000; 15. 700; 16. 900; 17. 80; 18. 2,000; 19. 20; 20. 7,000

p. 332 Multiply: 1. 486; 2. 736; 3. 161; 4. 680; 5. 603; 6. 316; 7. 637; 8. 120; 9. 154

p. 334 How We Breathe: A: nose; B: windpipe; C: lungs; D: diaphragm

p. 335 Does Air Have Weight?: 1. The side with the balloon full of air.; 2. Air has weight.

p. 336 Air Quiz: 1. (b) oxygen; 2. (a) wind; 3. (c) a torch; 4. (c) the oxygen inside gets used up; 5. (b) carbon dioxide; 6. (b) a sunny, windy day; 7. (b) cyclone; 8. (a) a balloon grows when we blow into it

p. 338 पर्यायवाची शब्दों के परिवार: सूरज: रवि, दिनकर, सूर्य; पानी: जल, नीर, वारि; हवा: पवन, समीर, वायु; घर: गृह, भवन, निवास

p. 339 जो पर्यायवाची नहीं है: 1. पत्ता ('पत्ता' फूल का पर्यायवाची नहीं है।); 2. सूरज ('सूरज' चाँद का पर्यायवाची नहीं है।); 3. नदी ('नदी' पेड़ का पर्यायवाची नहीं है।); 4. कान ('कान' आँख का पर्यायवाची नहीं है।); 5. धरती ('धरती' आकाश का पर्यायवाची नहीं है।); 6. चंदा ('चंदा' चाँद का पर्यायवाची है, सूरज का नहीं।); 7. पानी ('पानी' हवा का पर्यायवाची नहीं है।)

Week 14

p. 342 Harvest Festivals of India: Questions: 1. (a) Pongal and Magh Bihu; 2. (c) Onam; 3. False; 4. Any one: Pongal is in Tamil Nadu but Onam is in Kerala; Pongal is in January but Onam is in August or September; Pongal lasts four days but Onam lasts ten.; 5. Any two: they all come at harvest time; they bring families together; they are full of good food; they say thank you for the food we grow.; 6. Baisakhi is linked with wheat. Pongal and Magh Bihu are linked with rice.; 7. Answers will vary.; 8. grand

p. 345 The Simple Present Tense: Try it: 1. reads; 2. go; 3. brushes

p. 346 Every Day: 1. rises; 2. go; 3. watches; 4. give; 5. studies; 6. like; 7. cries; 8. fixes; 9. play; 10. has; 11. make; 12. does

p. 347 Right or Wrong?: 1. T; 2. F; 3. F; 4. T; 5. T; 6. F; 7. T; 8. F; 9. F; 10. T

p. 348 My Daily Routine: Answers will vary.

p. 350 Multiply: 1. 5,652; 2. 2,466; 3. 2,478; 4. 576; 5. 904; 6. 7,488; 7. 582; 8. 936; 9. 454

p. 351 Multiply: 1. 7,432; 2. 4,590; 3. 1,660; 4. 2,908; 5. 7,096; 6. 550; 7. 8,613; 8. 6,979; 9. 4,298

p. 352 Multiply: 1. 1,375; 2. 2,747; 3. 1,157; 4. 1,410; 5. 1,496; 6. 5,980

p. 353 Multiplication Word Problems: 1. 152 × 9 = 1,368 → 1,368; 2. 184 × 4 = 736 → 736; 3. 134 × 6 = 804 → 804; 4. 282 × 5 = 1,410 → 1,410; 5. 190 × 8 = 1,520 → 1,520

p. 354 Multiply: 1. 1,968; 2. 1,408; 3. 2,450; 4. 3,468; 5. 9,021; 6. 1,900

Answer Key

Answers are listed by week and page number. Open-ended tasks: answers will vary.

Week 14 (continued)

p. 355 Properties of Multiplication: 1. 66; 2. 72; 3. 0; 4. 410; 5. 19; 6. 46; 7. 42; 8. 0; 9. 380; 10. 4

p. 357 Seasons and What We Need: picture 1 – cotton clothes and a hand fan; picture 2 – a raincoat and an umbrella; picture 3 – a woollen sweater and a scarf; picture 4 – flowers bloom and new leaves grow; picture 5 – pleasant days after the rains

p. 358 Summer, Rainy Season or Winter?: Summer: hand fan, watermelon, cap, ice cream; Rainy season: umbrella, raincoat, gumboots, paper boat; Winter: jacket, scarf, gloves, woollen socks

p. 359 Make a Rain Gauge: 1. Answers will vary.; 2. So that only rain falls straight into it, and no extra water drips in from leaves or roofs.

p. 361 शब्द-समूह और एक शब्द: जो कपड़े सिलता हो – दर्जी; जो मिट्टी के बर्तन बनाता हो – कुम्हार; जो रोगियों का इलाज करता हो – चिकित्सक; जो लकड़ी का सामान बनाता हो – बढ़ई; जो किसी से न डरता हो – निडर; जो दिखाई न दे – अदृश्य; जो बहुत बातें करता हो – बातूनी; जो खूब मेहनत करता हो – परिश्रमी

p. 362 सही एक शब्द चुनो: 1. डाकिया; 2. माली; 3. सत्यवादी; 4. अनंत; 5. दयालु; 6. विद्यालय; 7. चिकित्सालय; 8. चौकीदार; 9. अनपढ़

Week 15

p. 365 A Day at the Mela: Questions: 1. (b) Hearing; 2. (b) Tamarind; 3. True; 4. Any two: the giant wheel, glass bangles, red balloons.; 5. Stanza 2: loud – soft. Stanza 5: rough – smooth (also dawn – night).; 6. Because it melts in the heat.; 7. Answers will vary.; 8. glitter

p. 368 The Present Continuous Tense: Try it: 1. is knocking; 2. are watching

p. 369 What Is Happening Now?: 1. is drawing; 2. are planting; 3. am writing; 4. is climbing; 5. are sitting; 6. is crying; 7. are making; 8. is swimming; 9. are building; 10. is baking

p. 370 Make It Happen Now: 1. Riya is singing a song.; 2. The dogs are barking.; 3. I am reading a storybook.; 4. Mum is driving the car.; 5. The children are running in the park.; 6. The sun is shining brightly.; 7. We are sitting on the floor.; 8. Simran is playing the tabla.

p. 371 Right Now at the Park: Answers will vary.

p. 373 Multiplication Word Problems: 1. 92 × 9 = 828 → 828; 2. 14 × 5 = 70 → 70; 3. 76 × 4 = 304 → 304; 4. 44 × 3 = 132 → 132; 5. 70 × 2 = 140 → 140

p. 374 Multiplication Word Problems: 1. 47 × 25 = 1,175 → 1,175; 2. 35 × 25 = 875 → 875; 3. 26 × 23 = 598 → 598; 4. 27 × 20 = 540 → 540; 5. 24 × 22 = 528 → 528

p. 375 Multiplication Word Problems: 1. 3 × 63 = 189 → ₹189; 2. 12 × 71 = 852 → ₹852; 3. 3 × 88 = 264 → ₹264; 4. 3 × 97 = 291 → ₹291; 5. 17 × 55 = 935 → ₹935

p. 376 Which Operation?: 1. 969 − 128 = 841 → 841; 2. 826 − 321 = 505 → 505; 3. 181 + 334 = 515 → 515; 4. 829 + 611 = 1,440 → 1,440; 5. 48 × 5 = 240 → 240; 6. 132 ÷ 11 = 12 → 12 cm

p. 377 Multiply: 1. 2,048; 2. 3,357; 3. 2,750; 4. 628; 5. 1,898; 6. 3,604; 7. 1,300; 8. 1,320; 9. 488

p. 378 Multiplication Facts: Tables of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10: 1. 56; 2. 14; 3. 20; 4. 7; 5. 80; 6. 63; 7. 15; 8. 70; 9. 4; 10. 8; 11. 30; 12. 9; 13. 72; 14. 36; 15. 42; 16. 60; 17. 63; 18. 15; 19. 12; 20. 21; 21. 14; 22. 18; 23. 72; 24. 40

p. 380 Parts of a House: A: roof; B: wall; C: door; D: window; E: chimney

Week 15 (continued)

p. 381 Kutcha or Pucca?: Kutcha house: mud, straw, bamboo, dry grass, palm leaves, cow dung; Pucca house: bricks, cement, steel rods, stone, concrete, glass windows

p. 384 उद्देश्य और विधेय अलग करो: पंक्ति 1: गाय घास चर रही है। | गाय | घास चर रही है।; पंक्ति 2: आयशा चित्र बना रही है। | आयशा | चित्र बना रही है।; पंक्ति 3: सूरज पूर्व में उगता है। | सूरज | पूर्व में उगता है।; पंक्ति 4: मेरा भाई क्रिकेट खेलता है। | मेरा भाई | क्रिकेट खेलता है।; पंक्ति 5: लाल गुलाब सुंदर लगता है। | लाल गुलाब | सुंदर लगता है।; पंक्ति 6: हमारे शिक्षक बहुत अच्छे हैं। | हमारे शिक्षक | बहुत अच्छे हैं।; पंक्ति 7: चिड़िया दाना चुग रही है। | चिड़िया | दाना चुग रही है।

p. 385 सही क्रम, सही वाक्य: 1. नदी तेज़ बहती है।; 2. बच्चे गीत गा रहे हैं।; 3. बिल्ली दूध पीती है।; 4. बंदर पेड़ पर बैठा है।; 5. माँ गरम रोटी बनाती हैं।; 6. हम रोज़ विद्यालय जाते हैं।; 7. किसान ट्रैक्टर चलाता है।

Week 16

p. 388 The Blue Jackal: Questions: 1. (b) He was blue, and they had never seen a blue animal; 2. True; 3. His ears pricked up, his nose twitched, his throat began to tickle, and howling is what jackals love most.; 4. (a) Chandu would howl and be found out; 5. Answers will vary.; 6. He was angry because he realised that Chandu was only a jackal painted blue who had tricked them.; 7. Answers will vary, e.g. he may go back to living as an ordinary jackal, because his trick was found out and he had to run away.; 8. prouder

p. 391 The Simple Past Tense: Try it: 1. I played cricket.; 2. We went to Shimla.

p. 392 Past Tense Table: Row 1: cook | cooked | take | took; Row 2: smile | smiled | give | gave; Row 3: carry | carried | sit | sat; Row 4: clap | clapped | tell | told; Row 5: clean | cleaned | swim | swam; Row 6: try | tried | know | knew

p. 393 Regular or Irregular?: Regular (-ed): walked, danced, cried, stopped, painted, washed, hurried; Irregular: went, ate, saw, wrote, drank, flew, bought

p. 394 Last Sunday: Answers will vary.

p. 396 Sharing Equally: 1. 8 ÷ 4 = 2; 2. 16 ÷ 4 = 4; 3. 6 ÷ 2 = 3; 4. 9 ÷ 3 = 3

p. 397 Division as Repeated Subtraction: 1. 3; 2. 3; 3. 2; 4. 6; 5. 4

p. 398 Division Facts: Tables of 2, 3, 4, 5: 1. 7; 2. 8; 3. 7; 4. 4; 5. 3; 6. 8; 7. 1; 8. 10; 9. 9; 10. 6; 11. 5; 12. 9; 13. 3; 14. 4; 15. 3; 16. 5; 17. 5; 18. 2; 19. 6; 20. 1; 21. 8; 22. 8; 23. 9; 24. 7

p. 399 Division Facts: Tables of 6, 7, 8, 9: 1. 3; 2. 9; 3. 7; 4. 6; 5. 8; 6. 7; 7. 5; 8. 10; 9. 7; 10. 4; 11. 4; 12. 2; 13. 9; 14. 3; 15. 1; 16. 5; 17. 6; 18. 1; 19. 4; 20. 2; 21. 5; 22. 10; 23. 3; 24. 8

p. 400 Division Word Problems: 1. 9 ÷ 3 = 3 → 3; 2. 70 ÷ 7 = 10 → 10; 3. 49 ÷ 7 = 7 → 7; 4. 14 ÷ 2 = 7 → 7; 5. 72 ÷ 8 = 9 → 9

p. 401 Fact Families: 1. 54, 54, 9, 6; 2. 27, 27, 3, 9; 3. 35, 35, 7, 5; 4. 24, 24, 3, 8

p. 403 From Sheep to Sweater: Correct order: The sheep's thick fleece is cut off. Like a haircut, it does not hurt., The wool is washed well to remove dirt and grease., The wool is combed to make the fibres straight and smooth., The fibres are spun into long threads called yarn., The yarn is knitted into a warm sweater.

p. 404 Which Cloth Soaks Up Water?: 1. Cotton usually soaks up water fastest.; 2. Cotton soaks up sweat and lets air pass through, so we feel cool.; 3. Nylon or polyester, because it does not soak up water.

Answer Key

Answers are listed by week and page number. Open-ended tasks: answers will vary.

Week 16 (continued)

p. 405 Fibres and Their Sources: cotton – the cotton plant; wool – sheep and goats; silk – silkworm cocoons; jute – the stem of the jute plant; coir – the husk of the coconut; nylon – chemicals made in factories

p. 407 सही विराम चिह्न चुनो: 1. ?; 2. !; 3. ।; 4. ?; 5. !; 6. ।; 7. ?; 8. !

p. 408 विराम चिह्न लगाकर लिखो: 1. मेरे बस्ते में किताबें, कॉपियाँ, पेंसिल और रबड़ हैं।; 2. तुम कहाँ रहते हो?; 3. अरे! तुम आ गए।; 4. माँ ने कहा, "जल्दी सो जाओ।"; 5. राम, श्याम और मोहन धीरे-धीरे चल रहे हैं।; 6. क्या आज छुट्टी है?

Month 4 Activity Set

p. 411 Which House Suits Which Place?: houseboat – on a lake; house on stilts – an area that floods often; igloo – the icy Arctic; tent – nomads who keep moving; thick mud walls – a hot desert; sloping roof – a place with heavy rain or snow; tall block of flats – a crowded city

p. 412 Fabric Hunt: 1. Answers will vary (usually cotton).; 2. Cotton soaks up water well.; 3. Synthetic material does not soak up water, so it keeps us dry.

p. 413 Natural or Made by People?: Natural material: mud, wood, stone, bamboo, cotton, wool, silk, straw; Made by people: cement, glass, plastic, nylon, polyester, bricks, steel

p. 415 Homes and Clothes Crossword: Across: 2. BRICK, 4. SILK, 5. TENT, 9. HOUSEBOAT, 10. NYLON | Down: 1. COTTON, 3. IGLOO, 4. STILTS, 6. ROOF, 7. JUTE, 8. WOOL

Week 17

p. 420 How to Make Bhel Puri: Questions: 1. (b) Wash your hands; 2. (b) It goes soggy; 3. False; 4. Green chutney and sweet tamarind chutney.; 5. A little chopped green chilli, added by a grown-up.; 6. Sprinkle the salt and chaat masala on top, and squeeze the lemon over the bowl.; 7. So that the dish turns out well. For example, you wash your hands first to keep the food clean, and you add the sev last so that it stays crunchy.; 8. soggy

p. 423 The Past Continuous Tense: Try it: 1. were; 2. was watching

p. 424 What Were They Doing?: 1. was doing; 2. were playing; 3. was reading; 4. were singing; 5. was riding; 6. were waiting; 7. was sleeping; 8. were cutting; 9. was snowing; 10. were laughing

p. 425 Join to Make Sentences: The kettle – was whistling on the stove.; The baby – was sleeping in the cradle.; The farmers – were ploughing their fields.; The monkeys – were jumping from tree to tree.; The postman – was delivering letters.; The students – were writing a test.; The cook – was frying pakoras.; The fish – were swimming in the pond.

p. 426 What Was Everyone Doing?: Answers will vary.

p. 428 Division Facts: Tables of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10: 1. 2; 2. 7; 3. 2; 4. 10; 5. 8; 6. 5; 7. 5; 8. 9; 9. 2; 10. 7; 11. 6; 12. 9; 13. 7; 14. 3; 15. 10; 16. 6; 17. 7; 18. 7; 19. 5; 20. 3; 21. 8; 22. 10; 23. 6; 24. 5

p. 429 Long Division: 1. Q 7, R 0; 2. Q 9, R 0; 3. Q 10, R 0; 4. Q 11, R 0; 5. Q 19, R 0; 6. Q 31, R 0

p. 430 Long Division: 1. Q 10, R 0; 2. Q 26, R 0; 3. Q 2, R 0; 4. Q 38, R 0; 5. Q 23, R 0; 6. Q 6, R 0

p. 431 Fact Families: 1. 42, 42, 6, 7; 2. 20, 20, 10, 2; 3. 16, 16, 8, 2; 4. 15, 15, 5, 3

p. 432 Division Word Problems: 1. 63 ÷ 9 = 7 → 7; 2. 18 ÷ 9 = 2 → 2; 3. 12 ÷ 6 = 2 → 2 cm; 4. 25 ÷ 5 = 5 → 5; 5. 15 ÷ 3 = 5 → 5 cm

Week 17 (continued)

p. 433 Division as Repeated Subtraction: 1. 6; 2. 6; 3. 6; 4. 3; 5. 6

p. 435 Safe or Unsafe?: Safe: wearing a helmet, using the zebra crossing, wearing a seat belt, washing a cut with water, keeping medicines locked, walking on the footpath, calling 112 in danger; Unsafe: playing with matches, swimming without an adult, wet hands on a switch, flying kites near wires, putting butter on a burn, leaning out of a bus, going off with a stranger

p. 436 What Should You Do?: 1. (b) Shout for help and get out; 2. (c) Wash it with clean water and cover it; 3. (b) Wait until the cars stop and it is safe; 4. (a) 112; 5. (b) Take them away gently and tell an adult; 6. (c) Cool running water; 7. (a) a helmet; 8. (b) Say no and tell your teacher or parent

p. 437 Make a First-Aid Box: 1. So that it can be found quickly when someone gets hurt.; 2. To clean a wound gently with antiseptic.

p. 439 मुहावरे का सही अर्थ: 1. (क) बहुत प्यारा; 2. (ख) भाग जाना; 3. (ख) काम में मदद करना; 4. (क) बहुत खुश होना; 5. (ख) बहुत बोलकर परेशान करना; 6. (क) बहुत शोर करना

p. 440 मुहावरे से वाक्य पूरा करो: 1. आँखों का तारा; 2. नौ दो ग्यारह; 3. फूली न समाई; 4. मुँह में पानी; 5. हाथ बँटाते; 6. आसमान सिर पर

Week 18

p. 443 Kalpana Chawla: Reaching the Stars: Questions: 1. (b) Kalpana first flew into space on 19 November 1997; 2. (c) It must have been the best news of her life; 3. True; 4. Any two: she flew on the space shuttle Columbia; it began on 19 November 1997; it lasted about sixteen days; she went around the Earth 252 times; she operated the robotic arm.; 5. 'In my opinion' (and 'the finest').; 6. A weather satellite was named Kalpana-1, and many schools, scholarships and awards carry her name.; 7. Answers will vary, e.g. Fact: She studied in Chandigarh. Opinion: She was the bravest person I have read about.; 8. earned

p. 446 The Simple Future Tense: Try it: 1. I will eat a mango.; 2. Riya will draw a map.

p. 447 Talk About Tomorrow: 1. I will visit my grandparents.; 2. Ananya will play the veena.; 3. We will go to the beach.; 4. The shop will open at ten o'clock.; 5. Harsh will read a book.; 6. They will plant a tree.; 7. The train will reach Chennai at noon.; 8. My aunt will make payasam for Onam.

p. 448 Future Sentences: 1. We will go to Goa next month.; 2. Mum will bake a cake tomorrow.; 3. I will water the plants.; 4. They will win a prize.; 5. The sun will rise at six.; 6. We will fly kites on Makar Sankranti.; 7. Pooja will sing at the concert.; 8. I will help you soon.

p. 449 My Holiday Plans: Answers will vary.

p. 451 Long Division: 1. Q 7, R 8; 2. Q 5, R 1; 3. Q 49, R 1; 4. Q 21, R 3; 5. Q 9, R 2; 6. Q 3, R 3

p. 452 Long Division: 1. Q 105, R 0; 2. Q 222, R 0; 3. Q 61, R 0; 4. Q 339, R 0; 5. Q 61, R 0; 6. Q 58, R 0

p. 453 Long Division: 1. Q 40, R 3; 2. Q 461, R 1; 3. Q 161, R 1; 4. Q 180, R 3; 5. Q 18, R 3; 6. Q 48, R 3

p. 454 Division Word Problems: 1. 19 ÷ 6 = 3 R 1 → 3 each, 1 left over; 2. 11 ÷ 2 = 5 R 1 → 5 each, 1 left over; 3. 74 ÷ 7 = 10 R 4 → 10 full bags, 4 left over; 4. 19 ÷ 3 = 6 R 1 → 6 full bags, 1 left over; 5. 71 ÷ 8 = 8 R 7 → 8 each, 7 left over

p. 455 Long Division: 1. Q 231, R 0; 2. Q 105, R 0; 3. Q 178, R 0; 4. Q 33, R 0; 5. Q 168, R 0; 6. Q 174, R 0

Answer Key

Answers are listed by week and page number. Open-ended tasks: answers will vary.

Week 18 (continued)

p. 456 Division Facts: Tables of 6, 7, 8, 9: 1. 9; 2. 10; 3. 1; 4. 2; 5. 9; 6. 4; 7. 6; 8. 6; 9. 4; 10. 1; 11. 10; 12. 8; 13. 3; 14. 10; 15. 1; 16. 4; 17. 5; 18. 5; 19. 3; 20. 1; 21. 8; 22. 4; 23. 2; 24. 9

p. 458 Land, Water or Air?: Land: bus, train, bicycle, auto rickshaw, tractor, camel; Water: ship, boat, ferry, canoe, sailboat; Air: aeroplane, helicopter, hot-air balloon

p. 459 Transport Crossword: Across: 3. TRACTOR, 4. ROCKET, 9. HELICOPTER, 10. AEROPLANE | Down: 1. METRO, 2. TRAIN, 5. CAMEL, 6. SHIP, 7. FERRY, 8. BICYCLE

p. 460 Transport Survey: 1. Answers will vary.; 2. Answers will vary (bicycles, cycle rickshaws and electric vehicles).; 3. Answers will vary.

p. 462 सही वर्तनी चुनो: 1. आशीर्वाद; 2. परीक्षा; 3. ऊपर; 4. पृथ्वी; 5. अतिथि; 6. कृपया; 7. उँगली; 8. बच्चे; 9. बीमार; 10. सूरज

p. 463 अशुद्ध को शुद्ध करो: पंक्ति 1: कीताब | किताब; पंक्ति 2: पानि | पानी; पंक्ति 3: नदि | नदी; पंक्ति 4: चीड़िया | चिड़िया; पंक्ति 5: मीठाई | मिठाई; पंक्ति 6: गुरू | गुरु; पंक्ति 7: रात्री | रात्रि; पंक्ति 8: दिवार | दीवार; पंक्ति 9: सुरज | सूरज; पंक्ति 10: कवी | कवि

Week 19

p. 466 Sneha's Violin: Questions: 1. (b) Nervous; 2. (a) embarrassed; 3. True; 4. She tapped the same beat she used when Sneha practised at home. It reminded Sneha of home and helped her feel calm.; 5. Proud and happy. She was wiping her eyes and smiling the widest smile Sneha had ever seen.; 6. Happy and proud. She was 'grinning from ear to ear'.; 7. Answers will vary.; 8. Three: vi-o-lin.

p. 469 Subject–Verb Agreement: Try it: 1. are; 2. has

p. 470 Make Them Agree: 1. smell; 2. goes; 3. are; 4. was; 5. am; 6. have; 7. does; 8. twinkle; 9. were; 10. live; 11. gives; 12. is

p. 471 Do They Agree?: 1. T; 2. F; 3. T; 4. F; 5. F; 6. T; 7. T; 8. F; 9. T; 10. F

p. 472 My Home: Answers will vary.

p. 474 Division Word Problems: 1. 48 ÷ 2 = 24 → 24; 2. 84 ÷ 3 = 28 → 28; 3. 156 ÷ 6 = 26 → 26 cm; 4. 152 ÷ 8 = 19 → 19; 5. 184 ÷ 8 = 23 → 23 cm

p. 475 Division Word Problems: 1. 19 ÷ 2 = 9 R 1 → 9 each, 1 left over; 2. 43 ÷ 8 = 5 R 3 → 5 full bags, 3 left over; 3. 21 ÷ 2 = 10 R 1 → 10 full bags, 1 left over; 4. 158 ÷ 9 = 17 R 5 → 17 each, 5 left over; 5. 109 ÷ 7 = 15 R 4 → 15 each, 4 left over

p. 476 Division Word Problems: 1. 10 ÷ 2 = 5 → ₹5; 2. 400 ÷ 8 = 50 → 50; 3. 84 ÷ 3 = 28 → 28; 4. 288 ÷ 9 = 32 → ₹32; 5. 171 ÷ 9 = 19 → ₹19

p. 477 Which Operation?: 1. 27 ÷ 3 = 9 → 9 cm; 2. 25 × 3 = 75 → 75; 3. 665 + 535 = 1,200 → 1,200; 4. 530 − 157 = 373 → 373; 5. 70 ÷ 10 = 7 → 7 cm; 6. 444 + 298 = 742 → 742

p. 478 Long Division: 1. Q 43, R 7; 2. Q 63, R 1; 3. Q 94, R 4; 4. Q 83, R 3; 5. Q 69, R 1; 6. Q 432, R 1

p. 479 Which Operation?: 1. 978 + 890 = 1,868 → 1,868; 2. 150 ÷ 6 = 25 → 25; 3. 793 − 156 = 637 → 637; 4. 960 − 360 = 600 → 600; 5. 152 ÷ 8 = 19 → 19; 6. 40 × 2 = 80 → 80

p. 481 Personal or Mass Communication?: Personal: letter, telephone call, email, postcard, text message, video call; Mass: newspaper, radio, television, loudspeaker announcement, magazine, cinema

p. 482 Make a String Telephone: 1. When the string was tight.; 2. The string. Sound travelled along it as vibrations.

Week 19 (continued)

p. 483 Ways to Communicate: newspaper – printed news that comes every day; radio – we can only hear it; television – we can see and hear the news; post office – sends letters and parcels; email – a letter sent on the internet; Braille – raised dots read by touch; PIN code – a 6-digit number in an address

p. 485 अपठित गद्यांश: हमारे आँगन का नीम: प्रश्न: 1. (ख) दादा जी ने; 2. गलत; 3. (क) तोते, गौरैया और गिलहरियाँ; 4. दादी जी अनाज के डिब्बों में नीम की सूखी पत्तियाँ रखती हैं, ताकि अनाज में कीड़े न लगें।; 5. दादा जी रोज़ सुबह नीम की पतली टहनी से दातुन करते हैं।; 6. सही; 7. पेड़ हमें छाँव, ठंडी हवा, फल और पत्तियाँ देते हैं, पर बदले में कुछ नहीं माँगते। इसलिए दादा जी ने उन्हें सच्चे मित्र कहा।; 8. कड़वी

Week 20

p. 489 The Himalayas: Home of Snow: Questions: 1. (b) The Highest Peaks; 2. (a) It tells you about a picture; 3. True; 4. Home of snow.; 5. Any two: snow leopards, red pandas, yaks, Himalayan black bears.; 6. They stop the monsoon rain clouds, which then pour rain on the plains below.; 7. Headings divide the text into parts and tell us what each part is about, so we can find information quickly.; 8. glaciers

p. 492 Adverbs: How, When and Where: Try it: 1. peacefully (how); 2. tomorrow (when); 3. upstairs (where)

p. 493 How, When or Where?: How?: softly, bravely, neatly, fast, angrily; When?: yesterday, later, tonight, soon, early; Where?: nearby, downstairs, away, indoors, there

p. 494 Spot the Adverbs: 1. slowly; 2. quickly; 3. tomorrow; 4. outside; 5. softly; 6. yesterday; 7. there; 8. bravely; 9. early; 10. happily

p. 495 Sports Day: Answers will vary.

p. 497 What Part Is Shaded?: 1. 1/3; 2. 1/3; 3. 1/3; 4. 2/4; 5. 1/4; 6. 2/3; 7. 3/4; 8. 3/4; 9. 1/3

p. 498 Shade the Fraction: 1. 3 of 6 parts shaded; 2. 1 of 6 parts shaded; 3. 5 of 6 parts shaded; 4. 3 of 6 parts shaded; 5. 1 of 3 parts shaded; 6. 2 of 3 parts shaded; 7. 1 of 2 parts shaded; 8. 1 of 4 parts shaded; 9. 1 of 3 parts shaded

p. 499 Fraction Names: 1. two-quarters; 2. one-half; 3. one-quarter; 4. three-quarters; 5. two-thirds; 6. one-third

p. 500 What Part Is Shaded?: 1. 2/3; 2. 1/3; 3. 5/6; 4. 3/4; 5. 2/3; 6. 1/4; 7. 4/8; 8. 2/3; 9. 1/8

p. 501 Halves and Quarters: 1. one quarter coloured; 2. one quarter coloured; 3. one half coloured; 4. one quarter coloured; 5. one half coloured; 6. one half coloured

p. 502 Shade the Fraction: 1. 6 of 10 parts shaded; 2. 7 of 8 parts shaded; 3. 2 of 5 parts shaded; 4. 6 of 10 parts shaded; 5. 8 of 10 parts shaded; 6. 4 of 6 parts shaded; 7. 2 of 5 parts shaded; 8. 4 of 6 parts shaded; 9. 4 of 5 parts shaded

p. 504 Parts of the Globe: A: North Pole; B: South Pole; C: Equator; D: Northern Hemisphere; E: Southern Hemisphere

p. 505 Continents and Oceans: A: Asia; B: Africa; C: North America; D: South America; E: Antarctica; F: Europe; G: Australia; H: Pacific Ocean; I: Atlantic Ocean; J: Indian Ocean; K: Arctic Ocean; L: Southern Ocean

p. 506 Land or Water? The Globe Toss: 1. Usually on water, because about three-fourths of the Earth is covered with water.; 2. The Indian Ocean.; 3. Asia.

Answer Key

Answers are listed by week and page number. Open-ended tasks: answers will vary.

Week 20 (continued)

p. 508 अपठित पद्यांश: आए बादल: प्रश्न: 1. (ख) गड़-गड़ करके; 2. गलत; 3. (क) टर-टर गाना गाते हैं; 4. बच्चे कागज़ की नाव बनाते हैं और उसे पानी में तैराते हैं।; 5. बारिश से खेतों में हरियाली छा गई, इसलिए किसान खुश हो गया।; 6. नभ; 7. उत्तर अलग-अलग हो सकते हैं।

p. 509 तुक वाले शब्द मिलाओ: भैया – तलैया; बुलाए – सताए; बजाते – दिखाते; धरती – करती; नाव – छाँव; मोर – शोर; पानी – रानी; बादल – काजल

Month 5 Activity Set

p. 512 Transport Timeline: Correct order: People walked and carried loads on their heads and backs., People rode animals like horses, camels and oxen., The wheel was invented, and animals pulled carts., Steam trains began to carry people and goods., Motor cars and buses came onto the roads., Aeroplanes began to fly people across the world.

p. 513 A Letter to a Friend: Answers will vary.

p. 514 Communication: Long Ago or Today?: Long ago: pigeon post, messenger on a horse, drum beats, letters on palm leaves, smoke signals, telegram; Today: email, video call, text message, news on the internet, mobile phone call, online classes

p. 515 Plan a Family Trip: 1. Answers will vary.; 2. An aeroplane.

p. 516 Travel and Talk Word Search: POSTCARD (row 1, col 5 ↓); LETTER (row 11, col 3 →); TRAIN (row 10, col 3 →); METRO (row 3, col 6 ↘); FERRY (row 6, col 11 ↓); CYCLE (row 3, col 4 ↓); STAMP (row 2, col 7 →); RADIO (row 7, col 7 ↘); EMAIL (row 2, col 3 ↓); PHONE (row 4, col 6 ↘); SHIP (row 4, col 2 ↓); BUS (row 1, col 9 →)

Week 21

p. 520 Ayesha's Diary: The Toy Town: Questions: 1. (b) Ayesha; 2. (b) I, me, my; 3. False; 4. It is a small town between Bengaluru and Mysuru in Karnataka. It is famous for its wooden toys.; 5. He pressed a stick of coloured lac against the spinning wood. The heat melted the lac and made the toy smooth and glossy.; 6. Because the colours come from plants.; 7. She felt very happy and excited, e.g. 'Today was one of the best days of my life!' and 'I felt like jumping for joy too!'; 8. joyful

p. 523 Prepositions: Where Is It?: Try it: 1. on; 2. in

p. 524 Fill in the Prepositions: 1. in; 2. on; 3. at; 4. into; 5. between; 6. behind; 7. over; 8. across; 9. under; 10. near

p. 525 Where Are They?: 1. The cat is under the table.; 2. The bird is in its nest.; 3. Riya hid behind the curtain.; 4. The books are on the shelf.; 5. Grandpa sat between me and my sister.; 6. The bridge is over the river.; 7. The bus stopped in front of the gate.; 8. The boy jumped into the pool.

p. 526 My Room: Answers will vary.

p. 528 Fraction of a Collection: 1. 1/4 of 16 = 4; 2. 3/4 of 16 = 12; 3. 1/5 of 10 = 2; 4. 1/5 of 15 = 3; 5. 2/3 of 12 = 8; 6. 1/3 of 12 = 4

p. 529 Fraction of a Collection: 1. 2/3 of 6 = 4; 2. 1/4 of 12 = 3; 3. 3/4 of 16 = 12; 4. 1/2 of 6 = 3; 5. 1/2 of 8 = 4; 6. 1/5 of 10 = 2

p. 530 Compare Fractions: 1. <; 2. <; 3. <; 4. <; 5. <; 6. <; 7. >; 8. <; 9. >; 10. >; 11. <; 12. <

p. 531 Fraction Word Problems: 1. 2/8 = 1/4; 2. 6/10 = 3/5; 3. 5; 4. 8; 5. 7

p. 532 Ordering Fractions: 1. 2/9, 1/3, 2/3, 8/9; 2. 1/5, 2/5, 3/5, 4/5; 3. 3/11, 4/11, 5/11, 9/11; 4. 1/10, 1/8, 1/6, 1/5

Week 21 (continued)

p. 533 Compare Fractions: 1. <; 2. <; 3. <; 4. <; 5. <; 6. <; 7. >; 8. <; 9. >; 10. <; 11. <; 12. >

p. 535 Phases of the Moon: A: new moon; B: crescent moon; C: half moon; D: gibbous moon; E: full moon

p. 536 Day and Night with a Torch: 1. Day.; 2. The Earth spins on its axis. The side facing the Sun has day and the other side has night.; 3. No. It is night on the other side of the Earth.

p. 537 Sky Facts: True or False?: 1. T; 2. F; 3. T; 4. F; 5. T; 6. T; 7. F; 8. T; 9. T; 10. F

p. 540 अनुच्छेद लिखो: मेरा प्रिय खेल: Answers will vary.

Week 22

p. 543 The Sun and the Wind: Questions: 1. (a) Which of them was stronger; 2. (b) The shepherd held his shawl more tightly; 3. True; 4. Because the Sun made him feel warm.; 5. (a) Being gentle and kind works better than using force; 6. Wind: boastful, proud or forceful. Sun: gentle, wise or kind.; 7. Answers will vary.; 8. competition

p. 546 Conjunctions: Joining Words: Try it: 1. Meera paints and draws.; 2. so; 3. or

p. 547 Join the Sentences: 1. I have a cat and a dog.; 2. The mango looks ripe, but it is sour.; 3. Kabir fell down, but he did not cry.; 4. We can play chess or carrom.; 5. Sneha stayed at home because she had a fever.; 6. It was very hot, so we switched on the fan.; 7. Dad bought onions and tomatoes.; 8. The road was wet because it had rained.

p. 548 Pick the Joining Word: 1. and; 2. but; 3. or; 4. because; 5. so; 6. and; 7. but; 8. or; 9. because; 10. so

p. 549 A Rainy Day: Answers will vary.

p. 551 Rupees and Paise: 1. 4,750 paise; 2. ₹5.75; 3. 3,850 paise; 4. ₹20; 5. 3,600 paise; 6. ₹12.75; 7. 1,350 paise; 8. ₹12; 9. 1,700 paise; 10. ₹16; 11. 4,725 paise; 12. ₹10.75

p. 552 Rupees and Paise: 1. 825 paise; 2. ₹10.75; 3. 4,875 paise; 4. ₹1.25; 5. 2,725 paise; 6. ₹14; 7. 100 paise; 8. ₹5.25; 9. 4,575 paise; 10. ₹12.75; 11. 1,550 paise; 12. ₹10.50

p. 553 Count the Money: 1. ₹130; 2. ₹925; 3. ₹140; 4. ₹130; 5. ₹85; 6. ₹400

p. 554 Make the Amount: 1. ₹60 = ₹50 + ₹10 (other answers possible); 2. ₹15 = ₹10 + ₹5 (other answers possible); 3. ₹120 = ₹100 + ₹20 (other answers possible); 4. ₹150 = ₹100 + ₹50 (other answers possible); 5. ₹45 = ₹20 + ₹20 + ₹5 (other answers possible); 6. ₹75 = ₹50 + ₹20 + ₹5 (other answers possible)

p. 555 At the Shop: 1. ₹16; 2. book; 3. Yes; 4. pencil

p. 556 Coins and Notes: 1. ₹1; 2. ₹2; 3. ₹5; 4. ₹10; 5. ₹20; 6. ₹10; 7. ₹20; 8. ₹50; 9. ₹100; 10. ₹200; 11. ₹500

p. 558 The Solar System: A: Sun; B: Mercury; C: Venus; D: Earth; E: Mars; F: Jupiter; G: Saturn; H: Uranus; I: Neptune

p. 559 Planets Crossword: Across: 3. MERCURY, 5. MARS, 6. SATURN, 9. JUPITER, 11. MOON | Down: 1. VENUS, 2. ORBIT, 4. EARTH, 7. URANUS, 8. NEPTUNE, 10. PLUTO

Answer Key

Answers are listed by week and page number. Open-ended tasks: answers will vary.

Week 22 (continued)

p. 560 Think Like a Space Scientist: 1. It has air to breathe, water, and a temperature that is neither too hot nor too cold.; 2. Sunlight falls on them and bounces off, so they shine.; 3. Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune.; 4. Neptune, because it is the farthest from the Sun and has the longest path.; 5. Chandrayaan-3.; 6. Answers will vary.

p. 563 पत्र लिखो: मित्र को छुट्टियों की बातें: Answers will vary.

Week 23

p. 566 Ring, Ring! Who's on the Phone?: Questions: 1. (a) 'Ring, ring! Ring, ring! / Who's on the phone?'; 2. (a) It asks for help with a problem; 3. False; 4. Dolphin calls. She wants someone to take a new photo of her leaping high.; 5. In the last stanza, the child is calling Nani to say goodnight. It is not an animal calling with a problem.; 6. It gives the poem a pattern, makes it fun to read aloud and makes us wonder who will call next.; 7. Answers will vary.; 8. Any two: coughing, rough, laughed, enough.

p. 569 Interjections: Words of Feeling: Try it: 1. Ouch; 2. Hurray / Bravo / Wow

p. 570 Find the Interjections: 1. Wow; 2. Ouch; 3. Hurray; 4. Oops; 5. Alas; 6. Hush; 7. Oh; 8. Bravo; 9. Yuck; 10. Hello

p. 571 Match the Feeling: Ouch! – A thorn pricked my finger.; Hush! – The baby has just fallen asleep.; Oops! – I spilt water on the floor.; Yuck! – This bread has gone mouldy.; Alas! – My kite string broke and it flew away.; Hurray! – Our team won the cup!; Bravo! – You played the flute beautifully.; Wow! – Look at those fireworks in the sky.

p. 572 A Day Full of Surprises: Answers will vary.

p. 574 Make the Bill: Amounts: pen: ₹15; eraser: ₹5; pair of socks: ₹255; litre milk: ₹58. 1. Total ₹333; 2. Change ₹67; 3. pair of socks

p. 575 Make the Bill: Amounts: kg potatoes: ₹32; pair of socks: ₹255; pen: ₹15; dozen bananas: ₹60; storybook: ₹480. 1. Total ₹842; 2. Change ₹58; 3. storybook

p. 576 Addition Word Problems: 1. 733 + 333 = 1,066 → ₹1,066; 2. 427 + 409 = 836 → ₹836; 3. 708 + 167 = 875 → ₹875; 4. 425 + 165 = 590 → ₹590; 5. 539 + 377 = 916 → ₹916

p. 577 Subtraction Word Problems: 1. 739 − 197 = 542 → ₹542; 2. 645 − 133 = 512 → ₹512; 3. 744 − 145 = 599 → ₹599; 4. 273 − 57 = 216 → ₹216; 5. 887 − 174 = 713 → ₹713

p. 578 Multiplication Word Problems: 1. 11 × 37 = 407 → ₹407; 2. 7 × 90 = 630 → ₹630; 3. 4 × 99 = 396 → ₹396; 4. 12 × 36 = 432 → ₹432; 5. 7 × 62 = 434 → ₹434

p. 579 Make the Bill: Amounts: kg rice: ₹129; storybook: ₹120.50; pencil: ₹8.50; pair of socks: ₹171; geometry box: ₹331.50. 1. Total ₹760.50; 2. Change ₹39.50; 3. geometry box

p. 581 The Compass Rose: A: North; B: South; C: East; D: West; E: North-East; F: North-West; G: South-East; H: South-West

p. 582 Find the Directions Where You Live: 1. Towards the West, away from the Sun in the East.; 2. Answers will vary.

p. 583 Maps and Directions Quiz: 1. (b) East; 2. (a) North; 3. (c) blue; 4. (b) South; 5. (a) East; 6. (c) North-East; 7. (a) the key; 8. (b) above

p. 585 प्रार्थना पत्र लिखो: Answers will vary.

Week 23 (continued)

p. 586 प्रार्थना पत्र के भाग क्रम से लगाओ: सही क्रम: सेवा में, प्रधानाचार्य जी, न्यू एरा विद्यालय, विषय: कक्षा का पंखा ठीक कराने के लिए प्रार्थना पत्र, महोदय,, सविनय निवेदन है कि हमारी कक्षा का पंखा कई दिनों से खराब है।, अतः आपसे प्रार्थना है कि पंखा जल्दी ठीक करवा दें। धन्यवाद।, आपका आज्ञाकारी शिष्य, फरहान, कक्षा 3

Week 24

p. 589 Every Drop Counts: Questions: 1. (b) To give information and persuade us to save water; 2. (a) To make us think about how important water is; 3. False; 4. Any two: turn off the tap while brushing; take a bucket bath; tell an adult about leaks; use vegetable-washing water for plants; fill your glass only as much as you will drink.; 5. Collecting rainwater from roofs and storing it in tanks or sending it into the ground.; 6. 'So start today — save every drop you can!' (Any of the tips in the list is also correct.); 7. Answers will vary, e.g. yes, because the author uses surprising facts about wasted water and gives easy tips that anyone can follow.; 8. misuse — to use something wrongly or wastefully (also 'mistake').

p. 592 Punctuation Marks: Try it: 1. Do you like jalebis?; 2. We saw lions, tigers, bears and deer.; 3. This is Imran's bat.

p. 593 Punctuate the Sentences: 1. Where are you going?; 2. What a beautiful peacock!; 3. My brother likes cricket, football and chess.; 4. This is Sona's doll.; 5. Yes, I have finished my work.; 6. The dog's tail is wagging.; 7. How old is your grandmother?; 8. Hurray! We are going to Kerala.

p. 594 Which Mark Is Missing?: 1. (b) question mark (?); 2. (c) exclamation mark (!); 3. (a) full stop (.); 4. (b) a comma after 'rice'; 5. (c) an apostrophe; 6. (a) a comma after 'No'; 7. (a) full stop (.); 8. (c) What is your name?

p. 595 A Birthday Party: Answers will vary.

p. 597 Measure with a Ruler: 1. 11 cm; 2. 5 cm; 3. 8 cm; 4. 7 cm; 5. 4 cm

p. 598 Converting Units of Length: 1. 4,000 m; 2. 84 mm; 3. 5 km 435 m; 4. 1,900 cm; 5. 7,765 m; 6. 8 cm 9 mm; 7. 160 mm; 8. 866 cm; 9. 2 m 83 cm; 10. 130 mm; 11. 21 mm; 12. 6 km 233 m

p. 599 Converting Units of Length: 1. 100 mm; 2. 1,411 m; 3. 6 km 961 m; 4. 1,000 m; 5. 24 mm; 6. 6 m 13 cm; 7. 6,000 m; 8. 31 mm; 9. 8 m 99 cm; 10. 40 mm; 11. 234 cm; 12. 2 km 555 m

p. 600 Length Word Problems: 1. 8 km 508 m; 2. 3 m 1 cm; 3. 4 m 75 cm; 4. 9 m 51 cm; 5. 200 × 8 = 1600 m = 1 km 600 m

p. 601 Measure with a Ruler: 1. 11 cm; 2. 8 cm; 3. 3.5 cm; 4. 4.5 cm; 5. 4.5 cm

p. 602 Measure with Hand Spans: Answers will vary. Bigger hands give fewer hand spans.

p. 604 Where Would You Go?: to post a letter – post office; to borrow a book – library; when you are very ill – hospital; to buy vegetables – market; to save money – bank; to report a lost bag – police station; to play on the swings – park; to fill fuel in a car – petrol pump

p. 605 My Neighbourhood Walk: 1. Answers will vary.; 2. Answers will vary (more trees, cleaner roads, more dustbins, a library).

p. 606 Our Neighbourhood: 1. neighbours; 2. market; 3. post office; 4. bank; 5. hospital; 6. haat; 7. school; 8. library

p. 609 चित्र का वर्णन करो: Answers will vary.

Answer Key

Answers are listed by week and page number. Open-ended tasks: answers will vary.

Month 6 Activity Set

p. 612 Make a Solar System Mobile: 1. Jupiter.; 2. Mercury and Venus.

p. 613 Moon Phases Diary: 1. Answers will vary.; 2. Answers will vary.; 3. As the Moon goes around the Earth, we see different amounts of its sunlit half.

p. 614 Star Gazing Log: 1. Cities have bright lights, dust and smoke, which hide the fainter stars.; 2. Answers will vary (some were brighter, some looked a little coloured).

p. 615 Space Quiz: 1. (b) eight; 2. (a) Jupiter; 3. (c) Saturn; 4. (b) Earth's natural satellite; 5. (a) Mercury; 6. (c) a constellation; 7. (a) Chandrayaan-3; 8. (b) an orbit

p. 616 Space Word Search: ASTRONAUT (row 10, col 3 →); SATELLITE (row 1, col 12 ↓); JUPITER (row 2, col 5 ↘); PLANET (row 4, col 2 ↘); ROCKET (row 3, col 2 ↘); SATURN (row 2, col 6 ↘); GALAXY (row 5, col 2 ↓); ORBIT (row 3, col 5 ↘); COMET (row 1, col 10 ↓); MOON (row 11, col 8 →); STAR (row 3, col 11 ↓); SUN (row 9, col 1 ↓)

Week 25

p. 620 Gurpreet Lends a Hand: Questions: 1. (b) She is observant (she notices things); 2. (a) To see over the crowd; 3. False; 4. It shows that she is patient and careful.; 5. She said that seeing them together again was enough. It shows she is kind and helps others without wanting a reward.; 6. Any one: worried (his eyes looked worried); grateful (he thanked her and offered money); neat (his turban was neatly tied).; 7. Answers will vary.; 8. noisy

p. 623 Quotation Marks and Capital Letters: Try it: 1. Tenzin said, "I am hungry."; 2. On Monday, Sara went to Delhi.

p. 624 Capital Letter Check: 1. my, lakshmi, chennai; 2. we, christmas, december; 3. on, sunday, i; 4. aman, the; 5. our, agra, march; 6. ravi, i, kolkata; 7. the, taj, mahal; 8. mum, are, kavya

p. 625 Add the Quotation Marks: 1. Riya said, "I am going to the library."; 2. Grandpa said, "Drink your milk."; 3. "Where are my shoes?" asked Arjun.; 4. Mum said, "Happy birthday, Zoya!"; 5. "Can I play with you?" asked the little girl.; 6. Our coach said, "Well done!"; 7. "I love this song," said Pooja.; 8. Farhan said, "I can ride a bicycle."

p. 626 A Conversation with a Friend: Answers will vary.

p. 628 Read the Weighing Scale: 1. 7 kg; 2. 7 kg 500 g; 3. 3 kg 500 g; 4. 9 kg; 5. 4 kg 500 g; 6. 5 kg

p. 629 Read the Weighing Scale: 1. 200 g; 2. 950 g; 3. 700 g; 4. 800 g; 5. 750 g; 6. 400 g

p. 630 Converting Units of Weight: 1. 6,000 g; 2. 1,837 g; 3. 5 kg 235 g; 4. 16,000 g; 5. 1,287 g; 6. 8 kg 285 g; 7. 20,000 g; 8. 1,698 g; 9. 3 kg 541 g; 10. 18,000 g; 11. 1,540 g; 12. 7 kg 346 g

p. 631 Converting Units of Weight: 1. 11,000 g; 2. 2,310 g; 3. 7 kg 465 g; 4. 5,000 g; 5. 6,761 g; 6. 2 kg 286 g; 7. 14,000 g; 8. 3,128 g; 9. 1 kg 21 g; 10. 15,000 g; 11. 2,517 g; 12. 2 kg 5 g

p. 632 Weight Word Problems: 1. 11 kg 250 g; 2. 14 kg 325 g; 3. 12 kg 487 g; 4. 3 kg 500 g; 5. 7 kg 250 g

p. 633 Heavier or Lighter?: 1. bucket; 2. pumpkin; 3. book; 4. brick; 5. elephant; 6. watermelon

p. 635 Helpers and Their Tools: left picture 1 – right picture 5; left picture 2 – right picture 3; left picture 3 – right picture 6; left picture 4 – right picture 8; left picture 5 – right picture 4; left picture 6 – right picture 7; left picture 7 – right picture 2; left picture 8 – right picture 1

Week 25 (continued)

p. 636 Who Am I?: 1. (a) a postal worker; 2. (b) a plumber; 3. (c) a farmer; 4. (a) a pilot; 5. (b) a tailor; 6. (c) a carpenter; 7. (a) a sanitation worker; 8. (b) a cobbler; 9. (c) a potter

p. 640 कहानी लिखो: घायल पिल्ला: Answers will vary.

Week 26

p. 643 Young Green Heroes Plant 500 Saplings: Questions: 1. (a) Students of Green Valley School; 2. (b) Along the banks of the Mula river; 3. On 5 July (the day before the report), from 7 a.m. to 10 a.m.; 4. To celebrate Van Mahotsav, the festival of trees, and to make their city greener.; 5. False; 6. Dr = Doctor, km = kilometre(s), kg = kilogram(s).; 7. They show how a child felt about the event. His funny words make the report lively and personal, and make readers smile.; 8. cleanliness

p. 646 Synonyms and Antonyms: Try it: 1. yell / call loudly / scream; 2. late; 3. light

p. 647 Match the Synonyms: huge – enormous; angry – cross; small – tiny; quiet – silent; simple – easy; shop – store; afraid – scared; gift – present

p. 648 Opposites: 1. cold; 2. empty; 3. dark; 4. late; 5. soft; 6. wet; 7. low; 8. lose; 9. light; 10. weak

p. 649 Summer and Winter: Answers will vary.

p. 651 How Much Water?: 1. 250 mL; 2. 250 mL; 3. 100 mL; 4. 250 mL; 5. 450 mL; 6. 700 mL

p. 652 How Much Water?: 1. 50 mL; 2. 450 mL; 3. 100 mL; 4. 250 mL; 5. 150 mL; 6. 400 mL

p. 653 Converting Units of Capacity: 1. 17,000 mL; 2. 3,173 mL; 3. 8 L 975 mL; 4. 7,000 mL; 5. 6,992 mL; 6. 1 L 220 mL; 7. 11,000 mL; 8. 6,242 mL; 9. 7 L 639 mL; 10. 13,000 mL; 11. 5,979 mL; 12. 6 L 535 mL

p. 654 Converting Units of Capacity: 1. 2,000 mL; 2. 5,629 mL; 3. 7 L 274 mL; 4. 19,000 mL; 5. 3,781 mL; 6. 6 L 890 mL; 7. 16,000 mL; 8. 1,676 mL; 9. 5 L 40 mL; 10. 3,000 mL; 11. 2,570 mL; 12. 2 L 860 mL

p. 655 Capacity Word Problems: 1. 3 L; 2. 7 L 182 mL; 3. 8 mugs; 4. 5 L; 5. 1 L 350 mL

p. 656 Which Holds More?: 1. first; 2. first; 3. second; 4. first; 5. first; 6. second

p. 658 Festivals and Their States: Pongal – Tamil Nadu; Bihu – Assam; Onam – Kerala; Baisakhi – Punjab; Durga Puja – West Bengal; Hornbill Festival – Nagaland; Pushkar Fair – Rajasthan; Ganesh Chaturthi – Maharashtra

p. 659 What Kind of Festival?: National festival: Republic Day, Independence Day, Gandhi Jayanti; Harvest festival: Pongal, Bihu, Onam, Lohri, Makar Sankranti; Religious festival: Christmas, Eid-ul-Fitr, Gurpurab, Buddha Purnima, Mahavir Jayanti

p. 660 Make a Festival Greeting Card: 1. Answers will vary.; 2. Answers will vary (use clay diyas, natural colours, no plastic decorations, no loud crackers).

p. 662 संवाद पूरा करो: 1. विद्यालय; 2. भूख; 3. धो; 4. सब्ज़ी; 5. थाली; 6. स्वादिष्ट; 7. धन्यवाद

p. 663 संवाद लिखो: चिड़ियाघर की सैर: Answers will vary.

Answer Key

Answers are listed by week and page number. Open-ended tasks: answers will vary.

Week 27

p. 666 The Honest Woodcutter: Questions: 1. (b) Both were woodcutters; 2. (b) Greedy; 3. False; 4. He said, 'No, mine was not so fine.' This shows that he was honest.; 5. Shamu threw his axe into the river on purpose, but Ramu's axe slipped by accident.; 6. Ramu got all three axes. Shamu got nothing and lost his own axe too.; 7. Alike: both are woodcutters and neighbours. Different: Ramu is honest but Shamu is greedy; Ramu tells the truth but Shamu lies; Ramu is rewarded but Shamu loses everything.; 8. The land along the side of a river.

p. 669 Homophones: Sound-Alike Words: Try it: 1. two; 2. write

p. 670 Choose the Right Homophone: 1. sea; 2. hear; 3. flour; 4. tail; 5. week; 6. here; 7. right; 8. tale; 9. two; 10. sun; 11. too; 12. flower

p. 671 Find the Homophone: Row 1: blue | blew | bee | be; Row 2: night | knight | pair | pear; Row 3: road | rode | hole | whole; Row 4: mail | male | deer | dear; Row 5: no | know | plane | plain

p. 672 Homophone Sentences: Answers will vary.

p. 674 Telling the Time: Five-Minute Times: 1. 2:40; 2. 6:25; 3. 9:30; 4. 9:00; 5. 6:10; 6. 9:45; 7. 12:40; 8. 9:25; 9. 5:40

p. 675 Telling the Time: Time to the Minute: 1. 2:13; 2. 10:58; 3. 3:06; 4. 9:31; 5. 5:05; 6. 8:16; 7. 4:26; 8. 12:48; 9. 2:32

p. 676 Draw the Hands: 1. hands at 11:53; 2. hands at 9:25; 3. hands at 2:18; 4. hands at 6:26; 5. hands at 2:35; 6. hands at 11:05; 7. hands at 9:35; 8. hands at 12:29; 9. hands at 3:16

p. 677 Draw the Hands: 1. hands at 5:50; 2. hands at 4:20; 3. hands at 3:35; 4. hands at 12:15; 5. hands at 8:25; 6. hands at 6:50; 7. hands at 11:25; 8. hands at 8:05; 9. hands at 5:40

p. 678 Telling the Time: Time to the Minute: 1. 10:28; 2. 8:55; 3. 2:48; 4. 6:32; 5. 5:33; 6. 1:06; 7. 8:17; 8. 8:40; 9. 2:21

p. 679 Match the Clocks: 2:45; 3:00; 4:00; 6:00; 8:30; 3:30

p. 680 Our Country India: Try it: 1. New Delhi; 2. 28; 3. Goa

p. 681 States and Their Capitals: 1. Punjab and Haryana. Their capital is Chandigarh.; 2. Answers will vary.

p. 682 Match the State to Its Capital: Karnataka – Bengaluru; West Bengal – Kolkata; Maharashtra – Mumbai; Tamil Nadu – Chennai; Bihar – Patna; Gujarat – Gandhinagar; Assam – Dispur; Rajasthan – Jaipur

p. 683 My State Fact File: 1. Answers will vary.; 2. Answers will vary.; 3. Answers will vary.

p. 685 अपठित गद्यांश: रेगिस्तान का जहाज: प्रश्न: 1. (ख) क्योंकि वह रेत पर आसानी से चलता है और सामान ढोता है; 2. गलत; 3. (ख) उड़ती रेत से; 4. क्योंकि ऊँट के पैर चौड़े और गद्देदार होते हैं।; 5. सही; 6. लोग ऊँट की सवारी करते हैं, उस पर सामान लादते हैं और उसका दूध पीते हैं।; 7. ताकतवर; 8. ऊँट के पैर चौड़े और गद्देदार होते हैं, उसकी लंबी पलकें आँखों को रेत से बचाती हैं, और वह कई दिनों तक बिना पानी के रह सकता है।

p. 686 गद्यांश के शब्द छाँटो: संज्ञा: ऊँट, रेगिस्तान, कूबड़, राजस्थान, पलकें; विशेषण: बड़ा, ताकतवर, चौड़े, गरम, घनी; क्रिया: चलना, पीना, ढोना, बचाना, रहना

Week 28

p. 689 Our Solar System: Questions: 1. (a) They are key words that are important; 2. (b) The path a planet takes around the Sun; 3. False; 4. Jupiter is the biggest. Venus is the hottest.; 5. Because its soil is covered in rusty-red dust.; 6. It landed near the south pole of the Moon.; 7. Answers will vary, e.g. planet: a big, round object that moves around the Sun; orbit: the path it moves along.; 8. Earth, Jupiter, Mars, Venus

p. 692 Prefixes and Suffixes: Try it: 1. not safe; 2. helpless

Week 28 (continued)

p. 693 Prefix or Suffix?: Has a prefix: unhappy, rewrite, dislike, unlock, refill, disagree, untidy; Has a suffix: careful, fearless, kindness, painter, joyful, darkness, useless

p. 694 What Does It Mean?: 1. (b) not kind; 2. (a) open again; 3. (c) full of hope; 4. (a) without pain; 5. (b) go out of sight; 6. (c) the state of being dark; 7. (a) a person who sings; 8. (b) not tidy

p. 695 A Helpful Friend: Answers will vary.

p. 697 a.m. or p.m.?: 1. a.m.; 2. p.m.; 3. p.m.; 4. a.m.; 5. a.m.; 6. p.m.; 7. p.m.; 8. p.m.

p. 698 How Long Did It Take?: 1. 2 hours 50 minutes; 2. 11:35 a.m.; 3. 10 minutes; 4. 6:35 p.m.; 5. 30 minutes; 6. 6:30 p.m.

p. 699 Reading a Calendar: 1. 31; 2. Monday; 3. Tuesday; 4. 4; 5. 13

p. 700 Reading a Calendar: 1. 30; 2. Sunday; 3. Wednesday; 4. 5; 5. 14

p. 701 How Many Days?: 1. 39; 2. 24; 3. 48; 4. 40; 5. 35

p. 702 Leap Years: 1. not leap; 2. not leap; 3. not leap; 4. not leap; 5. leap; 6. leap; 7. leap; 8. not leap; 9. not leap; 10. not leap

p. 704 Match the National Symbols: picture 1 – national animal; picture 2 – national bird; picture 3 – national flower; picture 4 – national fruit; picture 5 – national heritage animal; picture 6 – national aquatic animal

p. 705 Colour Our National Symbols: 1. flag: saffron, white and green, navy-blue chakra; 2. peacock: blue and green; 3. tiger: orange with black stripes; 4. lotus: pink; 5. mango: yellow or green; 6. elephant: grey

p. 706 Think About Our Symbols: 1. Saffron stands for courage, white for peace and truth, and green for growth and the richness of our land.; 2. It has 24 spokes.; 3. It means 'Truth alone triumphs'.; 4. Rabindranath Tagore wrote our national anthem.; 5. We should stand straight and still, and sing or listen with respect.; 6. Answers will vary (it is strong, brave and graceful, and lives in forests all over India).; 7. Their numbers have fallen. They are part of our nature and our pride, and they keep nature in balance.

p. 708 वाक्य के अनुसार सही शब्द चुनो: 1. ग्रह; 2. और; 3. नीड़; 4. हंस; 5. दिन; 6. सूत; 7. शाम; 8. दीन; 9. ओर; 10. अनिल

p. 709 शब्द और अर्थ मिलाओ: कुल – वंश; कूल – किनारा; सुत – पुत्र; सूत – धागा; अनल – आग; अनिल – हवा; नीर – पानी; नीड़ – घोंसला

Month 7 Activity Set

p. 712 Map of My Room: 1. Answers will vary (usually a rectangle).; 2. Answers will vary.

p. 713 Complete the Compass Rose: A: North; B: South; C: East; D: West; E: North-East; F: North-West; G: South-East; H: South-West

p. 714 Make a Treasure Map: 1. Answers will vary.; 2. It shows the directions, so we know which way to go.

p. 716 Map Makers Crossword: Across: 1. WEST, 5. EAST, 6. GLOBE, 7. COMPASS, 10. NORTH | Down: 2. SKETCH, 3. KEY, 4. ATLAS, 8. SYMBOL, 9. SOUTH

Week 29

p. 720 Meet My Little Sister: Questions: 1. (b) squirrel; 2. (b) A way of comparing two things using 'as' or 'like'; 3. False; 4. mouse; 5. Because her cheeks are round and sweet, just like a laddoo.; 6. She curls like a kitten.; 7. Answers will vary, e.g. My grandfather is as wise as an owl. My brother runs like the wind.; 8. darts

Answer Key

Answers are listed by week and page number. Open-ended tasks: answers will vary.

Week 29 (continued)

p. 723 Compound Words and Contractions: Try it: 1. sunrise; 2. they're

p. 724 Make Compound Words: tooth – brush; butter – fly; water – melon; foot – ball; rain – bow; class – mate; sun – flower; grand – mother

p. 725 Use the Short Form: 1. I don't like bitter gourd.; 2. It's a sunny day.; 3. We're going to Darjeeling.; 4. Riya can't find her pencil.; 5. I'm in Class 3.; 6. The milk isn't hot.; 7. Arjun won't be late.; 8. They've finished their work.

p. 726 A Day at the Beach: Answers will vary.

p. 728 Lines, Rays and Line Segments: 1. line; 2. ray; 3. line segment; 4. ray; 5. line segment; 6. line; 7. line segment; 8. ray; 9. line

p. 729 Kinds of Lines: 1. horizontal; 2. curved; 3. vertical; 4. slanting; 5. curved; 6. horizontal; 7. vertical; 8. slanting; 9. curved

p. 730 Sides and Corners: triangle: 3 sides, 3 corners; square: 4 sides, 4 corners; rectangle: 4 sides, 4 corners; pentagon: 5 sides, 5 corners; hexagon: 6 sides, 6 corners; circle: 0 sides, 0 corners

p. 731 Count the Shapes: circles 3; squares 2; triangles 4; rectangles 3

p. 732 Polygons: 1. octagon: 8 sides, 8 vertices; 2. hexagon: 6 sides, 6 vertices; 3. triangle: 3 sides, 3 vertices; 4. square: 4 sides, 4 vertices; 5. pentagon: 5 sides, 5 vertices; 6. rectangle: 4 sides, 4 vertices

p. 733 Tangram Fun: 1. 5 (pieces 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6); 2. 5; 3. 7; 4. 1 and 2; 5. Answers will vary.

p. 735 Layers of Soil: A: topsoil; B: subsoil; C: bedrock

p. 736 Soil in a Jar: 1. Small stones and sand, because they are the heaviest.; 2. Bits of dead leaves, roots and twigs (humus).; 3. The very fine clay, which settled last, on top of the other layers.

p. 737 Sandy, Clayey or Loamy?: Sandy soil: big, loose grains, water drains away fast, found in deserts; Clayey soil: sticky when wet, holds a lot of water, used to make clay pots, cracks when it dries; Loamy soil: has lots of humus, best for most crops, dark and crumbly, a mix of sand and clay

p. 739 उपसर्ग जोड़कर शब्द बनाओ: पंक्ति 1: अ | सत्य | असत्य; पंक्ति 2: सु | पुत्र | सुपुत्र; पंक्ति 3: बे | घर | बेघर; पंक्ति 4: नि | डर | निडर; पंक्ति 5: अन | पढ़ | अनपढ़; पंक्ति 6: कु | पुत्र | कुपुत्र; पंक्ति 7: स | फल | सफल; पंक्ति 8: भर | पेट | भरपेट; पंक्ति 9: अ | मर | अमर; पंक्ति 10: सु | गंध | सुगंध

p. 740 उपसर्ग पहचानो: अ: अटल, असत्य, अज्ञान; अन: अनजान, अनमोल, अनपढ़; सु: सुगंध, सुरक्षित, सुपुत्र; बे: बेकार, बेचैन, बेईमान

Week 30

p. 743 Kabir's Kite Contest: Questions: 1. (b) Kabir fell ill on festival day, so Nisha flew his kite while he guided her, and together they won.; 2. (b) Feeling a little ill; 3. False; 4. Kabir worked hard to make a kite for the Uttarayan contest and was sure that he would win.; 5. Kabir fell ill and could not go on the roof. Nisha flew the kite while Kabir told her what to do from the window.; 6. It means very happy. They were over the moon because their kite won the contest.; 7. First, Kabir made a kite for the Uttarayan contest. Then he fell ill, so Nisha flew it while he guided her from the window. In the end, their kite stayed up the longest and they won.; 8. He meant that winning would be very easy.

p. 746 Writing a Paragraph: Try it: 1. Answers will vary (for example: My school bag is blue and very useful.); 2. Answers will vary (for example: They are loyal and friendly.)

Week 30 (continued)

p. 747 Build a Better Paragraph: 1. (b) We grow many vegetables in our kitchen garden.; 2. (c) My aunt lives in Bhopal.; 3. (a) Diwali is the festival I wait for all year!; 4. (c) It tells the main idea of the paragraph.; 5. (a) one; 6. (b) They are sweet and juicy.; 7. (c) Yesterday was a cool, rainy day.; 8. (b) My mother cooks tasty upma.

p. 749 My Favourite Place: Answers will vary.

p. 751 Faces, Edges and Corners: cylinder: 3 faces (2 flat, 1 curved), 2 edges, 0 corners; cone: 2 faces (1 flat, 1 curved), 1 edge, 1 corner; square pyramid: 5 faces, 8 edges, 5 corners; cube: 6 faces, 12 edges, 8 corners; cuboid: 6 faces, 12 edges, 8 corners; sphere: 1 curved face, 0 edges, 0 corners

p. 752 Shapes Around Us: sphere – ball; cube – dice; cylinder – drum; cone – ice cream; cuboid – laptop

p. 753 Nets of a Cube: 1. Yes; 2. Yes; 3. No; 4. Yes; 5. No; 6. No

p. 754 Name the Solid Shapes: 1. cone; 2. sphere; 3. cube; 4. pyramid; 5. cuboid; 6. cylinder

p. 755 Roll, Slide or Stack?: sphere: rolls; cube: slides, stacks; cylinder: rolls, slides, stacks; cone: rolls, slides; cuboid: slides, stacks

p. 756 Top, Front and Side Views: cube: top square, front square, side square; cylinder: top circle, front rectangle, side rectangle; cone: top circle, front triangle, side triangle; cuboid: top rectangle, front rectangle, side rectangle; sphere: top circle, front circle, side circle

p. 758 Transparent, Translucent or Opaque?: Transparent: clear glass, clean water, air, clear plastic sheet; Translucent: butter paper, tissue paper, frosted glass, oily paper; Opaque: book, brick, wooden door, stone, steel plate

p. 759 My Shadow Through the Day: 1. At 12 noon.; 2. Towards the West, away from the Sun.; 3. The Sun's place in the sky changed, so the light fell on you from different directions.

p. 760 Light and Shadows: True or False?: 1. F; 2. T; 3. T; 4. F; 5. F; 6. T; 7. T; 8. F; 9. T; 10. F

p. 762 सही कारक चिह्न भरो: 1. ने; 2. में; 3. पर; 4. को; 5. से; 6. ने; 7. पर; 8. में; 9. से; 10. को

p. 763 कारक चिह्न पहचानो: 1. में; 2. ने, को, से; 3. ने, में; 4. पर; 5. ने; 6. से; 7. पर, में; 8. ने, को

Week 31

p. 766 Mahatma Gandhi: A Life of Peace: Questions: 1. (a) 1869; 2. (b) Gandhiji led the Salt March to Dandi; 3. False; 4. 1915 – Gandhiji came back to India. 1917 – He helped the indigo farmers of Champaran in Bihar.; 5. A peaceful way of fighting unfairness without hurting anyone. The word means 'holding on to truth'.; 6. So that Indians could make and wear their own khadi cloth instead of foreign cloth.; 7. Any four with correct years, e.g. 1869 – born in Porbandar; 1893 – went to South Africa; 1930 – led the Salt March; 1947 – India became free.; 8. future

p. 770 Letter Facts: 1. T; 2. F; 3. T; 4. F; 5. T; 6. F; 7. T; 8. F; 9. T; 10. F

p. 772 A Letter to a Grandparent: Answers will vary.

p. 774 Symmetry: 1. mirror image drawn on the right side; 2. mirror image drawn on the right side; 3. mirror image drawn on the right side; 4. mirror image drawn on the right side; 5. C 1, R 0, D 1, T 1, H 2, E 1, J 0

Answer Key

Answers are listed by week and page number. Open-ended tasks: answers will vary.

Week 31 (continued)

p. 775 Symmetry: 1. mirror image drawn on the right side; 2. mirror image drawn on the right side; 3. mirror image drawn on the right side; 4. mirror image drawn on the right side; 5. L 0, V 1, C 1, H 2, B 1, Z 0, W 1

p. 776 Lines of Symmetry: 1. circle: many; 2. square: 4; 3. triangle: 3 (it is an equilateral triangle); 4. star: 5; 5. parallelogram: 0; 6. pentagon: 5; 7. hexagon: 6; 8. heart: 1; 9. rectangle: 2

p. 777 Shape Patterns: 1. square, heart; 2. triangle, circle; 3. star, square; 4. triangle, star; 5. star, circle; 6. circle, heart

p. 778 Does It Look the Same?: 1. heart: 1 (only a full turn); 2. hexagon: 6; 3. circle: any turn; 4. star: 5; 5. rectangle: 2 (a half turn); 6. square: 4 (a quarter turn)

p. 781 String, Wind or Percussion?: String: sitar, violin, guitar, veena, sarangi; Wind: flute, trumpet, shehnai, conch shell (shankh), nadaswaram; Percussion: tabla, dhol, drum, mridangam, manjira (small cymbals)

p. 782 Make a Rubber-Band Guitar: 1. It vibrates (moves quickly to and fro).; 2. The thin one.; 3. Touching the band stopped it from vibrating.

p. 783 Sound Quiz: 1. (b) vibrates; 2. (a) a whisper; 3. (c) empty space; 4. (b) a bat; 5. (a) percussion; 6. (c) a whistle; 7. (a) ears; 8. (b) your vocal cords

p. 785 वाक्य शुद्ध करके लिखो: 1. चिड़िया आसमान में उड़ती है।; 2. लड़कियाँ गाना गा रही हैं।; 3. मीरा ने एक चित्र बनाया।; 4. मेरे पास दो किताबें हैं।; 5. पिता जी दफ़्तर जाते हैं।; 6. बंदर पेड़ पर बैठा है।; 7. मुझे ठंडा पानी चाहिए।; 8. माँ स्वादिष्ट खाना बना रही हैं।

p. 786 शुद्ध वाक्य चुनो: 1. (ख) घोड़ा तेज़ दौड़ता है।; 2. (क) हम सब भारतीय हैं।; 3. (ख) सीता ने पत्र लिखा।; 4. (ख) मेज़ पर किताबें रखी हैं।; 5. (ख) मुझे दो केले चाहिए।; 6. (क) नानी जी कहानी सुना रही हैं।

Week 32

p. 789 Wild Animals of India: Questions: 1. (b) The Asiatic lion lives in the wild only in Gujarat; 2. (c) Saving wildlife is the most important job of all; 3. True; 4. A pride of lions, a herd of elephants, a troop of langurs, a flock of parakeets.; 5. In Kaziranga National Park in Assam.; 6. Any two: 'I think', 'In my opinion', 'best', 'cleverest', 'most important'.; 7. Answers will vary.; 8. steamy

p. 793 Complete the Story: 1. found; 2. warm; 3. collar; 4. posters; 5. colony; 6. knocked; 7. wagged; 8. thanked; 9. happy

p. 795 The Kite in the Tree: Answers will vary.

p. 797 Perimeter: 1. 20 units; 2. 12 units; 3. 12 units; 4. 14 units; 5. 16 units; 6. 20 units

p. 798 Perimeter: 1. 32 cm; 2. 40 cm; 3. 26 cm; 4. 30 cm; 5. 12 cm; 6. 32 cm

p. 799 Perimeter Word Problems: 1. 4 × 58 = 232 m; 2. 2 × (34 + 17) = 102 m; 3. 120 ÷ 2 − 53 = 7 cm; 4. 218 cm; 5. 360 cm

p. 800 Perimeter: 1. 12 units; 2. 14 units; 3. 18 units; 4. 16 units; 5. 18 units; 6. 18 units

p. 801 Perimeter: 1. 32 cm; 2. 48 cm; 3. 13 cm; 4. 34 cm; 5. 32 cm; 6. 24 cm

p. 802 Perimeter Word Problems: 1. 2 × 178 = 356 m; 2. 31 m; 3. 360 cm; 4. 100 ÷ 2 − 38 = 12 cm; 5. 164 cm

Week 32 (continued)

p. 804 Magnetic or Non-magnetic?: Magnetic: iron nail, safety pin, sewing needle, steel paper clip, iron screw, iron hairpin; Non-magnetic: rubber eraser, wooden ruler, plastic comb, paper, glass marble, aluminium foil, cotton wool, leaf

p. 805 Magnet Hunt: Guess and Test: 1. No. It attracted only things with iron in them. Metals like aluminium, brass and copper were not attracted.; 2. Answers will vary (wood, plastic, rubber, paper, glass).

p. 806 Magnets: True or False?: 1. T; 2. F; 3. T; 4. F; 5. T; 6. T; 7. F; 8. T; 9. F

p. 808 कविता: नन्ही चींटी: प्रश्न: 1. (ख) मुँह में पकड़कर; 2. गलत; 3. चींटियाँ मिलकर एक लंबी कतार में चलती हैं।; 4. (ख) अपना भंडार भर लेती है; 5. कतार; 6. गलत; 7. हमें चींटी की तरह मेहनत करनी चाहिए, मिल-जुलकर रहना चाहिए और कभी हार नहीं माननी चाहिए।

p. 809 कविता की पंक्तियाँ पूरी करो: 1. रानी; 2. कहानी; 3. दाना; 4. कतार; 5. प्यार; 6. भंडार; 7. मेहनत

Month 8 Activity Set

p. 811 Union Territories and Their Capitals: 1. Lakshadweep.; 2. Chandigarh. It is the capital of Punjab and Haryana.; 3. Delhi.

p. 812 Capital Quiz: Kerala – Thiruvananthapuram; Odisha – Bhubaneswar; Uttar Pradesh – Lucknow; Madhya Pradesh – Bhopal; Telangana – Hyderabad; Sikkim – Gangtok; Himachal Pradesh – Shimla; Meghalaya – Shillong

p. 814 National Symbols Quiz: 1. (b) the tiger; 2. (a) the peacock; 3. (c) the lotus; 4. (a) the mango; 5. (b) the banyan; 6. (c) the Ganga; 7. (b) 24; 8. (a) Vande Mataram; 9. (b) the Gangetic river dolphin; 10. (a) Truth alone triumphs

p. 815 My India Fact File: 1. The Arabian Sea is to the west and the Bay of Bengal is to the east.; 2. Answers will vary.

p. 816 Incredible India Word Search: PEACOCK (row 5, col 5 ↘); BANYAN (row 4, col 2 ↘); DIWALI (row 3, col 2 ↘); PONGAL (row 6, col 2 ↘); DELHI (row 2, col 7 ↘); TIGER (row 6, col 1 ↘); LOTUS (row 1, col 5 →); MANGO (row 5, col 7 ↘); GANGA (row 7, col 1 ↘); RUPEE (row 6, col 7 ↘); ONAM (row 4, col 5 →); BIHU (row 8, col 1 ↓)

Week 33

p. 820 The Umbrella's Story: Questions: 1. (c) The umbrella; 2. (a) I, me, my; 3. False; 4. It felt lonely and forgotten. The word 'invisible' tells us.; 5. She found a card with his name and phone number in the umbrella's cloth cover and called him.; 6. It means the umbrella was so happy to see Mr Bose again that it almost burst open with joy.; 7. Answers will vary, e.g. I was walking home in the pouring rain when I saw a big black umbrella all alone by the bench...; 8. foldable

p. 823 Writing a Diary Entry: Try it: 1. I went to the zoo with my family.; 2. Answers will vary (for example: I felt happy today.)

p. 824 Diary Language: 1. woke; 2. went; 3. felt; 4. bought; 5. I; 6. watched; 7. I; 8. will go; 9. was; 10. visited

p. 826 My Diary: A Special Day: Answers will vary.

p. 828 Area by Counting Squares: 1. 5 sq units; 2. 10 sq units; 3. 15 sq units; 4. 12 sq units; 5. 10 sq units; 6. 17 sq units

p. 829 Area by Counting Squares: 1. 10 sq units; 2. 13 sq units; 3. 5 sq units; 4. 5 sq units; 5. 15 sq units; 6. 5 sq units

p. 830 Draw Shapes with an Area: Answers will vary (e.g. 12 = 3 × 4 or 2 × 6).

Answer Key

Answers are listed by week and page number. Open-ended tasks: answers will vary.

Week 33 (continued)

p. 831 Perimeter: 1. 12 units; 2. 18 units; 3. 14 units; 4. 20 units; 5. 8 units; 6. 20 units

p. 832 Area by Counting Squares: 1. 15 sq units; 2. 7 sq units; 3. 14 sq units; 4. 11 sq units; 5. 15 sq units; 6. 16 sq units

p. 833 Draw Shapes with an Area: Answers will vary (e.g. 12 = 3 × 4 or 2 × 6).

p. 835 Wet Waste or Dry Waste?: Wet waste (green bin): banana peel, vegetable peels, leftover food, used tea leaves, eggshells, old flowers; Dry waste (blue bin): newspaper, plastic bottle, glass jar, empty tin can, milk packet, cardboard box

p. 836 Glitter Germs Hand-Wash Test: 1. Washing with soap and water for 20 seconds.; 2. Germs stick to our hands and spread to everything and everyone we touch.

p. 837 Problems and Solutions: smoke from vehicles – walk, cycle or share a ride; plastic bags – carry a cloth bag; garbage on the road – put it in a dustbin; loud horns – honk only when needed; dirty river water – never throw waste into rivers; burning dry leaves – make compost from them instead; germs on our hands – wash with soap and water

p. 840 निबंध लिखो: मेरा प्रिय त्योहार: Answers will vary.

Week 34

p. 843 Power Cut on a Stormy Night: Questions: 1. (a) Scared and nervous; 2. (b) sizzle; 3. True; 4. 'My heart goes thump in my dark, dark bed.'; 5. A candle is lit, and Dadi comes in and wraps the child in her warm, woolly shawl.; 6. Any four: crash, boom, whoosh, click, creak, drip, woof, thump, scratch, sizzle, bubble, pitter-patter.; 7. Answers will vary.; 8. snug (or cosy)

p. 846 Describing a Picture: Try it: 1. Answers will vary (for example: The children are flying kites.); 2. Answers will vary (for example: bright, colourful).

p. 847 Find the Describing Words: 1. crowded, noisy; 2. juicy; 3. tall, heavy; 4. Colourful, small; 5. little, red; 6. Fresh, green; 7. old, sweet; 8. bright, clear

p. 849 Describe a Busy Place: Answers will vary.

p. 851 Number Patterns: 1. 142, 167 (add 25); 2. 896, 885 (subtract 11); 3. 32, 64 (double); 4. 14, 15 (add 2, then 3, then 2, then 3); 5. 62, 71 (add 9); 6. 376, 276 (subtract 100)

p. 852 Number Patterns: 1. 64, 73 (add 9); 2. 728, 719 (subtract 9); 3. 96, 192 (double); 4. 15, 16 (add 2, then 3, then 2, then 3); 5. 68, 74 (add 6); 6. 651, 640 (subtract 11)

p. 853 Shape Patterns: 1. circle, square; 2. diamond, triangle; 3. diamond, heart; 4. circle, heart; 5. square, heart; 6. heart, square

p. 854 Magic Square: Missing (row by row): middle row, left: 27; middle row, middle: 25; middle row, right: 23; bottom row, middle: 21. New square: add 5 to each number; new magic sum 90

p. 855 Skip Counting in 25s: 1. 350, 375, 425, 500; 2. 225, 250, 275, 325; 3. 300, 325, 350, 375; 4. 325, 400, 425, 450; 5. 325, 350, 375, 400; 6. 250, 300, 325, 350

p. 856 Colour the Bead Patterns: 1. blue, yellow, blue, yellow; 2. green, red, green, red; 3. blue, blue, yellow, blue; 4. red, yellow, blue, red; 5. yellow, red, blue, yellow; 6. blue, blue, yellow, blue

Week 34 (continued)

p. 858 Where Are They Protected?: one-horned rhino – Kaziranga, Assam; Asiatic lion – Gir forest, Gujarat; tiger – Jim Corbett, Uttarakhand; snow leopard – Hemis, Ladakh; cheetah – Kuno, Madhya Pradesh; Gangetic river dolphin – Vikramshila sanctuary, Bihar

p. 859 Save the Animals Word Search: ELEPHANT (row 11, col 1 →); DOLPHIN (row 3, col 3 ↘); VULTURE (row 5, col 4 ↘); LEOPARD (row 6, col 12 ↓); CHEETAH (row 3, col 11 ↓); FOREST (row 1, col 4 →); CHIPKO (row 3, col 2 ↓); TIGER (row 7, col 8 ↘); RHINO (row 4, col 1 ↓); PANDA (row 2, col 3 ↘); LION (row 2, col 9 ↓); DODO (row 12, col 4 →)

p. 860 Think and Act: 1. It means that none of that kind of animal or plant is left alive anywhere. The dodo is extinct.; 2. Forests are being cut down for farms, roads, buildings and factories.; 3. They hugged trees to stop them from being cut down.; 4. Answers will vary (plant trees, save paper, avoid plastic, never buy things made of animal skin or ivory).; 5. It disturbs and frightens them, and the wrong food can make them ill.; 6. The number of deer would grow too much, because no tigers would hunt them. They might eat up too many plants.

p. 862 अपठित गद्यांश: सच्ची खुशी: प्रश्न: 1. (ख) बस अड्डे पर; 2. सही; 3. (ख) घबराकर कुछ ढूँढ रही थीं; 4. अम्मा ने कहा, "जीते रहो, बेटा! तुमने आज मेरी बहुत बड़ी मदद की है।"; 5. गलत; 6. क्योंकि तेनजिन ने ईमानदारी से बटुआ अम्मा को लौटा दिया और अध्यापिका को सच बताया।; 7. प्रशंसा; 8. उत्तर अलग-अलग हो सकते हैं। जैसे: मैं वह चीज़ उसके मालिक को या किसी बड़े को लौटा दूँगा/दूँगी।

p. 863 घटनाओं को क्रम से लगाओ: सही क्रम: तेनजिन को बस अड्डे पर एक भूरा बटुआ मिला।, उसने बटुआ खोलकर देखा कि उसमें क्या है।, उसने एक बूढ़ी अम्मा को घबराकर कुछ ढूँढते देखा।, तेनजिन ने बटुआ अम्मा को लौटा दिया।, तेनजिन ने अध्यापिका को देर से आने का सच्चा कारण बताया।, प्रार्थना सभा में प्रधानाचार्या जी ने उसकी प्रशंसा की।

Week 35

p. 866 The Case of the Vanishing Chapatis: Questions: 1. (b) One chapati disappeared every afternoon; 2. (a) The person who did something wrong; 3. False; 4. Any two: crumbs; three black feathers; small footprints with three toes pointing forward and one pointing back.; 5. She concluded that the thief was a bird, not a cat or a dog.; 6. She used her mother's old phone to record a video and caught the crow taking a chapati.; 7. She covers the chapatis but leaves a small piece on the ledge for the crow. This shows she is kind, forgiving and has a good sense of humour.; 8. Disappeared or went missing. The clue is 'it simply disappeared'.

p. 869 Writing a Dialogue: Try it: 1. a colon (:); 2. Answers will vary (for example: Aarav: Yes, please. Thank you!)

p. 870 From Story to Dialogue: 1. Riya: May I borrow your pencil?; 2. Kabir: Yes, of course. Here it is.; 3. Old woman: Where is the post office?; 4. Guard: Please wait in the queue.; 5. Nisha (sadly): I have lost my water bottle.; 6. Mum: Have you finished your homework?; 7. Ishaan: Can we go to the park?; 8. Grandpa: Yes, after you finish your lunch.

p. 872 Planning a Picnic: Answers will vary.

p. 874 Tally Marks: Numbers: watermelon 14, papaya 5, guava 8, apple 4. Questions: 1. watermelon; 2. apple; 3. 31; 4. 4

p. 875 Reading a Pictograph: 1. Monday; 2. Tuesday; 3. 12; 4. 54; 5. 4

p. 876 Reading a Bar Graph: 1. Kho-kho; 2. Badminton; 3. 2; 4. 28; 5. 3

p. 877 Draw a Bar Graph: Green: 9; Red: 8; Pink: 10; Blue: 1; Orange: 3

p. 878 Reading a Table: Totals: 34, 31, 50, 42, 36; 1. Class 3; 2. 96; 3. 97; 4. Class 5

p. 879 Reading a Pictograph: 1. Class 3; 2. Class 5; 3. 30; 4. 125; 5. 5

Answer Key

Answers are listed by week and page number. Open-ended tasks: answers will vary.

Week 35 (continued)

p. 881 Crafts and Where They Come From: Madhubani painting – Bihar; Warli painting – Maharashtra; Channapatna toys – Karnataka; Pashmina shawls – Kashmir; Bagru block printing – Rajasthan; Kanchipuram silk saris – Tamil Nadu; Phulkari embroidery – Punjab; Pattachitra painting – Odisha

p. 882 Make a Clay Diya: 1. It became hard and lighter in colour.; 2. Baking makes the clay very hard and strong, so the pots do not break easily or turn soft in water.

p. 885 सही या गलत?: 1. सही; 2. गलत; 3. सही; 4. गलत; 5. सही; 6. सही; 7. गलत; 8. सही; 9. गलत; 10. सही; 11. सही

p. 886 सही उत्तर चुनो: 1. (क) क् + ष; 2. (ख) मीठा; 3. (ख) रात; 4. (ख) ने; 5. (ख) शिक्षक; 6. (क) बे; 7. (ख) भाग जाना; 8. (ख) बच्चे खेल रहे हैं।

Week 36

p. 889 The End-of-Year Treasure Hunt: Questions: 1. (a) At a school; 2. (b) The clock outside the office; 3. True; 4. They felt disappointed. Pooja sat down on a root, frowning.; 5. The bag was hanging too high on a branch. They asked Mr Pillai, the gardener, who used a ladder to bring it down.; 6. It tells us that he is sensible and careful.; 7. The real treasure is friendship and working together as a team. Whether they agree will vary, but the child should give a reason.; 8. disappointed; 9. Any one: Let's = let us; mustn't = must not; It's = it is.

p. 892 Grammar Review: Kinds of Words: Try it: 1. ate; 2. sweet (adjective), happily (adverb); 3. Hurray (interjection), at (preposition)

p. 893 Grammar Quiz: 1. (b) Jaipur; 2. (a) knives; 3. (b) an; 4. (c) I played chess.; 5. (c) slowly; 6. (b) are playing; 7. (a) bunch; 8. (c) don't; 9. (b) highest; 10. (a) so

p. 894 Sort the Words: Noun: teacher, Mumbai, elephant, honey; Verb: eat, sing, write, speak; Adjective: tall, beautiful, brave, soft; Adverb: quickly, loudly, gently, soon

p. 895 My Year in Class 3: Answers will vary.

p. 897 Maths Review: 1. 5,544; 2. 1,230; 3. 72; 4. 9; 5. three thousand three hundred eighty-seven; 6. 3,390

p. 898 Maths Review: 1. 8,610; 2. 2,944; 3. 14; 4. 7; 5. five thousand seven hundred seventy-seven; 6. 5,780

p. 899 Which Operation?: 1. 710 + 106 = 816 → 816; 2. 176 + 537 = 713 → 713; 3. 33 × 4 = 132 → 132; 4. 844 − 430 = 414 → 414; 5. 730 − 197 = 533 → 533; 6. 54 ÷ 3 = 18 → 18

p. 900 Add or Subtract?: 1. 126 + 391 = 517 → 517; 2. 892 + 636 = 1,528 → 1,528; 3. 553 − 551 = 2 → 2; 4. 480 − 470 = 10 → 10; 5. 488 + 332 = 820 → 820

p. 901 Magic Square: Missing (row by row): top row, middle: 22; top row, right: 21; bottom row, left: 19; bottom row, right: 23. New square: add 5 to each number; new magic sum 75

p. 902 Which Operation?: 1. 40 × 3 = 120 → 120; 2. 55 ÷ 5 = 11 → 11; 3. 58 ÷ 2 = 29 → 29 cm; 4. 972 − 379 = 593 → 593; 5. 254 + 257 = 511 → 511; 6. 204 + 521 = 725 → 725

p. 904 Big Year Quiz: 1. (b) a mushroom; 2. (a) the leaf; 3. (c) a cow; 4. (b) the heart; 5. (a) silk; 6. (c) New Delhi; 7. (b) Mars; 8. (a) at noon; 9. (c) an iron nail; 10. (b) the green bin

p. 905 Year Review Crossword: Across: 4. GLOBE, 7. MAGNET, 8. HERBIVORE, 11. MONSOON | Down: 1. LUNGS, 2. COTTON, 3. RECYCLE, 5. TIGER, 6. SHADOW, 9. ROOT, 10. EAST

Week 36 (continued)

p. 906 Think Back and Answer: 1. All living things need air, water and food.; 2. Cooking makes food soft, tasty and easy to digest, and it kills germs.; 3. Turn off the tap while brushing, and use the water from washing vegetables to water plants.; 4. The Earth spins on its axis. The side facing the Sun has day and the other side has night.; 5. A globe is a round model of the whole Earth. A map is a flat drawing of the whole Earth or a part of it.; 6. Answers will vary.; 7. Answers will vary.

p. 908 दोहराई गद्यांश: मेले की सैर: प्रश्न: 1. (ख) दादा जी के साथ; 2. सही; 3. लड़की ने अपनी गुल्लक के पैसों से दादी जी के लिए मिट्टी का एक सुंदर दीया खरीदा।; 4. (क) बाँसुरी; 5. झूले के ऊपर जाने पर पूरा मेला छोटा-सा दिखाई देता था।; 6. गरम-गरम; 7. बड़ा; 8. दुकानें; 9. क्योंकि लड़की ने अपनी बचत के पैसों से प्यार से दादी जी के लिए उपहार खरीदा था। उपहार की कीमत से ज़्यादा उसके पीछे छिपा प्यार महत्त्वपूर्ण था।

p. 909 दोहराई: प्रश्नों के उत्तर दो: 1. जो वर्ण किसी दूसरे वर्ण की सहायता के बिना बोले जाते हैं, उन्हें स्वर कहते हैं। जैसे: अ, आ।; 2. स्त्रीलिंग: लड़की, बहुवचन: लड़के; 3. विशेषण: सुंदर, क्रिया: खिले हैं; 4. मैं पत्र लिखूँगा।; 5. जल, नीर; 6. किसान; 7. अर्थ: बहुत खुश होना। वाक्य: इनाम पाकर रिया फूली न समाई।; 8. तुम कहाँ जा रहे हो?; 9. असत्य, अमर (अटल, अज्ञान भी सही हैं); 10. चिड़िया पेड़ पर बैठी है।

Month 9 Activity Set

p. 912 Pollution Survey: 1. Answers will vary.; 2. Answers will vary (use dustbins, walk or cycle, save electricity, plant trees, say no to plastic bags).

p. 914 My 3R Chart: Row 2: carry a cloth bag | use old clothes as dusters | sell old newspapers; Row 3: turn off the tap while brushing | make a pen stand from a tin | send old bottles to be recycled; Row 4: walk or cycle short distances | give old toys to other children | recycle old notebooks

p. 915 Craft from Waste: Bird Feeder: 1. A plastic bottle and old pencils or sticks.; 2. It reuses plastic instead of throwing it away, and it gives food to the birds.

p. 916 Save Our Earth Crossword: Across: 5. SMOKE, 6. POLLUTION, 8. TREES, 10. DUSTBIN, 11. RECYCLE | Down: 1. PLASTIC, 2. COMPOST, 3. EXTINCT, 4. REDUCE, 7. NOISE, 9. REUSE

NEW ERA

CERTIFICATE

OF COMPLETION

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

This certificate is proudly presented to

_____

for successfully completing the **NEW ERA Class 3 Homeschool Curriculum**:
36 weeks of reading, writing, maths, EVS and Hindi, and 9 monthly activity sets.

_____ Date

_____ Parent / Teacher