Chapter 1

Eating Habits of Animals

Specific objectives:

- To understand the eating habits of different animals
- To be able to describe a food chain and explain why all food chains start with plants.
- Explain the role of mouthparts of animals suited to their eating habits.

New Words

1	Herbivores	7	cud
2	Carnivores	8	Jaws
3	Omnivores	9	shoots
4	swallow	10	Proboscis
5	grazing	11	hollow
6	chewing	12	nectar

Answer the following questions:

Q.1 **Define the following terms and give two examples of each kind.**

Ans.a) **Herbivores**- Animals that eat only plants are called Herbivores.
Example. Cow, Giraffe

b) **Carnivores**- Animals that eat only the flesh of other animals are called Carnivores.
Example. Lion, Tiger

c) **Omnivores**- Animals that eat both plants and the flesh of other animals are called Omnivores.
Example. Bear, Crow

Q.2 **Explain what is a Food chain? Give two examples of food chains.**

A chain that shows how plants are eaten by animals, and then animals are eaten by other animals is called a food chain (Who eats whom).

Example- 1. Grass → Deer → Tiger

2. Carrot → Rabbit → Fox

Q.2 **Name the kind of animal with clues given:**

Ans.a) Has long, sharp and pointed front teeth - **Carnivores**

b) Has sharp pointed teeth to eat flesh and also flat broad teeth to chew the plant food - **Omnivores**

c) Has sharp and broad front teeth – **Herbivores**

Q.3 **Explain the term 'chewing a cud'. Give two examples of cud chewing animals.**

Ans.

- Some herbivores at the time of grazing swallow their food without chewing it.
- Later, they bring it back to the mouth (called cud) and chew it properly. This is called 'chewing the cud'.

e.g- Cow, Buffalo.

Q.4	**Explain the mouth parts of the following animals:**
Ans.a)	**Frog / Lizard /Chameleon-** Have long and sticky tongue to catch their food. They swallow their food without chewing
b)	**Snake –**It can swallow animals bigger than their own heads as their jaws can open out and mouth becomes very big.
c)	**Mosquito –** It has a sharp and hollow tube in its mouth to suck blood.
d)	**Butterfly –** Long and hollow tube like mouth called proboscis to suck nectar.

Delhi Public School, Gandhinagar
Class 3
Subject : EVS
Name of Book: New Science Ahead

CHAPTER 2: What Are Things Made Of?

Learning objectives: Students will be able to-

1. Identify the things around which us are made of different materials.
2. State from where we obtain these materials.
3. Understand the properties of these materials.
4. List the properties of these materials.

New Words

1. Timber	10. Linen
2. Rubber	11. Jute
3. Stretched	12. Leather
4. Fibres	13. Aluminium
5. Watery	14. Petroleum
6. Paste	15. Petrol
7. Sheet	16. Diesel
8. Cotton	17. Pollute
9. Flax	18. Banned

Answer The Following Questions:

Q. 1- From where do we get materials for making different things?
Ans.)- We get materials for making different things from **nature**.

Q. 2)-What are the things we get from Plants? Also give examples of materials made from those things.
Ans.)- The things that we get from plants are:
(i) Timber -We get wood or timber from trees to make furniture.
(ii) Rubber-The liquid from rubber tree is used to make things like tyres and erasers.
(iii) Paper- Wood of pine and bamboo tree is used to make paper.
(iv) Fibres-We get it from cotton, jute and flax plants to make clothes, rope and bags.

Q. 3)- How is paper made?
Ans.)- (i) The wood of pine and bamboo tree is very soft.
(ii) It is turned into watery paste.
(iii)This paste is rolled into sheets to make paper.

Q. 4)- What are the things we get from animals? Also give examples of materials made from those things.
Ans.)- Things that we get from animals are:
i) Leather- is used to make bags, belts, purse etc.
ii) Wool- is used to make woolen clothes like sweaters, caps etc.

Q. 5)- What are the materials we get from Earth? Also give examples of things made from those things.

Ans.)- The materials that we get from Earth are:

i) Sand: We get glass from sand which is used to make bulb, mirror etc.

ii) Clay: Clayey soil is used to make pots, tiles and bricks.

iii) Metals: Metals are used to make vessels; machines; wires; bodies of cars, buses, trains etc.

→ Silver and gold are metals used to make jewellery.

(iv) **Petroleum**: We get it from deep inside the Earth.

(a)We get diesel & petrol from Petroleum to run vehicles.

(b) We also get kerosene, wax, vaseline and plastics from Petroleum.

Q. 6)- Give examples of things made up of plastics.

Ans.)- Things made up of plastics are toys, bags,, nylon clothes, ropes, TV cabinets, parts of car etc.

Q. 7)- Write one useful and one harmful property of plastics.

Ans.)-(i) **Useful property of Plastics:** Plastics do not rot like plant or animal material. Hence, they are long lasting.

(ii) **Harmful property of Plastics:** Since plastics do not rot, when we throw them, they stay in soil and pollute it.

Chapter 3

Rocks and Soil

(Class-III)

Learning objectives:

- To understand the formation of Rocks.
- To be able to describe formation of soil and explain what soil is made up of.
- Classify and compare different types of soil.
- To be able to explain the importance of soil.

New Words

1	Minerals	7	Loamy
2	rotted	8	Gravel
3	particles	9	Yield
4	Weather	10	Manure
5	Humus	11	Fertilizer
6	Clay	12	Burrow

Answer the following questions:

Q.1 What are rocks made up of?

Ans. Rocks are made up of tiny grains called Minerals.

Q.2 How is soil formed?

Ans.i) Huge rocks break down due to action of sunlight, wind, water and changes in weather.

ii) Over many years they break into very small pieces.

iii) Dead plants and animals rot and get mixed with rock pieces to form soil

Q.3 What is Humus? How is it useful?

Ans.i) Rotted plants and animals are called Humus.

ii) It is useful because it is good for healthy growth of plants.

Q.4 Why is soil of different places are of different colour?

Ans. Soils are of different colours because they are made from different kinds of rocks.

Q.5 Name two things that soil contains?

Ans. Soil contains air and water.

Q.6 Describe the following types of soil

A) Clayey Soil

i) It is made up of tiny soil-particles without air spaces.

ii) It is smooth to touch.

iii) Water cannot pass through it, so it holds lot of water and becomes sticky.
iv) Very few plants like **Rice** grow well in this soil.

B) Sandy Soil

i) It is made up of large particles with lot of air spaces.
ii) It is rough and loose.
iii) Water passes easily through it.
iv) Very few plants like **Bajra** grow well in this soil.

C) Loamy Soil

i) It is mixture of both sand and clay particles and has air spaces.
ii) It is coarse to touch.
iii) It has humus in it so it can hold water as well.
iv) **Most plants** grow well in this soil.

Q.7 Which soil is best suited for healthy growth of plants and why?

Ans. Loamy soil is best for the growth of plants because of the presence of humus in it.

Q.8 Why can most plants not grow well in:

a) Clayey Soil

i) As it is made up of tiny particles that hold a lot of water that makes it sticky.
ii) In sticky soil plant's roots cannot breathe, therefore the plants rot and die.

B) Sandy soil

i) As it is made up of large particles that cannot hold much water the soil becomes dry very fast.
ii) In dry soil plants do not get enough water to absorb, therefore the plants die.

Q.9 What should be added to soil to make it fertile and suitable for the growth of plants?

Ans. Manure and fertilizers are added to soil to make it rich and fertile

Q.10 Write the uses of soil.

Ans. Uses of soil are-

i) Plants grow in soil. Plants absorb water and minerals from the soil.
ii) Soil is home to many animals like earthworms, rabbits, ants, snails etc.
iii) Soil is used to make many things such as pots, glass, cement, bricks and build mud houses.

Delhi Public School Gandhinagar

Class III

Chapter 4

Our Houses

Specific objectives:

- To understand the importance of a house.
- Be able to name the materials used to build houses.
- List the important features of a good house.

New Words

1	protect	6	relax
2	bungalows	7	breed
3	frames	8	drainage
4	verandahs	9	wire nettings
5	garbage	10	balconies

Answer the following questions:

Q.1 Why do we live in a house?

Ans. We live in a house –

1. to protect ourselves from sun, wind, rain, and snow.

2. to protect us from animals and bad people like thieves.

Q.2 What are houses made of?

Ans. Houses in cities are built of bricks, cements, steel, wood, and glass.

Q.3 What things are used to make the following:

a) Walls and roofs – Steel, bricks, and cement.

b) Doors and window frames – Wood, glass, Aluminum and Steel.

Q. 4 List some important features that a good house should have.

A good house should have –

1) **Windows** to let the sunlight and fresh air inside the house and dirty water to go out.

2) **Open spaces** like verandahs and balconies to relax and get sunlight and fresh air.

3) **Covered dustbins** to throw the garbage.

4) **Proper drainage system** to carry away dirty water.

5) **Wire nettings** on doors and windows to keep away mosquitoes and flies.

Q.5	**Give reason:**
a)	**Dirty water should not be allowed to collect near your house.**
Ans.	Mosquitoes and flies breed in the collected dirty water and spread germs of diseases.
	Therefore, we should not allow dirty water to collect near our house.
b)	**Garbage should not be thrown in open places or open dustbin.**
Ans.	Flies and other insects will sit on thegarbage and spread germs of diseases.
c)	**We should grow plants around our house.**
Ans.	We should grow plants around our house because plants clean the air and give us fresh air.

Chapter 5

Living And Non-Living Things

Specific objectives:

- Identify and classify things as living or non-living
- List ways in which living things and non-living things differ
- Compare animals and plants

New Words

1	Breathe	7	Shelter
2	Search	8	Energy
3	Fins	9	Gills
4	Air holes	10	Stomata
5	Feelers	11	Respond
6	Reproduction	12	Hatch

Answer the following questions:

Q.1 **Why do animals move from place to place?**

Ans. Animals move from place to place in search of food and shelter

Q.2 **Write the moving organs of the following animals.**

Ans.
a) Animals – Legs
b) Fish – Fins and tail
c) Birds – Wings to fly and legs to walk
d) Snakes – Their bodies

Q.3 **Mention two ways in which plants show movement.**

Ans.
a) Sunflower plant – Its bud turns towards the Sun.
b) Touch-me-not – Its leaves close when touched.

Q.4 **Why do living things need food?**

Ans. **Living things need food to**
a) Grow
b) Move
c) be fit and healthy

Q.5 **Write the breathing organs of the following.**

Ans.
a) Human – Nose
b) Fish – Gills

	c) Insects – Airholes
	d) Plants – Stomata
Q.6	**How do animals feel changes around them?**
Ans.	• Animals feel changes around them with their sense organs like skin, nose, eyes, ears and tongue.
	• Insects have feelers to feel changes.
	.
Q.7	**Plants do not have sense organs, but they do feel changes around them. Explain with examples.**
Ans.	Yes, plants can feel changes around them.
	• When we touch leaves of touch-me-not plant it closes.
	• The sunflower bud turns towards the Sun.
	• The shoot of plant grows towards sunlight.
	• The roots grow towards the Earth.
Q.8	**Define i) Reproduction**
	ii) Stomata
Ans.	i) Reproduction- The process of producing young ones is called reproduction.
	ii) Stomata – The tiny openings in the leaves of plants through which the plants breathe is called stomata.
Q.9	**Write two ways by which animals reproduce. Give examples.**
Ans.	**Animals reproduce by**
	i) Laying eggs– e.g. Birds, snakes, fishes, insects
	ii) Giving birth to young ones – e.g. Humans, cow, goat, rabbit
Q.10	**Do plants move?**
Ans.	No, plants do not move because they do not have to search for food as they make food on
	their own.
Q.11	**What do plants need to make their food?**
Ans.	Plants need air, water, and sunlight to make their food.
Q.12	**How do plants reproduce?**
Ans.	• Most plants reproduce by seeds.
	• Some plants can also reproduce by their stems, roots and leaves
	Example – Potatoes and Onions are stems from which new plants can grow

Q.13	**List 5 differences between living and non-living things**	
1	**Living things need food**	**Non living things do not need food**
2	**Living things breathe air**	**Non living things do not breathe**
3	**Living things grow old and die**	**Non living things do not grow old or die**
4	**Living things reproduce**	**Non living things do not reproduce**
5	**Living things feel changes around them**	**Non living things do not feel**

Chapter 6

Birds and Their Bodies

Specific objectives:

- To learn about the body of a bird.
- Understand the movements of birds.
- Learn about Feathers and their kinds.
- Learn about types of beaks, feet and claws that birds have and how they use them.

New Words

1	Feathers	9	Hooked
2	Muscles	10	Claws
3	Flap	11	Scratch
4	Flight	12	Perch
5	Fluffy	13	Wade
6	Curved	14	Webbed
7	Bark	15	Talons
8	Scoop	16	Wrap

Answer the following questions:

Q.1 How do birds fly?

Ans. Birds fly with the help of wings.

Q.2 Write down the special features that help a bird to fly?

Ans. The special features that help a bird to fly are-

- They have light body with hollow bones.
- Their body is boat shaped.
- They have well-formed wings with strong muscles that help in moving wing.
- Tail helps in changing direction.

Q.3 Describe the three different kinds of feathers of birds.

Ans. The three different kinds of feathers of birds are-

1. Flight feathers

- They are long feathers, found in the wings and tail of birds.
- Help the bird to fly.

2. Down feathers

- They are soft and fluffy, found next to the skin.

- Help to keep them warm

3. Body feathers-

- They cover the body
- Give birds their shape.

Q.4 How do feathers help the birds?

Ans.
a) Help the birds to fly.
b) Keep their body warm.
c) Give shape to their body.

Q.5 What is the function of a beak of the bird?

Ans. Beaks help the birds-

- to catch and eat their food.
- helps to build nest.

Q.6 Complete the following table to explain kinds of beaks the following birds have and the food they eat?

	Birds	Beak	Food they eat
1.	Hummingbird	Long thin beak	To drink nectar from flowers
2.	Parrot	Strong curved beak	To crack nuts and seeds
3.	Sparrow, Pigeons and Peacocks	Short pointed beak	To pick up and crush seeds
4.	Heron	Long pointed beak	To catch and lift the fish
5.	Woodpecker	Sharp pointed beak	To tap and make hole in the bark and pull out insects to eat
6.	Duck, Goose	Broad flat beak	To scoop up small plants and insects along with muddy water, flow out through the holes on the sides of the beak
7.	Eagles, Vultures and Owls	Strong, Sharp hooked beaks	To tear and eat the flesh

Q.7 Described the feet and toes of a bird

Ans. A bird has two feet. Each foot has four toes.

Q.8 What are the functions of a bird's feet?

Ans.
- Birds use their feet to catch food
- They use them to hold on to tree branches
- Birds feet also protect them (sharp claws)

Q.9 Describe the feet and claws of following birds.

	Birds	Feet/Claws	Its use
1.	Crows and Sparrows	Have three toes in front and one at the back	To hold onto tree branches, rope etc (Perch)
2.	Roosters and Hens	Sharp, hard claws	To scratch the ground and find insects and seeds
3.	Cranes and Herons	Long, thin legs with spread out toes	To wade (walk) through water
4.	Woodpeckers and Parrots	Two toes pointed towards front and two toes towards the back	To climb trees and hold fruits
5.	Ducks and Geese	Have webbed feet. Their toes are joined together by skin	To swim in water
6.	Eagles and Hawks	Sharp curved claws called Talons	To grip and carry small animals

Chapter 7

Nesting Habits of Birds

Specific objectives: To be able to

- Describe how birds reproduce
- Explain how birds make different kinds of nests
- Describe what is Migration and explain why birds migrate.

New Words

1	Reproduce	6	Cliff
2	Chicks	7	Reeds
3	Hatching	8	Travellers
4	Twigs	9	Migration
5	Pebbles	10	Region

Answer the following questions:

Q.1 How do birds reproduce?

Ans. Birds reproduce by laying eggs.

Q.2 Why do Birds build nests?

Ans. Birds build nests to lay eggs in it.

Q.3 What do birds do to make their eggs hatch?

Ans. The parent bird sits on eggs to keep them warm.

Q.4 What is hatching of an egg?

Ans. When the egg breaks open and chick comes out. This is called hatching of an egg.

Q.5 How do parent birds help their chicks?

Ans. Most chicks do not have feathers when they are born.

The parent birds protect and feed them. Till they are grown up and can feed and fly on their own.

Q.6 Why do birds build nests in places that are difficult for us to see or reach?

Ans. Birds build nests in places that are difficult for us to see or reach to protect their young ones from enemies till they learn to fly.

Q.7 Describe how the following birds build their nests. Mention the materials they use to make their nests.

Ans.

1.	Weaverbird	Makes a ball like nest with an opening at the bottom. Uses - Grass, twigs, thread etc
2.	Tailorbird	It stitches leaves together to make nest
3.	Eagle	Builds nest on high trees or cliffs
4.	Wood pecker	Makes hole in a tree trunk and uses it as a nest
5.	Swan	On ground near water bodies Uses – Reeds and grass
6.	Swallows	On cliffs and walls, uses mud
7.	Penguins	On ground. Uses stones and pebbles

Q.8 What is migration? Give two examples of migratory birds

Ans. Mass movement of birds from cold places to warm regions in search of food and shelter is called Migration.
Example- Siberian Cranes and Arctic Tern

Q.9 Why do birds migrate?

Birds migrate to other places-

1) To get more food.
2) Due to seasonal changes. (colder to warmer regions)
3) To give birth to their young ones.

Q.10 How do birds find their way during migration?

Ans. Migratory birds use the position of sun and stars to find their way