



DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL GANDHINAGAR
ACADEMIC SESSION 2025-26
STUDY MATERIAL

CLASS : III

MONTH: NOVEMBER 2025

SUBJECT: EVS

LESSON 10: SOIL

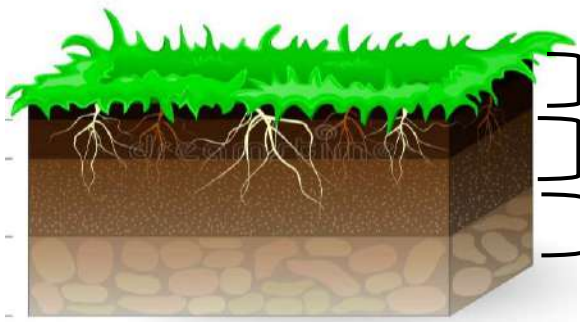
NEW WORDS:

1.	Weathering	2.	Humus
3.	Gravel	4.	Minerals
5.	Sandy soil	6.	Clayey soil
7.	Loamy soil	8.	Compost
9.	Manure	10.	Fertile
11.	Manufacture	12.	Particles

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

Q.1)	What is weathering?
Ans:	The process by which rocks get broken down into tiny pieces due to action of heat, wind, rain to form soil is known as weathering.
Q.2)	What are the contents of soil?
Ans.	The contents of soil are humus, clay, sand, gravel, minerals, air and water.
Q.3)	What is humus? What does it contain?
Ans.	Topmost layer of soil made from decomposed plant and animal matter. It provides nutrients for the plants to grow.
Q.4)	What are the different types of soil.
Ans.	Soil is of three types-
a)	Sandy soil
b)	Clayey soil
c)	Loamy soil
Q.5)	What do you mean by manure?
Ans.	Manure is a mixture of cow dung, and decaying plant matter. It is added to the soil to make it fertile.
Q.6)	Write any three uses of soil.
Ans.	i) Soil is used for pottery.
	ii) Soil is used for growing plants.
	iii) It is used to make kutcha houses.
Q.7)	Draw a well-labelled diagram of the layers of soil.

Ans.



Top soil (Humus and clay)
Sub soil (sand and pebbles)
Bed rock (gravels)

Layers of soil

HOME ASSIGNMENT:

Q.8) Give reason:- We can see air bubbles coming out when we put some soil in the water.

Q.9) Garden soil is good for plants. Why?

COMPETENCY BASED QUESTIONS:

Q.1) _____ is known as the skin of earth.

a. Land

b. River

c. Soil

d. Water

Q.2) Sandy soil : beaches :: Clayey soil : _____

a. River banks

b. Glaciers

c. Mountains

d. Desert

Q.3) _____ is not a constituent of soil.

a. Sand

b. Pebbles

c. Clay

d. Plastic

Q.4) Which animal does not live in soil?

a. Earthworm

b. Termites

c. Ants

d. Silkworm

Q.5) Which of the followings soil is used for pottery?

a. Sandy soil

b. Clayey soil

c. Loamy soil

d. All of the above



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CLASS : III

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LESSON 12: LIGHT

NEW WORDS:

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Luminous | 2. Non-luminous |
| 3. Opaque | 4. Transparent |
| 5. Translucent | 6. Rays |
| 7. Shadow | 8. Location |
| 9. Factors | 10. Categories |
| 11. Ability | 12. Frosted glass |

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

Q.1) Differentiate between luminous and non-luminous objects.

Ans.	Luminous objects	Non-luminous objects
	The objects that can produce light are called luminous objects.	The objects that cannot produce light are called non-luminous objects.
	Eg. Sun, candle, bulb, torch etc.	Eg. Fans, table, moon, tree etc.

Q.2) Write characteristics of light.

- Ans.
- Light travels in a straight line.
 - Light travels at a high speed.
 - White light is made of seven colours.

Q.3) What do you mean by rays?

Ans. Light travels in a straight line as thin beams of light called rays.

Q.4) Define with examples.

Ans. i) **Opaque objects** - The objects that do not allow the light to pass through them at all are called opaque objects. Ex. Stone, wood etc.

ii) **Transparent objects** - The objects through which light can pass through completely are known as transparent objects. Ex. Glass, water etc.

iii) **Translucent objects** - The objects that allow the light to pass through them only partially are translucent objects. Ex. Wax paper, frosted glass etc.

Q.5) What is a shadow? What are the things required for a shadow?

Ans. A shadow is a black colour patch formed when something blocks the path of light.

The things required for shadow are-

- i) A source of light
- ii) An opaque object that blocks the light
- iii) A surface / screen behind the object for the shadow to form

Q.6) What are the factors that affect a shadow?

Ans. The factors that affects a shadow are-

- i) Position of the object
- ii) Location of the source of light

HOME ASSIGNMENT:

Q.7) How many colours does a rainbow has? Name them.

Q.8) Riya kept a glass tumbler under the sun but it is not casting its shadow. Why?

COMPETENCY BASED QUESTIONS:

Q.1 Which of the following will block the path of light?

- a. Rock
- b. Wall
- c. Paper cup
- d. All of the above

Q.2 Is moon a luminous object?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Can't say
- d. None of the above

Q.3 At what point of time your shadow will be the smallest one?

- a. At night
- b. During noon
- c. During morning
- d. During evening

Q.4 The group in which the given objects (stone, metal, book, wall, wood) can be placed.

- a. Luminous
- b. Non-luminous
- c. Opaque
- d. Transparent

Q.5 What is not correct about light?

- a. Light travels in a straight line.
- b. Light can pass a metallic sheet.
- c. Light travels at high speed.
- d. White light is made up of seven colours.

Q.6 If the object is close to the source of light, then the size of the shadow will be_____.

- a. Small
- b. Large
- c. Of same size
- d. No shadow will be formed



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ACADEMIC SESSION 2025-26
STUDY MATERIAL

CLASS : III

MONTH: OCTOBER 2025

SUBJECT: EVS

LESSON 8: AIR

NEW WORDS:

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Breeze | 2. Squish |
| 3. Composition | 4. Nitrogen |
| 5. Polluted | 6. Spreading |
| 7. Storm | 8. Mountaineer |
| 9. Electricity | 10. Burning |

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

Q.1) What does air contain?

Ans: Air contains several gases such as oxygen, nitrogen, carbon-dioxide. It also contains dust, smoke, germs and water vapour.

Q.2) What are the characteristics of air?

- Ans.**
- i. Air has mass.
 - ii. Air occupies space.
 - iii. Air takes space of the container it is filled with.
 - iv. Air has no taste, colour, and smell.

Q.3) What is wind? How does it blow?

Ans. Moving air is called wind.
The sun heats the Earth. Warm air rises up because it is light.
Cool air from nearby comes to take its place.
This movement of air is called **wind**.

Q.4) What is the difference between a storm and a breeze?

Ans.

<u>Storms</u>	<u>Breeze</u>
1. Strong blowing wind is called storm.	1. Slow and gentle wind is called breeze.
2. It can be harmful.	2. It is pleasant.

Q.5) List three uses of air.

- Ans.**
- i. All living things need air to survive.
 - ii. Air supports burning.
 - iii. Air helps in spreading seeds.

Q.6) What is air pollution?

Ans. The contamination of air by pollutants such as smoke, dust, and germs is called air pollution.

Q.7) Write some measures to prevent air pollution.

- Ans.**
- i. Use public transport.
 - ii. Avoid burning trash and fire crackers.
 - iii. Avoid chemical sprays and cleaners.
 - iv. Plant more trees.

HOME ASSIGNMENT:

Q.8) What will happen if we cover a lit candle with a glass jar? Explain it.

Q.9) Storms can damage trees and buildings. Why?

COMPETENCY BASED QUESTIONS:

Q.1 Which is not a constituent of air?

- a. Water vapour
- b. Gases
- c. Dust
- d. Light

Q.2 Which can minimize air pollution?

- a. Use of public transport
- b. Avoid burning of garbage
- c. Avoid bursting of crackers
- d. All of the above

Q.3 Polluted air can cause-_____

- a. Breathing / Respiratory problems
- b. Heart problems
- c. Both a and b
- d. None of the above

Q.4 Strong wind: Storm :: Gentle wind: _____ ?

- a. Force
- b. Breeze
- c. Damage
- d. Carbon-dioxide

Q.5 Plants, animals, and humans need air for their-_____ .

- a. animals, survival
- b. plants, survival
- c. humans, survival
- d. non-living things, survival

Q.6 Which gas supports burning?

- a. Oxygen
- b. Nitrogen
- c. Hydrogen
- d. Carbon-dioxide



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ACADEMIC SESSION 2025-26

STUDY MATERIAL

CLASS: III

MONTH: OCTOBER 2025

SUBJECT: EVS

LESSON 9: WATER

NEW WORDS:

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Liquid | 2. Solid |
| 3. Gaseous | 4. Freezing |
| 5. Melting | 6. Evaporation |
| 7. Transpiration | 8. Condensation |
| 9. Water cycle | 10. Glaciers |
| 11. Inter-changeable | 12. Droplets |

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

Q.1- What are the three forms of water?

Ans: They are- Solid form – ice, Liquid form – water, Gaseous form – water vapour.

Q.2 Define-

- Ans.** i.**Evaporation**-The process of converting water into water vapour upon heating is called evaporation.
ii.**Condensation**-The process of converting water vapour into water upon cooling is called condensation.
iii.**Freezing**-The process of converting water into ice after cooling is called freezing.
iv.**Melting**-The process of converting ice into water after heating is called melting.

Q.3 What is transpiration?

Ans. The process by which plants release excess water in the form of water is called transpiration.

Q.4 What is underground water? How does water get stored?

Ans. Underground water is the water that is found beneath the Earth's surface in soil, sand, and rocks. Water gets stored when rainwater and water from rivers or lakes seep through the soil and collect in spaces and cracks in rocks.

Q.5 What do you mean by snow?

Ans. The raindrops which freeze due to cold and falls down on earth is called snow.

Q.6 Define water cycle with a labelled diagram.

Ans. The continuous cycle by which water circulates on the earth is known as water cycle.



HOME ASSIGNMENT:

- Q.7** Give reason: "If we heat water for some time, the amount of water in the vessel reduces. Why?"
Q.8 Write any two uses of water.

COMPETENCY BASED QUESTIONS:

- Q.1** River, ponds, lake, and wells are-_____.
a. uses of water
b. importance of water
c. sources of water
d. none of the above
- Q.2** When water boils in a kettle, we can see _____ as mist.
a. water
b. steam
c. smoke
d. Oxygen
- Q.3** Which of the following covers most of the earth surface?
a. Sand
b. Water
c. Mountains
d. Cities
- Q.4** Which of the following statement is true?
a. Water can exist in three states- gas, liquid and solid.
b. Rivers and lakes contain gaseous form of water.
c. Plants do not need water.
d. Tube wells are the main source of water.
- Q.5** Which of the following is wrong?
a. solid - heat- liquid
b. liquid - heat- solid
c. gas- cool- liquid
d. liquid-cool-solid
- Q.6** Which of these is not a property of water?
a. odourless
b. colourless
c. shapeless
d. blue colour



DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL GANDHINAGAR
ACADEMIC SESSION 2025-26
STUDY MATERIAL

CLASS: III

MONTH: AUGUST 2025

SUBJECT: EVS

Lesson- 5: OUR BODY

NEW WORDS:

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Cells | 2. Tissue |
| 3. Organ | 4. Skeletal |
| 5. Organism | 6. Muscular |
| 7. Muscles | 8. Digestive |
| 9. Intestine | 10. Stomach |
| 11. Respiratory | 12. Circulatory |
| 13. Lungs | 14. Blood vessels |
| 15. Heart | 16. Brain |
| 17. Nervous | 18. Excretory |
| 19. Spinal Chord | 20. Reproductive |

Answer The Following Questions:

Q.1- Answer in one word: -

- (i) The basic and the smallest unit of life. Cell
- (ii) Group of similar type of cells with same function. Tissue
- (iii) Group of different type of tissues with specific function. Organ
- (iv) Group of organs that performs a specific body function. Organ system
- (v) Collection of all different organ systems. Organism

Q.2- What is skeletal system made up of?

Ans: Skeletal system is made up of bones.

Q.3- Write the functions of skeletal system.

Ans: Functions of skeletal system are—

- (i) Gives shape, support and strength to our body.
- (ii) Protects soft internal organs of our body
- (iii) Helps in movement of our body.

Q.4- Define digestion. Name the organs of digestive system.

Ans. The process of breaking down of food into simpler forms.

The organs of digestive system are-

- (i) Mouth
- (ii) Food pipe
- (iii) Stomach
- (iv) Small intestine
- (v) Large intestine
- (vi) Anus

Q.5- Name the organs of breathing system.

Ans. The organs of breathing system are- Nose, wind pipe, lungs.

Q.6- Write the functions of following parts of Circulatory System.

- (i) Heart – It pumps blood to all parts of body.
- (ii) Blood vessels – Thin tubes through which blood travels in our body.
- (iii) Blood – (a) Carry oxygen and nutrients to all parts of our body.
(b) Also removes wastes from the body.

Q.7- (a) What is the function of the Nervous System?

(b) Name the organs of Nervous system.

Ans. (a) The function of the Nervous System is to control all the actions of our body.

(b) i) Brain. ii) Spinal Cord. iii) Nerves

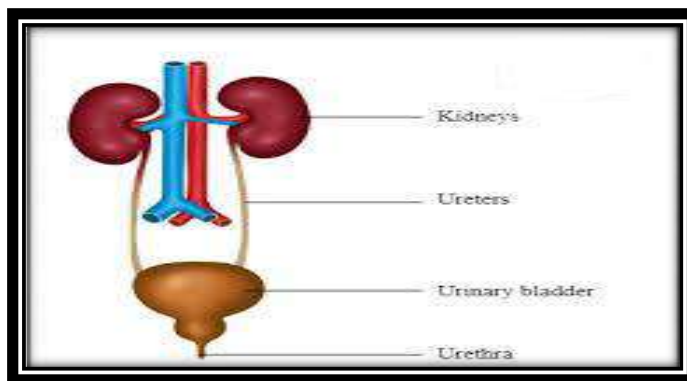
Q.8- (a) What is the function of the excretory system.

(b) Name the organs of the excretory system.

Ans. (a) The function of the excretory system is to remove wastes from the body.

(b) The organs of the excretory system are-

- (i) Kidneys
- (ii) Ureters
- (iii) Urinary bladder
- (iv) Urethra



Q.9- What is the function of the reproductive system?

Ans. The reproductive system helps to produce babies.

HOME ASSIGNMENT:

Q.10 Draw a well labelled diagrams of the following organ systems: -

(a) Respiratory system

(b) Digestive system

COMPETENCY BASED QUESTIONS:

1. If you are feeling hot in a room, which sense organ is helping you to feel so?
a. eye b. ear c. nose d. skin

2. The brain communicates with the body through-
a. Through blood b. Through nerves
c. Through water d. None of these

3. The thumping sound which you can hear in your left side of chest, is due to-
a. Heart b. Kidney c. stomach d. lungs

4. What are the functions of the hair found in nose?
a.To remove dust from the inhaled air b.To remove germs from the inhaled air
c.To absorb oxygen from the inhaled air d.Both a. and b.

5. An adult usually has _____ muscles.
a. 206 b. more than 300 c. 500 d. 600

6. The body wastes urine and sweat are removed from the body with the help of-
a. Heart b. Kidney c. stomach d. lungs

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DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL GANDHINAGAR

ACADEMIC SESSION 2025-26

STUDY MATERIAL

CLASS: III

MONTH: AUGUST 2025

Lesson- 6: HOUSING AND CLOTHING

NEW WORDS:

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. Ceiling | 2. Relaxation |
| 3. Design | 4. Extremely |
| 5. Circulation | 6. Drainage |
| 7. Garbage | 8. Kitchen |
| 9. Weather | 10. Disinfectant |
| 11. Fibre | 12. Synthetic |

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

Q.1- Write some difference between kutcha and pucca houses.

Ans.	KUTCHA HOUSE	PUCCA HOUSE
	(i) Are weak and temporary. (ii) Are made of mud, grass, leaf & straws. (iii) They get damaged easily during storms and floods.	(i) They are strong and permanent. (ii) They are made up of bricks, cement, iron etc. (iii) They do not get damaged easily during storms and floods.

Q.2- Why do we need a house?

Ans. We need a house to protect ourselves from heat, dust, cold, rain, strong winds, thieves and animals.

Q.3- Mention the features of a good house.

Ans. A good house should have the following features-

- (i) Big windows and doors.
- (ii) High ceiling and thick walls.
- (iii) Open spaces like verandahs and balconies
- (iv) Good drainage system in bathroom and kitchens

Q.4- How do high ceilings and thick walls help to make a house good?

Ans. **High ceilings** keep the house cool and help in proper air circulation.
Thick walls keep the house cool in summer and warm in winters.

Q.5- Write the ways by which you can keep your house clean.

Ans. We can keep our house clean by: -

- (i) Cleaning and dusting the house. everyday
- (ii) Swiping and mopping the floor using disinfectants. Bathrooms and toilets should be cleaned every day.
- (iii) Garbage should be collected and thrown in covered dustbins.
- (iv) Drains should be kept clean and covered.

Q.6- Why do we wear clothes?

Ans. We wear clothes because they protect our body from the heat, wind, rain, cold, and dust.

Q.7- Define-

- (i) **Natural Fibres:** - Fibres that are obtained either from plants or animals are known as natural fibres. Eg. Cotton, Jute, Silk
- (ii) **Man-made fibres:** - Fibres that are made by humans are known as Synthetic or man-made fibres. Eg. Nylon, Polyester, Rayon

Q.8- Write about the type of clothes worn during different seasons along with the reason.

	SEASON	TYPE OF CLOTH WORN	REASON
(i)	Summer	Cotton	Absorbs sweat and keep us cool.
(ii)	Winter	Woollen	Protect us from cold and keep us warm.
(iii)	Rainy	Synthetic or Plastic	Protect us from rain and keep us dry.

HOME ASSIGNMENT:

Q.9- What type of houses have sloping roofs and why?

COMPETENCY BASED QUESTION:

1. The type of house that people live in depends on-

- a. The climate of the place
- b. The people of the place
- c. The vehicle of the place
- d. None of these
- e.
- f.

2. Pucca house includes-

- a.Flats
- b.Apartments
- c. bungalows
- d.all of them

3. We wear different clothes according to the-

- a. Weather of the place
- b. Food of the place
- c. Plants of the place
- d. None of these

4. This type of houses are found in the region of-



- a.heavy rain and flood
- b.Hot and dry
- c.cold
- d.dessert

5. Which is a natural fibre obtained from plants-

- a. jute
- b. silk
- c. wool
- d. fur

6. Igloo, built in extremely cold regions, helps to keep-

- a. the temperature high inside.
- b. the temperature low inside.
- c. the pressure low inside.
- d. the pressure high inside.

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DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL GANDHINAGAR
ACADEMIC SESSION 2025-26
STUDY MATERIAL

CLASS: III

MONTH: JULY 2025

SUBJECT: EVS

Lesson- 4: Birds

NEW WORDS:

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1. Feathers | 2. Hollow |
| 3. Muscle | 4. Direction |
| 5. Flightless | 6. Ornithologist |
| 7. Talons | 8. Perching |
| 9. Scratching | 10. Wading |
| 11. Nestlings | 12. Chisel |

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

Q.1- How are birds different from other animals?

Ans: Birds have wings, feathers, beaks and claws which make them look different from other animals.

Q.2- Describe the beaks of birds.

Ans: (i) Birds are toothless animals.
(ii) They have beaks to eat their food and feed their young ones.
(iii) Their beak's shape depends on the type of food they eat.
(iv) They also use their beak to preen and defend themselves.

Q.3- How do birds fly? Explain briefly.

Ans: To fly, birds flap their wings in two ways:- (i) Upstroke and (ii) Down stroke.
The upward and backward movement of wings is called **Upstroke**
The downward and forward movement of wings is called **Down stroke**.

Q.4- Write down the unique features that help a bird to fly.

Ans: (i) Boat shaped body.
(ii) Hollow and light bones.
(iii) Presence of wings and tail.
(iv) Strong chest muscles

Q.6- Why do ducks have holes on the sides of their beaks?

Ans: To catch insects and plants in muddy water. The holes help to drain out water.

Q.7- Why do woodpecker have strong and chisel shaped beak?

Ans: To poke holes in the hard trunk and bark of trees to pull out insects.

Q.8- Which type of birds have the following types of feet and claws-

(i) Strong feet with sharp claws called talons-

Ans: Flesh eating birds

(ii) Each Feet has four toes, two front and two back-

Ans: Climbing bird

(iii) Long legs with toes to walk through muddy water-

Ans: Wading bird

(iv) Webbed feet-

Ans: Swimming birds

(v) Three front toes pointing forward and one toe at the back to hold branches-

Ans: Perching bird

(vi) Strong legs with sharp claws on three toes in front and one toe at back, to dig ground-

Ans: Scratching birds

HOMEWORK:

Q. 5- Write the names of three kinds of feathers. Also draw the diagrams of each.

Ans: (i) Flight feather

(ii) Down feather

(iii) Body feather



Flight feather



Down feather



Body Feather

COMPETENCY BASED QUESTIONS

1. Birds body is shaped like-

(a) train

(a) bus

(b) aeroplane ✓

(b) car

2. What are NESTLINGS?

(a) Baby birds ✓

(c) nests prepared by birds

(b) hedges

(d) process of making nests

3. Why do parrots have curved and sharp beaks?

(a) To tear the flesh of prey.

(c) To crack open nuts and fruits. ✓

(b) To suck nectar

(d) To catch insects from water.

4. A person who studies about birds is known as-

(a) zoologist

(c) biologist

(b) botanist

(d) ornithologist ✓

5. How do webbed feet help a bird?

(a) In paddling the water and swimming. ✓

(c) Climbing on trees

(b) In walk through water.

(d) Catching prey

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DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL GANDHINAGAR
ACADEMIC SESSION 2025-26
STUDY MATERIAL

CLASS: III

MONTH: JUNE- 2025

SUBJECT: EVS

Lesson-3 : Animals-Food And Feeding Habits

NEW WORDS:

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Survive | 2. Herbivores |
| 3. Carnivores | 4. Omnivores |
| 5. Incisors | 6. Canines |
| 7. Molars | 8. Rumination |
| 9. Grinding | 10. Gnawing |
| 11. Swallowing | 12. Indirectly |
| 13. Hunt | 14. Veterinary |

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

Q.1- On the basis of food habits classify the animals.

Ans: Animals can be classified into-

- (i) Herbivores:- Eat only plants and plant products.
Example:- Cow, Sheep, Goat etc.
- (ii) Carnivores:- Eat only other animals.
Example:- Lion, Crocodile, Snake etc.
- (iii) Omnivores:- Eat both plants and animals.
Example:- Dog, Bear, Crow etc.

Home work:

Q.2- Name some wild animals which are herbivore?

Ans: Deer, elephant, rhino, zebra, giraffe

Q.3- Give one word answers-

(i) **Sharp, front teeth of herbivores for cutting and biting plants -**

Ans: Incisors

(ii) **Flat, broad and strong teeth at the back of mouth for grinding-**

Ans: Molars

(iii) **Sharp, curved and pointed teeth of carnivores for tearing flesh-**

Ans: Canines

(iv) **The animals which are eaten by carnivores.**

Ans: Prey

Q.4- What is Rumination?

Ans: Cows and buffaloes bite and cut the grass, half chew and swallow it. Later, they bring back the food into their mouth and chew it slowly. This is called **Chewing the Cud** or **Rumination**.

Q.5- What is nibbling? Explain with examples.

Ans: Some animals break their food with the help of their sharp front teeth before chewing it, this is called **Gnawing** or **Nibbling**.
Example:- mice, squirrel, rabbit.

Q.6- Why do they do some animals swallow their food whole? Give examples.

Ans: Some animals swallow their food whole because they do not have chewing teeth. Examples- Snakes, crocodiles, frogs and birds.

Q.7- What is the use of the row of small teeth, found in snakes and crocodiles?

Ans: Holding the prey while swallowing.

Q.8- How do the following animals eat their food?

(i) **Elephant**

Ans: Long and thick trunk to break and tear plant parts and put into mouth.

(ii) **Butterfly**

Ans: Straw like tube attached to their mouth to suck nectar from the flowers.

(iii) **Lizard and frog**

Ans: Long and sticky tongue to catch their prey.

Q.9- What are scavengers?

Ans: Scavenges are animals, who eat the remains of dead animals.
Examples:- vultures, hyenas

Q.10- What does a food chain show? Draw a food chain.

Ans: A food chain shows the order of how different living things are dependent on each other for food and energy.

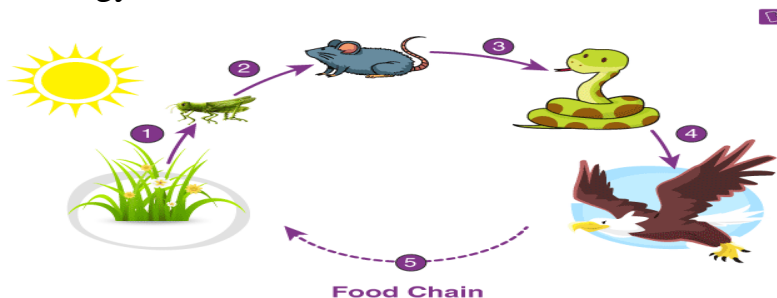


Diagram:-

Q.11- Complete the following sentence-

A food chain always starts with_____ and ends with _____.

Q.12- What happens due to hunting of wild animals?

Ans: Hunting decreases the number of wild animals and later they may become extinct.

COMPETENCY BASED QUESTIONS:

1. We should take care of domestic animals by giving them-

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Good care and clean home | b. Good and healthy food |
| c. Clean water to drink | d. All of them ✓ |

2. Plants are called producers, because the produce-

- | | |
|-----------|----------------|
| a. Food ✓ | b. water |
| c. soil | d. All of them |

3. A food chain ends with-

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| a. herbivores | a. carnivores ✓ |
| b. omnivores | c. both b. and c. |

4. Scavengers are-

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a. harmful for the environment | a. harmless for the environment ✓ |
| b. useful for the environment | c. don't affect the environment |

5. Strong grinding teeth of animals found at the back of the mouth are called-

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| a. incisors | b. canines |
| c. molars ✓ | d. chewing pads |

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CLASS 3
APRIL MONTH (2025-26)
UNIT I -THE WORLD AROUND US
L-1 LIVING AND NON-LIVING THINGS

New Words: -

1. Reproduce
2. excrete
3. breathe
4. natural
5. human-made
6. gills
7. Stomata
8. tongue
9. sense organs
10. hatch

Answer the following questions: -

Q.1. Name the two things which make our environment.

Ans. The two things which make our environment are-

- i) living things like plants and animals
- ii) Non-living things like air, water, soil, houses etc.

Q.2. Write the differences between natural things and human-made things? Give two examples of each.

Ans.

NATURAL THINGS	HUMAN-MADE THINGS
The things that are given by nature.	Things that are created by humans.
Example: Sun, moon, plants, animals etc.	Example: toys, roads, cars, pencil etc.

Q.3. From where do the living things get the energy?

Ans. They get the energy from the food they eat or make.

Q.4. What keeps the living things healthy?

Ans. Food and water help living things to keep healthy.

Q.5. On whom do humans and animals depend for their food?

Ans. Humans and animals depend on plants and other animals for their food.

Q.6. What does green plant need to make its own food?

Ans. Green plants need-

- i) Sunlight
- ii) Air (Carbon-dioxide)
- iii) Water

Q.7. How do plants breathe?

Ans. Plants breathe through Stomata found on leaves.

Q.8. How do the sense organs help the living things?

Ans. The sense organs help the living things to feel the world around them.

Q.9. What do you understand by reproduction?

Ans. Producing young ones of their own kind by all living things, is called reproduction.

Q.10. Write the two ways by which animals reproduce.

Ans. i) Some animals reproduce by laying eggs
ii) Some reproduce by giving birth to their young ones.

Q.11. Identify the stimulus and response in the given situation-

You went to kitchen and by mistake you touched the hot pan. You immediately pulled back your hand.

Ans. Stimulus- _____. **Response-** _____.

HOME ASSIGNMENT

Q9. Write the differences between Living and Non-living things.

HINT: - Children will write from their own understanding and can also take the help of **CONCEPT MAP** given on page number-14

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CLASS 3
APRIL-MAY MONTH(2025-26)
UNIT II PLANT WORLD
L-2 PARTS OF A PLANT

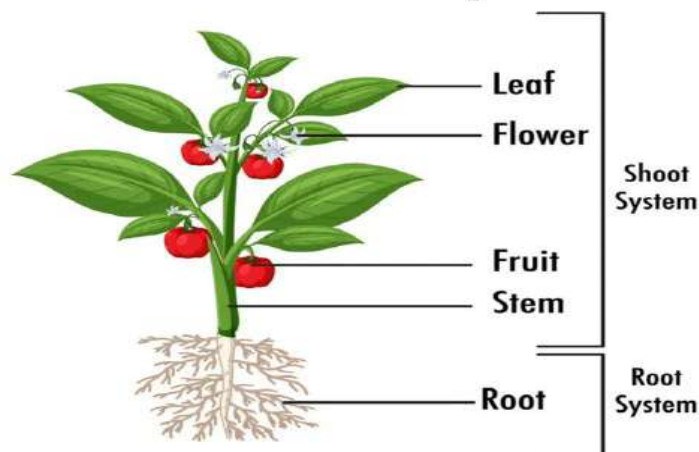
New Words: -			
1.	absorb	11.	main vein
2.	mineral	12.	stomata
3.	taproot	13.	chlorophyll
4.	fibrous root	14.	capture
5.	edible	15.	Photosynthesis
6.	penetrate	16.	excess
7.	trunk	17.	transpiration
8.	upright	18.	fragrance
9.	distribute	19.	germination
10.	nutrients	20.	petals

Answer the following questions: -

Q.1. Draw parts of a plant and label it.

Ans.

Parts of a plant



Q.2 **How many main parts does a plant has? Which are they?**

Ans. A plant has two main parts. They are-

1. Root and
2. Shoot

Q3. **Write the difference between a Tap root and a Fibrous root with the help of a diagram.**

Ans

Tap root

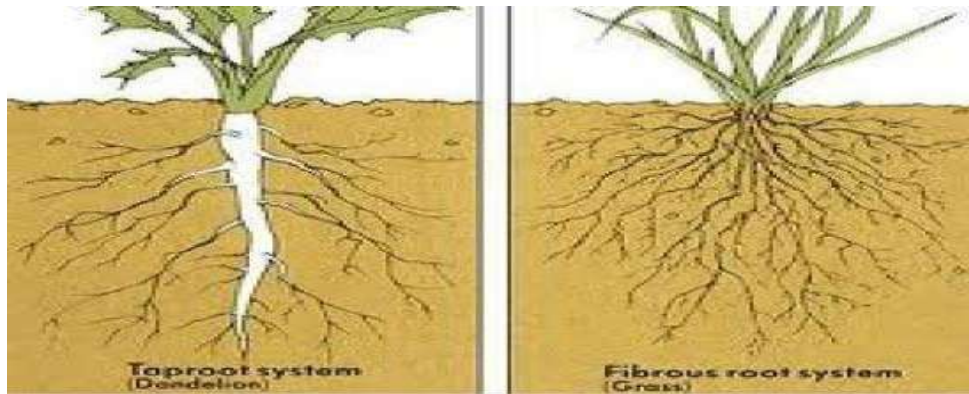
1. A root that has one thick main root from which many smaller thin side roots grow.
2. It penetrates deep into the soil.

Eg: - carrot, beet root etc.

Fibrous root

1. A root that has many small threads like roots, branching from the end of the stem.
2. It doesn't penetrate deep into the soil.

Eg: -rice, wheat and grass.



Q.4. **What are the functions of a root?**

Ans

- Roots hold the plant firmly to the soil.
- Roots absorb water and minerals from the soil.
- Roots hold the soil around the plant and prevent the soil from being removed by wind or water
- Roots of some plants store food.
Example: -Carrot, Radish

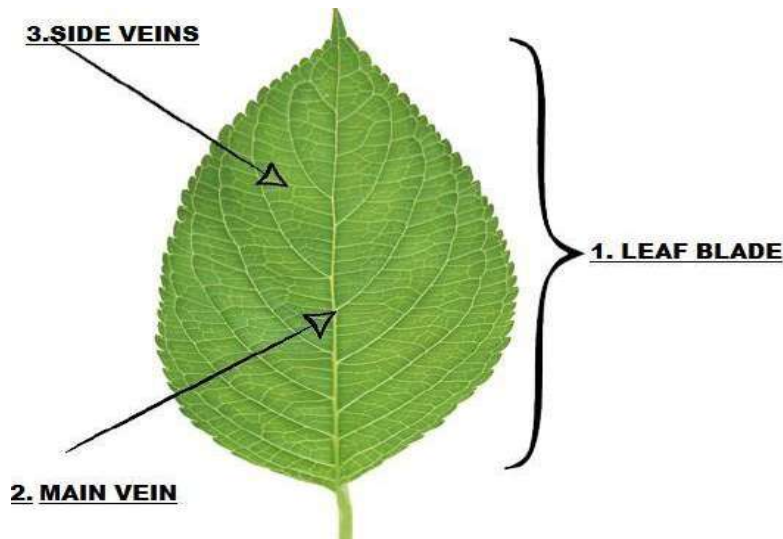
Q5. What are the functions of a stem?

Ans Functions of a stem are: -

- Helps the plant to stay upright
- Carries water and minerals from roots to other parts of the plant.
- Distribute the food made by leaves to other parts of the plant.
- Some stems store food. Examples: - Potato, Sugarcane

Q.6. Make a well labelled diagram of a leaf.

Ans.



Q7. Write the functions of a leaf.

Ans Functions of a leaf are : -

- To prepare food for the plant.
- To give out excess water of the plant in the form of water vapour through Stomata-Transpiration
- Some leaves store food.

Example: -Spinach

Q8. How do green plants make food? What do we call this process?

Ans. Green plants prepare food with the help of following things: -

- i) Chlorophyll
- ii) Sunlight
- iii) Carbon-dioxide
- iv) Water

➤ Preparing food using all these things is called PHOTOSYNTHESIS.

Q9. How do the following parts of a plant helps a plant?

- Ans**
- i) Flower- It grows into fruit.
 - ii) Fruit- It has seeds inside it.
 - iii) Seeds- They have baby plants inside them, which grow into new plants.

Q10. Define germination.

Ans The process by which a seed grows into a new plant is known as germination.

Q11. What are the things needed for seed germination?

Ans The things needed for seed germination are-

- i) Sunlight
- ii) Water
- iii) Air
- iv) Nutrients

HOME ASSIGNMENT

Q.12 Write any two differences between plants and animals.

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