

SUBJECT: COMPUTER CLASS: 3
CHAPTER 2 - GUI OPERATING SYSTEM - AN INTRODUCTION

A. Fill in the blanks:

1. The Desktop is the first screen of Windows that appears when the computer is switched on.
2. The Taskbar is the long horizontal bar at the bottom of the desktop.
3. The right side of the Taskbar contains the Notification Area.
4. Sorting the icons means arranging them in a proper sequence.
5. To select non- adjacent items, hold down the Ctrl key and click on the desired items.
6. Operating System acts as a link between the user and the hardware.
7. GUI (Graphical User Interface) provides a picture orientated way to interact with hardware and software.
8. The commands or menus through which a user communicates with an external device are called Interface.

B. State True or False:

1. The clock is present on the left side of the Taskbar. F
2. To select an icon, simply click on it. T
3. Single - clicking on the icon opens the window. F
4. Show desktop button is present on the left side of the taskbar. F
5. To change the desktop background, left - click on the blank area of the Desktop. F
6. In a GUI, the user types text based commands to give instructions to a computer. F

C. Application Based Questions:

1. Mohit is using computer for the first time. He cannot identify the small labelled pictures on the screen. What are they called?
Ans. They are called icons.
2. Karan is working on many applications on his computer. By mistake, he has clicked somewhere on the taskbar and all the open windows have minimized. Which button has Karan clicked on?
Ans. Karan has clicked on the Show Desktop Button.

D. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. Which program manage all the jobs of a computer? a. Operating system
2. To arrange the icons on desktop right click on the blank area.
3. Windows 7 was released on October 22, 2009.
4. Linux is an example of an Operating system.
5. Hibernate mode saves all the open documents on the hard disk and then shuts down computer.

E. Answer the following:

1. What is Windows?
Ans. Windows is an operating system developed by Microsoft, world's leading software company.
2. What is Desktop?
Ans. The first screen that appears with labelled pictures on it is called Desktop.
3. What is Taskbar?
Ans. The horizontal bar at the bottom of the Desktop is called Taskbar.

4. What does an Icon mean?

Ans. The labelled picture on the desktop is known as Icon.

5. What is Screen Saver?

Ans. Screen Saver is an image, which pops - up on the screen whenever a computer remains idle for a short time.

6. Which type of interface is provided by Windows?

Ans. GUI (Graphical User Interface) is provided by Windows that makes the interaction between the computer and the user easy.

7. Define Interface. Name the main types of Interface.

Ans. The commands or menus through which a user communicates with an external device or a program are called Interface. There are two types of Interface; namely Command Line Interface and Graphical User Interface.

8. Write any two points of difference between Normal mode and Safe mode.

Ans. Two difference between Normal mode and Safe mode are as follows;

a. Normal Mode is the default operation mode of Windows whereas Safe Mode is a diagnostic mode for troubleshooting issues in a computer system.

b. In Normal mode, no label is displayed as compared to the Safe mode but when Windows is in Safe mode it does show as "Safe mode" on the desktop screen.

ACTIVITY SECTION:

DOWN

1. The first screen that appears with labelled pictures is Desktop.
2. The key that helps in selecting non - adjacent, is the control.
3. Gadgets are mini programs which offer information at a glance.
4. The Start button gives quick access to documents, windows applications, etc.
5. Icons are the labelled pictures on the screen.

ACROSS

5. The commands or menus through which a user communicates with an external device are called Interface.
6. The key that helps in selecting adjacent items Shift.
7. Double - clicking the left mouse button on the icon opens the selected item.

Extra questions:

1. Who is the founder of Microsoft corporation, the world's leading software company?

Ans. William (Bill) H. Gates is the founder of Microsoft corporation, the world's leading software company.

2. Which is the latest version of Windows?

Ans. Windows 10 is the latest version of Windows.

3. What is Quick Launch toolbar?

Ans. Quick Launch toolbar is an area of the taskbar that holds shortcuts to frequently used programs.

4. Where is Quick Launch toolbar?

Ans. Quick Launch toolbar is located in the right of the Start button.

A. Put a tick against those groups of words which are sentences and a cross against those which are not.

1. was waiting outside (cross)
2. I like mangoes. (tick)
3. She is my friend. (Tick)
4. Open the door. (Tick)
5. India has a rich heritage. (Tick)
6. bought a present (cross)
7. A whale is not a fish. (Tick)
8. a loud sound (cross)
9. This book is too thick for me to read. (tick)
10. Shreya is my best friend and I can trust her. (Tick)

WORKBOOK

Pg.9

E. Fill in the blanks with a, an or the

1. A farmer had a goose.

The goose laid golden eggs.

2. There is a beautiful butterfly.

The butterfly drinks the nectar of flowers.

3. There is a monkey on the tree.

The monkey is eating a banana.

4. I went to a park.

The park was very big and beautiful.

5. We bought a T.V set yesterday.

The T.V cost us Rs 40,500.

6. They are all at a hotel.

The hotel is by the sea.

7. Sania lives in a beautiful cottage.

The cottage is on the hills.

Pg.10

F. Rewrite the sentences by inserting the missing articles (a, an, the).

1. Nilgiri Hills are in Tamil Nadu.

A: The Nilgiri Hills are in Tamil Nadu.

2. Indian Ocean is to South of India.

A: The Indian Ocean is to the south of India.

3. I have pencil and eraser in my box.

A: I have a pencil and an eraser in my box.

4. Octopus has six arms.

A: An octopus has six arms.

5. Aman reads Ramayana.

A: Aman reads the Ramayana.

6. What funny story!

A: What a funny story!

7. Mina is artist.

A: Mina is an artist.

Pg.11

Colour the tulips having uncle, honest, actor and apple with red colour.

Colour the tulips having flower and utensil with purple colour.

Pg.12

H. Complete the story using appropriate articles.

In a forest there was an oak tree. The oak tree was more than fifty years old. An old hermit sat under the tree. He looked up and saw a beautiful bird among the branches of the tree. The bird was

busy making a nest. The bird patiently brought one twig at a time and created a beautiful cosy nest. Then it sat in the nest and laid an egg. The egg was blue in colour. After a few days a little fledgling emerged from the egg. The hermit wondered at God's beautiful creation. The fledgling chirped all the time. A few weeks later, she left the nest and flew into the sky.

CHAPTER -3 THE SENTENCE

A. Rewrite the following groups of words as sentences. Begin the sentence with a capital letter and end it with a full stop (.) or a question mark (?).

1. mother my is kind and gentle very

A: My mother is very kind and gentle.

2. of fond I very am music listening to

A: I am very fond of listening to music.

3. girl beautiful Cinderella a was

A: Cinderella was a beautiful girl.

4. zoo the animals we many at saw

A: We saw many animals at the zoo.

5. dolls love girls with playing

A: Girls love playing with dolls.

6. handwriting his neat very is

A: His handwriting is very neat.

7. play likes football John to

A: John likes to play football.

8. reading a habit good is

A: Reading is a good habit.

9. should we trees more grow

A: We should grow more trees.

10. health are fruits for good

A: Fruits are good for health.

QUICK ANSWERS:

1. Choose the right answer.

- a) The emperor first saw the elephant
ii) just outside his court.
- b) The people were excited because
ii) they had never seen an elephant before.
- c) When the young princess first told the emperor that she knew how to weigh the elephant
ii) the emperor was happy that his daughter knew the answer.
- d) This story tells us
iii) that young people can also solve puzzles that grown-ups might find difficult.

REFERENCE TO CONTEXT:

2. What is that? I've never seen anything so big in all my life! It looks like a hill that has come to life and walked here!

a) Who said these lines?

A: The emperor said these lines.

b) What was the person talking about?

A: The person was talking about the elephant.

c) What did everyone want to know when they saw it?

A: Everyone wanted to know the weight of the elephant when they saw it.

READ, REFLECT AND WRITE

3. Why were the people in the story not able to use the scales to weigh the elephant?

A: The people in the story were not able to use the scales to weigh the elephant because they did not have the scales large enough to weigh him.

4. How can you tell from the story that the people had never seen an elephant before?

A: The people had never seen an elephant before, we can tell this from the story where the emperor said that he had never seen anything so big in all his life and the royal court was full of excitement after seeing it.

5. Why do you think the boat went deeper into the water when the elephant was in it?

A: The boat went deeper into the water because of the weight of the elephant when the elephant was in it.

WORD WALL

ALPHABET RIDDLES:

1. Answer the following alphabet riddles. One has been done for you.

- a) Which letter of the alphabet can you drink? T (tea)
- b) Which letter lives in a hive? B (bee)
- c) Which letter helps you see? I (eye)
- d) Which letter is a body of water? C (sea)
- e) Why is *u* the jolliest letter because it is in the middle of fun.
- f) Which letter is at the end of everything? G

TOOLS USED BY PEOPLE

2. Here are names of tools that people use. On the next page, write the names of the given tools under the pictures of the people who use them.

- Gardener - rake/spade
- Cook - ladle/pots and pan
- Tailor - scissors/needle
- Artist - brush/palette
- Fire-fighter - torch/hose

GRAMMAR TIME

Articles: A, an, and the

1. Correct or wrong? Put a tick or cross

- a bee - tick
- an orange - tick
- some water - tick

a books - cross

an igloo - tick

a umbrella - cross

2. Fill in the blanks with a, an, some or the.

a) There is a vase on the table. The vase has three red flowers.

b) I want some milk for my tea. Take the milk that is in the jug.

c) I eat an orange every morning.

d) Where are the oranges you bought from the market?

ALPHABETICAL ORDER

Circle the word that comes first. One has been done for you.

1. Mother mighty mandarin

4. Water weigh wise

2. Side scales stone

5. Far full fame

3. Bring branch break

6. Princess picture parrot

HOME WORK

Q.6. Have you ever found the answer to a problem or a puzzle faster than other people have? Draw and write about it.

Q.7. Conduct a sink and float experiment. Gather ten objects that you think will sink and ten objects that you think will float. Put the object into a tub of water and check whether you are right. Make a list of the objects that sank and those that floated.

EXERCISE – 1

SUBTRACT -:

a) 8888

- $\underline{3456}$

$\underline{5432}$

b) 6538

- $\underline{4124}$

$\underline{2414}$

c) 9469

- $\underline{5146}$

$\underline{4323}$

Do the rest of the sums of this exercise as H.W.

Exercise -2

Fill in the blanks using the properties of subtraction-:

a) $515 - 0 = \underline{515}$

e) $346 - \underline{346} = 0$

b) $\underline{2000} - 2000 = 0$

f) $989 - \underline{0} = 989$

c) $\underline{777} - 0 = 777$

g) $\underline{348} - 1 = 347$

d) $1242 - 1242 = \underline{0}$

h) $125 - 1 = \underline{124}$

Exercise – 3

1. Find the difference of-: (by borrowing)

811

a) 7915

- $\underline{4823}$

$\underline{3092}$

511011

b) 6211

- $\underline{3455}$

$\underline{2756}$

4121714

c) 5384

- $\underline{3697}$

$\underline{1687}$

H.W. d, e, f, g, h

2.Subtract-: (by borrowing)

79910

a) 8000

- $\underline{2846}$

$\underline{9154}$

49910

b) 5000

- $\underline{3889}$

$\underline{1111}$

89910

c) 9000

- $\underline{6395}$

$\underline{2605}$

_H.W. d, e, f, g, h

3. Arrange in columns and subtract-:

a) 2215 and 4533

$$\begin{array}{r} 213 \\ 4533 \\ - 2215 \\ \hline 2318 \end{array}$$

c) 6947 from 9679

$$\begin{array}{r} 816 \\ 9679 \\ - 6947 \\ \hline 2732 \end{array}$$

b) 4228 and 6000

$$\begin{array}{r} 59910 \\ 6000 \\ - 4228 \\ \hline 1772 \end{array}$$

Do rest of the sums in same way.

4. Which number is greater and by how much?

4852 and 2431

$$\begin{array}{r} 4852 \\ - 2431 \\ \hline 2421 \end{array}$$

4832 is greater than 2431 by 2421

5. Take away 4396 from 5961

$$\begin{array}{r} 5961 \\ - 4396 \\ \hline 1565 \end{array}$$

6. Subtract the difference of 7915 and 4823 from 9000

$$\begin{array}{r} 7915 \\ - 4823 \\ \hline 3092 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 9000 \\ - 3092 \\ \hline 5908 \end{array}$$

Difference of 7915 and 4823 = 3092

8. What number when added to 4569 gives 7241?

$$\begin{array}{r} 7241 \\ - 4569 \\ \hline 2672 \end{array}$$

Therefore required no. is 2672

8. What should be subtracted from 3885 to get 1738 ?

$$\begin{array}{r} 3885 \\ - 1738 \\ \hline 2047 \end{array}$$

Therefore required no. is 2047

&&&&&

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STUDY MATERIAL OF STD. 3 SUBJECT --- SCIENCE CHAPTER --- 3 (ANIMALS ;
BIRDS)

FILL IN THE BLANKS :

1. Different birds have _____ kinds of feet depending on their habitat.(different)
2. _____ is the national bird of India. (peacock)
3. Sparrow makes _____ shaped nest . (cup)
4. Birds do not have _____ (teeth)
5. Some birds cannot fly and are called _____ birds.(flightless)
6. Birds use their _____ to catch food.(claws)

Write true or false :

1. Birds have two feet and one beak. True
2. Eagle and Vulture do not eat flesh of other animals. False
3. Parrots can imitate our voice and talk like us. True
4. Birds do not build their own nest. False
5. Birds have wings and hollow bones which help them to fly. True
6. The largest egg is not laid by ostrich. False

Match the following :

1. Humming bird ----- smallest bird
2. Twig ---- nest
3. Penguin ---- cold place
4. Peacock ----- national bird
5. Tongue ---- sound

UNDERLINE THE CORRECT ANSWER ;

1. Preying birds have a) long,thin and slender legs b) feet with special webs of skin between the toes.c) very strong and sharp claws d) two toes upwards and two toes downwards
2. Which of the following sucks nectar or juice from the fruit or flower ?
a) Owl b) Sunbird c) Albatross d) Woodpecker
3. Sparrows, pigeons and peacocks have
a) Broad, flat beaks b) long,slender curved beaks c) broad, soft beaks d)short,hard and horny beaks
4. Which of the following is a perching bird ?
a) Crane b) Owl c) Crow d) Duck
5. The bird that has the largest egg
a) Emu b) Sparrow c) Ostrich d) Hawk
6. Body of bird is covered with

- a) Scales b) hair c) feathers d) claws

GIVE ONE WORD FOR THE FOLLOWING :

1. The feathers mostly present on the wings and tail of the bird Flight feathers
2. The upward movement of wings Upstroke
3. Tailor bird using it builds its nest Thread and wool
4. This bird has thin, long and pointed beak Humming bird
5. With the help of this body part, bird catches and eats its food Feet and claws

ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS ;

1. With the help of which body part does a bird fly ?

Bird flies with the help of wings .

2. Why do birds build nests ? Give example of different types of nests.
Birds build nests to lay eggs. sparrows, buibui make cup shaped nests, woodpecker make a hole in tree trunk for a nest, tailor bird uses thread and wool to make nests, the weaver bird uses its beak to weave pieces of leaves, grass or twigs to build nest.
3. Name the largest and the smallest bird .
Ostrich is the largest and humming bird is the smallest bird.
4. Which body part does bird use to change its direction while flying ?
Birds use their tails to change direction while flying.
5. Which bird can imitate our voice ?
Parrots can imitate our voice.
6. Name the different types of feathers found in birds.
Down feathers , Body feathers and flight feathers.
7. Name the type of beaks these birds have .
 - a) Pigeon ----- strong, short and hard beak
 - b) Woodpecker ---- strong, pointed and chisel shaped beak.
 - c) Duck ---- Broad and flat beak.
 - d) Vulture --- strong, sharp and hooked beak.

8. Differentiate between the following :

- a) scratching and wading bird b) perching and water bird

Ans. a) Birds like hens have sharp and strong claws to dig the ground for food.

Birds like herons and cranes walk through shallow water using their long legs and widely spread out toes. This is called wading.

- b) Perching birds have three toes pointing forward and one pointing backward.
Ducks and loons have webbed feet which they use to paddle through water.

9. Describe briefly the food habits of birds .

Birds eat insects, seeds , nuts, grains and fruit. Eagles vultures eat the flesh of other animals. Humming birds suck nectar from flowers. Penguins and kingfishers eat fish.

10. What features help the bird to fly ?

The wings help birds to fly .

11. Give any five features of birds .

- a) They have streamlined bodies which help them to fly.
- b) They do not have teeth.
- c) They have light and hollow bones.
- d) Birds have wings and most of them fly.
- e) Birds have tongue which helps them to make sound.

12. What is migration ? Give an example of migration birds.

Many birds, in search of food, shelter and to escape from unfavourable weather conditions, fly from one place to another. This is called migration. Siberian crane is an migration bird comes in winter in India..

13. Describe the different types of features in birds. Learn answer from book. Page no. 22.

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SUBJECT: SOCIAL STUDIES **CLASS: 3**
Chapter 3: CHANGES IN THE TRANSPORT SYSTEM

A. Tick (✓) the right answer:

1. The first train in India ran between Mumbai and Thane in (a) 1853.
2. Hilly areas like Shimla, Darjeeling and Ooty have special trains called (b) Toy trains.
3. Recently built national superhighways connecting Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata are called (b) Golden Quadrilateral.
4. The principal mode of transport in India is the (a) Railways.
5. Indira Gandhi International Airport is located in (a) Delhi.

B. Match the following:

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| 1. Delhi | (c) Indira Gandhi International Airport |
| 2. Mumbai | (b) Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport |
| 3. Kolkata | (e) Subhas Chandra Bose International Airport |
| 4. Chennai | (Meenambakkam International Airport) |
| 5. Amritsar | (a) Sri Guru Ram Dass Jee International Airport. |

C. Fill in the blanks:

1. Major cities of the country are connected by National Highways.
2. There are 11 small airports and 50 big airports in India.
3. Ships carry large loads such as machinery, automobiles etc. from one country to another.
4. The longest highway of India is the G.T. Road (Grand Trunk Road).
5. Air transport was started in India in 1911.

D. Write 'T' for the True and 'F' for the False statements:

1. The major cities of our country are connected by National Highways. **T**
2. Railways in India are the second largest in Asia. **F**
3. There is a proposal to start Bullet trains in India. **T**
4. Rajiv Gandhi Airport is situated in Bengaluru. **F**
5. Helicopter facilities are available in India. **T**

E. Answer the following questions:

1. What is the difference between rural and urban transport?

Ans. The difference between rural and urban transport lies in the means of transport. Bicycles, bullock - carts, tractors are used in rural areas whereas people use buses, trucks, cars, trains, metro trains, trams, aeroplanes in urban areas.

2. Describe the four types of Indian roads.

Ans. The four types of Indian roads are National Highways or Expressways or Superhighways, State Highways, District Highways and Rural Roads or Village Roads.

3. What is inland water transport?

Ans. Inland water transport is the transportation made in waterways like rivers, seas, oceans, lagoons, lakes, floodplains, reservoirs etc. People use boats, ships, steam engines, cargos, submarines to travel in the inland waterways.

4. Describe the importance of metro in big cities.

Ans. In big cities, metro trains can carry lakhs of people daily from one place to another within a short time.

5. How are helicopters useful in rescue operations?

Ans. Helicopters are useful in rescue operations to reach food, medicines and other necessary items specially during flood and other natural calamities.

4. पाठ में आए पाँच नाम शब्द चुनकर लिखें-

रूपा डाकू पुलिस गाँव रस्सी

सभी नाम शब्द संज्ञा कहलाते हैं

संज्ञा

परिभाषा - किसी व्यक्ति, वस्तु, स्थान या भाव

के नाम को संज्ञा कहते हैं। जैसे - राम, मेज, पटना, मिठास ।

5. शब्द के जिस रूप से उसके पुरुष या स्त्री जाति के होने का बोध हो उसे लिंग कहते हैं।

लिंग दो प्रकार के होते हैं-

पुलिंग और स्त्रीलिंग

पुलिंग- शब्द के जिस रूप से पुरुष जाति के होने का बोध हो उसे पुलिंग कहते हैं। जैसे- दादा, राजा, शेर बकरा

स्त्रीलिंग - शब्द के जिस रूप से स्त्री जाति के होने का बोध हो उसे स्त्रीलिंग कहते हैं। जैसे- दादी, रानी

शेरनी, बकरी

लिंग बदलें -

लड़का - लड़की

धोबिन - धोबी

भाई - बहन

बालिका - बालक

आदमी - औरत

माता - पिता

राजा - रानी

अध्यापिका - अध्यापक

पाठ 3. तीन गुड़ियाँ

पाठ 3 को दो बार पढ़ें-

वर्तनी लिखें-

अकबर

दरबार

कलाकार

बिलकुल

गुड़िया

पसंद

उन्होंने

जहाँपनाह

चुनकर

अंतर

मूर्ख

व्यक्ति

हूबहू

प्रयास

कोशिश

ध्यान

तीसरी

अच्छी

अनसुना

दूसरों

विश्वसनीय

गुप्त

श्रेष्ठ

पहचाना

तोहफे

तुम्हारा

जवाब

पाठ 3 का शब्द-अर्थ लिखें

मौखिक प्रश्न

क. अकबर के दरबार में गुड़ियाँ लेकर कौन आया ?

उत्तर - अकबर के दरबार में गुड़ियाँ लेकर एक कलाकार आया ।

ख. दरबारियों को तीनों गुड़ियाँ कैसी लग रही थी ?

उत्तर - दरबारियों को तीनों गुड़ियाँ हूबहू एक जैसी लग

रही थीं।

ग. कौन सी गुड़िया सबसे अच्छी थी ?

उत्तर - तीसरी गुड़िया सबसे अच्छी थी।

घ.तीनों गुड़ियों में क्या अंतर था ?

उत्तर - तीनों गुड़ियों में यह अंतर था कि तीसरी गुड़िया सबसे अच्छी थी ।

लिखित प्रश्न

क कलाकार गुड़िया किसे देना चाहता था?

उत्तर - कलाकार गुड़िया उसे देना चाहता था जो तीनों गुड़ियों में से सबसे अच्छी गुड़िया चुनकर बताएगा ।

ख बीरबल ने गुड़ियों में अंतर कैसे पता किया?

उत्तर - बीरबल ने गुड़ियों में अंतर अपनी बुद्धिमानी और सूझबूझ से किया । उसने तीनों गुड़ियों के कान में फूंक मारकर सबसे अच्छी गुड़िया का पता किया। ।

ग दूसरी गुड़िया किन लोगों जैसी थी?

उत्तर - दूसरी गुड़िया उन लोगों जैसी थी जो सुनी हुई हर बात दूसरों को बता देती थी।ऐसे

लोग विश्वसनीय नहीं होते ।

घ तीसरी गुड़िया सबसे अच्छी क्यों थी ?

उत्तर – तीसरी गुड़िया सबसे अच्छी इसलिए थी क्योंकि वह ऐसे लोगों के समान थी जो दूसरों की गुप्त बातों

को सुनती और किसी को नहीं बताती। ऐसे लोग श्रेष्ठ होते हैं ।

2. किसने किससे कहा ?

क कलाकार ने अकबर से कहा ।

ख बीरबल ने अकबर से कहा।

ग कलाकार ने अकबर से कहा ।

घ अकबर ने बीरबल से कहा ।

3. सही उत्तर पर सही लगाओ-

क अकबर के

ख तीन

भाषा से -----

इन शब्दों के विलोम शब्द लिखें

बाहर – अंदर

पास -दूर

आना- जाना

गुण- अवगुण

अच्छी – बुरी

सुंदर – असुंदर

2 समान अर्थ वाले शब्द लिखें'

प्रयास – कोशिश

हवा – पवन

हाथ – कर

मुँह – मुख

तोहफा – उपहार

आदमी- व्यक्ति

3 अक्षरों से शब्द बनाओ

ड- डर डाक

ढ- ढक्कन ढीला

ड़- घड़ा गुड़िया

ढ़- पढ़ना बढ़ना

4 . खाली स्थान में है अथवा हैं शब्द का सही प्रयोग करें

क हैं

ख है

ग है

घ है

5. इन शब्दों का वर्ण विच्छेद करें

गुड़िया - ग् + उ + ड + इ + य् + आ

कलाकार - क् + अ + ल् + आ + क् + आ + र् + अ

अकबर - अ + क् + अ + ब् + अ + र् + अ

तीसरी - त् + ई + स् + अ + र् + ई

बीरबल - ब् + ई + र् + अ + ब् + अ + ल् + अ

