

Key to Navjeevan Term Book - II

Standard
3

Teacher's Copy

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English Balbharati

Unit - II

11. The Sugar-Plum Tree

F. A.

1. (a) known (b) tweet (c) pay (d) free
2. (a) bad (b) sour / bitter (c) unhappy / sad
3. (a) Sugar-Plum (b) Lollipop (c) Shut-Eye
4. Have you ever heard of the Sugar-Plum Tree?
'Tis a marvel of great renown!
It blooms on the shore of the Lollipop Sea
In the garden of Shut-Eye Town:
The fruit that it bears is so wondrously sweet
(As those who have tasted it say)
That the good little children have only to eat
Of that fruit to be happy next day.

S. A.

1. (a) It is (b) wonderful, amazing (c) famous (d) wonderfully, amazingly
2. (a) I was surprised to see the Sugar-Plum Tree in the picture.
(b) I had a really great time at the party.
(c) I was surprised to see the high waves at the shore.
(d) Towns are smaller than cities.
(e) We are all the children of God.
(f) The ripe mango fruit is very delicious to eat.
3. (a) The Sugar-Plum Tree blooms in the garden of Shut-Eye Town.
(b) It is called Shut-Eye Town because the people who stay here love to spend their time sleeping.
(c) It is said that if the fruit of the Sugar-Plum Tree is

eaten the children are happy the next day.

4. (a) **Shut-Eye Town** : In Shut-Eye Town you may find beautiful dreams. There could be fanciful animals and plants that people may dream about. The air will be peaceful, quiet and calm.
(b) **Lollipop Sea** : A multi-coloured sea filled with lollipops that anyone could fish out and eat lollipops of different flavours floating on the sea.
5. I like the mango tree. After the winter season, it begins to bear flowers. Looking at these flowers, we know that there will be a good crop of mangoes. In the months of April and May, the mangoes ripen and are ready to be eaten.

12. Doctor Dolittle Learns Animal Language

F. A.

2. (a) cold (b) after (c) right (d) low (e) silence
3. (a) Polynesia
4. (a) Doctor Dolittle said to Polynesia, the parrot.
(b) Polynesia, the parrot said to Doctor Dolittle.
(c) Polynesia, the parrot said to Doctor Dolittle.
5. (a) When honey bees come across flowers in bloom, they know that there is nectar waiting for them. The bees that have found the nectar dance in order to attract the attention of the other honey bees towards the flowers in bloom.
(b) The dog wags its tail to show that it is happy to see the person who has entered the house or who is petting it and patting it on its head. The wagging of the dog's tail is a sign of happiness and pleasure. The dog does this only for known persons.
(c) When cats are irritated or angry, they move their

tails in jerky movements. This is not wagging like a dog. This is to send the message to the person who is irritating it that he / she should stop messing around with it.

(d) This is the way elephants show their love and affection. It is a sign that they will not lash out with their trunks. The linked trunks show that they will do nothing. Simply wait for the master to command it to do its job.

6. **(a)** dog
(b) I would like to converse with my pet dog.
(c) How he feels living with me as a mistress/master and so on.

7. **[To be done by students.]**

S. A.

1. **(a)** removing dirt or dust from something
(b) a cupboard with shelves, drawers etc.
(c) the alphabet of bird's language
2. **(a)** India is the only country where people speak different languages.
(b) The students were excited on the picnic day.
(c) Lata Mangeshkar has a melodious voice.
(d) Children learn to read and write at school.
3. **(a)** Polynesia was Doctor Dolittle's pet parrot.
(b) The doctor was excited to know more about bird language from Polynesia, the parrot.
(c) Polynesia sat on the kitchen table all afternoon and gave Doctor Dolittle, bird words to put down in the notebook.
(d) Polynesia told the doctor that sometimes when animals talk without making a noise they make use of their ears, feet and tails.

(e) The doctor gave up being a people's doctor when he got to learn the language of animals and himself started understanding them and started talking to them.

4. **(a)** Ka-kaoi-ee, fee-fee.
(b) Scratching its ear. Animals also communicate with each other in their own way. They try to communicate with man too in similar ways.

13. Let's wait.....!

F. A.

2. **(a)** happy **(b)** best **(c)** happiest **(d)** front **(e)** enemies
(f) younger

S. A.

1. **(a)** become fully aware of a fact **(b)** dome-shaped Eskimo house built from blocks of ice **(c)** angrily criticizing **(d)** move forward on one's hands and knees
2. **(a)** The earth is made up of various land forms.
(b) Wild animals live in the forests.
(c) When water freezes it changes into ice.
(d) Polar bear is found in the tundra region.
3. **(a) sad - (i)** Old people mistreated or ill-treated.
(ii) Young children forced to work as child labours.
(iii) People suffering from poverty and hunger.
(b) angry - (i) Causing damage to public property.
(ii) Beating or hitting animals or birds.
(iii) Injustice towards the illiterate.
(c) happy : (i) When I share something with others.
(ii) When I receive a present or gift.
(iii) When someone praises me.
4. **(a)** The girl wants to wander in the mountains or

forests, live in a desert, travel to the north pole and live in an igloo made of ice.

(b) A little girl cannot go to such faraway places on her own. It is only her imagination.

(c) The girl is not sad because she really loves the baby and is concerned about her.

(d) The girl really loves her little sister dearly.

5. When I feel angry or sad I either try to reason out with the opposite person or when I am sad I think of people who are less fortunate than me. Sometimes when I am angry I tend to lose my temper. I have often cried when I am sad.

6. When I am happy I feel it to be a blessing from God. When I am happy. I dance and jump out of sheer happiness. I thank God for his help, love and presence in my life.

14. I'd Like to Be a Lighthouse

F. A.

2. **(a)** night **(b)** me

3. The poet's name is not known. At such times we write the word Anonymous.

4. **(a)** black **(b)** asleep **(c)** day **(d)** nothing

S. A.

1. **(a)** rubbed something hard. **(b)** a small area.

2. **(a)** The lighthouse guides ships at sea.
(b) The sea is a real blessing to mankind.
(c) I saw several ships sailing on the sea.

3. **(a)** A lighthouse is a tower, building or tall structure on the seashore. From it, big beams of light are thrown out.

(b) A lighthouse throws out big beams or flashes of

light. These beams help ships at sea to navigate or to find their way across the sea.

(c) The lighthouse tells the ships that there is a port nearby, it is safe to go near the port or that there are dangerous rocks under the sea.

4. I would like to be a balloon and glide high up in the sky. I would like to look down at the children playing. I would count the steeples of the churches that I pass by. I would also admire the beauty of nature.

15. Young Bravehearts

F. A.

3. **(a)** front **(b)** close **(c)** outside

S. A.

1. **(a)** walked in ankle deep water **(b)** saved from any danger **(c)** continue to do something even when it is difficult **(d)** to have the ability to think and save yourself from some peril **(e)** giving a good example to other people **(f)** very extraordinary. Something out of the ordinary. **(g)** fill someone with the urge or ability to do something

2. Although Mahika Gupta was hit by stones carried by the flood waters and not knowing to swim herself, she saved her four year old brother from drowning.

3. On 11th August, 2012 Shubham saw a van burst into flames. Two girls were trapped in the van. Shubham quickly broke the van's window and saved the girls lives.

4. When I see hungry stray dogs on the street, I buy packets of biscuits and give it to them. I shared my tiffin with my friend who had forgotten to bring her tiffin. I did not do my home work on my own and

copied it from my partner. I told my teacher the truth. An old woman who was struggling to cross the street was suddenly hit by a tempo. She was about to fall down. I saw her staggering and rushed towards her. I saved her by letting her fall on me, rather than on the road.

16. Young Scientist - 1

F. A.

1. [To be done by students refer textbook page no. 34 and 35.]
2. I tried the experiment of putting coloured paper pieces in a glass of water and noticed that the coloured pieces did not disappear, but continued to be seen. I next put coloured paper pieces under an empty glass and then poured water in the glass. The pieces that could be seen when the glass was empty suddenly could be seen no longer. The pieces had vanished.
3. [To be done by students.]

S. A.

1. (a) supernatural forces used to influence people (b) a scientific procedure carried out to make a discovery (c) skilful acts performed to entertain people (d) disappeared suddenly and completely

17. Curiosity

F. A.

2. Since the name of the poet is unknown the word anonymous is used.
3. (a) sting (b) eyes (c) grow (d) habits
4. (a) wake (b) nothing

S. A.

1. (a) young ones of butterflies
(b) twitch or wiggle very fast
2. The child asks the following questions : (i) What makes it winter and then spring? (ii) Which are the children butterflies? (iii) Why do people keep winking their eyes. (iv) Where do birds sleep? (v) Why do gold fish keep chewing.
3. (i) Why do birds make sounds? (ii) Why do wild animals try to attack humans? (iii) Why are seasons formed?
4. These answers can be found in books on nature, on cyber sites, on google and in encyclopedias.

18. Look Before you Leap!

F. A.

2. (a) ugly (b) huge (c) far (d) empty (e) tougher (f) shallow
3. (a) A frog said to his friend.
(b) One frog said to the other frog.
4. (a) lily pad, lily pad (b) sleeping, resting (c) dry up (d) "Look before you leap !"
5. (a) Many hands make light work. (b) As you sow, so shall you reap. (c) A stitch in time saves nine.

S. A.

1. (a) moved quickly and suddenly (b) one of the floating leaves of a waterlily (c) head first
2. (a) Some event in the past. Long long ago there were dinosaurs on this earth.
(b) the whole day. Soni waited for her friend at the station all day long.

- (c) continue forever. Since I was not prepared, I felt that my Math test will last forever.
- (d) to be extremely happy. When I see the beautiful birds and animals in the ecopark, I jump for joy.
- (e) to finish something promptly. The sooner one does the task allotted, the better it will turn out.
3. (a) In summer the pond began to dry due to the heat of the blazing sun. The water lilies also dried up.
- (b) The frogs were worried because there were very few insects to eat.
- (c) The frogs began to jump for joy because they had found a well with water in it.
- (d) The well was built in stone and had a high circular wall. It was quite deep.
- (e) The frog felt that if the well got dried up, they would not be able jump high to reach the wall of the well.
4. (a) Small puddles everywhere. Cars and buses splashing water on pedestrians. Trees look greener. Air is fresh.
- (b) It is chilly during the evenings and early mornings. Love to drink tea and coffee. One hardly sweats, we have more vigour.
- (c) Hot sun blazing. Feel thirsty quite often. Drinking chilled lemonade and water is a must. Get tired very fast.
5. (a) Look to the right and left before crossing the road.
- (b) Never venture alone to any place without the guidance of elders.
- (c) Wait for the bus to halt.
- (d) Will inform elders about our whereabouts and what time we are expected to return.

- (e) Will be careful not to jump on any sharp objects.
- (f) Will be careful not to place body weight on any weak branch.
6. **Slow and steady wins the race :** This saying immediately brings to mind the story of the hare and tortoise.
- The hare and the tortoise decided to have a race as to see who would win, since the hare always teased the tortoise of being slow. The race began and the hare, who is a really fast runner, began racing towards the winning point. He ran so fast that he soon got tired and decided to rest under a tree since the tortoise was really far behind. The hare fell asleep. The tortoise passed the sleeping hare and reached the finish point. When the hare woke up, he was stunned to see that the tortoise had won the race. He had lost because he was too hasty.

19. A Skit

F. A.

3. (a) I am a bear, I growl and go deep in the woods searching for small animals to feed on. (b) I am a rhinoceros. I am proud of my horn. I love to be in water. (c) I am a peacock. Look at my beautiful coloured feathers. I am very proud to be the national bird of India. (d) I am a wolf. I live in hilly jungle areas. All are scared of me. (e) I am a fox. I am known for my sly and cunning nature. (f) I am a monkey, I love to swing on trees. (g) I am an eagle, I can soar very high in the sky, I swoop down on small birds and rats.
4. (a) 'Butterflies flit' (b) 'Birds flutter' (c) 'Horses trot'

(d) Ducks waddle (e) 'Tigers prowls' (f) 'Cats leap'
(g) 'Squirrels dart' (h) 'Lizards slide' (i) 'Fish glide'
(j) 'Worms wiggle'

5. (a) Dogs bark (b) Cats mew (c) Kittens purr
(d) Cows moo (e) Buffaloes low (f) Crows caw
(g) Frogs croak (h) Monkeys gobble (i) Geese honk
(j) Goats / Sheep bleat (k) Horses neigh (l) Bees hum
(m) Jackals howl (n) Snakes hiss (o) Bears growl
(p) Lions roar

S. A.

1. (a) to move or roam about quietly in search of prey.
2. (a) The hunter was kind, so he set the deer free.
(b) The old man started to tremble when he saw the lion.
(c) The jungle is home to many wild animals.
(d) The forest guard catches hunters who come to trap wild animals.

20. Festival Album

F. A.

3. (a) older (b) sour / bitter (c) men
4. (a) 14th January (b) gulachi-poli (c) festival of gifts

S. A.

1. (a) **Makar Sankrant** : This festival usually occurs on the 14th of January every year. People in Maharashtra distribute sesame sweets. In Gujarat, it is celebrated as the kite festival. In Tamil Nadu this is the time of Pongal. 'The Sun festival'.
(b) **Diwali** : It is the festival of lights. It is usually celebrated in the month of October or November. People light diyas in front of their houses. On this

day Lord Rama completed his 14 years exile and returned to Ayodhya.

(c) **Christmas** : Lord Jesus Christ was born on 25th December. This day is celebrated as Christmas by the Christians. On 24th December Christians go to church for their midnight mass. People exchange sweets and greetings. They wish each other Merry Christmas.

* * * *

English Grammar & Composition

Unit - II

7. Comprehension

F. A.

Ex.1. (1) - (c), (2) - (b), (3) - (a), (4) - (c), (5) - (b), (6) - (b),
(7) - (d), (8) - (a)

8. Gender

F. A.

Ex.1. **Masculine** : king, deer, father, horse, lion, pig,
grandfather, master

Feminine: tigress, duck, wife, princess, vixen,
aunt, daughter, witch, girl.

Common : pencil, raincoat, piano, table, photograph,
axe, paper, mirror.

Neuter : writer, editor, musician, captain, speaker,
engineer, artist, doctor.

Ex.2. Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
(1) nephew	niece	(2) pig	sow
(3) fox	vixen	(4) deer	doe
(5) gander	goose	(6) peacock	peahen
(7) bull	cow	(8) emperor	empress
(9) bridegroom	bride	(10) drake	duck
(11) son	daughter	(12) horse	mare
(13) brother	sister	(14) hunter	huntress
(15) lion	lioness	(16) tiger	tigress
(17) cock	hen	(18) father	mother
(19) husband	wife		

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

Ex.3. (1) The **queen** rode a **horse**.
(2) The **huntress** shot the **lion**.
(3) My **nephew** is a singer.
(4) The **tigress** chased the **buck**.
(5) My **mother** bought a bike for my **sister**.
(6) The **fox** killed the **hen**.

9. Story - Writing The Greedy Dog

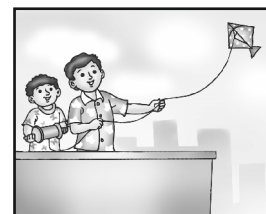
F. A.

Ex.1. 1. 2 2. 5 3. 1 4. 8 5. 6 6. 3 7. 4 8. 7

10. Verbs - Doing Words

F. A.

Ex.1.



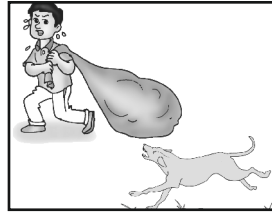
Ravi is flying a kite.



Mother is washing clothes.



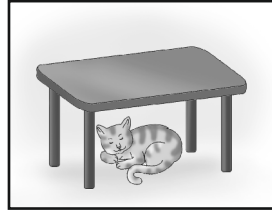
Sneha is going to school.



The dog is barking at the stranger.



Mina is dancing.



The cat sleeps under the table.

- Ex.2.** (1) reads (2) play (3) fly (4) broke
 (5) bakes (6) wash (7) explains (8) climbed
 (9) write (10) chops (11) halt (12) went

11. Punctuation

F. A. – Use of capital letters, full-stop, question mark.

- Ex.1.** (1) Priya and Rajni are my friends.
 (2) We visited Delhi during the winter holidays.
 (3) My father and I love to watch movies.
 (4) Is this your umbrella, Manoj?
 (5) The Taj Mahal is in Agra.
 (6) The Koran is the holy book of the Muslims.
 (7) My dog Tipper and I went for a walk on the beach.
 (8) Why is Jack crying?
 (9) Mumbai is the capital of Maharashtra.
 (10) We celebrate Republic Day on 26th January.

- (11) When is your birthday, Arti?
 (12) Oranges are grown in Nagpur.

F. A. – Use of commas

Ex.1.

- (1) There are thirty days in April, June, September and November.
 (2) I went to the zoo last week with my uncle, aunt and cousins.
 (3) The stationer sells pencils, erasers, books, paper and pens.
 (4) Mother used apples, bananas, chikoos and oranges to make a fruit salad.
 (5) Diwali, Holi, Dassera and Christmas are all festivals celebrated in India.
 (6) We can buy envelopes, stamps, inland letters at the post office.
 (7) Jaya invited Seema, Atul, Mehak and John for her birthday party.
 (8) In the library, there are books of stories, poems, craft, drawing, puzzles and jokes.
 (9) Mother has planted roses, lilies, jasmines, marigolds and petunias in her garden.
 (10) London, New York, Anthens, Sydney and Tokyo are all famous cities.

12. The Sentence

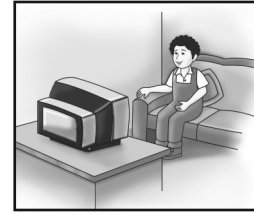
F. A.

- Ex.1.** (1) Last night I enjoyed the party.
 (2) Vivek lost his new watch.
 (3) The hen laid four eggs.

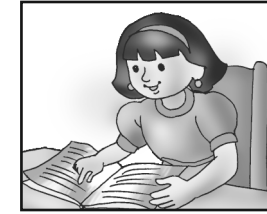
- (4) Father has a holiday on Sunday.
- (5) We must eat fresh food.
- (6) My grandfather has no teeth.
- (7) The monkey swings from the branches.
- (8) The cow is a domestic animal.
- (9) The earth goes round the sun.
- (10) The mangoes are ripe and yellow.
- (11) The king sat on the golden throne.
- (12) The thief was caught by the police.

- (9) met (10) forgot (11) kept (12) slept
- (13) thought (14) wrote (15) swam (16) fought

Ex.4.



Mohan **watched** his favourite show on TV.



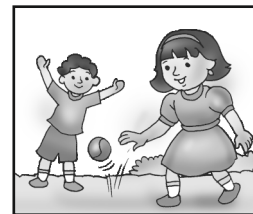
Sara **studied** for her test.



Mr. Shah **washed** the car.



Mother **fed** her baby.



Ankit and Priya **played** in the park.

13. Tenses – Present and Past

F. A.

Ex.1.

Simple Present	Simple Past	Simple Present	Simple Past
(1) play	played	(2) talk	talked
(3) help	helped	(4) cry	cried
(5) come	came	(6) say	said
(7) forget	forgot	(8) break	broke
(9) teach	taught	(10) catch	caught
(11) drink	drank	(12) eat	ate
(13) do	did	(14) go	went
(15) run	ran	(16) speak	spoke
(17) buy	bought	(18) bring	brought
(19) know	knew	(20) take	took
(21) write	wrote	(22) stand	stood
(23) think	thought	(24) fight	fought
(25) meet	met		

Ex.2. (1) I ate cake on Sunday.

(2) We went to see a movie.

(3) I played football with my friends on Sunday.

Ex.3. (1) caught (2) ate (3) went (4) taught

(5) drank (6) knew (7) broke (8) bought

14. Picture - Composition

F. A.

[To be done by students.]

15. Pronoun

F. A.

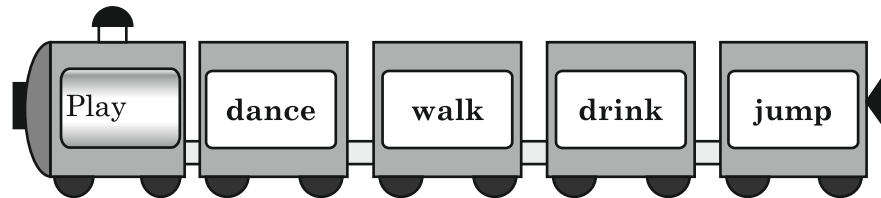
- Ex.1. (1) He – subject (2) him – object
 (3) you – subject (4) I – subject, it – object
 (5) it – subject (6) you – object

- (7) she – subject, it – object
- (8) we – subject, them – object
- (9) They – subject, it – object
- (10) She – subject, us – object

- Ex.2. (1) They – subject, (2) It – subject
 (3) It – subject (4) us – object, she – subject
 (5) you – subject, it – object
 (6) It – subject (7) us – object
 (8) I – subject, (9) him – object
 (10) me – subject

Home Assignment 2

Ex. 1.



Ex. 2. [To be done by students.]

Mathematics

Part - I

5. Multiplication

F. A. – Class Work

1.

$5 \times 1 = 5$	$6 \times 1 = 6$	$7 \times 1 = 7$	$8 \times 1 = 8$
$5 \times 2 = 10$	$6 \times 2 = 12$	$7 \times 2 = 14$	$8 \times 2 = 16$
$5 \times 3 = 15$	$6 \times 3 = 18$	$7 \times 3 = 21$	$8 \times 3 = 24$
$5 \times 4 = 20$	$6 \times 4 = 24$	$7 \times 4 = 28$	$8 \times 4 = 32$
$5 \times 5 = 25$	$6 \times 5 = 30$	$7 \times 5 = 35$	$8 \times 5 = 40$
$5 \times 6 = 30$	$6 \times 6 = 36$	$7 \times 6 = 42$	$8 \times 6 = 48$
$5 \times 7 = 35$	$6 \times 7 = 42$	$7 \times 7 = 49$	$8 \times 7 = 56$
$5 \times 8 = 40$	$6 \times 8 = 48$	$7 \times 8 = 56$	$8 \times 8 = 64$
$5 \times 9 = 45$	$6 \times 9 = 54$	$7 \times 9 = 63$	$8 \times 9 = 72$
$5 \times 10 = 50$	$6 \times 10 = 60$	$7 \times 10 = 70$	$8 \times 10 = 80$

$9 \times$	4 times tables	2 times tables	Addition		6 times table	
$9 \times 1 = 9$	4	2	$4 + 2 =$	6	$6 \times 1 =$	6
$9 \times 2 = 18$	8	4	$8 + 4 =$	12	$6 \times 2 =$	12
$9 \times 3 = 27$	12	6	$12 + 6 =$	18	$6 \times 3 =$	18
$9 \times 4 = 36$	16	8	$16 + 8 =$	24	$6 \times 4 =$	24
$9 \times 5 = 45$	20	10	$20 + 10 =$	30	$6 \times 5 =$	30
$9 \times 6 = 54$	24	12	$24 + 12 =$	36	$6 \times 6 =$	36
$9 \times 7 = 63$	28	14	$28 + 14 =$	42	$6 \times 7 =$	42
$9 \times 8 = 72$	32	16	$32 + 16 =$	48	$6 \times 8 =$	48
$9 \times 9 = 81$	36	18	$36 + 18 =$	54	$6 \times 9 =$	54
$9 \times 10 = 90$	40	20	$40 + 20 =$	60	$6 \times 10 =$	60

F.A. – Oral

2.

×	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30
4	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40
5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60
7	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70
8	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80
9	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90
10	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100

S.A.

1.

3 × 6 18	4 × 2 8	2 × 3 6	5 × 3 15	6 × 4 24
7 × 5 35	2 × 2 4	5 × 1 5	6 × 6 36	2 × 5 10

3 × 2 6	2 × 4 8	4 × 5 20	2 × 1 2	7 × 8 56
8 × 3 24	4 × 4 16	2 × 6 12	7 × 7 49	8 × 1 8

S.A. – Class Work

1.

3,4 3 × 4 12	4,5 4 × 5 20	2,6 2 × 6 12	5,3 5 × 3 15	5,7 5 × 7 35	4,8 4 × 8 32
------------------------------	------------------------------	------------------------------	------------------------------	------------------------------	------------------------------

5,4 5 × 4 20	5,6 5 × 6 30	3,7 3 × 7 21	2,8 2 × 8 16	4,4 4 × 4 16	2,9 2 × 9 18
------------------------------	------------------------------	------------------------------	------------------------------	------------------------------	------------------------------

2.

3,9 3 × 9 = 27	5,6 5 × 6 = 30	4,9 4 × 9 = 36	2,7 2 × 7 = 14
4,8 4 × 8 = 32	2,8 2 × 8 = 16	3,7 3 × 7 = 21	5,8 5 × 8 = 40

3.

$$\begin{array}{r} 1. \quad \boxed{6} \text{ Flowers in one row} \\ \times \quad \boxed{4} \text{ Number of rows} \\ \hline \boxed{24} \text{ Total number of flowers} \end{array}$$

S.A. – Home Work

4.

- (1) $\boxed{3}$ balls in one box. Then in $\boxed{7}$ boxes, $\boxed{21}$ balls in all.
- (2) ₹ 8 for one doll. Then 5 dolls, ₹ 40 in all.
- (3) 5 oranges in one bowl. Then in 4 bowls, 20 oranges in all.
- (4) 2 cups in one tray. Then in 3 trays, 6 cups in all.

Multiplication : Word Problem

F.A. – Class Work

1.

- (1) **Operation :**
Multiplication
We shall use the 8 times table. Eight fives are forty. Total trees = 40.
- $$\begin{array}{r} \times \quad \boxed{5} \text{ Rows} \\ \quad \boxed{8} \text{ Trees in each row} \\ \hline \boxed{40} \text{ Total number of trees.} \end{array}$$

- (2) **Operation :**
Multiplication
We shall say the 9 times table. Nine sevens are sixty three.
Total laddoos = 63
- $$\begin{array}{r} \times \quad \boxed{7} \text{ Boxes} \\ \quad \boxed{9} \text{ Laddoos in one box} \\ \hline \boxed{63} \text{ Total number of laddoos} \end{array}$$

(3) **Operation :**

Multiplication
We shall say the 7 times table. Seven fours twenty eight.
Total days = 28.

$$\begin{array}{r} \times \quad \boxed{4} \text{ Weeks} \\ \quad \boxed{7} \text{ Days in one week} \\ \hline \boxed{28} \text{ Total days} \end{array}$$

(4) **Operation :**

Multiplication
We shall say the 8 times table. Eight threes are twenty four. Total tiles = 24.

$$\begin{array}{r} \times \quad \boxed{3} \text{ Rows} \\ \quad \boxed{8} \text{ Tiles in a row} \\ \hline \boxed{24} \text{ Total number of tiles} \end{array}$$

F.A. – Home Work

(5) **Operation :**

Multiplication
We shall say the 4 times table. Four sixs are twenty four.
Total rupees = 24.

$$\begin{array}{r} \times \quad \boxed{6} \text{ Cost of one guava} \\ \quad \boxed{4} \text{ Number of children} \\ \hline \boxed{24} \text{ Rupees in all} \end{array}$$

(6) **Operation :**

Multiplication
We shall say the 9 times table. Nine sixs are fifty four.
Total players are 54.

$$\begin{array}{r} \times \quad \boxed{6} \text{ Teams} \\ \quad \boxed{9} \text{ Players in each team} \\ \hline \boxed{54} \text{ Total number of players} \end{array}$$

(7) Operation :

Multiplication

We shall say the 6 times table. Six eights are forty eight. Total mangoes are 48.

×	8	Crates
×	6	Mangoes in crate
	48	Total number of mangoes.

(8) Operation :

Multiplication

We shall say the 8 times table. Eight nines are seventy two.

Total costs of oranges are 72.

×	9	Cost of one orange
×	8	Cost of eight oranges
	72	Total cost

Properties of multiplication

F.A. – Class Work

1. 8 × 7 = 56	6 × 6 = 36	9 × 8 = 72
4 × 8 = 32	3 × 7 = 21	5 × 9 = 45
7 × 6 = 42	10 × 10 = 100	8 × 6 = 48
2 × 9 = 18	7 × 7 = 49	4 × 7 = 28
9 × 7 = 63	8 × 5 = 40	2 × 6 = 12
5 × 6 = 30	4 × 9 = 36	7 × 8 = 56
3 × 9 = 27	8 × 8 = 64	6 × 9 = 54
6 × 7 = 42	2 × 7 = 14	3 × 6 = 18
10 × 8 = 80	9 × 6 = 54	6 × 8 = 48
9 × 5 = 45	5 × 8 = 40	10 × 7 = 70
7 × 3 = 21	9 × 5 = 45	7 × 10 = 70
3 × 9 = 27	5 × 8 = 40	8 × 9 = 72

2.

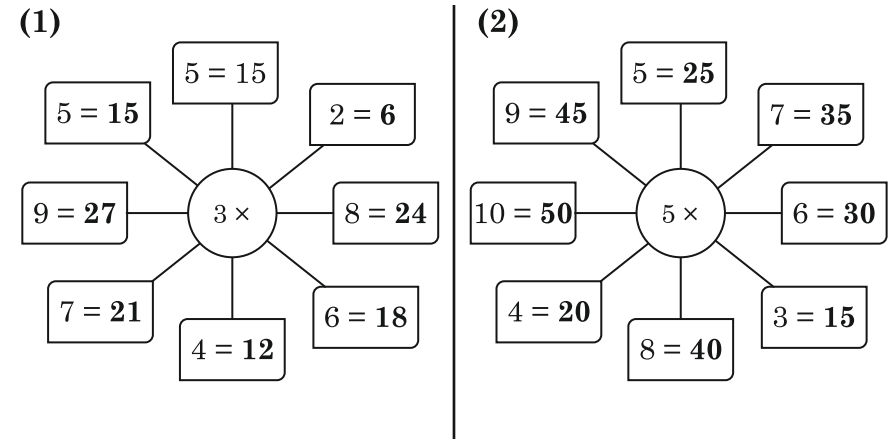
	Example	Multiplicand	Multiplier	Product
(2)	5 × 4 = 20	5	4	20
(3)	3 × 8 = 24	3	8	24
(4)	4 × 3 = 12	4	3	12
(5)	9 × 7 = 63	9	7	63
(6)	7 × 9 = 63	7	9	63
(7)	6 × 3 = 18	6	3	18
(8)	2 × 9 = 18	2	9	18
(9)	8 × 4 = 32	8	4	32
(10)	9 × 3 = 27	9	3	27
(11)	5 × 8 = 40	5	8	40

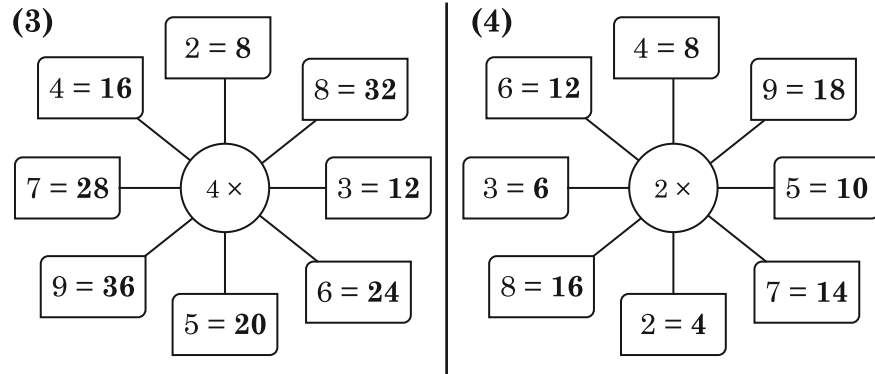
3.

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) 2 × 4 = 8 = 4 × 2 | (2) 7 × 0 = 0 = 0 × 7 |
| (3) 9 × 8 = 72 = 8 × 9 | (4) 7 × 3 = 21 = 3 × 7 |
| (5) 8 × 0 = 0 = 0 × 8 | (6) 6 × 3 = 18 = 3 × 6 |

S.A. – Class Work

1.











2.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (2) $9 \times 2 = 2 \times 9$ | (3) $3 \times 5 = 5 \times 3$ |
| (4) $4 \times 2 = 2 \times 4$ | (5) $8 \times 5 = 5 \times 8$ |
| (6) $6 \times 4 = 4 \times 6$ | (7) $4 \times 1 = 4$ |
| (8) $9 \times 1 = 9$ | (9) $1 \times 9 = 9$ |
| (10) $5 \times 0 = 0$ | (11) $0 \times 4 = 0$ |
| (12) $7 \times 0 = 0$ | (13) $8 \times 1 = 8$ |
| (14) $1 \times 6 = 6$ | (15) $6 \times 0 = 0$ |
| (16) $0 \times 0 = 0$ | |

6. Coins and Currency Notes




F.A. – Oral




1.




		
The value of this coin is ₹ 5	This coin has a value of ₹ 1	This coin has a value of ₹ 2
		
The value of this note is 100 ₹	The value of this note is 500 ₹	This note has a value of ₹ 2000

F.A. – Class Work

2.

(1)  +  +  = ₹ 23

(2)  +  +  = ₹ 17

(3)  +  +  = ₹ 26

S.A. – Class Work

1.

(1)  +  + 

(2) Suraj Singh has rupees 85.

(3) Rekha has 934 ₹.

(4)  +  +  + 

2.

 +  +  = ₹ 650

 +  +  +  +  +  +  = ₹ 656

7. Measurement (Metre / Centimetre)

F.A. – Class Work

1.

(b) $7\text{ m} = 7 \times 100 = 700\text{ cm}$

(c) $2\text{ m} = 2 \times 100 = 200\text{ cm}$

(d) $9\text{ m} = 9 \times 100 = 900\text{ cm}$

(e) $6\text{ m} = 6 \times 100 = 600\text{ cm}$

(f) $3\text{ m} = 3 \times 100 = 300\text{ cm}$

(g) $5\text{ m} = 5 \times 100 = 500\text{ cm}$

(h) $8\text{ m} = 8 \times 100 = 800\text{ cm}$

2.

(b) $300\text{ cm} = 3\text{ m}$ (c) $800\text{ cm} = 8\text{ m}$

(d) $400\text{ cm} = 4\text{ m}$ (e) $700\text{ cm} = 7\text{ m}$

(f) $200\text{ cm} = 2\text{ m}$ (g) $900\text{ cm} = 9\text{ m}$

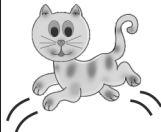
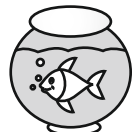

(h) $100\text{ cm} = 1\text{ m}$ (i) $600\text{ cm} = 6\text{ m}$

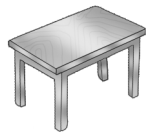
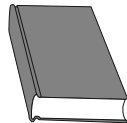

3. (1) - (b), (2) - (d), (3) - (a).

S.A. – Home Work

1. [To be done by students.]

2.

<p>(a) Jump of the cat</p>  <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">2 m</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">2 cm</td></tr> </table>	2 m	2 cm	<p>(b) Length of goldfish</p>  <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">4 cm</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">2 m</td></tr> </table>	4 cm	2 m	<p>(c) Distance from home to school</p>  <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">1 m</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">1 km</td></tr> </table>	1 m	1 km
2 m								
2 cm								
4 cm								
2 m								
1 m								
1 km								

<p>(d) Width of your teacher's table</p>  <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">1 km</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">1 m</td></tr> </table>	1 km	1 m	<p>(e) Thickness of a book</p>  <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">4 cm</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">4 m</td></tr> </table>	4 cm	4 m	<p>(f) Length of a banana</p>  <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">15 m</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">15 cm</td></tr> </table>	15 m	15 cm
1 km								
1 m								
4 cm								
4 m								
15 m								
15 cm								

S.A.

1. [To be done by students.]

S.A. – Measurement weight (Mass)

[To be done by students.]

F.A. – Measurement volume and capacity

[To be done by students.]

* * * *

Environmental Studies

8. Our Need for Water

F. A.

1. (a) It bleeds when we get a cut.
(b) Juice flows out when we squeeze a slice of lemon.
2. (a) Bathing of animals in such places should be stopped, people should not wash their clothes where the water is used for drinking.
(b) An artificial pond or lake should be built in the forest so that water can be made available for the thirsty animals.
3. (a) thin (b) bathe (c) keep (d) wild (e) important (f) seeped
4. Sometimes the pipes which carry water are broken due to which the impurities get mixed with the water and makes the water unclean.
5. (a) lemon, cucumber (b) parrot, pigeon (c) elephant, deer, lion (d) drinking, cooking, cleaning

S. A.

1. (a) When there is a lack of water in our body, we feel thirsty.
(b) Wild animals also need water. They come to a waterhole in the forest when they are thirsty. So people go there to see the wild animals.
(c) Rainwater seeps into the soil. Roots of plants spread deep into the soil and absorb the water.
(d) Water is present in the blood. It keeps our blood thin.
(e) When there is a lack of water in our body we feel thirsty so we drink water.
(f) Cows, buffaloes and goats come to the source of

water to satisfy their thirst.

(g) Juice flows out of the grated cucumber and the lemon slice, Therefore we know that there is water.

(h) Plants need water to grow. Farmers water the crops in their fields, hence farming is not possible without enough water.

(i) Population in big cities is very high hence, cities need more water.

2. (a) Because watermelons and cucumbers have water in them.
(b) Pumpkin has water in itself hence the water in which it cooks, comes from pumpkin itself.

9. Where does water come from?

F. A.

1. [To be done by students.]
3. (a) rain (b) springs (c) rainwater
4. (a) springs, streams, rivers, lakes.
(b) mountains, hills, plains.
5. **For Mumbai Students :**
(a) Arabian Sea (b) Antop hill, Sion hill
For Thane Students :
(a) Arabian Sea (c) Sahyadri Mountain (e) Tansa Lake, Vaitarna Lake

S. A.

1. (a) **Water bodies :** Flowing water and stores of water are examples of water bodies. Springs, streams, rivers, lakes are all water bodies.
(b) **Land forms :** Due to the high and low levels of land at different places, land gets different forms. Mountains, plains, hills, hillocks are some of the land forms.

2. (a) Pipelines are used to carry water from distant wells, lakes and water tanks to our homes. In some areas, water is also supplied through tankers.
(b) All the water we get is rainwater. Rivers, lakes and springs are all formed because of the rain.
(c) There will be shortage of water if we do not collect rainwater.
(d) Rain also falls on high places like mountains. This rainwater flows downhill. Numerous rivulets of water flowing downhill join together to form a river.
(e) Some rainwater seeps into the ground. This water comes out in the form of springs.
3. (a) There is a shortage of water in some places because adequate efforts are not made to store rainwater.
(b) Pipelines are used to carry water from distant wells, lakes and water tanks to our homes.

10. More about Water

F. A.

1. (a) Put the bottle of oil in semi hot water. The oil will pour out easily.
2. **Description :** water, rangoli, spoon
What does this mean?
Rangoli doesn't dissolve in water.
3. (1) True (2) False (3) False (4) False
4. (1) Pure (2) transparent (3) shape (4) solid
5. (a) glass, water (b) wood, steel (c) salt, sugar
(d) juice, water (e) oxygen, carbon-dioxide

S. A.

1. (a) Because there is a lot of moisture in the atmosphere.

- (b) Because crystals of potassium permanganate get dissolved in water.
- (c) Because jaggery dissolves in water.
- (d) Because as we go high the air becomes thinner and it is very cold as we go high.
- (e) Because the steam remains inside and doesn't flow out.
- (f) Water is a transparent liquid hence, we can see a nail that has sunk to the bottom of the water.
- (g) Sugar gets dissolved in water and hence sugar disappears making the water sweet.

2. (a) **Transparent :** If you can see through a substance, it is said to be transparent.
(b) **Opaque :** If you cannot see through a substance, it is said to be opaque.
(c) **State :** The form in which a substance may be found.
(d) **Water vapour :** The form in which water is held in the air.
3. (a) Pure water means water that has no colour, taste or smell.
(b) (i) Water is transparent. (ii) Water does not have a shape of its own. (iii) Some substances dissolve in water.
(c) (i) liquid (ii) solid (iii) gaseous.

11. Our Need for Air

F. A.

1. (a) breathing (b) air (c) need
2. (a) False (b) True (c) False
3. Bubbles rise up in the water.

S. A.

- (a) Inhalation :** We breathe in air through our nose. That is inhalation.

(b) Exhalation : We breathe out air through the nose. That is exhalation.

(c) Respiration : Inhalation and exhalation are together called breathing. We breathe continuously. This is called respiration.
- (a)** Because while he is sleeping the respiration process goes on.

(b) Since, the amount of oxygen in the air reduces and carbon-dioxide increases due to respiration.
- (a)** We fill air into a balloon when we blow it.

(b) We need air to breathe.

(c) If we look carefully, we can see a dog's chest going up and down. It tells us that the dog also breathes.

(d) A cat needs air to breathe.
- (a) Fish's respiration :** Fish lives in water, fishes are able to use the air that is dissolved in water. Some people keep fish in a glass tank called an aquarium. The amount of air dissolved in the water can get reduced. Therefore more air is continuously added to the water in the aquarium.

12. Our Need for Food

F. A.

- Goat - leaves of the plant, Butterfly - nectar of the flower, Caterpillar - leaves of the plant, Mosquito - sap from the plants
- (a)** Food **(b)** Bengal gram **(c)** flesh **(d)** Mosquitoes **(e)** sunlight

- Woodpecker eats insects, tree sap, seeds, flower nectar, nuts, etc. They drill on trees and extract insects with their long sticky tongues from deep within the hole of the tree.
- Eat flesh :** lion, wolf, shark

Do not eat flesh : elephant, donkey, deer
- Tiger hunt their prey while vultures eat the flesh of already dead animals.
- Animals search for ready food in nature and eat it . While plants prepare their own food with the help of sunlight, water and air.

S. A.

- (a)** A potted plant is not growing well. Provide enough sunlight, water to the plant.

(b) In order to make our body function properly, we need food.

(c) Because they are starved, and are forced to enter nearby villages, kill and carry away cattle.

(d) To protect the crops from the birds.

(e) Air and water come together in the leaf. In the presence of sunlight, plants make their own food using the water and air in the leaves.
- (a)** We will become weak and slowly and gradually we will look and become sick also.

(b) They are starved so are forced to enter nearby villages.

(c) Foxes dare to enter human settlements, but are not as strong as tigers. They cannot kill cattle . They are mostly content with stealing fowl.
- (a) Oilcake :** The fibrous part that is left after extracting oil from seed such as groundnut etc. is pressed into slabs. This is called oilcakes.

(b) Ambon : A fermented mixture of oilcakes, jaggery and coarse particles of grain mixed in water and used as animal feed.

4. **(a) Baby gain height and weight** : Food helps our body to grow. It helps to repair the wear and tear of our body. It also gives strength. Good and healthy, nutritive food given to child from time to time makes the child gain weight and height and also the child remains cheerful.

(b) Food of animals : Horses eat Bengal gram soaked in water. Goats and sheep eat shrubs and grass. Cats drink milk. Wild animals hunt animals and eat their flesh. Deer, bisons and nilgai eat green grass and leaves.

(c) Plant's food : The roots of plants absorb water from the soil. There are many tiny pores or openings on the surface of leaves. Air enters the leaves through these pores. In the presence of sunlight, plants make their own food.

13. Our Diet

F. A.

1. **(a)** Carry a tiffin box and a waterbottle. Eating meals at regular intervals will make you feel fresh and energetic.

(b) A fresh lemon sherbet since, it is natural and very good during summer season.

2. **Sedentary work** : sorting out stones from rice, reading a book, drawing a picture, weeding the garden.

Physical labour : playing kho-kho, cycling,

sweeping the floor, climbing a mountain, carrying loaded trunks.

3. **(a)** True **(b)** False **(c)** False **(d)** False

4. **(a)** summer season **(b)** every season **(c)** summer season

5. **Vegetables** : bitter gourd, cabbage, cauliflower, brinjal, beans etc.

Fruits : bananas, apples, pineapples, papayas, watermelon etc.

6. **(a)** man, woman **(b)** meals **(c)** tempted

S. A.

1. **(a)** Because age is the factor due to which diet may differ from person to person.

(b) Because state of health affects the diet of the person.

(c) Age, physical labour and state of health cause diet to differ from person to person.

(d) Since she is old and has weak teeth.

(e) Because wasting food is a very bad habit.

2. **(a) Diet** : We eat some food preparations as part of our meals every day. We also eat some snacks between mealtimes. Besides, we might also have milk, tea, coffee, etc. All that we eat or drink during the day is together called our diet.

3. **(a)** Rice, jowar, bajra are major crops which people include in their meals. Wheat is a major crop to make chapatis. Fish is eaten in plenty in the coastal region. Vegetables and fruits are also part of our diet. During festivals we eat sweets, etc.

(b) We should eat all the dishes made at home. Sprouted pulses and leafy vegetables should be

included in our diet. We should also have yoghurt and buttermilk. Cold drinks and other food products, we see in advertisement are not good for health.

4. (a) No, we need variety in our meals otherwise we will be bored and will not feel like eating.
(b) No, people cook different food stuff as per their choice.
(c) Mango is a seasonal fruit, it is available only during summer season.

14. Inside the Kitchen!

F. A.

1. (a) steaming (b) boiling (c) frying (d) roasting / frying (e) boiling (f) boiling
2. Kheer, basundi, ras malai, ice cream, milk shakes etc.
3. Tikkis, curry with harbhara, stuffed parathas etc.
4. Cucumber, tomatoes, onions, radish etc.
5. (a) roasted (b) cooking (c) fuels (d) combustible
6. **Masala Papad** : Roast a papad, cut tomatoes, cucumbers, onions, green chillies, coriander, etc. into small pieces. Add salt, red chilli powder and put the mixture over the papad, delicious masala papad is ready to eat.

S. A.

1. (a) Because coal gives out smoke which is black making the kitchen walls also black.
2. (a) **A combustible substance** : A substance that can burn is called a combustible substance. For e.g., camphor.

(b) **Fuel** : A combustible substance that can be used conveniently for obtaining heat is called a fuel. For e.g., coal, kerosene, etc.

3. (a) Food stuffs become tastier and easier to digest when cooked.
(b) Burning wood is a troublesome task. It lets out a lot of smoke. Trees have to be cut for wood which is harmful for the environment.
(c) It is easy to use. It lights quickly and does not give out smoke. Cooking on gas also saves time.
4. (a) **Methods of supplying heat for cooking** : Many people prefer to use cooking gas as fuel. Some people use firewood, coal-burning stove, kerosene stoves for cooking. We also get hot plates for cooking on electricity. Some people use biogas and solar cookers.

* * * *