

Key to Navjeevan Term Book - III

Standard
3

Teacher's Copy

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English Balbharati

Unit - III

21. There is the Key of the Kingdom

F. A.

2. (a) lock
3. (a) flowers, basket, bed, room, house, yard, lane, street, town, city, kingdom.
(b) Kingdom, city, town, street, lane, yard, house, room, bed, basket, flowers.
4. (a) pen - pocket - shirt - man - car - highway
(b) seeds - dried chilli - container - kitchen - house
(c) letter - word - sentence - paragraph - story - story-book - book shop
(d) hair - tail - bear - cave - mountain
(e) grain of corn - ear of corn - stalk - plant - field
5. (a) kinship, keychain, keyboard
(b) doctors, engineers, masons, carpenters, cobblers, electricians, fishermen, nurses, teachers, tailors.
(c) hotels, guest houses, schools, colleges.
(d) lane, road, byway
(e) Tank lane, Sodawala lane
(f) to the right, in the middle
(g) television set, refrigerator, oven, cooler, sofa set, cupboard.
(h) living room, bed room, dining room, guest room, store room, bathroom, kitchen.
(i) bed-bug, bed-room, bed-cover, bed-sheet, river-bed, bed-time, flower-bed.

(j) fruits, vegetables, sweets.

(k) rose, lily, lotus, sunflower, jasmine, chameli.

22. A Team of Workers

F. A.

2. (a) night (b) foolish (c) hardworking (d) right (e) strong
4. (a) make (b) stop (c) do (d) hear (e) best (f) night (g) receive
5. (a) south (b) meet (c) strong (d) cry (e) sleek (f) hired
6. (a) lift, hold, carry, give, take, pull, push
(b) walk, run, hop, jump, dance
(c) open, close, read, blink
(d) listen to loud and soft noise
(e) breathe and smell
(f) speak, eat, drink, slurp, chew and bite
(g) digest the food and give energy.
belly, ears, eyes, feet, hands, mouth, nose.
7. (a) eyes, hands, legs, ears (b) arms, legs, eyes (c) hands, eyes, brain (d) eyes, nose, tongue, teeth, fingers, mouth (e) ears, legs, eyes (f) arms, legs, eyes (g) eyes, nose, arms (h) eyes, ears, hands, fingers (i) hands, eyes (j) hands, legs, eyes
8. (a) Put the pen down. (b) Make a cup of tea. (c) Hold this bag tight. (d) Pull the chair carefully. (e) Read the words loudly. (f) Carry the books properly. (g) Push the trolley. (h) Eat your dinner on time.

S. A.

1. (a) shut and open the eyes quickly.
(b) eat or drink with a loud sucking sound.

(c) deliberately make someone believe something that is not true.

2. (a) One must work hard in order to succeed.
(b) We must not pretend to be clever when we are not.
(c) Food must always be fresh and well cooked.
(d) If we are tired, we should relax for a while.
(e) We must make good friends.
3. This really happened to me. One day I cut my foot and began bleeding. I could not stop the bleeding. Soon a clot formed over the wound and the bleeding stopped. The blood was helping to stop the bleeding by sending the platelets to the wound to block it. I tried to get up in order to go home. I could not do so since other leg taking over. It became strong and firm and supported my body so that I could put full weight on it and limp home slowly. Here the other limb was helping the wounded limb.

23. The Two Merchants of Seri

F. A.

2. (a) dishonest (b) low (c) sell (d) rich (e) nothing
(f) never (g) unpleasant (h) worthy
3. (a) brass (b) tin (c) gold (d) copper
silver, bronze, platinum
5. (a) The merchants called out to the people.
(b) The old woman said to her grand daughter.
(c) The old woman said to the honest merchant.

S. A.

1. (a) bright yellow metal made by combining copper

and zinc (b) things made of tin (c) wealth, valuable things (d) cunning (e) requested (f) articles or things for sale

2. (a) We should make it our business to see that Mumbai City is always kept clean.
(b) I met my teacher's granddaughter at the fair.
(c) Greedy people always suffer in the end.
(d) We must not walk on the street but on the pavement.
(e) I enjoyed the pleasant weather at Lonavla.
(f) Gold is a the precious metal.
3. This story tells us not to be greedy. Those who are greedy suffer sometime or the other in the long run. The greedy merchant got nothing for being dishonest with the poor old lady.

24. At the Market

S. A.

1. (a) a store that sells food and household things
(b) having a very pleasant taste or smell
2. (a) My father bought me a very costly watch for my birthday.
(b) It is lovely to breathe in fresh air early in the morning.
(c) My cousin came himself to deliver my gift to me.
3. A market is a place where we purchase our household things. There are stalls selling fruits, vegetables, meat, fish and eggs. The market is a very busy place. It is crowded with both buyers as well as sellers. Besides having shops selling goods, there are hawkers and pedlars selling their wares on footpaths

and even on roads. The market is very necessary in a town, city and even in a village, since it is a means of making it possible for people to get their daily needs of life.

25. After School

F. A.

2. (a) sad (b) night (c) bad (d) cruel (e) right (f) front

3. (a) day (b) mind

S. A.

1. (a) The children put their books and slates and other things in their bags.

(b) The teacher is left behind in school.

(c) The teacher is good and kind.

2. I feel happy and full of spirit. I know that we are going to see new sights and experience new situations in a new town. It will be something different from the town in which I live.

3. (a) Good morning ma'am, what are the subjects you teach?

When does the academic year begin?

When will we be going on the school picnic?

When will we be having our first semester examinations?

(b) Ma'am, may we know what you like about our class and all your students?

(c) Ma'am, we know that there is so much to improve. Can you tell us where we should improve? Can you tell how we can really become good students?

26. A School Teacher's Thoughts

F. A.

2. (a) It's difficult with all the house work, cleaning, cooking, getting my children and tiffins ready for school.

(b) Oh dear, a traffic jam! Will I reach late?

(c) Correcting their notebooks, test papers, planning how to make their lesson interesting and happy.

3. (a) later (b) sad, unhappy (c) always (d) solution

4.

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

S. A.

1. (a) unable to reset or relax (b) express dissatisfaction (c) angry arguments (d) show approval or admiration (e) Caught between other vehicles and not being able to move on the road.

2. (a) I read an interesting story about a fairy.

(b) I went to bed late, since I was busy doing my lessons.

- (c) It is better to work hard, rather than be sorry later.
- (d) My teacher is my friend, guide and idol.
3. (a) At home, the teacher has to do all the house work like cleaning, cooking, getting her children ready their tiffins for school.
- (b) Correcting the pupil's notebooks, test papers, planning how to make their lesson interesting is the teacher's homework.
- (c) The teacher thinks about how eager her pupils are to show their homework and how happy they become when they are praised.
- (d) The students depend on their teacher so much that she does not feel like missing school.
4. I am happy to be on my way to school, since I am going to meet my teachers and my friends. Sometimes I am a little disturbed, when there is a test or when I have not done my homework well.
5. My teacher is a gem of a person. She is kind and thoughtful. She is like an angel in our lives. It is as if God had sent her to our class to guide us and mould us and show us the correct path.

27. The Bremen Town Musicians

F. A.

2. (a) overeat (b) kind (c) happily (d) soft (e) tiny / small (f) forelegs (g) sadness
3. musical instrument, ear for music, musical notes, tune, song, musical scale
4. (a) drown (b) farmyard (c) frightened (d) tiptoe (e) monsters

5. (a) -2 (b) -1 (c) -5 (d) -3 (e) -4

S. A.

1. (a) a narrow horizontal surface sticking out from a wall, cliff etc. (b) pleased, delighted (c) a long piece of timber used as a support in a building (d) a sudden strong feeling of fear
2. (a) The servant had a very kind master.
- (b) Lata Mangeshkar has a melodious voice.
- (c) It is pleasant to sit around the fire in winter.
- (d) I am learning a song to sing for Principal's Day.
- (e) We have our dinner at around nine p.m.
- (f) We always keep a candle handy in case the electricity fails.
3. (a) The donkey, the dog, the cock and the cat were the musicians.
- (b) The musicians did not belong to Bremen town.
- (c) The donkey had become weak and could not do much work. His master treated him unkindly so he had to leave his master's house.
- (d) (i) The dog was kicked out of the house by his cruel master. (ii) The cat's mistress was going to drown her. (iii) The cock was going to be killed by the cook for a feast for the guests.
- (e) Yes, the donkey was good-hearted. The donkey invited all the animals who were treated unkindly by their masters to go with him to Bremen town to be musicians like him and earn a living.
- (f) The idea of singing to the robbers was really clever because ultimately they ran away from the house leaving behind food and money for the musicians.

(g) The robbers were frightened and ran away into the forest.

4. The cat scratched his face, the dog bit his leg, the donkey kicked him with his hind legs and the cock was screaming in his ears. He was trembling from head to toe when he reached his gang.

28. Baby's Dress

F. A.

2. (a) proud (b) white (c) good (d) gold (e) buckle
3. (a) hard, rough (b) false (c) ugly (d) sour, bitter (e) hell
4. W. B. Rands
5. bright, beautiful, soft, warm, pretty, smooth, colourful, light, tiny
6. (a) clouds, flowers, snow, birds, lily (b) water, sky, blue bell (c) sun, honey (d) stars, moon (e) flowers, sky, cherry tree
7. (1) Design with tiny hearts. (2) Small polka dots.
(3) Some geometrical design.

S. A.

1. (a) a small forest (b) a belt or cord worn round the waist (c) flat frame with a hinged pin
2. (a) On my birthday I will go to school wearing a party dress.
(b) The price of gold will continue to rise.
(c) The woods look very beautiful in the monsoon season.
(d) My sister loves to sleep on a soft pillow.
3. The blue bell is a flower, shaped like a bell. The lily is a white coloured flower. The honeysuckle is a flower with six to seven petals.

29. Young Scientist - 2

F. A.

1. (a) **What you need** : Cardboard sheets, pencils, crayons, ruler, scissors, a punch, something pointed for making holes in the paper.
(b) **What you do** : Make a picture of mouse on one side of the cardboard rectangle. Draw a house on the blank side of the rectangle attach 2 strings in the centre of the sheet and turn round and round.

* * * *

English Grammar & Composition

Unit - III

16. Describing words - Adjectives

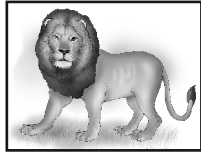
F. A.

Ex.1. (1)



A **big** house

(3)



A **strong** lion

(5)



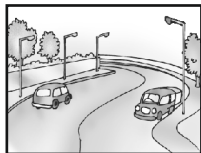
A **tall** man

(7)



A **blue** cap

(9)



A **clean** street

(2)



A **lovely** frock

(4)



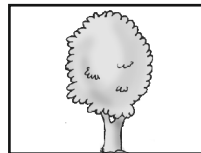
A **pretty** garden

(6)



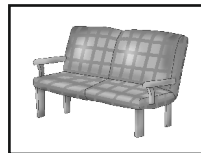
A **cute** baby

(8)



A **big** garden

(10)



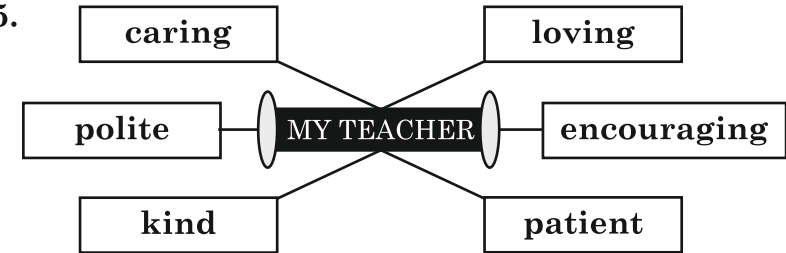
A **big** sofa

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

Ex.3. (1) old (2) fresh (3) new (4) interesting (5) heavy (6) funny

Ex.4. (1) honest, (2) cheerful, (3) active, (4) respectable, (5) short, (6) good, (7) weak, (8) strict

Ex.5.



Ex.6. She is a very caring person. She is polite with parents. My teacher is always encouraging the slow learners. She is patient with the students. She is always loving and kind all the time.

17. Prepositions

F. A.

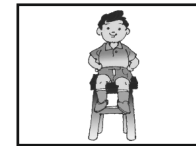
Ex.1.



1. Aman is playing **with** his friends.



2. The ball is **under** the table.



3. The boy sat **on** the stool.



4. The books are **in** the shelves.



5. Tina is hiding **behind** the door.



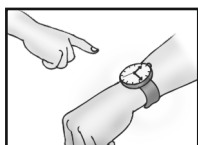
6. Ravi is sitting **between** Nisha and Anu.



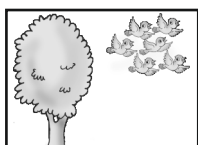
7. The mouse is **inside** the room.



8. My house is **near** the temple.



9. Father bought a new watch **for** me.



10. The birds flew **over** the trees.

Ex.2. (1) until (2) for (3) at (4) between
(5) under (6) in

18. Diwali

F. A.

[To be done by students.]

19. Pronouns

F. A.

- Ex.1. (1) Raveena is my friend. She is a clever girl.
- (2) The boys were throwing stones at the dog. They ran away when it started barking.
- (3) Anju, Meena, Ankit, and I are classmates. We are going to Ooty in the holidays.
- (4) The teacher is very kind to the pupils. They like her very much.
- (5) Arjun asked Mona "Where is your house?"
- (6) Tina, Rajesh and Rahul went to the mall. Father took them.
- (7) The red dress is very pretty. Mother bought it for Priya. She was very happy.
- (8) Anuj said "Sunil, please wait for me."
- (9) Teacher said to the pupils, "You must write neatly."
- (10) Shubha wore a new watch. Grandmother gifted it to her.
- (11) Karan was upset because mother had scolded him.
- (12) The king said, "I will reward the best artist, with a hundred gold coins."

20. Picture Composition

F. A.

[To be done by students.]

(v)

(vi)

(vii)

1×1	2×2	3×3	4×4	5×5	6×6	7×7	8×8	9×9	10×10
= 1	= 4	= 9	= 16	= 25	= 36	= 49	= 64	= 81	= 100

(viii)

5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

(ix)

2	9	16	23	30	37	44	51	58	65
---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

(x)

S. A. – Class Work

1. **Serial numbers of the triangles : 1, 3, 5**

Serial numbers of the circles : 2, 4, 6

The third figure is a triangle. The sixth figure is a **circle**. The eighth will be a **circle**. The eleventh will be a **triangle**, the fifteenth will be a **triangle**, the twentieth will be a **circle** and the twenty- fifth will be a **triangle**.

2.

The serial number of the figure	1	2	3	4	5	6
Arrangement of marbles						
Number marbles	1	3	5	7	9	11

There are **5** marbles in the third figure. There are **7** marbles in the fourth figure.

3. 13 marbles

In the tenth figure – 19 marbles

S. A. – Activity

4. [To be done by students.]

5.

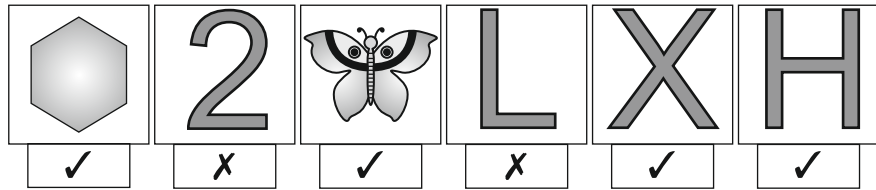
2. Symmetry

F.A. – Class Work

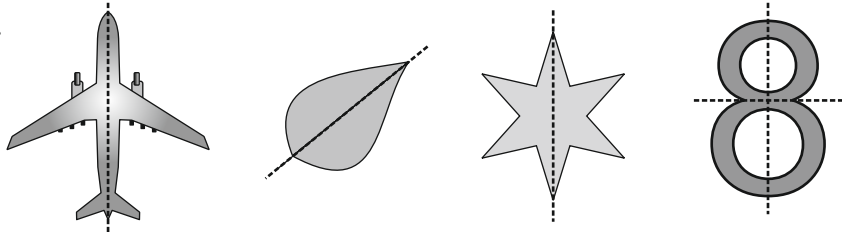
1. (i) - S, (ii) - S, (iii) - S, (iv) - S, (v) - N, (vi) - S, (vii) - N, (viii) - N, (ix) - S, (x) - S, (xi) - N, (xii) - N, (xiii) - S, (xiv) - N, (xv) - N, (xvi) - N.

2.

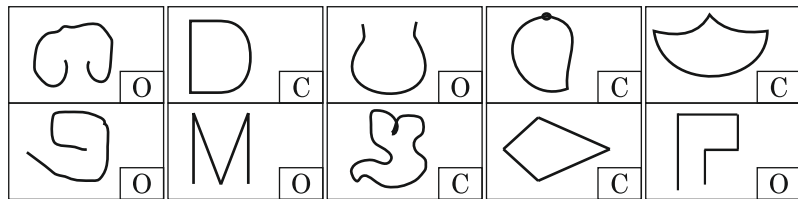
3.



4.



5.



3. Addition by Carrying Over

F.A. – Oral

1. (1) 12 T means H T
- (2) 15 T means H T
- (3) 17 T means H T
- (4) 18 T means H T
- (5) 21 T means H T
- (6) 41 T means H T

(7) 1 H 2 T = T

(8) 1 H 4 T = T

(9) 3 H 2 T = T

(10) 4 H 3 T = T

(11) 5 H 9 T = T

(12) 6 H 7 T = T

2.

H	T	U	H	T	U	H	T	U	H	T	U	H	T	U
1	1			1			1		1	1			1	
1	3	5	2	4	7	3	4	9	4	6	5	1	4	8
+ 4	7	6	+ 5	1	7	+ 2	1	9	+ 3	3	5	+ 2	3	6
6	1	1	7	6	4	5	6	8	8	0	0	3	8	4

H	T	U	H	T	U	H	T	U	H	T	U	H	T	U
1	1			1			1		1				1	
3	5	6	5	4	9	7	4	2	8	5	0	7	4	9
+ 6	6	5	+ 1	1	9	+ 2	2	8	+ 6	6	0	+ 2	2	8
4	2	1	5	6	8	7	7	0	9	1	0	7	7	7

3.

H	T	U	H	T	U	H	T	U	H	T	U	H	T	U
1	1		2	1		1	1		1			1	1	
4	3	2	3	9	5	4	7	2	2	5	0	1	4	6
+ 9	4		+ 6	2		+ 2	0	9	+ 3	4	5	+ 5	3	
+ 5			+ 8	4		+ 1	4	2	+ 2	4		+ 4	2	
5	3	1	5	4	1	8	2	3	6	1	9	2	4	1

F.A. – Home Work

4.

2 1	1	1 1	1 1	1
1 7 2	5 0 0	6 4 3	4 3 7	3 6 4
+ 3 9 4	+ 2 8 0	+ 5 7	+ 1 2 3	+ 1 0 6
+ 2 3 8	+ 1 2 0	+ 6	+ 2 4 5	+ 1 8
8 0 4	9 0 0	7 0 6	8 0 5	4 8 8

1 1	1 1	1 1	1	1 1
4 3 7	4 7 2	3 2 5	5 0 0	3 2 5
+ 1 2 3	+ 2 0 9	+ 8 2	+ 2 8 0	+ 1 8 3
+ 2 4 5	+ 1 4 2	+ 5	+ 1 2 0	+ 4 4
8 0 5	8 2 3	4 1 2	9 0 0	5 5 2

5.

235 + 146	346 + 129	536 + 236 + 19	749 + 128
H T U	H T U	H T U	H T U
2 3 5	3 4 6	5 3 6	7 4 9
+ 1 4 6	+ 1 2 9	+ 2 3 6	+ 1 2 8
		+ 1 9	
3 8 1	4 7 5	7 9 1	8 7 7

275 + 246	382 + 199	455 + 267	545 + 165
H T U	H T U	H T U	H T U
2 7 5	3 8 2	4 5 5	5 4 5
+ 2 4 6	+ 1 9 9	+ 2 6 7	+ 1 6 5
5 2 1	5 8 1	7 2 2	7 1 0

270 + 196 + 58	370 + 195	307 + 245	162 + 375
H T U	H T U	H T U	H T U
2 1	1	1	1
2 7 0	3 7 0	3 0 7	1 6 2
+ 1 9 6	+ 1 9 5	+ 2 4 5	+ 3 7 5
+ 5 8			
5 2 4	5 6 5	5 5 2	5 3 7

566 + 233 + 29	217 + 165 + 94	267 + 536
H T U	H T U	H T U
1 1	1 1	1 1
5 6 6	2 1 7	2 6 7
+ 2 3 3	+ 1 6 5	+ 5 3 6
+ 2 9	+ 9 4	
8 2 8	4 7 6	8 0 3

S.A. – Class Work

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| (1) 441, | (2) 751, | (3) 200, | (4) 600, |
| (5) 606, | (6) 555, | (7) 300, | (8) 700, |
| (9) 952, | (10) 617, | (11) 400, | (12) 800, |
| (13) 703, | (14) 710, | (15) 500, | (16) 900, |
| (17) 1000, | (18) 500. | | |
- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| (1) 50 + 50, | (2) 30 + 70, | (3) 75 + 25, | (4) 80 + 20, |
| (5) 60 + 40, | (6) 65 + 35 | | |

Addition : Word Problems

F.A. – Class Work

1.

H	T	U
1	1	
3	6	5
+ 2	7	6
6	4	1

Women

Men

Ans. Altogether 641 people took part.

2.

H	T	U
1		
3	5	0
+ 4	0	0
+ 1	6	5
9	1	5

Malatibai

Vasantrao

Jayantrao

Ans. 915 books were gifted the school library.

3.

H	T	U
1		
2	3	0
+ 3	7	5
+ 1	6	0
7	6	5

Gulmohur trees

Neem trees

Teak trees

Ans. Altogether 765 trees were planted.

4.

H	T	U
1	1	
1	9	3
+ 2	9	7
4	9	0

two-wheeler

four-wheeler

Ans. 490 vehicles were tested for pollution.

F.A. – Home Work

2.

1. **Problem :** A library has 50 story books and 75 books of poems. How many books are there altogether in the library?

Ans. Altogether 125 books in the library.

H	T	U
1		
	5	0
+	7	5
1	2	5

Story books

Poem books

Books

2. **Problem :** In the basket there are 35 mangoes and 45 guavas. What is the total number of fruits in the basket?

Ans. 80 fruits in the basket.

H	T	U
	1	
	3	5
+	4	5
	8	0

Mangoes

Guavas

Fruits

3. **Problem :** Mother got a dress for 275 rupees and shirt for 399 rupees. How much did she pay for the clothes together?

Ans. Mother paid rupees 674.

H	T	U
1	1	
2	7	5
+ 3	9	9
6	7	4

Dress

Shirt

Rupees

4. **Problem :** In a tree planting drive 345 boys and 275 girls took part. What was the total number of children?

Ans. 620 children in total.

H	T	U
1	1	
3	4	5
+ 2	7	5
6	2	0

Boys

Girls

Children

S.A. – Class Work

1.

1.

Ans. 304 took part in the annual day.

H	T	U
1	1	
2	2	8
+	7	6
3	0	4

Girls

Boys

2.

Ans. 751 passengers in the train.

H	T	U
	1	
2	3	4
+ 5	1	7
7	5	1

First Class

Second Class

3.

Ans. Altogether 500 km. travelled.

H	T	U	
1	1		
2	4	5	First day
+ 2	5	5	Second day
5	0	0	

4.

Ans. Mother spend ₹ 950.

H	T	U	
1			
8	6	0	Saree
+	9	0	Blouse
9	5	0	

5.

Ans. Altogether ₹ 832 was used on stationary.

H	T	U	
1	1		
3	9	5	Stock
+ 4	3	7	New stationary
8	3	2	

4. Subtraction by Borrowing

F.A. – Class Work

1.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)																																																		
<table border="1"><tr><th>T</th><th>U</th></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>13</td></tr><tr><td>7</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>- 4</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr></table>	T	U	6	13	7	4	- 4	5	2	8	<table border="1"><tr><th>T</th><th>U</th></tr><tr><td>7</td><td>11</td></tr><tr><td>8</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>- 5</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr></table>	T	U	7	11	8	2	- 5	8	2	3	<table border="1"><tr><th>T</th><th>U</th></tr><tr><td>8</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>9</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>- 6</td><td>9</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>1</td></tr></table>	T	U	8	10	9	1	- 6	9	2	1	<table border="1"><tr><th>T</th><th>U</th></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>12</td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>- 2</td><td>7</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>5</td></tr></table>	T	U	5	12	6	2	- 2	7	3	5	<table border="1"><tr><th>T</th><th>U</th></tr><tr><td>8</td><td>18</td></tr><tr><td>9</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>- 3</td><td>9</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>9</td></tr></table>	T	U	8	18	9	8	- 3	9	5	9
T	U																																																					
6	13																																																					
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T	U																																																					
8	18																																																					
9	8																																																					
- 3	9																																																					
5	9																																																					

2. (1)

H	T	U
	6	11
2	7	12
- 1	3	8
1	3	3

(2)

H	T	U
	14	14
15	15	15
-	5	6
5	9	8

(3)

H	T	U
6	12	11
7	13	12
- 2	4	8
4	8	3

(4)

H	T	U
7	12	15
8	13	14
- 2	5	8
5	7	7

(5)

H	T	U
	6	17
5	7	18
- 2	4	9
3	2	8

(6)

H	T	U
	4	10
6	5	11
- 6	4	5
0	0	5

(7)

H	T	U
6	16	15
7	17	16
- 3	9	7
3	7	8

(8)

H	T	U
	7	10
6	8	11
- 1	5	4
5	2	6

3. (1)

H	T	U
1	9	15
2	10	16
-		6
1	9	9

(2)

H	T	U
2	9	10
3	10	11
-	9	5
2	0	5

(3)

H	T	U
7	9	10
8	10	11
- 2	0	7
5	9	3

(4)

H	T	U
6	9	10
7	10	11
- 3	4	8
3	5	2

S.A.

1.

(1) 245 – 6

H	T	U
	3	15
2	4	16
-		6
2	3	9

(2) 348 – 59

H	T	U
2	13	18
3	14	19
-	5	9
2	8	9

(3) 556 – 368

H	T	U
4	14	16
5	15	17
- 3	6	8
1	8	8

(4) 407 – 240

H	T	U
3	10	
3	0	7
- 2	4	0
1	6	7

(5) 845 – 657

H	T	U
7	13	15
7	4	5
- 6	5	7
1	8	8

(6) 932 – 754

H	T	U
8	12	12
8	3	2
- 7	5	4
1	7	8

2.

(1) 3, 5, 4

H	T	U
4	13	13
4	3	5
- 3	4	5
1	9	8

(2) 6, 5, 1

H	T	U
5	14	11
5	6	1
- 1	5	6
4	9	5

(3) 7, 2, 5

H	T	U
6	14	12
6	7	2
- 2	5	7
4	9	5

(4) 3, 4, 8

H	T	U
7	13	13
7	3	4
- 3	4	8
4	9	5

Subtraction : Word Problems

F.A. – Class Work

1.

1. **Ans.** 93 more trees in Sayaji Park.

H	T	U
1	16	
1	6	8
- 1	7	5
0	9	3

Trees in Sayaji Park
Trees in Maharaj Park
More trees

2. **Ans.** 109 books were there in the beginning.

H	T	U
	2	14
2	2	14
- 1	2	5
1	0	9

Books in the shop
More books brought
Books in the beginning

3. **Ans.** 135 more girls are there than boys.

H	T	U
	4	10
3	3	0
- 2	1	5
1	3	5

Girls
Boys
More girls

4. **Ans.** Rupees 225 was left with Mary.

H	T	U
4	9	10
4	9	10
- 2	7	5
2	2	5

Mary had
She spent on books
Money left

2.

1. **Problem :** Aman has 325 beads and Sulabha has 150. How many more beads should Sulabha take so that they will both have an equal number of beads ?

H	T	U
2	12	
2	12	5
- 1	5	0
1	7	5

Beads
Beads
Beads

Ans. Sulabha should take 175 beads.

2. **Problem :** Jaya has 300 beads . She gives Maya 257 beads. How many beads does Jaya have now?

H	T	U
2	9	10
2	9	10
- 2	5	7
0	4	3

Beads Jaya has
Beads Maya has
Jaya has now

Ans. Jaya has 43 beads now.

3. **Problem :** There are 324 *hapoos* mangoes and 268 *paayari* mangoes. How many more *hapoos* mangoes are there than *paayari* mangoes?
- | H | T | U |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 2 | 11 | 14 |
| 3 | 2 | 4 |
| - 2 | 6 | 8 |
| 0 | 5 | 6 |
- hapoos* mangoes
paayari mangoes
More *hapoos* mangoes

Ans. 56 more *hapoos* mangoes are there than *paayari*.

4. **Problem :** A farmer plants 188 mango trees and 275 guava trees in a plantation. How many more guava trees are there than mango trees?
- | H | T | U |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1 | 16 | 15 |
| 2 | 7 | 5 |
| - 1 | 8 | 8 |
| 0 | 8 | 7 |
- Guava trees
Mango trees
More guava trees

Ans. 87 more guava trees than mango trees.

5. **Problem :** A shopkeeper has 932 sacks of wheat and 750 sacks of jowar. How many more wheat sacks are there than jowar sacks?
- | H | T | U |
|--------------|--------------|---|
| 8 | 13 | |
| 9 | 3 | 2 |
| - 7 | 5 | 0 |
| 1 | 8 | 2 |
- Wheat sacks
Jowar sacks
More wheat sacks

Ans. 182 more wheat sacks than jowar sacks.

S. A. – Class Work

1.

1. **Problem :** A cycle shop has 195 black bicycles and 100 red bicycles. How many more black bicycles are there than red bicycles?
- | H | T | U |
|-----|---|---|
| | | |
| 1 | 9 | 5 |
| - 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 9 | 5 |
- Black bicycles
Red bicycles
More black bicycles

Ans. 95 more black bicycles than red bicycles.

2. **Problem :** Sam gave 622 rupees to the shopkeeper. The shopkeeper returned to Sam rupees 168. How much money did Sam pay the shopkeeper?
- | H | T | U |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 5 | 11 | 12 |
| 6 | 2 | 2 |
| - 1 | 6 | 8 |
| 4 | 5 | 4 |
- gave to shopkeeper
shopkeeper returned
paid the shopkeeper

Ans. Sam paid rupees 454 to the shopkeeper.

3. **Problem :** A box has 170 black marbles and 200 red marbles. How many more red marbles are there than black marbles?
- | H | T | U |
|--------------|--------------|---|
| 1 | 10 | |
| 2 | 0 | 0 |
| - 1 | 7 | 0 |
| 0 | 3 | 0 |
- Red marbles
Black marbles
More red marbles

Ans. 30 more red marbles than black marbles.

4. **Problem :** Rita has 700 rupees. She went to a mall and spent 300 rupees. How many rupees were left with Rita?
- | H | T | U |
|-----|---|---|
| | | |
| 7 | 0 | 0 |
| - 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | 0 | 0 |
- Rita has
She spent
Rupees left

Ans. Rupees 400 is left with Rita.

Addition and Subtraction

F.A. – Oral

- | | | | | |
|----|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. | 1.22 | 2.40 | 3.50 | 4.40 |
| | 5.7 | 6.51 | 7.61 | 8.136 |

F. A. – Class Work

2.

1. [Note : Teacher please note the above is not a word problem. It is the information of the question.]

2. **Ans.** 115 books together.

H	T	U	
1			
	7	5	Tony
+	4	0	Sonu
1	1	5	Together

3. **Ans.** 35 more books Tony has.

H	T	U	
	7	5	Tony
-	4	0	Sonu
	3	5	More books

4. **Ans.** 5 more books Nandu has.

H	T	U	
	7	10	
	8	8	Nandu
-	7	5	Tony
	0	5	More books

5. **Ans.** Sonu has to buy 35 books.

H	T	U	
	7	5	Tony
-	4	0	Sonu
	3	5	To buy

F. A. – Home Work

3.

1. **Problem :** Ram has 150 red marbles, Gopal has 220 blue marbles and Rajesh has 75 green marbles. How many marbles did they have in all?

H	T	U	
1			
1	5	0	Red marbles
+ 2	2	0	Blue marbles
+	7	5	Green marbles
4	4	5	Marbles in all

Ans. They had 445 marbles in all.

2. **Problem :** Salma obtained 272 marks, Nadu obtained 245 marks and Sonu obtained 331 marks. What is the total marks of the children?

H	T	U	
1			
2	7	2	Salma's marks
+ 2	4	5	Nadu's marks
+ 3	3	1	Sonu's marks
8	4	8	Total marks

Ans. Total marks 848.

3. **Problem :** In a game of cricket Ashok scored 110 runs, Salim scored 92 runs and David scored 48 runs. What is the total runs scored by them?

H	T	U	
1	1		
1	1	0	Ashok
+	9	2	Salim
+	4	8	David
2	5	0	Total runs

Ans. Total 250 runs scored.

4. [Note : Teacher please delete this question as it is wrongly printed.]

5. Multiplication

F.A. – Class Work

1. 1.200 2.9 H 3.700 4.120 5.8 H
 6.400 7.80 8.25 H 9.200

2.

×	50	6	150
3	150	18	+ 18
$56 \times 3 = 168$			168

×	40	2	120
3	120	6	+ 6
$42 \times 3 = 126$			126

×	50	1	300
6	300	6	+ 6
$51 \times 6 = 306$			306

×	70	3	350
5	350	15	+ 15
$73 \times 5 = 365$			365

×	30	9	240
8	240	72	+ 72
$39 \times 8 = 312$			312

S.A. – Home Work

1.

×	20	5	200
10	200	50	+ 50
2	40	10	+ 10
$25 \times 12 = 300$			300

×	40	3	800
20	800	60	+ 60
3	120	9	+ 9
$43 \times 23 = 989$			989

×	60	2	600
10	600	20	+ 20
3	180	6	+ 6
$62 \times 13 = 806$			806

×	30	2	300
10	300	20	+ 20
4	120	8	+ 8
$32 \times 14 = 448$			448

×	10	3	200
20	200	60	+ 60
7	70	21	+ 21
$13 \times 27 = 351$			351

×	50	6	500
10	500	60	+ 60
6	300	36	+ 36
$56 \times 16 = 896$			896

×	70	1	700
10	700	10	+ 10
2	140	2	+ 2
$71 \times 12 = 852$			852

×	20	9	400
20	400	180	+ 180
9	180	81	+ 81
$29 \times 29 = 841$			841

F.A. – Class Work

1.

T	U	T	U	T	U	T	U	T	U
4	2	2	4	2	2	3	3	3	1
×	2	×	2	×	4	×	2	×	3
8	4	4	8	8	8	6	6	9	3

F. A. – Home Work

2.

T	U	T	U	T	U	T	U	T	U
1		2		1		2		3	
2	6	1	5	2	4	2	7	1	5
×	3	×	5	×	3	×	3	×	6
7	8	7	5	7	2	8	1	9	0

H	T	U	H	T	U	H	T	U	H	T	U
	2						2			1	
	3	6		4	0		5	4		9	2
×		4	×		8	×		7	×		8
1	4	4	3	2	0	3	7	8	7	3	6

H	T	U	H	T	U	H	T	U	H	T	U
				1			1			4	
	5	0		6	6		4	6		7	6
×		2	×		2	×		3	×		8
1	0	0	1	3	2	1	3	8	6	0	8

Multiplication : Word Problems

F.A. – Class Work

1.
$$\begin{array}{r} \underline{\quad 2} \\ 85 \text{ Cost of one book} \\ \times 5 \text{ Number of books} \\ \hline 425 \text{ Rupees} \end{array}$$

Cost of books 425 rupees.

2.
$$\begin{array}{r} \underline{\quad 3} \\ 95 \text{ Cost of one metre} \\ \times 6 \text{ Number of metres} \\ \hline 570 \text{ Rupees} \end{array}$$

Cost of cloth 570 rupees.

3.
$$\begin{array}{r} \underline{\quad 40} \\ 40 \text{ Cost of one litre milk} \\ \times 3 \text{ Number of litre} \\ \hline 120 \text{ Rupees} \end{array}$$

Cost of milk 120 rupees.

4.
$$\begin{array}{r} \underline{\quad 3} \\ 25 \text{ Children in a row} \\ \times 7 \text{ Number of rows} \\ \hline 175 \text{ Children} \end{array}$$

Total 175 children.

5.
$$\begin{array}{r} \underline{\quad 1} \\ 53 \text{ Cost of one towel} \\ \times 6 \text{ Number of towels} \\ \hline 318 \text{ Rupees} \end{array}$$

Cost of towels 318 rupees.

6.
$$\begin{array}{r} \underline{\quad 1} \\ 72 \text{ Apples in one box} \\ \times 5 \text{ Number of boxes} \\ \hline 360 \text{ Apples} \end{array}$$

Total 360 apples.

S. A. – Class Work

1.
$$\begin{array}{r} \underline{\quad 40} \\ 40 \text{ Laddoos in a box} \\ \times 9 \text{ Number of boxes} \\ \hline 360 \text{ Laddoos} \end{array}$$

Total 360 laddoos in 9 boxes.

2. **Problem :** 48 pomegranates in one box. How many pomegranates in 7 boxes?

$$\begin{array}{r} \underline{\quad 5} \\ 48 \text{ Pomegranates in one box} \\ \times 7 \text{ Number of boxes} \\ \hline 336 \text{ Pomegranates} \end{array}$$

Total 336 pomegranates in 7 boxes.

3. **Problem :** 15 trees in one row. How many trees in 9 rows?

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \hline 15 \text{ Trees in one row} \\ \times \quad 9 \text{ Number of row} \\ \hline 135 \text{ Trees} \end{array}$$

Total 135 trees in 9 rows.

4. **Problem :** One box has 20 laddoos. How many laddoos in 8 boxes?

$$\begin{array}{r} \\ \hline 20 \text{ Laddoos in one box} \\ \times \quad 8 \text{ Number of boxes} \\ \hline 160 \text{ Laddoos} \end{array}$$

Total 160 laddoos in 8 boxes.

5. [Note : Teacher please delete this question as it is wrongly printed.]
-

6. **Problem :** One book cost ₹ 36. How much will 7 books cost?

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \hline 36 \text{ Cost of one book} \\ \times \quad 7 \text{ Number of books} \\ \hline 252 \text{ Rupees} \end{array}$$

Cost of 7 books ₹ 252.

7. **Problem :** 12 students sat in one row. How many students in 7 rows?

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ \hline 12 \text{ Students in one row} \\ \times \quad 7 \text{ Number of rows} \\ \hline 84 \text{ Students} \end{array}$$

Total 84 students in 7 rows.

8. **Problem :** 56 mangoes in one box. How many mangoes in 9 boxes?

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ \hline 56 \text{ Mangoes in one box} \\ \times \quad 9 \text{ Number of boxes} \\ \hline 504 \text{ Mangoes} \end{array}$$

Total 504 mangoes in 9 boxes.

9. **Problem :** One pen cost ₹ 27. How much will 6 pens cost?

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \hline 27 \text{ Cost of one pen} \\ \times \quad 6 \text{ Number of pens} \\ \hline 162 \text{ Rupees} \end{array}$$

Cost of 6 pens ₹ 162.

* * * *

Environmental Studies

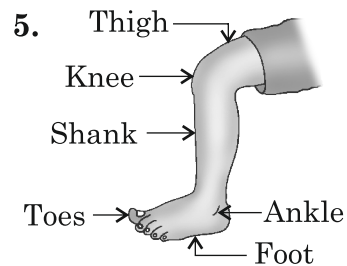
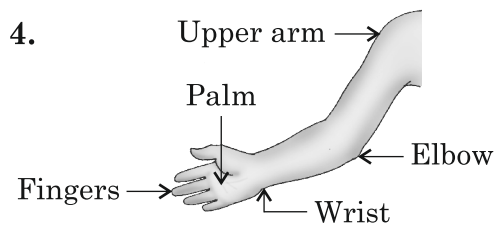
15. Our Body

F. A.

1. (a) hip-joint (b) shank (c) movements (d) alike
2. (a) True (b) True (c) True (d) True
3. By helping the friend to write notes from your book, or writing it for the friend in his / her notebook or rough book.
4. The person will not be able to move from one place to other since there is no movement and also the leg cannot be bended.

S. A.

1. (a) **Organ** : A part of the body that is used for a particular purpose is called an organ. For e.g. legs for walking, ears for hearing etc.
 (b) **External organ** : Organs that are outside our body are called external organs. For e.g. legs, arms, ears, nose etc.
2. (a) By dragging or jumping.
3. (a) The chest, abdomen and back together make up the torso.
 (b) Upper arm, forearm and hand.
 (c) Thigh, shank and foot.
 (d) The part that joins the head to the torso is the neck.

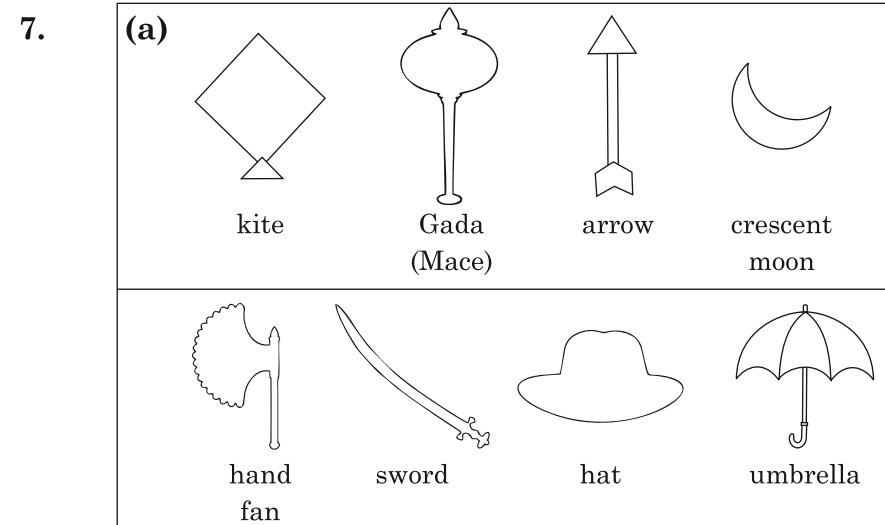


6. (a) **Parts of our body we can bend** : The neck bends forward as well as backward, turns left or right. We can bend our arm at the shoulder, elbow or wrist. The fingers of our hand can bend too. We can bend our torso only at the waist. Our legs can bend at the hip-joint, the knees and ankles, our toes too can bend.

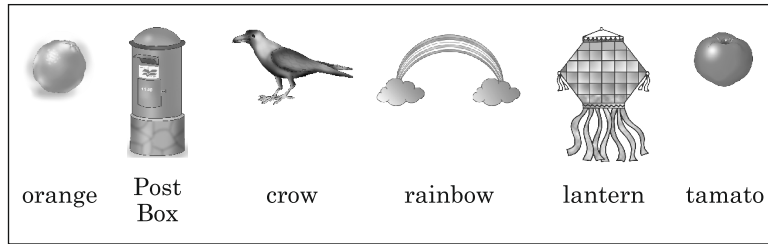
16. Sensory Organs

F. A.

1. (a) beautiful (b) train (c) pure or impure (d) skin (e) chilly
2. (a) tongue (b) ears (c) eyes (d) nose (e) tongue (f) skin
3. By using sign language.
4. By the smell that comes out of yoghurt tells you that it cannot be eaten.
5. (a) yellow (b) red (c) green (d) white (e) yellowish red
6. eyes, ears, hands, legs.



(b)



S. A.

1. (a) **Sign language** : Is a means of communication where we use signs and body language to communicate.
(b) **Sensory organs** : An organ that tells us about our surroundings. For e.g. eyes, ears, nose, tongue and skin.
2. (a) Because the rain water when mixed with dry mud gives us a muddy smell.
(b) It makes us alert before hand.
3. (a) **eyes** : It is with our eyes that we can see, it tells the colour and shape of any thing.
(b) **ears** : We hear with our ears, it tells us whether the sound is sweet or harsh. Sound of bird or animals also tells the direction a sound is coming from.
(c) **nose** : We can smell with a nose. Also whether the smell is fragrant or foul.
(d) **tongue** : We can taste with our tongue and find if the food is bitter, tasty, sour, hot etc.
(e) **skin** : We come to know if something is hot or cold, rough or smooth, because of our skin.
4. (a) Head is bent forward, the person is holding the pan steady with the tongs in her left hand. With the spatula in her right hand stirring the peanuts in the pan.

(b) An organ that tells us about the surrounding. It is our eyes, ears, nose, tongue and skin which tells us about our surrounding.

(c) Eyes for seeing, ears for hearing, nose for smelling, tongue for tasting, skin for feeling.

(d) We need co-ordination to get any task done smoothly. Lack of co-ordination gives rise to mistakes.

5. (a) **Co-ordination in our movements** : We carry out many task. For every task we make different kinds of movements. We use different parts of our body for different movements.

(b) **Overcoming disability** : Some disabilities can be corrected by medical treatment. In some cases we can take the help of other people. Some devices can be used to overcome disability.

17. Pearly Teeth, Healthy Body

F. A.

1. (a) milk teeth (b) particles (c) tooth paste (d) tongue (e) teeth
2. (a) ✗ / ✓ (b) ✓ / ✗
3. (a) Wrong (b) Right (c) Right (d) Wrong
4. (a) False (b) True (c) True (d) False (e) False
5.

Can be eaten easily without teeth	Cannot be eaten easily without teeth
upma, khichdi, soup, shrikhand, banana, porridge, dhokla.	chakli, nuts, meat, paratha, chivda, sugarcane, bhutta.
6. (b), (c), (f).

S. A.

- (a) Milk teeth :** The teeth that we get when we are babies, are called milk teeth.

(b) Permanent teeth : Milk teeth start falling when we are seven or eight years old and new teeth take their place these are permanent teeth.
- (a)** Clean your teeth properly with tooth brush and toothpaste. Neem or babul sticks can also be used.

(b) Food stuff can remain inside the nails, which may enter your mouth while eating and can make you sick.

(c) There are lot of impurities, dust and other things in the environment which may get stuck to the grapes.

(d) We eat a lot of food stuff throughout the day. If it gets stuck in between the teeth, the food will get rotten and make our teeth weak.

(e) So that a person can keep himself clean after coming from out.

(f) Since they do not take care of their teeth.
- (a)** If we don't clean the food stuck in between the teeth, the gums get affected.

(b) If we eat with unclean hands, the dirt on the hands goes into our stomach and make us sick.

(c) By using a brush and toothpaste, we can clean the gaps between the teeth properly. The foam of the toothpaste helps the particles stuck between teeth to become loose and washed away.

(d) If we don't keep ourselves clean, we may contract different diseases.

(e) If our teeth are dirty, foul substances go into our stomach and we fall ill.

18. My Family and Home

F. A.

- (a)** Right **(b)** Right **(c)** Wrong **(d)** Right
- (a)** affection **(b)** nuclear **(c)** family **(d)** rubbish **(e)** Festivals
- (a)** aunts and uncles from the mother's and father's side and their children are called extended family.

(b) We are related to them through on parents.

(c) On several occasions like birthdays, festivals, marriages, etc.
- (a)** storing water, cooking, cleaning, etc.

(b) The chores are done by family members with love and affection.

(c) I like to bring things from the nearby shop, I also like to clean / wash fruits and vegetables.

(d) We do each other's chores to help and reduce the burden.
- [To be done by students.]**
- ✓ : Flowers, Paper, Rangoli

✗ : Thermocol, Plastic, Chemical colours

Thermocol is artificial, it affects the environment. Plastic bags also pollute our environment. Chemical colours are also dangerous for mankind and hence, should be avoided.
- (i)** We should throw rubbish in the dust bin. **(ii)** We should keep the floor of the house clean. **(iii)** We should keep walls and windows clean.
- [To be done by students.]**
- Pearl beads necklace, big beads earrings, copper plates, earthen ware.

S. A.

1. (a) **Small family** : Some families consist only of parents and one or two children. Such families are called small families.
(b) **Big family** : Some families consist of grandparents, aunts, uncles, brothers, sisters and cousins. Such families are called big families.
(c) **Extended family** : Our family is linked with many other relatives. Aunts, uncles and their children from the parents side are all related to our family. Such a family is called an extended family.
2. (a) In a family we are secure in every way.
(b) Clean house makes us feel relax and comfortable, while a mess is a source of irritation for us.
(c) Wet garbage is useful for making manure and dry garbage is recycled.
3. (a) Our family provides us with food, clothing and shelter.
(b) Our parents take care of us when we fall ill.
(c) Members of an extended family come together during festivals, birthday, any other type of celebrations.
(d) Festivals include songs, dances, rangolies, games, competitions and races.
4. (a) **Disposal of e-waste** : The use of electronic devices like mobiles, CDs, DVDs, pen drive and computers has increased greatly. When these things are damaged, they become useless. This gives rise to e-waste. The disposal of e-waste is a big problem.

19. My School

F. A.

1. (a) punctuality (b) Books (c) opportunity
2. (a) ✓ (b) × (c) ✓
3. (b) Cultural programmes are organised, followed by speech by our Principal.
(c) Studies, discipline and activities.
(d) Kho-kho, hockey, cricket, basket ball, etc.
(e) Children throw the rubbish in the dustbin. Maids also keep our school clean.
(f) We don't mess up the classroom and use the dustbin.
(g) sports.
(h) walking / school bus / private van.
4. (a) Mahatma Jotirao Phule was the pioneer of women's education in India. He established the first girl's school.
(b) Savitribai Phule was the first female teacher in India. She worked for the upliftment of women and untouchables in the field of education and literacy.
(c) Maharaja Sayajirao Gaikwad opened eight schools for girls and a training college for lady teachers. He introduced free and compulsory primary education.
(d) Rajarshi Shahu Maharaj issued a declaration that it is the responsibility of each parent to send their children to school when they attain schooling age. If delayed then each parent was fined Rs. 1 per month. He had scholarship programs for students from the backward sections of the society.
(e) Pandita Ramabai was a pioneer in the education and emancipation (liberating / freeing) of women in

India.

(f) Maharshi Dhondo Keshav Karve was the pioneer of Widows Education in India. He started the first University for woman with five students in Pune.

(g) Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar ensured that the backward classes got education.

(h) Karmveer Bhaurao Patil founded the Rayat Education Society. His main role was in educating backward castes and low income people.

(i) Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh established Shivaji Education Society. This society became the second largest in Maharashtra.

S. A.

1. **(a)** In school we learn how to get along with others. We get to know about a lot of people. We realize that we are a part of society.

(b) There is a ban on employing children below the age of 14 years in factories, mines and in other hazardous occupation.

(c) Everyone should be able to use school facilities hence, certain rules should be followed while using school facilities.

2. **(a)** kho-kho, kabaddi, lezim, etc.

(b) Library, playground, computer lab, school buses, assembly hall, etc.

(c) A teacher resolves the quarrel, and solves problems in community life amicably.

20. Our Community Life

F. A.

1. **(a)** groups **(b)** companions **(c)** interdependent

2. **(a)** - (2), **(b)** - (1), **(c)** - (4).

3. **(1)** **(i)** Accept your losing gracefully. **(ii)** Play the game with true spirit of sportsmanship. **(iii)** Play the game honestly.

(2) **(i)** Always follow the traffic signal. **(ii)** Don't be in a hurry. **(iii)** Don't speed up your vehicle.

(3) At School : punctuality, cleanliness, discipline obedience, respect.

At Home : cleanliness, helping each other, discipline

4. **(a)** we will have no one to grow crops, fruits and vegetables for us.

(b) the society will be illiterate.

(c) people will not be cured when they are sick.

(d) foul smell will spread all over making us sick.

5. **(a)** × **(b)** ✓ **(c)** ✓ **(d)** ✓ **(e)** ✓

S. A.

1. **(a) Community :** Living in the company of our family, neighbours and other people means living in a community.

(b) Rules : are necessary for smooth running of community life. They bring discipline to community life.

2. **(a)** For smooth functioning of the games.

(b) Co-operation and unity makes the games and sports activities to be done with more determination.

2. **(a)** We live with our parents, brother and sister and grandparents.

(b) Company and love of our family members make us feel secure.

(c) Rules should be followed for smooth running of our day-to-day affairs.

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