

SANT NIRANKARI PUBLIC SCHOOL, MALVIYA NAGAR

Worksheet - 1

SUBJECT-ENGLISH

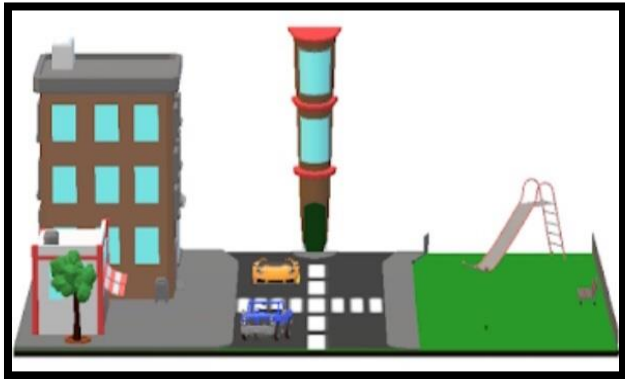
CLASS III

Date- 04-04-2020

submission date- 07-04-20

ADJECTIVES

1. Look at the picture given below and write five sentences to describe it.



2. Write a paragraph on any one topic.

- a) Pollution
- b) Importance of Time

3. Write an application to the Principal to grant you sick leave.

4. Choose the correct adjective to complete the sentences.

- a) The _____ (yellow/cold) van drove down the road.
- b) The cake had a _____ (red/scary) cherry on the top.
- c) We have bought _____ (no/enough) milk.
- d) Manu is a _____ (beautiful/smart) boy.

5. Underline the adjectives in these sentences.

- a) Peter won five awards this year.
- b) Suzy is very active in the mornings.
- c) He was wearing a blue shirt.
- d) She has a golden necklace.
- e) There are twenty apples in the basket.

6. Fill in the correct form of the words in brackets (comparative or superlative).

- a) My house is (big) than yours.
- b) This flower is (beautiful) than that one.
- c) This is the (interesting) book I have ever read.
- d) Non-smokers usually live (long) than smokers.
- e) Which is the (dangerous) animal in the world?

SANT NIRANKARI PLUBLIC SCHOOL, MALVIYA NAGAR
WORKSHEET – 2
SUBJECT – ENGLISH
CLASS-3

DATE – 07-04-2020

submission date- 10-04-20

NOUN

A word that is the name of a person, animal, place and thing. Nouns are also called 'naming words'.

- **Proper Nouns** : Names of people, places or organizations are proper nouns. Your name is a proper noun. *London* is a proper noun. *United Nations* is a proper noun

Rule: Proper nouns always start with a capital letter.

- **Common Nouns** : Common nouns refer to people, places and things in general like *chair* or *dog*.
- **Countable Nouns** : You can count countable nouns. Countable nouns have singular and plural forms.

Examples: *ball, boy, cat, person*

- **Uncountable Nouns** : You cannot count uncountable nouns. You need to use "measure words" to quantify them.

Examples: *water, happiness, cheese*

- Rule: We never use uncountable nouns with the indefinite article (*a/an*). Uncountable nouns are always singular.

1. Read these sentences and underline the nouns.

- a) Seema and Reena are dancing.
- b) The monkey is on the tree.
- c) Raj lives in Delhi.
- d) My favourite colour is yellow.

2. Identifying Common and Proper Nouns. Underline the common nouns in the sentences below; circle the proper nouns.

- a) I've just read a play by Shakespeare.
- b) The Drama Club elected a new president.

- c) Soon our family plans to visit Miami.
- d) A new house is being built on Elm Street.
- e) My father has been transferred to Colorado.

3. Put the words into the correct columns.

banana , oil , rice , pencil , information

bottle , music , table , happiness , suitcase

Countable noun	Uncountable noun

4. Tell whether the underlined noun is *countable* or *uncountable* noun.

- a) He used the computer to find more information. _____
- b) She unfolded the towel on the sand. _____
- c) There was too much furniture in the room. _____
- d) A student sat down in her seat. _____
- e) The radio was playing a beautiful song. _____
- f) The teacher gave the students some advice. _____

5. Learn and write following words.

- i. noun
- ii. person
- iii. animal
- iv. thing
- v. countable
- vi. uncountable
- vii. furniture
- viii. advice
- ix. student
- x. favourite

SANT NIRANKARI PLUBLIC SCHOOL, MALVIYA NAGAR
WORKSHEET – 3
SUBJECT – ENGLISH
CLASS- III

DATE – 11-04-2020

submission date-14-04-20

ADVERBS

➤ **An adverb is a word used to modify a verb, an adjective, or another adverb. For example:**

- She swims **quickly**.
(Here, the adverb *quickly* modifies the verb *swims*.)

➤ **When an adverb modifies a verb, it usually tells us how, when, where, how often, and how much the action is performed. Here are some examples of adverbs modifying verbs:**

- How: He ran **quickly**.
- When: He ran **yesterday**.
- Where: He ran **here**.
- How often: He ran **daily**.

1. Underline the adverbs in the following sentences and state their kind.

- a) The girl danced merrily into the room.
- b) They performed badly.
- c) I don't remember him very well.
- d) It is terribly cold today.
- e) They are running unusually fast.
- f) I phoned him this morning.
- g) Come and sit here.
- h) He drove off angrily.
- i) At the end of the garden there was a very tall mango tree.
- j) The mechanic fixed the problem easily.
- k) They sell delicious cookies here.
- l) Somebody is standing at the gate.
- m) He was waiting there for his daughter.

n) We will have to act quickly.

2. Underline the adverbs in each sentence.

a) I am meeting your dad tomorrow.

b) I have an important meeting today.

c) Here goes our bus.

d) When we went there, we didn't find anyone.

e) What did you do then?

f) I am going to pull the plug now.

g) Something very strange happened to me yesterday.

h) I answered all questions correctly.

i) Drive carefully.

j) He sat lazily in his armchair

3. Learn and write the following words with their meanings.

a) antique - **ancient**

b) vast - **huge**

c) shattered - **broken**

d) boundless - **without limit**

e) bare - **empty**

f) parcel - **packet**

g) injured - **hurt**

h) accurate - **exact**

4. learn and write these thoughts.

a) There is only one happiness in this life, to love and be loved.

b) "When you know better, you do better."

c) "Success is the sum of several small efforts repeated often day in and day out."

d) "Don't let your victories go to your head, or your failures go to your heart."

SANT NIRANKARI PLUBLIC SCHOOL, MALVIYA NAGAR
WORKSHEET - 4
SUBJECT - ENGLISH
CLASS- III

DATE - 14-04-2020

English vocabulary building is very easy, if you are consistent in using dictionary and playing around with new words learnt.

1. Learn and write commonly used words in English.

About	across	Afraid	Afternoon	age
Ago	almost	Also	Anyone	anything
balloon	basket	Bean	Bear	behind
birthday	blind	because	berry	boxes
Bread	breakfast	Brush	Build	buses
Butter	carries	Caught	Change	cheese

2. Learn and write the following words and their meanings.

- a) laundry - **clothes that need washing**
- b) section - **part of a space**
- c) shelves - **flat surfaces for storage**
- d) spoiled - **rotten, overripe**
- e) store - **a business where shoppers buy items**
- f) thousands - **tens of hundreds**
- g) traded - **gave something away in exchange for something else**
- h) variety - **having many different kinds**

Antonyms are words with opposite meanings. Examples

- **Add - Subtract**
- **Above - Below**

3. Write antonyms of following words.

- a) Happy - _____
- b) Hard - _____
- c) Heavy - _____
- d) High - _____
- e) In - _____
- f) Last - _____

g) Laugh - _____

Synonyms are words with the same or similar meaning. examples

- *Big, large, huge*
- *Blank, empty, hollow*

4. Read the sentences. Replace the underlined words with their synonyms.
Rewrite the sentences.

Shout , talk , glad , shut , hop

a) I am happy to see my grandfather after so long.

b) Please don't yell.

c) A frog can jump very far.

d) He wants to speak to you.

e) Close the door!

Learn all of these

Homonyms are words that are spelled and pronounced the same, but have different meanings.

Bear - a large mammal

Bear - to be able to cope with something

Cave - to give in or surrender

Cave - a hole or gap in a rock or in earth

Chair - an item of furniture

Chair - the head of a department

Even - numbers divisible by two

Even - flat and level surface

Gross - disgusting

Gross - large

SANT NIRANKARI PLUBLIC SCHOOL, MALVIYA NAGAR
WORKSHEET - 5
SUBJECT - ENGLISH
CLASS- III

DATE - 18-04-2020

Submission date-21-04-20

Punctuation

Punctuation is a set of marks that regulates and clarifies the meanings of different texts.

Capital letters

We use capital letter in the following case:

1. To begin a sentence
2. For proper noun
3. For pronoun 'I'

Common punctuation marks

Full Stop (.)

- Full stop is used at the end statement or command sentence.
Example: This is a red car. (Statement)
Come here. (Command)
- Full stop is used in end of abbreviations if the first and only a part of the word are used.
Example: Captain (Capt.)
- Full stop is not used in the abbreviations if the last letter of word is included in the abbreviations. (according to UK convention)
Example: Doctor (Dr)

Question Mark (?)

- Question mark is used at the end of direct question.
Example: Why are you sad? (Direct question)
- Question mark is not used in case of indirect question.
Example: I asked her why she is sad. (Indirect question)

1. Rewrite the following sentences using appropriate punctuation marks and capital letters wherever necessary.

- a) river yamuna flows through agra
- b) eiffel tower is the most famous monument in France
- c) my brother is a singer
- d) where have you been all this while
- e) you look hot are you ill
- f) come here at once
- g) rohan is a smart boy
- h) sania couldnt believe her eyes when she saw the bicycle
- i) india is the seventh largest country in the world
- j) mumbai is the capital of maharashtra

2. Put question mark (?) or full stop (.) wherever necessary.

1) What is the time

2) My dog loves bones

3) Where is my balloon

4) When are you coming home

5) I like peas and carrots

6) How old are you

7) Primroses are yellow

8) What is your teacher called

SANT NIRANKARI PUBLIC SCHOOL, MALVIYA NAGAR

Worksheet – 6

SUBJECT-ENGLISH

CLASS III

Date- 21-04-2020

Submission-23-04-20

Writing Skill

1. Learn and write paragraph on 'Importance of Trees'.

- i. Trees are very importance for us.
- ii. They give us oxygen and absorb carbon dioxide.
- iii. Trees give us fruits, vegetable, woods etc.
- iv. They provide shade from the sun and rain.
- v. They also provide shelter to many animals, birds, etc.
- vi. We should not cut down trees.
- vii. We must protect it and grow more trees.

2. Learn and write an application to the Principal to grant you sick leave.

To,
The Principal
Sant Nirankari Public School
Malviya Nagar- 110017

21st April 2020

Subject- Request for sick leave

Respected Madam,

I beg to say that I am suffering from high fever since last night. So, I am unable to attend my classes for two days.

Kindly grant me two days leave.

Yours faithfully

Name –

Class –

3. Write an application to the Principal of your school for fee concession.

4. Write paragraph on 'Importance of Time'.

5. Watch story of 'The Selfish Giant' from syllabus

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OR24y5K9fwg>

Sant Nirankari Public School

Malviya Nagar, New Delhi

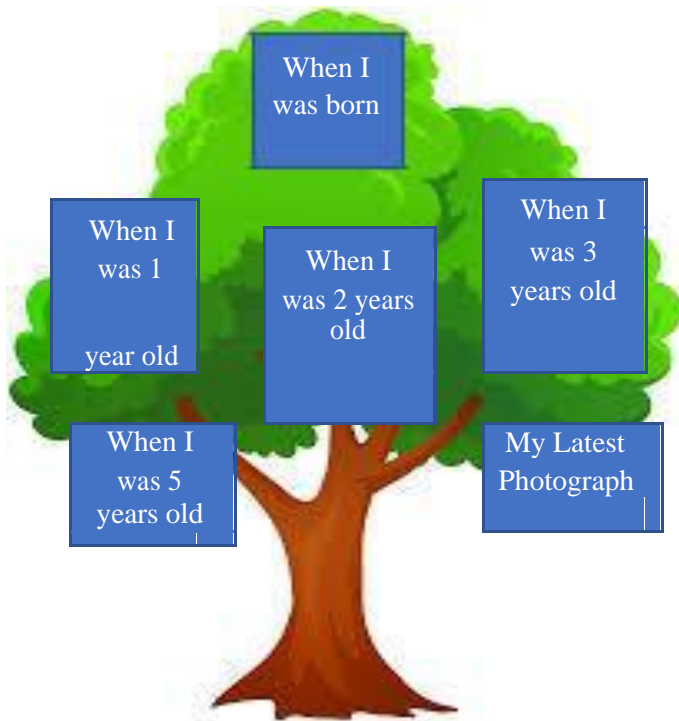
Class 3

E.V.S Worksheet 1 (02/04/2020)
(2020-2021)

(Time: 1 Hr.)

Q1. How we grow?

Paste your photographs according to the given headings.



Q2. Paste pictures of your family members.

Q3. Learn the given difficult words.

1. baby
2. father
3. mother
4. sister
5. brother
6. grandparents
7. family
8. plants
9. animals
10. change

To Be submitted by 30/04/2020

Sant Nirankari Public School

Malviya Nagar, New Delhi

Class 3

(09/04/2020)

EVS Worksheet 2

(2020-2021)

(Time: 1 Hr.)

We all see different kinds of animals almost every day. Some are big, like an elephant, and some are very small, like a mouse. Animals like cats, dogs, rabbits, and parrots are called pet animals. They are our wonderful friends. Some animals are kept on farms or in our houses. They are called domestic animals.

Some farm animals give us food. For e.g.: - cow, goat, sheep, horse and hen. Animals that are found in jungles are called wild animals. For e.g.: - lion and tiger.

Answer the following questions.

1. Name any two pet animals.

2. Name any two domestic animals.

3. Name any two big animals.

4. Name any two small animals.

5. Name any two wild animals.

6. Draw and colour your favourite animal.

To be submitted by 30/04/2020

Sant Nirankari Public School

Malviya Nagar, New Delhi

Class – 2 E.V.S

Worksheet – 3 (2020-2021)

Food for animals

(16/04/2020)

(Time: 1 Hr.)

- Different animals eat different kinds of food.
- Some animals eat plants. They are called plants-eaters or herbivores. Cow, goat, deer and camel are plant-eaters.
- Some animals eat the flesh of other animals. They are called flesh-eater or carnivores. Lion, wolf, leopard, etc.
- Some animals eat both plants and animals. They are called omnivores. For example, bear and crow.
- Some animals feed on dead animals. Example hyaena and jackal. They are called scavengers.

Define:

a) Plant-eaters_____

b) Flesh-eaters_____

c) Fill in the blanks.

1) _____ eat other animals.

2) _____ eat plants.

3) _____ eat dead animals.

d) Write 'P' for pet animals, 'D' for domestic animals and 'W' for wild animals.

i) Tiger_____

ii) Goat _____

iii) Lion _____

iv) Dog _____

v) Horse _____

vi) Cow _____

vii) Cat _____

viii) Bear _____

ix) Wolf _____

x) Deer _____

xi) Elephant _____

xii) Crow _____

To be submitted by 30/04/2020

Sant Nirankari Public School

Malviya Nagar, New Delhi

Class – 3 (23/04/2020)

E.V.S worksheet 4 (Time: 1 Hr.)

My Family

SUMMARY

I live with my mother, father and younger brother. My friend, Tina lives in her house with many people. I asked my mother who they are. My mother told me that they are Tina's family members.

A family is a group of people who live in the same house and are related to each other.

Types of family-

1. Nuclear family
2. Joint family
3. Single-parent family

Nuclear family- Families in which only parents and children live together are called nuclear families. Some nuclear families are small. They have parents with one or two children. Nuclear families with more than two children are big families.

Joint family- Families in which grandparents, parents, siblings (brother and sister), uncles, aunts and cousins live together in the same house is a joint family.

Single-parent family- Some children live with only one parent; such a family is called a single-parent family.

Q1. Answers the following questions.

1. Name three types of family.
2. What is a single-parent family?
3. Do you live in a joint or a nuclear family?
4. Is your Nuclear family big or small family?
5. Learn and write difficult words.
 - a) Member
 - b) Grandparents
 - c) Uncle
 - d) Cousins
 - e) Siblings
 - f) Together

To be submitted on 26/04/2020

- g) Nuclear
- h) Children
- i) Relatives
- j) Baby

To be submitted on 26/04/2020

संत निरंकारी पब्लिक स्कूल

कक्षा - तीसरी

विषय - हिंदी

कार्यपत्रक - 1

दिनांक - 1-4-2020

पाठ - 1 कवकू (कविता)

निम्नलिखित पंक्तियाँ पढ़ो और कठिन शब्द याद करो

① नाम है उसका कवकू
कवकू माने कोयल होता
लेकिन यह तो दिन भर रोता
इसलिए हम इसे चिढ़ाते
कहते इसको सवकू

② नाम है उसका कवकू
कोयल माने मिसरी जैसी
मीठी जिसकी बोली

यह तो जाता नमड़क करे जब
इससे तनिक ठिठोली
इसीलिए तो कभी-कभी हम
कहते इसको भवकू

③ नाम है उसका कवकू।
कवकू वह जो माना गाए
बात-बात में जो चिढ़ जाए
रहता मुँह जो सका फुलार
माना जिसको जरा ना आए
ऐसे झाड़लू को अब से
क्यों न कहे हम सवकू

प्रश्न ④ नाम है उसका कवकू ॥
निम्न शब्दों के अर्थ लिखो

क कवकू - कोयल

ख माने - मतलब या अर्थ

ग चिढ़ाना - उपहास करना, छेड़ना

घ सवकू - मिश्री

ड०	मिसरी - चीनी जैसा एक पदार्थ
प	मीठा - मधुर
छ	भड़क जाना - गुस्सा होना
ज	ठिठोली - हँसी, मजाक
झ	भक्कू - बेबुद्धि
ञ	झगड़ालू - झगड़ा करने वाला
ट	झक्कू - सनकी

प्रश्न 2 संयुक्त अक्षरों से दो-दो शब्द बनाइए

- (क) क + क = कक = पक्का, सक्का
- (ख) प + प = पप = _____
- (ग) ब + ब = बब = _____
- (घ) न + न = न्न = _____

प्रश्न 3 सही उत्तर पर (✓) का निशान लगाओ-

- (1) कक्कू को सक्कू क्या कहा जाता था?
 - (क) वह दिन भर हँसता रहता था।
 - (ख) वह दिन भर रोता रहता था।
- (2) कक्कू को भक्कू क्या कहा जाता था?
 - (क) वशूँ कि वह जल्दी भड़क जाता था।
 - (ख) वशूँ कि वह जल्दी से धूल-मिल जाता था।
- (3) कायल का बाली कैसी होती है?
 - (क) मिसरी जैसी मीठी।
 - (ख) करेल जैसी कड़वी।

संत निरंकारी पब्लिक स्कूल
कक्षा तीसरी विषय हिंदी
कार्यपत्रक - 2

दिनांक - 4-4-2020

प्रश्न! नीचे लिखे व्यंजन पदों और शब्दों को
वर्णमाला के क्रम में लिखो -

क	ख	ग	घ	ङ
च	छ	ज	झ	ञ
ट	ठ	ड	ढ	ण
त	थ	द	ध	न
प	फ	ब	भ	म
य	र	ल	व	श
ष	स	ह		

बेली, गाना, कोयल, दिन, चिढ़ाना, मिसरी,
ठिठोली, झगड़ाधू, सदा, तनिक
उदाहरण।

१ कोयल

३ _____

४ _____

५ _____

६ _____

७ _____

८ _____

९ _____

१० _____

SUNDAY 23

प्रश्न 3. कवकू कोयल जैसा पुर्यो नही है। लिखो-
 उत्तर - कवकू ऐसा लड़का है जो दिन भर
 रोता रहता है। उसका आवाज भी
 मीठा नहीं है। कवकू को गाना
 सुलकुल नहीं आता तथा वह झुंझल
 और चिड़चिड़ा है इसलिए कवकू कोयल
 जैसा नहीं है।

1. उपर लिखे प्रश्नों के उत्तर याद करके
 2. अलग शीट पर लिखो।

4. पिनाचि, लज्जुनि, लकी, लज्जुनि, लनाच
 लज्जुनि, लकी, लज्जुनि, लनाच
 5. लज्जुनि, लकी, लज्जुनि, लनाच
 6. लज्जुनि, लकी, लज्जुनि, लनाच
 7. लज्जुनि, लकी, लज्जुनि, लनाच

S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	-

प्रश्न - अनेक वचन शब्द लिखे

10	एकवचन	अनेकवचन
11	1 पुतला	पुतले
	2 शिक्षिका	शिक्षिकाएँ
12	3 बच्चा	बच्चे
	4 चुडी	चुड़ियाँ
	5 धाली	धालियाँ
	6 तेल	तेल
2	7 तितली	तितलियाँ

प्रश्न 2 एकवचन और बहुवचन के सही रूप लिखे -

4	एकवचन	बहुवचन
	जुता	जुते
	पौधा	पौधे
5	चुड़ियाँ	चुडी
	जुते	जुता
	डिब्बे	डिब्बा
6	कुर्सियाँ	कुर्सी
	पौधे	पौधा
	चुडी	चुड़ियाँ
	तस्वीर	तस्वीरें
	पंख	पंखें
	तस्वीरें	तस्वीर
	कुर्सी	कुर्सियाँ
	पंख	पंखें

चित्र देखकर सँगा से खाली स्थान भरिए -

① कविता ने आसमान में पक्षी उड़ा दिए।

② पिताजी बाजार से संगम / फल लाए हैं।

③ फूलों पर तितलियाँ बैठी हैं।

④ शेर जंगल का राजा है।

⑤ मोहन का घर बड़ा है।

⑥ मोर बहुत ही सुंदर पक्षी है।

⑦ यह चित्र वीरंगना के बाग का है।

⑧ बाग में बच्चे खेल रहे हैं।

<http://m.youtube.com/watch>

2. शेखीबाज़ मक्खी

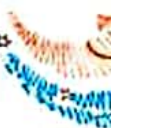
एक था जंगल। उस जंगल में एक शेर भोजन करके आराम कर रहा था। इतने में एक मक्खी उड़ती-उड़ती वहाँ आ पहुँची। शेर ने दो-तीन



दिनों से स्नान नहीं किया था। इसलिए मक्खी शेर के कान के एकदम पास भिन-भिन-भिन करने लगी। शेर को बहुत मुश्किल से नींद आई थी। उसने पंजा उठाया। मक्खी उड़ गई ... लेकिन फिर से शेर के कान के पास भिन-भिन शुरू हो गई। अब शेर को गुस्सा आया।

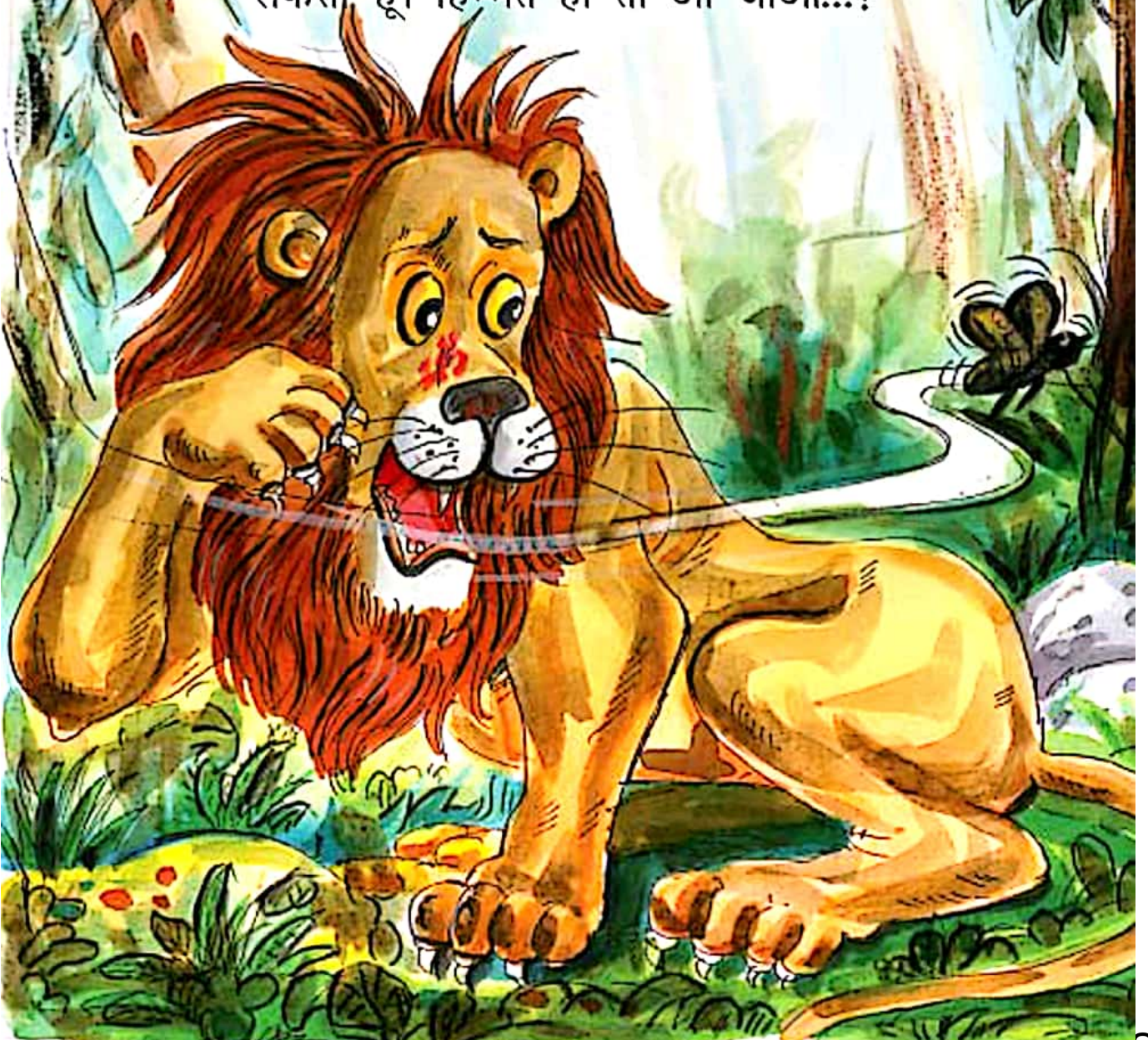
वह दहाड़ा – अरे मक्खी, दूर हट। वरना तुझे अभी जान से मार डालूँगा।

मक्खी ने धीरे से कहा – छि... छि... ! जंगल के राजा के मुँह से ऐसी भाषा कहीं शोभा देती है?



शेर का गुस्सा बढ़ गया।
उसने कहा – एक तो मुझे
सोने नहीं देती, ऊपर से मेरे
सामने जवाब देती है! चुप हो
जा... वरना अभी...

मकखी बोली – वरना क्या कर लोगे? मैं
क्या तुमसे डर जाऊँगी? मैं तो तुमसे भी लड़
सकती हूँ। हिम्मत हो तो आ जाओ...!



शेर आग बबूला हो उठा। उसने कान के पास पंजा मारा। मक्खी तो उड़ गई पर कान ज़रा छिल गया। मक्खी उड़कर शेर की नाक पर बैठी तो उसने मक्खी को फिर पंजा मारा। मक्खी उड़ गई। अबकी बार शेर की नाक छिल गई।

मक्खी कभी शेर के माथे पर बैठती, कभी गाल पर, तो कभी गर्दन पर।

शेर पंजा मारता जाता और खुद को घायल करता जाता... मक्खी तो फट से उड़ जाती।

अंत में शेर ऊब गया, थक गया। वह बोला – मक्खी बहन, अब मुझे छोड़ो। मैं हारा और तुम जीतीं, बस।

लोमड़ी ने उसे प्रणाम
किया। फिर धीरे से
बोली -

धन्य हो मक्खी रानी,
धन्य हो! धन्य है आपका
जीवन और धन्य हैं आपके
माता-पिता। लेकिन मक्खी
रानी, उधर वह मकड़ी
दिखाई दे रही है न, वह
आपको गाली दे रही
थी। उसकी ज़रा खबर
लो न!

यह सुनकर मक्खी गुस्से से लाल हो उठी।

मक्खी बोली - उस मकड़ी को तो मैं चुटकी बजाते खत्म कर
देती हूँ।

यह कहते हुए मक्खी मकड़ी की तरफ झपटी और मकड़ी के जाले
में फँस गई। मक्खी जाले से छूटने की ज्यों-ज्यों कोशिश करती गई
त्यों-त्यों और भी अधिक फँसती गई... अंत में वह थक गई, हार गई।
यह देखकर लोमड़ी मंद-मंद मुस्कराती हुई वहाँ से चलती बनी।



योगेश जोशी

कक्षा तीसरी
विषय हिंदी

कार्यपत्रक - 5

पाठ - 2 शेखीबाज मक्खी

प्रश्न 1 शेखीबाज मक्खी का चित्र बनाओ।

प्रश्न 2 शब्दार्थ याद करो और लिखो।

(1) भोजन - खाना

(2) स्नान - नहाना

(3) गुस्सा - क्रोध

(4) हिम्मत - साहस

(5) आँसू-बबूला - तेज गुस्सा करना

होना

(6) बबूला कूरना - नष्ट कूरना

(7) खबर लेना - सज्जा देना

(8) जाला - मकड़ी द्वारा बनाया

गया जाल

(9) गिन-गिन-गिन- मक्खी के पूंखों से

उड़ते समय निकलने

वाली आवाज

(10) घमंड - अभिमान, अहंकार

प्रश्न 3 कहानी की (PDF) इसके साथ मेजी जा रही है आप पाठ को पढ़ें और ऊपर शब्दार्थ दिए गए हैं उन्हें भी याद करके लिखें।

प्रश्न 4 इस कहानी से हमें क्या शिक्षा मिलती है? लिखें।

कक्षा तीसरी

D.O.R = 25-4-2020

कार्यपत्रक (6)

9 प्रश्न - तुम्हें कहानी में कौन सबसे अच्छा लगा? क्यों
 10 उत्तर - हम इस कहानी में सबसे अच्छी लीमडी
 11 समीक्षा उसने बड़ी चालाकी से काम
 12 मकड़ी के जाल में फँसाया। इससे मक्खी का
 घमंड चूर-चूर हो गया।

1 प्रश्न - मक्खी मकड़ी के जाल में फँस गई थी। फिर क्या
 हुआ होगा? कहानी आगे बढ़ाओ।
 2 उत्तर - मक्खी जब मकड़ी के जाल में फँस गई तब
 3 उसने जाल से निकलने की बहुत कोशिश की
 4 परंतु वह जितना हाथ पुर मारती, उतना ही और
 5 जाल में उलझती जाती। अंत में वह जाल में
 फँसकर मर गई और उसका घमंड भी समाप्त
 हो गया।

6 प्रश्न 3 मक्खी ने जब शेर को जगाया तो वह आग
 7 बबूला हो गया। तुम्हें जब कोई गहरी नींद से
 जगाता है तो तुम क्या करते हो?
 8 उत्तर मुझे जब कोई नींद से जगाता है तो मैं
 9 गुस्सा नहीं करता हूँ बल्कि यह कहता हूँ
 10 कि मुझे थोड़ा देर और सोने दो।

11 प्रश्न 4 यह प्रश्न स्वयं करिए -
 12 (1) शेर ने भोजन में क्या खाया होगा? तुम
 13 क्या-क्या खाते हो?
 14 * उपर लिखे प्रश्नों को याद करके कॉपी पर लिखो-

July	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
2017	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	

Friday

Activity

Round off to the nearest Thousands

(a) 5325 _____

(b) 6357 _____

(c) 2573 _____

(d) 4500 _____

(e) 5731 _____

(f) 9835 _____

(g) 1299 _____

(h) 3901 _____

(i) 3278 _____

(j) 6938 _____

(k) 7171 _____

(l) 1261 _____

(m) 7341 _____