



पुर्णमा International School
Shree Swaminarayan Gurukul, Zundal

Grade - III

ENGLISH

Specimen

copy

Year 21-22

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UNIT 6

TRAINS

JAMES S. TIPPET

A. PICTURE ACTIVITY

Draw and colour the picture of train.



Summary:

The Trains poem composed by James S. Tippet is a beautiful piece in which the poet expresses the usefulness of trains in our lives. A train is a railway wagon with multiple bogies which is moved by a locomotive engine that carries many passengers, mail and cargo from one place to another.

It carries thousands of freight cars while rushing through the railway tracks from dawn to dusk and helps passengers in reaching their destination while crossing many mountains, plains and rivers.

New words:

1. Mountains
2. Passengers
3. Rivers
4. Precious
5. Mail
6. Plains
7. Dusk
8. Dawn
9. Loads
10. Freight

Word meanings:

1. Plain-- flat land
2. Passengers-travellers
3. Precious-expensive, costly
4. Load- cargo
5. Freight-goods transported in bulk by truck, train, ship, or aircraft.
6. Dusk- darkness, night
7. Dawn-daylight, sunrise
8. Rushing-rapidly, hurriedly

Answer the following questions:

1. Where do the trains run?

Ans: The trains run over the mountains, plains and rivers.

2. What are the “precious loads” that they carry?

Ans: They carry passengers, parcels letters etc.

3. When do the trains run?

Ans: Trains run through the day and night.

4. What is ‘dusk’ and ‘dawn’?

Ans: Dawn is the time when the first rays of the sun touch the earth in the morning. Dusk is the time when the sun sets and the night begins.

Activity:

***Make a toy train using match-box**



Grammar:

Write the antonyms of:

1. Dusk X Dawn
2. fail X pass
3. dark X light
4. day X night
5. rush X delay
6. carry X Leave

Make sentences of:

1. **Mountains**-The train is running through the mountains.
2. **Rivers**- the village is surrounded by rivers.
3. **Passengers**- the train is full of passengers.
4. **Precious**-time is very precious we should value it.
5. **Freight**-Train carries thousands of freight cars.

Writing skill:

Essay writing

Our national Flag

1. Every country has its own national flag.
2. We also have our own national flag.
3. It looks very beautiful.
4. Our flag has three colours. They are saffron, white and deep green.
5. The saffron is at the top, the white is in the middle and the green is at the bottom.
6. There is a chakra in the center of the flag. It is called 'Ashoka Chakra'.
7. The saffron is the symbol of courage and sacrifice, white is the symbol of truth and peace and the green stands for faith, energy and courtesy.
8. 'Ashoka Chakra' is the symbol of progress and growth.
9. We hoist our national flag on 15th August the Independence Day & 26th January the Republic Day.
10. Our Prime Minister and President salute our flag. The national anthem is sung. We love and honor our national flag.

Unit 6

The story of the road



Picture activity:

Draw the zebra crossing.



New words:

1. Newspaper
2. Cucumber
3. Cabbage
4. Potatoes
5. Radish
6. Cauliflower
7. Foolish
8. Chatter

Word meanings:

1. Softly-politely
2. Wake up- get up
3. Quiet- silent
4. Foolish- stupid

5. Wide-large

Answer the following questions:

1. What sounds do you hear on the road in the morning?

Ans: In the morning I hear the sound of birds, newspaper boy, vegetable man, school children among other sounds on the road.

2. What is the vegetable man selling?

Ans: The vegetable man is selling peas, cauliflowers, cabbage, potatoes, cucumbers, radishes and carrots.

3. Why is the annoyed with the crow?

Ans: The road is annoyed with the crow because the crow is cawing continuously to wake up the road, but the road is widely awake.

4. Who is on the bicycle?

Ans: The newspaper boy is on the bicycle.

5. List the sounds given in the story.

Ans: Chirrup, caw, tring-a-ling, tramp, chatter.

Activity:

Prepare any 5 road safety signs



Grammar:

Write the synonyms of:

1. Asleep- sleep
2. Listen-hear
3. Calling-the action or sound of calling
4. Awake-alert, aware

Make sentences using the following words:

1. **Newspaper**- the boy sells the newspaper on the bicycle.
2. **Cucumbers**- we made a salad of cucumber & tomato.
3. **Cabbage**-I picked out some fresh cabbages from the farm.
4. **Potatoes**- the potato chips are very tasty.
5. **Radish**- people love the salad of radish.

Complete the words from the story:

1. Newspaper
2. Sparrows
3. Bicycle
4. Vegetables
5. Peas
6. Cauliflower
7. Cucumber
8. Radishes
9. Cabbage
10. foolish

Writing skill:
Write an essay on:

Summer vacation

1. In a student's life, summer vacation is one of the happiest periods.
2. The students finally get to rest a little from their daily school works.
3. Usually, it starts from the third week of May and lasts till the last day of June.
4. After final exams, students get to relax from studies and also get a time out during the sticky-hot weather.
5. As many students cannot focus on tasks after the final exams, summer break allows them to rest.
6. Students can regain their health and relax so that they are prepared for further studies.
7. The powerful heat of the summer season is one of the main reasons for the summer vacation.
8. Due to the boiling summer heat, many students might fall sick, so summer break is necessary for humid places.
9. Students get a chance to complete their school project works, increase their general knowledge, and visit new places during summer break.
10. Students can study the subjects they are weak in during summer vacation.

Unit VII

Puppy and I



Summary

Puppy and I is an interesting poem for Class 3 students. This CBSE poem is about a small boy who meets and talks to a man, a horse and a puppy. Both the man and horse refuse to accompany him, finally, it is the puppy who agrees to go and play along with him and they become good friends.

Picture activity:

Draw or paste a picture of puppy



New words:

1. Walking
2. Talking
3. Village
4. Bread
5. Hay
6. Fine
7. Hills
8. Puppy
9. Roll
10. Horse

Word meanings:

1. Met-found, gathered
2. Went by-pass, move onward
3. To get- obtain, buy

4. Hay- dried grass
5. Fine- alright
6. Up in the hill-upward on the hill

Answer the following questions:

1. Who is the 'I' in the poem?

Ans: 'I' in the poem is a child

2. Where was the man going?

Ans: The man was going down to the village to get some bread.

3. Why didn't the child go with the horse?

Ans: The child didn't go with the horse because the horse was going in the village to get some hay.

4. Why did the child go with the puppy?

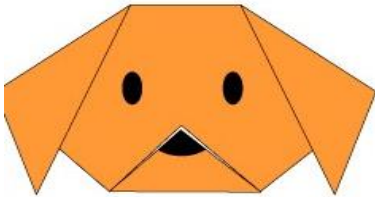
Ans: The child went with the puppy because the puppy was going up the hills to roll and play and the kid too wanted to play.

5. Did the boy go with the puppy?

Ans: Yes, the boy went with the puppy.

Activity:

Prepare a dog face with origami paper.



Grammar:

Write the rhyming words of:

1. Walking--talking
2. Said—bread
3. Went—get
4. Day—hay
5. Some—come

6. Hill—kill, chill
7. Going—owing
8. Hare—dare

Match the animals with their sounds:

| A | B |
|----------------|-------------|
| 1. A horse | 1. Trumpets |
| 2. A dog | 2. Bleats |
| 3. A sheep | 3. Neighs |
| 4. A cat | 4. Roars |
| 5. An elephant | 5. Moos |
| 6. A tiger | 6. Barks |
| 7. A cow | 7. mews |

Ans: [1-c], [2-f], [3-b], [4-g], [5-a],[6-d], [7-e]

Write the antonyms of:

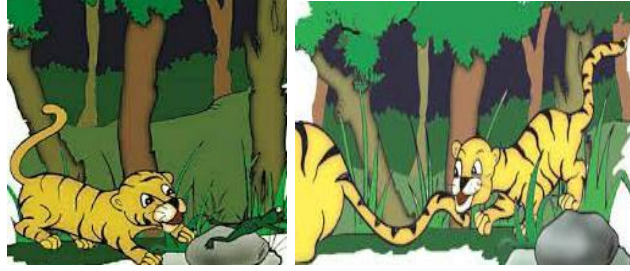
1. met X lost
2. man X woman
3. down X up
4. some X more
5. walk X run
6. today X tomorrow
7. hills X plain
8. got X lost
9. village X city
10. day X night

Make sentences using the following words:

1. Village: People are friendly in village.
2. Hill: The puppy went up to the hill.
3. Bread: I like bread in morning with milk.
4. Hay: Horse was eating hay in its stable.
5. Play: rhea likes to play in the rain.
6. Talking: children are talking in the class.

Unit VIII

Little tiger, big tiger



Picture activity:

Draw or paste a picture of tiger.



New words:

1. Shady
2. Bellowed
3. Twitched
4. Pounced
5. Grunt
6. Game
7. Glistened
8. Roared
9. Pheasant
10. Fowl

Word meanings:

1. Shady – dark
2. Stayed close-to remain in a certain place
3. Harsh-cruel
4. Bellowed- a deep loud roar in pain or anger
5. Got away- to escape

6. barked- roar
7. Pheasant-a large bird with a rounded body and long tail.
8. Twitched- to make a sudden small movement with a part of the body.
9. pounced- to attack suddenly
10. Glistened-shine with a sparkling light.
11. Frightened-afraid
12. Far away-distance

State 'T' for True and 'F' for False statements.

1. The mother tiger hunted in day time. [F]
2. The mother tiger did not hunt every night. [T]
3. The tiger cub always stayed with his mother. [T]
4. Deer warned the other animals. [F]
5. The tiger cub chased a frog. [T]

Answer the following questions:

1. Where did the mother tiger and her small tiger cub live?

Ans: The mother tiger and her small tiger cub lived near a river.

2. What did the mother tiger hunt when the sky was dark?

Ans: When the sky was dark, the mother tiger hunted for deer and pigs.

3. What did the tiger cub catch one night?

Ans: The tiger cub caught a frog one night.

4. What happened to the little tiger cub when he chased the frog?

Ans: When he chased the frog, a big tiger came near him.

5. What did the langur do when he saw the tigress?

Ans: When the Langur monkey saw the Mother Tiger he called a loud harsh call.

ACTIVITY:

Prepare any one mask of animal mentioned in the story

[Tiger, monkey, deer, frog, pig,]



Grammar:

Write the synonyms of:

1. **Close**- near
2. **Bright**-shine
3. **Dawn**- morning
4. **Grunt**-murmuring, muttering.
5. **Loud**-noisy
6. **Hide**-secret
7. **Afraid**-frightened, scared
8. **Alone**-solo, single

Write the antonyms of:

1. **Close X** far
2. **Sky X** Earth
3. **Loud X** quiet
4. **Bright X** dull
5. **Bigger X** smaller
6. **Smile X** cry
7. **Great X** small, little
8. **Hide X** show

Make sentences using the following words:

1. **Shady**- the mother tiger lived in a shady jungle.
2. **Twisted**- the tiger twisted the tip of her tail.
3. **Pounced**- the tiger cub pounced on mother tiger's tail.

4. **Roared**- the tiger roared loudly.
5. **Game**-The children love the game of hide & seek.



Unit VIII

What's in the mail box? {ACTIVITY BASED}



ACTIVITY:

PREPARE A BEAUTIFUL LETTER BOX USING CHARTPAPER





A

B



1. A postman drives a motor vehicle



2. A cobbler teaches in a school



3. A librarian looks after patients



4. A driver writes plays

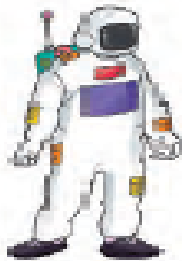


5. A dramatist travels in a space craft

6. A teacher makes people laugh



7. A nurse mends our shoes



8. A musician plays musical instruments

9. An astronaut works in a library



10. A clown brings our letters



UNIT VIII

MY SILLY SISTER



Picture activity:

Draw a picture of sister OR
Paste a picture of your sister.



New words:

1. Childish
2. Pebble
3. Donkey
4. Dirty
5. Anger
6. Excitement
7. Playful
8. Naughty
9. Washer man
10. Silly

Word meanings:

1. **Childish**-immature

2. **Pebbles**-a small smooth round stone
3. **Roars**-noise
4. **Scold**-to criticize angrily someone who has done something wrong
5. **Playfully**-in a way that is funny and not serious
6. **Insist**-demand something forcefully

Answer the following questions:

1. What does the baby do with the pebble?

Ans: The baby thinks that the pebbles are real food and she even tries to put them into her mouth.

2. What does the baby do with the book?

Ans: The baby tears the pages of the book with her hands and roars with joy at nothing.

3. When does the baby laugh?

Ans: The baby laughs and thinks it great fun when her brother scolds her.

4. Why does the washer man bring donkeys?

Ans: The washer man brings donkeys to carry away the dirty clothes on their backs.

5. What is the funniest thing the baby does?

Ans: When her brother shakes his head at her in anger and scolds or calls her naughty, the baby simply laughs and finds it very funny. This is the funniest thing the baby does.

6. Do you think the baby sister is really silly? Why?

Ans: The baby is not silly in reality. She is very small and too young to judge between right and wrong things.

Activity:

Draw a beautiful, lovely family tree and paste the pictures of your family on that:



Grammar:

Write the synonyms of:

1. Foolish-silly
2. Stones-pebbles
3. Mischievous-naughty
4. Fetch-bring

Fill in the blanks adding “ful”

1. The children are **playful**. (play)
2. The flowers are **beautiful**. (beauty)
3. The books are **useful**. (use)
4. The vegetables are **plentiful**. (plenty)

Fill in the blanks by adding ‘ly’

1. The new shoes are **lovely**. (love)
2. He is **really** smart. (real)
3. We should eat **slowly**. (slow)
4. Let us sing **softly**. (soft)

Fill in the blanks by adding ‘ish’

1. That girl is always crying. She is **childish**. (child)
2. I slipped on a banana peel. I feel **foolish**. (fool)
3. My sister is **babyish**. (baby)

Writing skill:

Story writing

Complete the story writing

(Leopard, mahadatta, lion, villages, grass, flesh, jungle, safe, confidence, bowed , narrated, heavy ,fear.)

Once there was a lion, named **Mahadatta** lived in jungle. A **leopard**, a jackal, a crow and other animals worked for the **lion**. One day while wandering in the jungle as usual, lion saw a **camel** at a distance. This camel was parted from his group and was eating **grass** alone. Lion has never seen this kind of animal before. He said to his fellow animals,” Let’s go near that animal and find out, where he come from.” The crow said,” I know that animal. That is a camel and lives in **villages**. Its **flesh** tastes good. Let’s kill and eat it.” But the lion said, “He is not from our **jungle**, so I will not kill him. Please go and tell him he is **safe** and bring him to me”. As per the lion instruction, they went near camel and won his **confidence**. They brought him to the lion. The camel **bowed** before lion and **narrated** how he had been parted from his group. On hearing his story lion said, “Why do you want to go to the village back? There you will be made to carry **heavy** loads again. If you stay here, you can feed on green grass of this jungle without any **fear**”. The camel agreed. Soon, camel became part of lion’s group.

Unit IX

Don't tells



Summary:

Don't Tell poem is an emotional story about a young boy who listens to everyone patiently and protests that adults behave very unreasonably with him because of his small structure. He wishes to tell them that he is capable of doing lots of things and shall show them his capacity once he is fully grown up.

Meanwhile, he also expresses that given a chance he shall show them that he is indeed a giant from inside who is competent in doing many things which others cannot even imagine to perform.

The moral of the poem is that when children talk individually about something they want to do; adults should listen to them patiently instead of underestimating them unnecessarily.

Picture activity:

Draw or paste a picture of boy:



New words:

1. Enough
2. Patiently
3. Chance
4. tired
5. Giant
6. Know

Word meanings:

1. Enough- fully, sufficient
2. Patiently-calmly
3. Grown up-adult, mature
4. Gave me chance-to give opportunity
5. Really-in reality, actually

Answer the following questions:

1. How old is the speaker?

Ans: The speaker is a young boy.

2. Who are 'they' and 'them' in the poem?

Ans: In the poem, 'they' and 'them' refers to the parents of the child and other grown-up people.

3. What is the secret the speaker is hiding?

Ans: The speaker is hiding that he is actually a giant from inside.

4. Think of three things that 'they' won't let you do.

Ans: Given below are the three things that 'they' won't let you do:

- a) They won't allow me to use electrical appliances.
- b) They won't allow me to go shopping in the market alone.
- c) They won't allow me to drive a car or ride a scooter.

5. What are the things you'd like to do when you are grown-up that you can't do now?

Ans: I would like to drive a car, handle electronic devices, go on solo trips, go to shopping alone, etc. when I grow up.

Activity:

List out at least 10 things that you want to do when you become big.

Grammar:

Write the synonyms of:

1. Lots- more
2. Giant- big
3. Wait- rest, hold
4. Inside- inner, internal

Write the antonyms of:

1. Inside X outside
2. Lots X little
3. Give X take
4. Show X hide

Make sentences of the following:

1. He's – He's my brother.
2. She's – She's my mother.
3. You're – You're my best friend.
4. We're- We're going to picnic soon.

Writing skill:

Story writing

Tortoise and the hare

Complete the story from the given bracket.

{Proud, accepted, Speed, tortoise, challenged, crow, behind, won, tree, winning post.}

Once there lived in a forest a hare and a tortoise. The hare was very proud of his speed. He made fun of the tortoise for his slow speed. The tortoise challenged the hare to have a race with him. The hare accepted the challenge. The race started. The crow was the referee. The hare ran very fast. The tortoise was left much behind. The hare stopped to take rest under a tree. He fell asleep. The tortoise passed him and reached the winning post. The hare woke up and ran as fast as he could. He saw that the tortoise was already there at the winning post. He had won the race.

Moral: Slow and steady wins the race.

Unit IX
He is my brother



Picture activity:

Draw and colour the picture of hill:



New words:

1. Understand
2. Climbed
3. Holy
4. Slowly
5. Sorry
6. Load
7. Pine
8. Curly
9. Wonder
10. Unable

Word meanings:

1. Hill-a naturally raised area of land
2. Pine tree- a tall tree which has very thin, sharp leaves

3. Dew-moisture in small drops on a surface
4. Steadily-systematically, slowly
5. Load-cargo
6. Wonder-a feeling of doubt or uncertainty.

Answer the following questions:

1. Where were the people going?

Ans: The people were climbing a small hill to visit a holy place nearby.

2. What did the man say to Meena?

Ans: The man inquired to Meena why she was carrying the load of a small boy on her back.

3. Why do you think Meena was carrying her brother?

Ans: Meena was carrying her brother on her back because he was unable to walk and she loved him very much.

4. Where did the path lead up to?

Ans: The path leads up to the hill.

5. What is the name of the girl in the story?

Ans: Meena.

6. How old was Meena?

Ans: Meena was twelve years old.

Activity:

Prepare a beautiful photo frame with cardboard & decorate it nicely. Put a picture of you & your brother/sister in it.



Grammar:

Fill in the blanks using the correct given words:

1. The boy fell in the pit.
2. I sip hot milk.
3. The kid is in the cot.
4. My toy is in the box.
5. The lion is in the den.
6. The cat runs after the rat.
7. I sit on the rug.

Fill in the blanks with the opposite of the underlined word given in the sentence:

1. The rat ran in when the cat ran out.
2. The lion is big but the ant is small.
3. The giraffe has a longneck but owls' are short.
4. The sun appears in the day and the moon at night.
5. The tea is hot but the water is cold.
6. Trees are tall but the bushes are short.
7. Ram was sad but Radha was happy.

Writing skill:

Write a letter to your father asking him for pocket money for your school picnic.

123 ABC apartments,

Delhi

Date 20 August 2021

Dear father,

How are you and mummy? I am fine here and enjoying the company of my friends.

I am writing this letter to inform you that next week my school has organised a picnic. Each and every student has to go compulsory. This is an educational tour. We are going to science city. Many things we can learn from there.

Please send me some extra pocket money for this tour.

Thanking you.

Yours lovingly,

Anita.

UNIT X

How creatures move {Activity based}

Activity

Prepare a hanging of action words used in the poem:



Under line all the action words in the poem.

The action words have been highlighted in the poem given below:

The lion **walks** on padded paws,

The squirrel **leaps** from limb to limb,

While flies can **crawl** straight up a wall,

And seals can **dive** and **swim**.

The worm he **wiggles** all around,

The monkey **swings** by his tail,

And birds may **hop** upon the ground

Or **spread** their wings and **sail**.

But boys and girls

Have much more fun:

They **leap** and **dance**

And **walk** and **run**.

Match the words in column A with B

| Column A | Column B |
|--------------|-----------|
| 1. Lions | a) wiggle |
| 2. Squirrels | b) hop |
| 3. Flies | c) swing |
| 4. Seals | d) leap |
| 5. Worms | e) walk |
| 6. Monkeys | f) Crawl |
| 7. Birds | g) dive |

Ans: 1-e , 2-d , 3-f , 4-g , 5-a , 6-c , 7-b.

Unit X

The ship of the desert



Picture Activity:

Draw or paste a picture of camel.



New words:

1. ship of the desert
2. miles
3. king of the forest
4. sand
5. thorns
6. roaring
7. bother
8. burns
9. disdain
10. blinking
11. padded
12. interrupting
13. burning
14. hump
15. bushes

Word meanings:

1. frowning-- forming an expression of disapproval
2. bother—worry, trouble
3. blinking-- to close and open the eyes involuntarily
4. disdain--the feeling that someone or something is unworthy
5. interrupting—break
6. padded--filled or covered with soft material for the purpose of protection, comfort
7. thorns-bristle, spine
8. prick--an act of piercing something with a sharp point.

Answer the following questions:

1. Why is the camel called the ship of the desert?

Ans: The camel is called the Ship of the Desert because he can walk across the desert even on a hot afternoon. Although the sand burns, but it doesn't bother him. He can walk over very comfortably.

2. For how many weeks can a camel store food in its hump?

Ans: A camel can store food for two weeks in its hump.

3. What does the camel eat in the desert?

Ans: A camel usually eats thorny bushes in the desert.

4. Choose the correct answer:

1. Name the Ship of the Desert

- a. lion (c) camel
- b. crab (d) tiger

Ans: c) camel

2. Name the King of the Forest

- a. lion (c) monkey
- b. owl (d) crocodile

Ans: a) lion

3. The feet of the camel are

- a. thick and padded (c) thick and fat
- b. long and fat (d) thin and padded

Ans: a) thick and padded

4. There are no rivers or lakes in

- a. plains (c) plateaus
- b. mountains (d) deserts

Ans: d) deserts

5. At a time, a camel can drink

- a. 200 bottles of water (c) 100 bottles of water
- b. 400 bottles of water (d) 300 bottles of water

Ans: a) 200 bottles of water

6. A camel stores its food in its

- a. stomach (c) legs
- b. hump (d) lips

Ans: b) hump

Activity:

HOMOPHONE pair matching

Make at least 10 pairs of pears and write homophones in it {homophones means words have same pronunciation but have different spelling} refer page 107.



Grammar:

Write the synonyms of:

1. roar- noise
2. burns-hurts, feels hot
3. thick-broad, large, bulky
4. store-keep
5. better-good

Write the antonyms of:

1. king X queen

2. better X worst
3. thick x thin
4. walk X run
5. hot X cold
6. smile X cry
7. down X up

Make sentences of the following words:

1. hump- Camel store food in its hump.
2. Fortnight- Camel don't need to eat for a fortnight.
3. Prick-the thorns don't prick camel's tongue



Writing skill:

Write a letter to your mother informing her that you won a prize in school debate competition.

Puna International School,

Zundal

Date -16 August 2021.

Dear Mummy,

You would be glad to know that I have won the First Prize! It was an Inter-School Debate held in our school on Independence Day. My classmates and teachers have congratulated me on my success.

Please give my regards to papa.

Your Loving Son,

Vinay

