



पुर्ना International School
Shree Swaminarayan Gurukul, Zundal

CLASS - III

SUBJECT - ENGLISH

SPECIMEN COPY

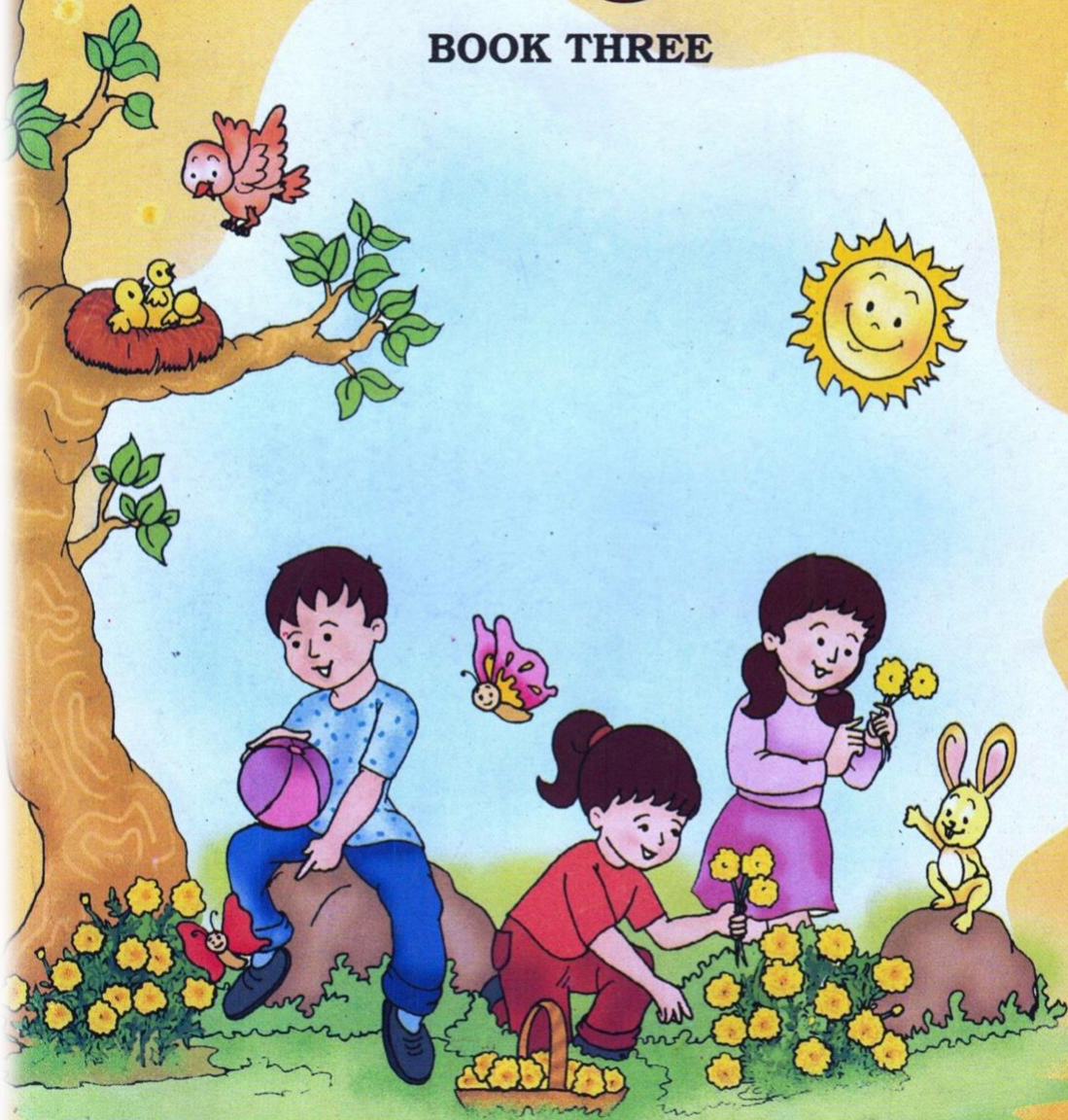
BOOK - MARIGOLD

SESSION - 2020 -2021

June Month

Marigold

BOOK THREE



Textbook in English for Class III

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Unit 3
Poem – Little By Little



Little by Little Poem Summary:

In the Little by Little poem, it describes how an acorn improves and enhances itself over the years as it lies buried deep underneath the earth. A root of the plant grows downwards. Simultaneously, a tiny shoot of the plant appears above the ground and thereafter the leaves appear on it. Soon after that, the slender branches of the tree spread across everywhere. In due course of time, the acorn grows into a mighty oak tree. In a similar fashion, just as an acorn symbolizes strength and potential; every child wants to grow up one fine day as a wise and intelligent individual just like the mighty oak tree.

New Words:

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. Hidden | 2. Slowly |
| 3. Downward | 4. slender |
| 5. Mighty | 6. Branches |
| 7. Pride | 8. Improving |
| 9. Sipped | 10. Shoot |

Word Meanings:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Acorn: The fruit of the oak | 3. Mighty: Powerful |
| 2. Slender: Light and graceful | 4. Pride: Something that causes a person proud |
| 5. Dew: Tiny drops of water that form on cool surfaces at night | |

Answer the following question:

Q1 Name the tree that the acorn grows into.

Ans. An acorn fruit grows in an oak tree.

Q. 2 What things do a seed need to grow?

Ans. A seed needs soil, water, air, and sunlight.

Q. 3 How many describing words can you find in this poem?

Ans. I found the following describing words in the poem such as little, mossy, tiny, thread-like, slender and mighty.

Q4. On which tree does the little acorn grow?

Ans. The little acorn grows into an oak tree.

Q5. Give a different title for the poem 'Little By Little'.

Ans. Journey Of Seed.

Grammar:

Antonyms:

1. Downward X Upward
2. Slowly X Fast
3. Little X Big
4. Slender X Fat
5. Mighty X Weak

Activity:-

Do as directed:-

1. A game that children play is called hide and Seek.
2. I start with 's' and am the opposite of deep: Shallow.
3. Small children are also called as tiny: Tots.
4. I rhyme like 'sparrow' and am the opposite of 'wide': Narrow
5. I am a word from the poem and rhyme with wide: pride.

Writing Skill:

Write a letter your grandmother informing her that you will visit her in the coming vacations.

44 Vaibhav Appt.

Chandkheda

Ahmedabad

Date: 27 May 2018

Dear Grandma,

I am happy to say to you that my vacations start from June 1 to June 25th, and I am going to spend the first two weeks of my vacation with you!

I have a lot of plans for this year's vacation; I am planning for us to go on a camp with my friends along with you which will make it more fun and unforgettable.

Then, we are going to spend the rest of the month all by ourselves visiting gardens, eat the most delicious foods and the mouthwatering pickle made by you. There is nothing more I want to do other than to enjoy my vacation with you!!

Your Grandson/Granddaughter,
_____ (Your Name)

Unit 3

Chapter 2 : The Enormous Turnip

New Vocabulary:

1. Turnip
2. Enormous
3. Pulled
4. Planted
5. Could
6. Old Man
7. Old Woman
8. Seed
9. Grew
10. Help

Word Meaning:-

1. **Enormous:** very large in size.
2. **Turnip:** a round root with white or cream flesh
3. **Old man:** elderly male person .
- 4) **Old woman:** elderly female person
- 5) **Pulled:** to move in a specific direction

Make Sentences:-

1. Pulled - He **pulled** me towards himself.
She **pulled** me down to sit on the chair.
2. Enormous:- I saw an **enormous** animal in the zoo
I got an **enormous** sum of money from my father.
3. Turnip:- **Turnips** are slightly bitter to eat.
We had **turnip** today in dinner.
4. **Old woman:** I helped the **old woman** cross the road.
That **old woman** smiled at me.
5. Old Man: I helped the **old man** when he asked me for food.
The **old man's** smile was very painful.

Answer the following Questions:-

1. What did the old man plant?

Ans. The old man planted some turnip seeds.

2. Why was it difficult for the old man to pull up the turnip?

Ans. It was difficult for the old man to pull up the turnip, as it was enormous

3. Who helped him to pull up the enormous turnip?

Ans. The old woman, the boy and the girl helped him to pull up the enormous turnip.

4. Who ate the enormous turnip?

Ans. The old man, the old woman, the boy and the girl ate the enormous turnip.

Grammar Exercise:

1. Antonyms:

1. Pull x Push

2. Enormous x Tiny

3. Old x Young

4. All x None

2. One and Many:

1. Carrot carrots

2. turnip turnips

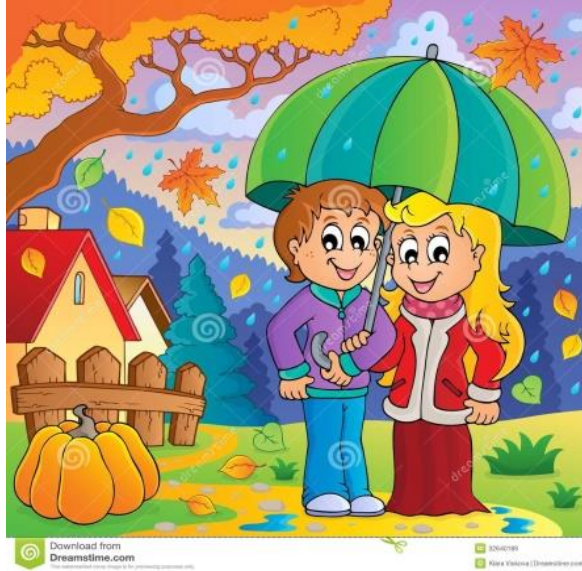
3. onion onions

4. potato potatoes

5. tomato tomatoes

Activity: Draw, colour and name two vegetables that have to be pulled out from the earth:-

Writing Skill: See the picture and write few lines about it:



1. It is raining.
2. Everyone seems to be happy.
3. A boy and girl are carrying umbrella.
4. The trees are glowing with dew drops.
5. Leaves are falling down.
6. The sky looks cloudy.

Unit IV

Poem Song

Sea Song Poem Summary:

In the Sea Song poem, it describes how a young lad found a sea shell on the shore which was lying there wrapped in the sand. He picked it up and took it home. Upon reaching home, his mother held it close to his ear and slowly he could hear a soft and sweet song clearly coming from the shell.

He was initially astonished but gradually the song mesmerised him and he enjoyed every bit of it. He concludes saying that he wishes everyone should find a nice big shell and listen to it properly to hear the beautiful song coming from it and have a wonderful experience.

New Vocabulary:

1. Shell
2. Held
3. Surprised
4. Curly
5. Clear
6. Picked
7. Listened
8. Lying
9. Really
10. Sand

Word Meaning:

1. Shell- Hard protective layer to cover
2. Held- To keep or carry
3. Surprised- astonished
4. Curly- arranged in curls
5. Clear – easy to understand

Answer the following Questions:

1. Where did the child find the sea shell?

Ans. The child found the sea shell on the sand.

2. What did the child do with the shell?

Ans. The child took the shell to his home.

3. What did the child hear?

Ans. The child heard a sweet, clear song from the shell.

4. What did the child wish in the poem ‘Sea Song’?

Ans. The child wished that everyone should find a shell and listen to it properly.

Grammar:

Antonyms:-

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Curly x Straight | 2. Hard x Easy |
| 3. Found x Lost | 4. Pick x drop |
| 5. Came x Went | 6. Sweet x Bitter |
| 8. Took x Gave | |

Writing Skill:- See the picture and describe it in few lines.



Roy went to play on the beach with his friends on a sunny day.

It was a beautiful beach with yellow sand.

There were a few sea shells in the sand.

There were some coconut trees on the beach too.

He enjoyed playing in the sand.

They built a beautiful sand castle with the help of his beach toys.

Roy had a fun day at the beach.

Unit IV

Chapter - A Little Fish Story

New Vocabulary:

1. Millions
2. Floundering
3. Meshes
4. Haul
5. Contented
6. Splashing
7. Emptied
8. Wriggled
9. Warning
10. Slipped

Word Meaning:

1. Contented - Satisfied
2. Haul – Pull or drag with effort or force
3. Suddenly – At once
4. Mesh – Material made of a network of wire
5. wriggle – Twist and turn with effort or force

Make sentences:-

1. **Million:** A million people were present there.

I have heard this song a million time.

2. **Floundering:** She was floundering when her turn came.

The fish was floundering in the fisherman's net.

3. **Mesh:** The fish got caught in a mesh.

It was very easy to make a mesh out of the leftover wires.

4. **Contented:** I was contented with my final results.



My mother was **contented** with her work.

5. **Splashing:** Reena was **splashing** cold water on her face.

The fish was **splashing** in the fresh water.

Antonyms:

1. Thankful x Thankless

2. Laugh x cry

3. Emptied x filled

4. Larger x Smaller

5. Happy x Unhappy

Answer the following questions:

. How many fish are there in the sea?

Ans. There are millions of fishes in the sea.

2. Why was the little fish unhappy?

Ans. The little fish was unhappy because he was very small.

3. What happened to the fish one day?

Ans. The fish was caught in the mesh of a net.

4. Why was the fish thankful to be a little fish?

Ans. The fish was thankful to be a little fish. This was only because of its small size he was able to escape from the net.

Grammar:

Past Tense: The **past tense** refers to event that has happened in the **past**. The basic way to **form** the **past tense** in English is to take the present **tense** of the word and add the suffix -ed. For example, to turn the verb "walk" into the **past tense**, add -ed to **form** "walked." .

Activity: Give the past tense of the following verbs:

1. look looked

2. talk talked

3. pick picked

4. bark barked

5. wish wished

6. pull

pulled

7. want

wanted

8. help

helped

