



Navjeevan Term Books

Standard
3

Teacher's Copy

Books - 1 to 4

- ◆ English Balbharati
- ◆ मराठी सुलभभारती
- ◆ Mathematics
- ◆ Environmental Studies


NAVJEEVAN

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Book-1

English Balbharati

Unit - I

1. A Pretty Game

F.A.

1. (a) together (b) chase (c) sky
2. Any number of players can take part in this game. All the participants of this game search for various places to hide themselves except one person. This person counts till ten and in the mean time all the players go to hide. After the count of ten the same person goes searching the others. One by one all the players hiding themselves are found out and the game is over.
3. Cricket, badminton, hopping, basketball and skipping.
5. Cricket, football and basketball.

S.A.

1. (a) something that changes quickly, suddenly
(b) run after somebody to catch that person
(c) spread from one end to the other
2. (a) separate (b) first
3. (a) We saw a rainbow yesterday.
(b) The sky cleared after the rains.
(c) We wake with the rising sun.
(d) Today, the weather is very nice.
4. (a) atmosphere (b) blue heaven

2. 'Go!' and 'Come!'

F.A.

1. (a) trimming trees or bushes by cutting dead or over grown branches.

- (b) weeding or removing unwanted plants.
 - (c) watering the plants regularly.
 - (d) adding manure or fertilizers to the soil.
2. (a) Always speak the truth.
(b) Always be punctual.
(c) Always persevere towards your goal.
(d) Always have faith in God.
(e) Think twice before making any decisions.
3. (i) Go and finish your home work. (ii) Come, let's see what home work your teacher has given you.
(i) Go, and tidy up your room. (ii) Come, let's tidy up your room.
5. (a) The plants had to be watered everyday. They had to be given manure from time to time. They had to be cut and pruned at the right time.
(b) His chin began to wobble, he had a lump in his throat and his eyes welled up.
(c) The two of them weeded the garden beautifully and had a very good time together, working and chatting and laughing.

S. A.

1. (a) a small simple house (b) material mixed with soil to help plants grow (c) removed dead and unwanted parts of the plants to help them grow (d) removing unwanted plants from a field or garden (e) full of sorrow (f) filled with water
2. (a) ugly (b) idle (c) fair (d) happily (e) crying
3. (a) There are beautiful flowers in the garden.
(b) My grandmother lives in a pretty little cottage.
(c) We get fruits, vegetables and grains from plants.
4. (a) The uncle said to the little boy.
(b) The little boy's mother asked the little boy.

- (c) The little boy's mother said to him.
5. (a) It was not wrong to tell the boy to weed the garden.
(b) The boy was actually not naughty. He was just playing during his free time.
(c) Yes, his mother wanted him to work. The boy's mother made him do the work in a play way method.
6. I like my grandmother very much. She is so loving and kind. Whatever problems and difficulties I have, I tell her, and she is always ready to help me solve my problems. My grandmother is full of fun. I have never seen a happier, more joyful person than my grandmother. She is loved by everyone in my society. She is ready to help everyone in need.

3. Tenali Raman Draws a Picture

F. A.

1. Once the King wanted to see the picture which Tenali Raman was drawing. Tenali Raman showed the King an empty paper and also said that the cow was eating grass. The King said that he could not see any cow. Tenali immediately replied that the cow had eaten the grass and moved away.

S. A.

1. (a) We must not disturb the balance of nature by cutting trees.
(b) Sona's face is as pretty as a picture.
(c) Leena did not see her mother enter the room as she was busy doing her work.
2. (a) The King saw that Raman's board was blank.
(b) Raman had not drawn any picture on the board.
(c) A cow cannot walk away from a picture. It is only imagination.

(d) Raman was the court jester. He wanted to make the King laugh so he did the scene of drawing a picture.

5. The Story of Sindbad the Sailor

F.A.

1. (a) 'At last we can stop at the island and go ashore.'
(b) 'The island is shaking, there must be some disturbance under water.'
(c) 'Thank God at least some people have been saved.'
(d) 'There, is a man, let us go and see how we can help him.'
(e) 'It's so great to see you alive. We thought you were dead.'
(f) 'I am glad that you can go back on your ship. But all of us will miss you.'
2. (a) story, Sindbad, sailor, set, sail, ship, stopped, sold, smoothly, small, surprised, seen, sang, some, soon, shake, shock, started, scream, sea, sank, swan, shore, strength, sand, safely, shady, stay, such, strolled, sprang, spoke, suddenly, sea shore.
(b) island, it, in, into, inland, impressed, items.
2. (i) **sold** : The fishermen sold their fish in the market.
(ii) **sail** : Tom loves to sail paper boats in the streams during the rainy season.
(iii) **somehow** : Raj somehow managed to board the train.
(iv) **safely** : The old man safely crossed the road with the help of his dog.
(v) **island** : The prisoners were all shifted to the faraway island of Nicobar.
3. (a) cream (b) fort (c) rooms (d) float (e) live (f) able

4. (a) unhappy, sad (b) shallow (c) day (d) departed
(e) disbelieve (f) cheap / worthless

5. (a) Sindbad (b) monster (c) grooms

S.A.

1. (a) goods or things for sale (b) give in return for something, sell (c) walked here and there, without hurrying (d) developed or began to blow suddenly (e) burn strongly (f) floating (g) all the strength that he could use at that time. (h) towards an area of land away from the seashore. (i) person who takes care of horses. (j) a platform in a port where boats come to load or unload their luggage. (k) load of goods or things carried in a ship.
2. (a) Sindbad was a famous sailor who lived in Baghdad. He was honest, generous and brave.
(b) The sea-monster was very huge. It shook its huge body and drowned many people.
(c) He was impressed with Sindbad's story. He was kind and generous.
3. (a) and, hand, red, man, charm.
(b) ate, me, Italy, late, yam.
(c) has, tax, dust, hat, stud.
(d) able, lable, blue, bale, all.
(e) sour, sun, run, green, sore
4. (a) Sindbad said to the King of the island.
5. (a) Our moral character is more valuable than gold and silver.
(b) King Harshavardhan was a generous man.
(c) Ruby is the captain of our football team.
(d) Rumi had a fantastic dream last night.

6. In a Biscuit Factory

F.A.

1. Take ground wheat flour.
↓
Mix with water and a pinch of salt.
↓
Knead the mixture well.
↓
Make small balls of the mixture
↓
Place one ball at a time on a wooden board.
↓
Roll out the dough cut it in a circular shape.
↓
Bake the circular shape dough in an oven
↓
Check if the biscuits are baked properly
↓
Cool the biscuit
↓
Pack the biscuit

2. [To be done by students.]

S.A.

1. (a) a building where goods are made. (b) a list of ingredients and a set of instructions for preparing a dish. (c) any of the substances that are combined to make a dish. (d) a thick mixture of flour and liquid.

7. Khashaba Jadhav

F.A.

2. (a) rest, wrest, sting, in, wrist, ring.
(b) rest, let, reel, west, tree.
(c) for, the, fore, free, three, here.

(d) lion, on, nail, lot, loan, tin.

(e) other, land, moth, and, dot, roam.

(f) end, fried, den, send, ride, die, side.

3. (a) watch (b) home (c) what (d) give (e) lose

(f) here (g) should (h) spouse

4. (a) What did Khashaba love to watch?

(b) Who took him to see the bouts?

(c) Where would he sit?

(d) When did he beat the national champion?

5. kabaddi, mullkhamb, wrestling, running, gymnastics.

6. (a) bout (b) agile (c) encourage (d) famous

(e) event (f) expensive (g) opponent

7.

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

8. (a) Khashaba Jadhav (b) 1952 (c) Soviet (d) Goleshwar

S.A.

1. (a) a person who has won a contest (b) an arena
(c) persons who compete with one another in a contest
2. (a) lose (b) worst (c) national
3. (a) Participants from different countries take part in the Olympic games.

- (b) Dara Singh is a famous wrestler.
 (c) We should love and respect our motherland.
4. (a) Sportsmen from many different countries of the world take part in the Olympic games.
 (b) Gold, silver and bronze medals are given in the Olympics.
 (c) Khashaba Jadhav was born in a very poor family in a village called Goleshwar in Satara district.
 (d) Khashaba Jadhav loved sports like kabbadi, mullkhamb, running, swimming, wrestling and gymnastics.
 (e) Khashaba Jadhav won the first five bouts at Helsinki.
 (f) The villagers carried their hero Khashaba home to the sound of dhols in a procession of 151 bullock carts.
 (g) Yes, the Principal got his house back again.

8. A Honey Bee Speaks

F.A.

1. (a) I keep my self occupied building and helping to build an ant hill. (b) We always work together as a team, hardly alone. (c) I work the whole day collecting food for the rainy season. (d) I can do this job because I have the support of my other friends. (e) I must tell you that team spirit is important 'United we stand, divided we fall'.
3. (a) 'brave as an lion' (b) 'heavy as an elephant'
 (c) 'busy as an ant' (d) 'clever as a fox'
 (e) 'slow as a tortoise' (f) 'mischievous as a monkey'
 (g) 'pretty as a butterfly'
 (h) 'gentle as a cow' (i) 'agile as a horse'

5.

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

- (a) MILK
 (b) WOOL
 (c) EGGS
 (d) HONEY
 (e) MEAT

6. (a) horse, camel (b) cat, dog
 (c) cows, sheep (d) lion, tiger
7. (a) soft (b) idle (c) old (d) warm (e) ugly
 (f) hardworking
8. (a) hard (b) beeswax (c) fighting (d) Nectar
9. (a) flitting (b) weapon

S.A.

1. (a) a structure of six sided wax compartment made by bees (b) wax produced by bees to make honey comb (c) fluid produced by flowers (d) powder produced by the male part of a flower (e) an immature form of an insect that looks different from the adult creature (f) a sharp pointed part of an insect (g) a sweet sticky yellowish brown fluid made by bees.
2. (a) The sting of bees is very painful.
 (b) Bears love to eat honey.
 (c) There are a variety of flowers in the garden.
 (d) Babies depend completely on their mothers.
3. (a) The bee is hard at work, the whole day long so it is called a busy bee.
 (b) The young bees look after the larvae.
 (c) The older bees gather nectar from the flowers.
 (d) The bee uses its sting as a weapon.
 (e) The bee uses its weapon when any one comes near the honey comb to disturb it.

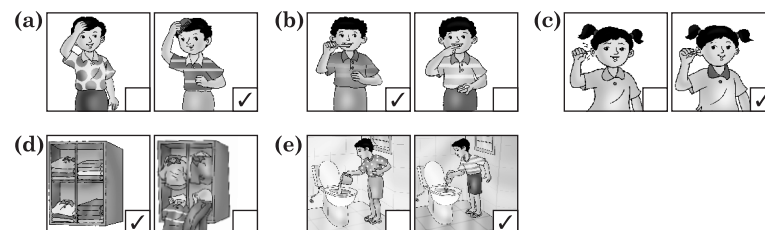
9. Dress Quickly !

F.A.

1. (a) day (b) chair (c) hurry (d) floor
2. (a) well (b) slow (c) stale (d) ignore (e) untidily
(f) carefree (g) after (h) slow
3. (i) **Clothes** : I keep them neatly folded in the cupboard. (ii) **Toothbrush** : It is kept on the shelf in the bathroom. (iii) **Hairbrush** : It is kept clean and is in the dressing table drawer.
4. (a) **Things I do without fail** - (1) brush my teeth.
(2) take a bath.
Things I forget to do - (1) keep my things in order.
(2) do my homework.
(b) **Things I like to do** - (1) study and play.
(2) watching T.V.
Things I don't feel like doing - (1) getting up early in the morning. (2) do my homework
(c) **Things I can do well** - (1) iron my clothes.
(2) braid my hair.
Things I can't do well - (1) wash my clothes.
(2) swab the floor.
5.
 - Speak with their mouth full. ☒
 - Cover their mouth when they sneeze. ☐
 - Put muddy footprints on the bed. ☒
 - Spit on the roads. ☒
 - Flush the toilet properly. ☐
 - Wipe dirty hands on their clothes. ☒
 - Pick their nose. ☒
 - Switch off fans and lights while leaving a room. ☐
 - Push people on the stairs. ☒
 - Wait in a queue. ☐

- Use other people's things without their permission. ☒
- Throw garbage in a dustbin. ☐

7.



S.A.

1. (a) untidy, careless in dress and manners (b) a rude, careless person with no manners (c) scatter, spread here and there (d) articles of clothes or dress to be worn
2. (a) slowly - Chew your food slowly.
(b) nicely - I was told nicely by my teacher to stay quiet.
(c) properly - I have hurt my foot, so I cannot walk properly.
(d) loudly - The dog barked loudly.
(e) softly - We must always speak softly.
(f) clearly - Raja cannot see the chalk board clearly.
(g) neatly - Keep your books neatly stacked.
3. (a) In spite of doing the same things everyday we become late because of our own carelessness.
(b) We can make our life easy and simple by keeping ourselves organised and doing our task regularly.
(c) It is not at all difficult to do little things everyday because if we keep the work for the next day, it will be more difficult to finish it later.

10. Pretty as a Picture

F.A.

- To collect all the paper and rubbish from class and put it in the dust bin.
 - To straighten the desks that had been pushed out of line.
 - To tie up their shoe laces and ribbons. To tuck in their blouses and shirts and straighten their dresses and belts.
 - To pack their bags and check their notebooks, compass boxes, colour pencils, tiffin boxes and water bottles.

- Miss Nina
 - crooked
 - king, clown

3.

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

- worst
 - dissatisfied
 - slow

- Miss Nina said to her students.
 - Miss Nina said to her students.

S.A.

- scribbling on the wall, throwing of waste paper and pencil shaving and stubs on the floor, keeping the benches and desks in disorderly manner.
 - Uncombed hair, crumpled clothes and sluggish behaviour.
- Sweep the floor, swab the floor, dust the furniture, wash the curtains and linens regularly. Keep all the things in their proper place.
- [To be done by students.]**
- Seema's baby sister is as pretty as a picture.
 - Sunita always keeps her house spick and span.
 - Sonia's room was as clean as a whistle before her mother could come home from the market.
- When something wrong is done to us.
 - When we are appreciated for some reason.
 - That's not fair !
When you are scolded for something you did not do even though you have explained everything to your parents.
 - That's much better !
You have worked very hard and have scored better marks than you scored in the previous test. Your parents say this to you.
- In the compass box
 - On the shelf
 - In the dust bin
 - In the toy box
 - Vegetable peel in the dust bin.
 - Sharpener and eraser in the compass box.
- Snow White and Rose Red,
 - Hansel and Gretel,
 - Little Red Riding Hood,
 - Goldilocks and
 - Jack and the Bean Stalk.

मराठी सुलभभारती

१. झोका (A Swing)

❖ खालील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे लिहा.

- (१) सुताचा दोर झाडाला टांगला.
- (२) सुताचा दोर झाडाला टांगून बाळूचा झोका तयार झाला.
- (३) झोका बाळू घेतो.
- (४) बाळूचा झोका मागे-पुढे हालतो.
- (५) बाळूला झोका ताई देते.
- (६) झोक्यावरचा बाळू निळ्या आभाळातील चांदोबासारखा दिसतो.

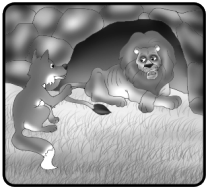
❖ मोकळ्या जागा भरा.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (१) बाळूचा झोका तयार झाला. | (२) क्षणात वाऱ्याला देतो हूल. |
| (३) फुलांचे सडे. | (४) दुरून बघतात बाबा-आई. |
| (५) निळ्या आभाळी-चांदोबा जसा. | |

❖ विद्यार्थ्यांनी स्वतः करा.

२. सिंह आणि कोल्हा (The lion and the fox)

❖ चित्रे पाहा. प्रत्येक चित्रात काय काय दिसते ते सांगा. गोष्ट ऐका व सांगा.



पहिल्या चित्रात सिंह गुहेत बसला आहे. कोल्हा बाहेरून त्याच्याशी बोलत आहे.



दुसऱ्या चित्रात मेंढ्या गवतात चरत आहेत. झाडाखाली कोल्हा बसला आहे. झाडामागे कुत्रा आहे.



तिसऱ्या चित्रात कोल्ह्यामागे कुत्रा धावत आहे.

चौथ्या चित्रात कोल्हा बसला आहे.

कसला तरी विचार करत असावा.

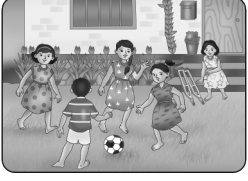


❖ एका वाक्यात उत्तरे लिहा.

- (१) जंगलातील सिंह आजारी पडला.
 - (२) सिंह कोल्ह्याला म्हणाला “मला भूक लागली. मी आजारी आहे. तू इथे जवळच शिकार शोध.”
 - (३) कोल्ह्याला मेंढी दिसली.
 - (४) कोल्हा हळूहळू मेंढीजवळ जाऊ लागला.
 - (५) कोल्ह्यामागे कुत्रा धावला.
 - (६) कोल्ह्याला शिकार दिसताच त्याने ती पकडण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. तेवढ्यात कुत्रा त्याच्यावर धावून आला त्यामुळे कोल्ह्याला शिकार मिळाली नाही.
- #### ❖ चित्रे पाहा. प्रत्येक चित्रात काय कमी व काय जास्त ते ओळखा व सांगा.

- (१) पंख्याला तिसरे पाते नाही. दोनच पाती आहेत.
- (२) कपाला दोन कान आहेत. एक कान जास्त आहे.
- (३) बसला एक टायर कमी आहे. तीन टायर आहेत.
- (४) घड्याळ्यात छोटा काटा, मोठा काटा दोन्ही काटे नाहीत.
- (५) सायकलच्या दोन्ही बाजूंना मागे पुढे हँडल आहे. मागच्या बाजूला जास्त हँडल आहे.
- (६) चष्म्याला दोन काड्यांपैकी एक काडी कमी आहे.

३. आपण सारे खेळू (Let Us Play)



पहिल्या चित्रात मुले फुटबॉल खेळत आहेत. एक मुलगी पायऱ्यांवर बसली आहे. तिच्या शेजारी लाकडी कुबड्या आहेत.



तिसऱ्या चित्रात आई मुलांशी बोलून वळली आहे.



पाचव्या चित्रात आईच्या हातात कुत्र्याचे पिल्लू आहे. पायरीवरील मुलगी कुत्र्याच्या डोक्यावरून हात फिरवत आहे. मुले फुटबॉलने खेळत आहेत.



सातव्या चित्रात फुटबॉल खेळणारी मुले चित्रातील घराच्या दिशेने जाताना दिसत आहेत.



दुसऱ्या चित्रात एक बाई फुटबॉल खेळणाऱ्या मुलांशी बोलत आहे.



चौथ्या चित्रात पायरीवरील मुलगी कुत्र्याशी खेळत आहे. आई घरात आहे.



सहाव्या चित्रात आई आणि मुलगी घरात आहेत. त्यांच्या पुढ्यात कुत्र्याचे पिल्लू आहे.



आठव्या चित्रात फुटबॉल खेळणारी मुले घरात आहेत. आईच्या हातात कुत्र्याचे पिल्लू आहे. एक मुलगी स्टुलवर बसली आहे.



नवव्या चित्रात सर्व मुले - कुत्र्याच्या पिल्लाबरोबर एकत्र खेळत आहेत. दरवाज्यात उभे राहून आई सर्वांकडे बघते आहे.

❖ खालील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे लिहा.

- (१) अंगणात मुले फुटबॉल हा खेळ खेळत होती.
- (२) रोझीबरोबर मुले खेळत नव्हती कारण रोझीला नीट चालताही येत नव्हते.
- (३) रोझीकडे अचानक एक कुत्र्याचे पिल्लू आले.
- (४) आईने कुत्र्याच्या पिलाबद्दल रोझीला सांगितले की पिल्लू खरंच खूप गोंडस आहे. त्याला आपल्याकडे ठेवू. तुझ्याबरोबर ते खेळेल. पिलाकडे लक्ष ठेव. तू त्याला खाऊपिऊ घाल म्हणजे तुझा लळा लागेल त्याला. त्यासाठी मी तुला मदत करेन.
- (५) पिलामुळे रोझीच्या घरी आधी जी मुले तिला नीट चालता येत नाही म्हणून तिच्याबरोबर खेळायला तयार नव्हती ती सर्व मुले तिच्याबरोबर खेळायला आली.

❖ कोण कोणास म्हणाले ?

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| (१) एक मुलगी रोझीच्या आईला म्हणाली. | (२) रोझी आईला म्हणाली. |
| (३) रोझीची आई रोझीला म्हणाली. | (४) एक मुलगी रोझीला म्हणाली. |

❖ रिकाम्या जागी योग्य शब्द लिहा.

- (१) रोझी एकटीच बसून खेळ बघत होती.
- (२) रोझीची आई अंगणात आली.
- (३) रोझीने पिलाकडे पाहिले.
- (४) तू त्याला रोज खाऊपिऊ घाल.
- (५) रोझीच्या घरातून कुत्र्याच्या भुंकण्याचा आवाज आला.
- (६) रोझीला आनंद झाला.

४. वारांचे गाणे (Song of the days of the week)

- ❖ (तोंडी प्रश्न)
- ❖ विद्यार्थ्यांनी स्वतः कृती करा.
- ❖ विद्यार्थ्यांनी स्वतः कृती करा.
- ❖ गुरुवारच्या आधीचा वार बुधवार व नंतरचा वार गुरुवार.
- ❖ विद्यार्थ्यांनी स्वतः कृती करा.
- ❖ विद्यार्थ्यांनी स्वतः कृती करा.
- ❖ मंगळवार
- ❖ विद्यार्थ्यांनी स्वतः सांगा.
- ❖ एका वाक्यात उत्तरे लिहा.
- (१) सोमवार गाणी, गप्पा-गोष्टींचा असल्यामुळे मुलांना आवडतो.
- (२) मंगळवारी मुले कृतीतून परिसराचा अभ्यास तसेच निरीक्षण करतात.
- (३) बुधवारी मुले कागद, माती, विविध रंग यात दंग होतात.
- (४) गुरुवारी मुले बालसभेसाठी जमली.
- (५) शुक्रवारी मुले जंगल सफर व सहलीला जातात.
- (६) शनिवारी मुले खेळतात, कवायत करतात.

❖ खालील वार कोण -कोणत्या गोष्टींसाठी ठरवले गेले आहेत ? ते सांगा.

मंगळवार	-	असे निरीक्षणाचा
बुधवार	-	कागद, माती, विविध रंगांमध्ये दंग होण्याचा
गुरुवार	-	बालसभेचा
शुक्रवार	-	जंगल सफर, सहलीला जाण्यासाठी
शनिवार	-	खेळण्यासाठी, कवायतीसाठी
रविवार	-	शाळेला सुट्टी

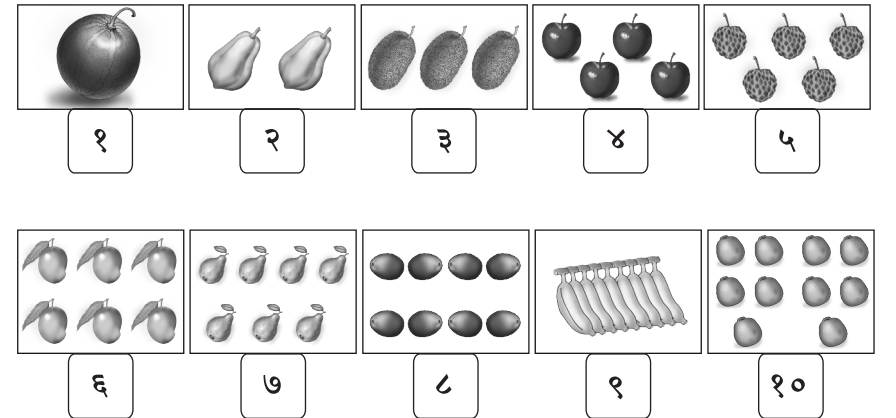
५. चित्रांसंबंधी बोला (Talk about Pictures.)

- ❖ वाक्यातील सारख्या उच्चाराने शेवट होणाऱ्या शब्दांचे गट तयार करा.
- बनवतो, धावतो, घालतो, मधुरा, समिरा
- हीना, मीना मारत, आकाशात
- दोरीवरच्या, राजूच्या फाडला, झोपला
- पोहते, पिते, उतरते, उडते, वाचते, खेळते




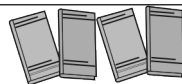

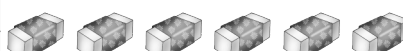



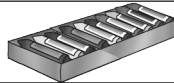
६. एकमेकांशी बोला (Talk to each other)

- ❖ खालील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे लिहा.
- (१) कवठ हे फळ आहे.
- (२) काका झाडाला पाणी घालत आहेत.
- (३) चित्र क्र. ३ मधील मुलगा आईला विचारतो आई, याला काय म्हणतात ?
- (४) मुलगी शाळेत चालली आहे.
- (५) प्लॉस्टिकचा वापर करायचा नाही.





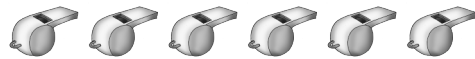





७. चला, मोजूया (Let's count)



❖ जोड्या जुळवा.

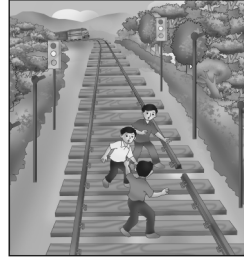
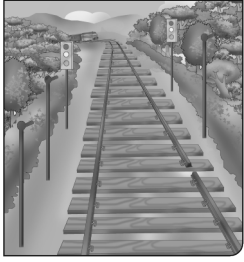
०	→		→	शून्य
३	↗		→	एक
४	↘		→	दोन
१	↗		→	तीन
२	↘		→	चार
७	↗		→	पाच
५	↘		→	सहा
६	↗		→	सात
१०	↘		→	आठ
८	↗		→	नऊ
९	↘		→	दहा

❖ खालील चित्रे मोजा व संख्या अक्षरात आणि अंकात लिहा.

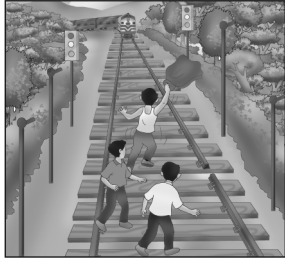
	तीन	३
	आठ	८
	दोन	२
	नऊ	९
	सहा	६
	एक	१
	चार	४
	सात	७
	दहा	१०
	पाच	५
	शून्य	०

फुलपाखराचे चित्र रंगवा आणि त्यामध्ये किती ○ गोल आकार आहेत ते मोजा व चौकोनात लिहा. ७

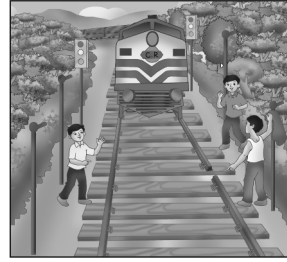
८. चित्रकथा (Picture story)



पहिल्या चित्रात रेल्वेचे रूळ दाखवले आहेत. दुसऱ्या चित्रात ३ मुले त्या रेल्वे रूळावर त्यातील दोन रूळांमध्ये फट पडल्याचे दिसत येतात. त्यांना ती फट लक्षात येते व लांबून आहे. लांबून आगगाडी येत आहे. आगगाडी येत असल्याचे दिसत आहे.



तिसऱ्या चित्रात तीन मुलांपैकी एक मुलगा आपला लाल रंगाचा शर्ट काढून हवेत फिरवत आहे.



चौथ्या चौकटीत असलेले चित्र नवजीवन मराठी सुलभभारती तिसरीमध्ये दिले आहे.

❖ खालील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे सांगा. (तोंडी)

- (१) पहिल्या चित्रात रेल्वेचे रूळ, त्यातील दोन रूळांमध्ये फट पडल्याचे दिसत आहे. लांबून आगगाडी येत असल्याचे दिसत आहे.
- (२) तीन मुले त्या रेल्वे रूळावर येतात. त्या मुलांच्या लक्षात येते की रेल्वेरूळांमध्ये फट पडली आहे.
- (३) तिसऱ्या चित्रातील मुलगा आपला लाल रंगाचा शर्ट काढून हवेत फिरवत आहे.
- (४) चौथ्या चौकटीत असलेले चित्र नवजीवन सुलभभारतीमध्ये दिले आहे.
- (५) प्रसंगावधान.

Mathematics Part - I

1. Introduction to Geometrical Figures

F.A. – Class Work

1.

Pictures	Figure	Name
		Triangle
		Square
		Rectangle
		Circle
		Rectangle
		Square
		Circle

2. Fill in the blanks :

- (1) four, (2) equal, (3) four, (4) four, (5) equal, (6) four, (7) three, (8) three, (9) equal, (10) quadrilateral.

S.A. – Class Work

1.

Figure	Name of the figure	Number of edges	Number of corners	Number of sides
	quadrilateral	4	4	4
	rectangle	4	4	4
	square	4	4	4
	triangle	3	3	3
	circle	0	0	0

2. (1) 3 triangle, (2) No, (3) Yes, (4) No, (5) One square and one quadrilateral.

2. Number Work

F. A. – Class Work

1. [To be done by students.]

2.

In words	In figures	In figures	In words
Sixty - one	13	21	Forty - seven
Nineteen	16	74	Eighty - eight
Fourteen	31	53	Twelve
Sixteen	41	88	Thirty - five
Thirteen	14	47	Twenty - one
Forty - one	61	35	Seventy - four
Thirty - one	19	12	Fifty - three

3.

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| (a) 38 - thirty-eight | (i) Twelve - 12 |
| (b) 59 - fifty-nine | (j) Twenty-two - 22 |
| (c) Thirteen - 13 | (k) 11 - eleven |
| (d) Twenty-Seven - 27 | (l) 18 - eighteen |
| (e) One hundred - 100 | (m) 30 - thirty |
| (f) 93 - ninety-three | (n) 19 - nineteen |
| (g) 84 - eight-four | (o) Seventy-nine - 79 |
| (h) Sixty-six - 66 | (p) Three - 3 |

Home Work

4.

26	twenty-six	27	twenty-seven
28	twenty-eight	29	twenty-nine

30	thirty	31	thirty-one
32	thirty-two	33	thirty-three
34	thirty-four	35	thirty-five
36	thirty-six	37	thirty-seven
38	thirty-eight	39	thirty-nine
40	forty	41	forty-one
42	forty-two	43	forty-three
44	forty-four	45	forty-five
46	forty-six	47	forty-seven
48	forty-eight	49	forty-nine
50	fifty	51	fifty-one
52	fifty-two	53	fifty-three
54	fifty-four	55	fifty-five
56	fifty-six	57	fifty-seven
58	fifty-eight	59	fifty-nine
60	sixty	61	sixty-one
62	sixty-two	63	sixty-three
64	sixty-four	65	sixty-five
66	sixty-six	67	sixty-seven
68	sixty-eight	69	sixty-nine
70	seventy	71	seventy-one

72	seventy-two	73	seventy-three
74	seventy-four	75	seventy-five
76	seventy-six	77	seventy-seven
78	seventy-eight	79	seventy-nine
80	eighty	81	eighty-one
82	eighty-two	83	eighty-three
84	eighty-four	85	eighty-five
86	eighty-six	87	eighty-seven
88	eighty-eight	89	eighty-nine
90	ninety	91	ninety-one
92	ninety-two	93	ninety-three
94	ninety-four	95	ninety-five
96	ninety-six	97	ninety-seven
98	ninety-eight	99	ninety-nine

S.A. – Class Work

1. (a)

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|
| (1) Forty - one | 41 | (2) Sixty - two | 62 |
| (3) Eighty - seven | 87 | (4) Seventeen | 17 |
| (5) Ninety - eight | 98 | (6) Forty - seven | 47 |

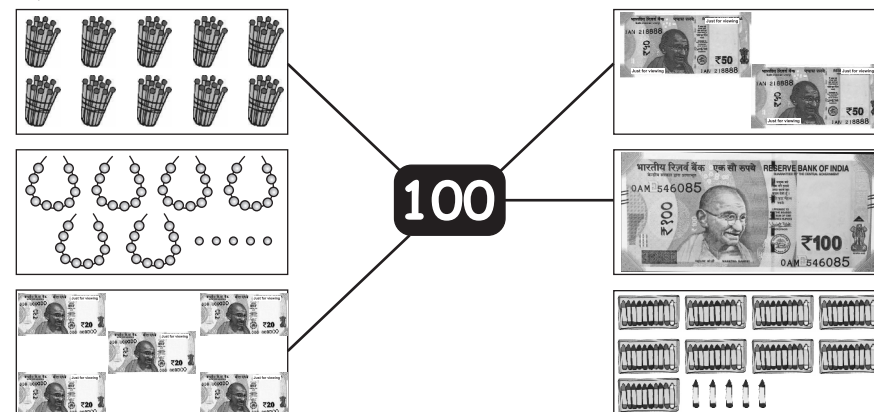
(b)

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (1) 63 - sixty-three | (2) 81 - eighty-one |
| (3) 79 - seventy-nine | (4) 73 - seventy-three |

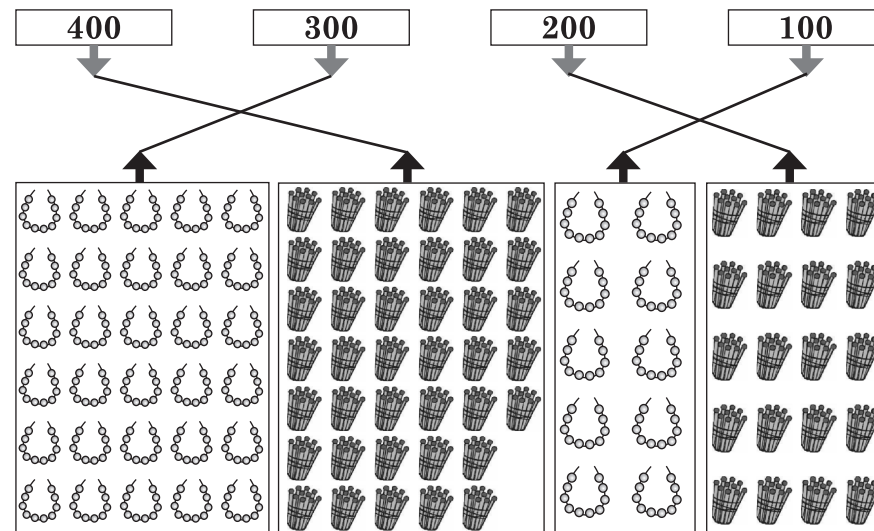
Introducing 'Hundred'

F. A. – Activity

1.

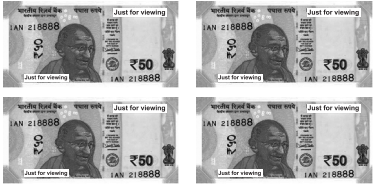



2.





S.A. – Activity

1.









300

200


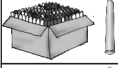
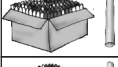
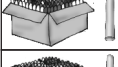
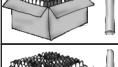
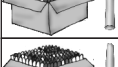
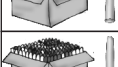
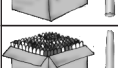


500

330

Three-digit numbers : Introduction

F.A. – Class Work

1.

	Hundreds	Tens	Units	Number	
				In figures	In words
	1	0	1	101	A hundred and one
	1	0	2	102	A hundred and two
	1	0	3	103	A hundred and three
	1	0	4	104	A hundred and four
	1	0	5	105	A hundred and five
	1	0	6	106	A hundred and six
	1	0	7	107	A hundred and seven
	1	0	8	108	A hundred and eight
	1	0	9	109	A hundred and nine
	1	1	0	110	A hundred and ten

F.A. – Oral

2.

6

111

420

77

866

642

255

19

18

28

64

1

25

160

457

265

222

10

107

107

5

F.A. – Home Work

3.

705			623			950			545		
H	T	U	H	T	U	H	T	U	H	T	U
7	0	5	6	2	3	9	5	0	5	4	5

497			831			985			465		
H	T	U	H	T	U	H	T	U	H	T	U
4	9	7	8	3	1	9	8	5	4	6	5

4.

H	T	U	H	T	U	H	T	U
6	7	9	8	7	6	2	5	9
679			876			259		

H	T	U	H	T	U	H	T	U
5	1	2	2	5	1	3	2	3
512			251			323		

S.A. – Class Work

1.

504			326			860			505		
H	T	U	H	T	U	H	T	U	H	T	U
5	0	4	3	2	6	8	6	0	5	0	5

794			111			484			705		
H	T	U	H	T	U	H	T	U	H	T	U
7	9	4	1	1	1	4	8	4	7	0	5

249			137			900			785		
H	T	U	H	T	U	H	T	U	H	T	U
2	4	9	1	3	7	9	0	0	7	8	5

2.

H	T	U	H	T	U	H	T	U
5	7	9	9	6	5	4	7	8
579			965			478		

H	T	U	H	T	U	H	T	U
6	0	3	3	4	0	5	4	3
603			340			543		

3.

H	T	U	H	T	U	H	T	U
8	7	5	1	0	3	2	4	0
875			103			240		

H	T	U	H	T	U	H	T	U
5	3	7	3	2	8	4	1	9
537			328			419		

4.

		254	Two hundred and fifty four
		617	Six hundred and seventeen
		431	Four hundred and thirty one
		762	Seven hundred and sixty two
		811	Eight hundred and eleven
		580	Five hundred and eighty
		469	Four hundred and sixty nine
		107	One hundred and seven

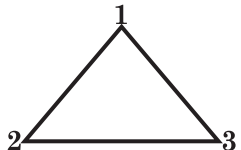
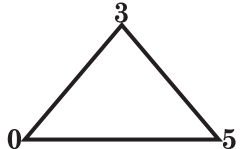
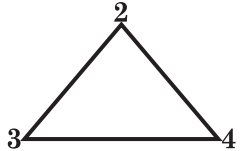
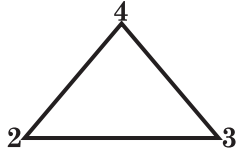
F.A. – Oral

1.

101	211	321	431	541	651	761	871	981
102	212	322	432	542	652	762	872	982
103	213	323	433	543	653	763	873	983
104	214	324	434	544	654	764	874	984
105	215	325	435	545	655	765	875	985
106	216	326	436	546	656	766	876	986
107	217	327	437	547	657	767	877	987
108	218	328	438	548	658	768	878	988
109	219	329	439	549	659	769	879	989
110	220	330	440	550	660	770	880	990

F.A. – Class Work

2.

	132, 123 213, 231 312, 221
	305, 350 503, 530
	234, 243 324, 342 432, 423
	423, 432 243, 234 324, 342

The Number before / The Number after

F.A. – Class Work

1.

(i) 105, **106** (ii) 220, **221** (iii) 409, **410** (iv) 219, **220** (v) 277, **278**

2.

(i) **399**, 400 (ii) **106**, 107 (iii) **217**, 218 (iv) **109**, 110 (v) **223**, 224

3.

(i) **118**, 119, **120** (ii) **199**, 200, **201**

(iii) **390**, 391, **392** (iv) **398**, 399, **400**

(v) **199**, 200, **201** (vi) **706**, 707, **708**

4.

(i) 555, **556**, **557**, **558** (ii) 399, **400**, **401**, **402**

(iii) 287, **288**, **289**, **290** (iv) 87, **88**, **89**, **90**

5.

(i) **297**, **298**, **299**, 300 (ii) **252**, **253**, **254**, 255

(iii) **142**, **143**, **144**, 145 (iv) **122**, **123**, **124**, 125

S.A. – Class Work

1.

(1) 436 (2) 434 (3) 1 (4) 1

2.

(i) **101**, 102, **103** (ii) **390**, 391, **392**

(iii) **200**, 201, **202** (iv) **799**, 800, **801**

(v) **248**, 249, **250** (vi) **706**, 707, **708**

(vii) **684** , 685 , **686**

(viii) **524** , 525 , **526**

(ix) **498** , 499 , **500**

(x) **99** , 100 , **101**

(xi) **118** , 119 , **120**

(xii) **249** , 250 , **251**

(xiii) **238** , 239 , **240**

(xiv) **552** , 553 , **554**

(xv) **814** , 815 , **816**

(xvi) **455** , 456 , **457**

S.A. – Home Work

1.

(i) 444 , **445** , **446** , **447** (ii) 99 , **100** , **101** , **102**

(iii) 199 , **200** , **201** , **202** (iv) 127 , **128** , **129** , **130**

(v) 325 , **326** , **327** , **328** (vi) 254 , **255** , **256** , **257**

(vii) 555 , **556** , **557** , **558** (viii) 511 , **512** , **513** , **514**

(ix) 399 , **400** , **401** , **402** (x) 420 , **421** , **422** , **423**

(xi) 275 , **276** , **277** , **278** (xii) 317 , **318** , **319** , **320**

2.

(i) **617** , **618** , **619** , 620 (ii) **497** , **498** , **499** , 500

(iii) **304** , **305** , **306** , 307 (ii) **296** , **297** , **298** , 299

(v) **102** , **103** , **104** , 105 (vi) **217** , **218** , **219** , 220

(vii) **387** , **388** , **389** , 390 (viii) **598** , **599** , **600** , 601

(ix) **422** , **423** , **424** , 425 (x) **247** , **248** , **249** , 250

(xi) **707** , **708** , **709** , 710 (xii) **847** , **848** , **849** , 850

Using symbols < > to show smaller and bigger

F.A. – Oral

1. Number	8, 2	77, 59	39, 9	14, 35	67, 32
Smaller Number	2	59	9	14	32
Bigger Number	8	77	39	35	67

F.A. – Class Work

2.

387 > 366

498 < 576

843 = 843

773 < 787

603 < 630

985 > 885

500 > 499

30 < 40

105 < 115

627 > 607

585 > 558

469 < 696

90 < 100

587 > 578

843 > 834

500 > 200

717 < 771

110 < 210

687 < 786

543 > 345

295 > 259

75 > 57

613 < 813

911 > 119

86 > 65

555 < 666

820 > 420

F.A. – Activity

1.

(627) , 267

313 , (331)

90 , (190)

(770) , 707

(696) , 669

(100) , 98

31 , (103)

136 , (613)

2.

(92) , 291

(268) , 286

(194) , 914

560 , (506)

830 , (730)

(450) , 459

(738) , 768

584 , (148)

S.A. – Home Work

1.

427 > 267

500 > 300

10 > 9

3 < 5

50 > 49

73 < 75

624 > 462

150 < 501

813 > 79

9 < 10

693 > 639

49 < 50

294 < 429

500 > 499

600 > 400

300 < 624

5 > 3

175 < 507

23 < 25

922 > 122

499 < 500

Ascending and Descending order

F.A. – Class Work

1.

Numbers	Ascending order	Descending order
55, 63, 40, 80	40, 55, 63, 80	80, 63, 55, 40
25, 37, 49, 52	25, 37, 49, 52	52, 49, 37, 25
69, 9, 59, 70	9, 59, 69, 70	70, 69, 59, 9
7, 38, 28, 18	7, 18, 28, 38	38, 28, 18, 7
14, 29, 47, 39	14, 29, 39, 47	47, 39, 29, 14
42, 89, 32, 63	32, 42, 63, 89	89, 63, 42, 32

2.

Number	Ascending order	Descending order
117, 69, 50, 8	8, 50, 69, 117	117, 69, 50, 8
912, 27, 356	27, 356, 912	912, 356, 27
88, 78, 75	75, 78, 88	88, 78, 75
888, 788, 688	688, 788, 888	888, 788, 688
217, 271, 270	217, 270, 271	271, 270, 217
315, 215, 515	215, 315, 515	515, 315, 215
500, 501, 499	499, 500, 501	501, 500, 499
105, 107, 101, 102	101, 102, 105, 107	107, 105, 102, 101
365, 73, 12, 116	12, 73, 116, 365	365, 116, 73, 12
527, 8, 324, 63	8, 63, 324, 528	527, 324, 63, 8
285, 407, 589, 360	285, 360, 407, 589,	589, 407, 360, 285

S.A. – Class Work

1.

<p>(1) Ascending order</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr><td>909</td><td>990</td><td>999</td></tr> </table> <div style="text-align: center;"> </div> <p style="text-align: center;">Descending order</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr><td>999</td><td>990</td><td>909</td></tr> </table>	909	990	999	999	990	909	<p>(2) Ascending order</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr><td>312</td><td>321</td><td>324</td></tr> </table> <div style="text-align: center;"> </div> <p style="text-align: center;">Descending order</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr><td>324</td><td>321</td><td>312</td></tr> </table>	312	321	324	324	321	312	<p>(3) Ascending order</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr><td>928</td><td>947</td><td>958</td></tr> </table> <div style="text-align: center;"> </div> <p style="text-align: center;">Descending order</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr><td>958</td><td>947</td><td>928</td></tr> </table>	928	947	958	958	947	928
909	990	999																		
999	990	909																		
312	321	324																		
324	321	312																		
928	947	958																		
958	947	928																		
<p>(4) Ascending order</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr><td>660</td><td>666</td><td>669</td></tr> </table> <div style="text-align: center;"> </div> <p style="text-align: center;">Descending order</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr><td>669</td><td>666</td><td>660</td></tr> </table>	660	666	669	669	666	660	<p>(5) Ascending order</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr><td>419</td><td>519</td><td>619</td></tr> </table> <div style="text-align: center;"> </div> <p style="text-align: center;">Descending order</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr><td>619</td><td>519</td><td>419</td></tr> </table>	419	519	619	619	519	419	<p>(6) Ascending order</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr><td>757</td><td>785</td><td>857</td></tr> </table> <div style="text-align: center;"> </div> <p style="text-align: center;">Descending order</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr><td>857</td><td>785</td><td>757</td></tr> </table>	757	785	857	857	785	757
660	666	669																		
669	666	660																		
419	519	619																		
619	519	419																		
757	785	857																		
857	785	757																		
<p>(7) Ascending order</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr><td>400</td><td>500</td><td>600</td></tr> </table> <div style="text-align: center;"> </div> <p style="text-align: center;">Descending order</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr><td>600</td><td>500</td><td>400</td></tr> </table>	400	500	600	600	500	400	<p>(8) Ascending order</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr><td>211</td><td>215</td><td>217</td></tr> </table> <div style="text-align: center;"> </div> <p style="text-align: center;">Descending order</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr><td>217</td><td>215</td><td>211</td></tr> </table>	211	215	217	217	215	211	<p>(9) Ascending order</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr><td>134</td><td>314</td><td>413</td></tr> </table> <div style="text-align: center;"> </div> <p style="text-align: center;">Descending order</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr><td>413</td><td>314</td><td>134</td></tr> </table>	134	314	413	413	314	134
400	500	600																		
600	500	400																		
211	215	217																		
217	215	211																		
134	314	413																		
413	314	134																		

Biggest and smallest numbers from given digits

F.A. – Class Work

1.

Digit	Number	Biggest	Smallest
(1) 9, 1, 3	913, 931, 193, 139, 391, 319	931	139
(2) 9, 4, 6	946, 964, 496, 469, 694, 649	964	469
(3) 7, 0, 4	704, 407, 470, 740	740	704
(4) 3, 9, 5	395, 593, 935, 953, 539, 593	953	395
(5) 8, 5, 9	859, 958, 589, 598, 985, 958	985	589

2.

Digit	Smallest	Biggest	Digit	Smallest	Biggest
(1) 5, 3, 4	345	543	(2) 2, 9, 5	259	952
(3) 0, 4, 6	406	604	(4) 8, 0, 3	308	803
(5) 1, 7, 5	175	751	(6) 2, 8, 6	268	862

F.A. – Oral

3.

(a) 178	(138)	169	151	175	139
(b) 350	362	374	385	(349)	370
(c) 243	(234)	245	255	240	235
(d) 526	562	531	(513)	528	582
(e) 492	429	469	496	491	(419)
(f) 785	775	758	765	(756)	757

4.

- (a) 254 257 245 **274** 260
- (b) 678 687 679 **688** 685
- (c) **595** 559 549 594 589
- (d) 382 **385** 379 380 384
- (e) 915 909 914 **916** 900
- (f) 423 429 **432** 430 431

S.A. – Class Work

1.

- (i) **245** Smallest
 254
 274 257 245
 260
274 Biggest
- (ii) **423** Smallest
 423
 431 429 432
 430
432 Biggest
- (iii) **161** Smallest
 169
 168 161 167
 165
169 Biggest
- (iv) **507** Smallest
 509
 512 507 511
 508
512 Biggest
- (v) **948** Smallest
 951
 948 949 952
 950
952 Biggest
- (vi) **398** Smallest
 837
 983 893 398
 839
983 Biggest
- (vii) **187** Smallest
 718
 871 781 187
 817
871 Biggest
- (viii) **636** Smallest
 678
 676 687 636
 658
687 Biggest
- (ix) **401** Smallest
 401
 412 420 463
 437
463 Biggest

2.

Smallest number

Biggest number

- (1) 7, 1, 8 **178** **871**
- (2) 6, 4, 3 **346** **643**
- (3) 9, 5, 6 **569** **965**
- (4) 8, 0, 3 **308** **803**
- (5) 5, 9, 0 **509** **905**
- (6) 2, 8, 1 **128** **821**
- (7) 3, 7, 5 **357** **753**

3.

- 4, 1, 3, 413 • 431 • **134** • 143 • 341 • 314
- 7, 4, 6 746 • 764 • **467** • 476 • 674 • 643
- 0, 7, 5 750 • 705 • 507 • 570 • 075 • **057**
- 6, 3, 9 639 • 693 • 396 • **369** • 963 • 936
- 4, 8, 2 482 • 428 • 824 • 842 • **248** • 284

4.

9, 1, 7	917	●	971	●	179	●	197	●	791	●	719
6, 0, 1	601	●	610	●	160	●	106	●	016	●	061
2, 6, 0	260	●	206	●	602	●	620	●	026	●	062
3, 0, 2	302	●	320	●	230	●	203	●	023	●	032
4, 5, 2	452	●	425	●	524	●	542	●	245	●	254
3, 8, 2	382	●	832	●	238	●	283	●	328	●	823

The expanded form of a number

F.A. – Class Work

1.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (1) 13 - 10 + 3 | (10) 208 - 200 + 0 + 8 |
| (2) 45 - 40 + 5 | (11) 390 - 300 + 90 + 0 |
| (3) 90 - 90 + 0 | (12) 999 - 900 + 90 + 9 |
| (4) 301 - 300 + 0 + 1 | (13) 663 - 600 + 60 + 3 |
| (5) 76 - 70 + 6 | (14) 998 - 900 + 90 + 8 |
| (6) 534 - 500 + 30 + 4 | (15) 366 - 300 + 60 + 6 |
| (7) 287 - 200 + 80 + 7 | (16) 34 - 30 + 4 |
| (8) 44 - 40 + 4 | (17) 125 - 100 + 20 + 5 |
| (9) 99 - 90 + 9 | (18) 177 - 100 + 70 + 7 |

2.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (1) $30 + 9$ 39 | (9) $200 + 0 + 8$ 208 |
| (2) $500 + 60 + 7$ 567 | (10) $300 + 90 + 0$ 390 |
| (3) $300 + 20 + 7$ 327 | (11) $700 + 0 + 5$ 705 |
| (4) $600 + 60 + 0$ 660 | (12) $200 + 10 + 1$ 211 |
| (5) $800 + 0 + 7$ 807 | (13) $300 + 0 + 6$ 306 |
| (6) $400 + 60 + 7$ 467 | (14) $700 + 10 + 8$ 718 |
| (7) $300 + 0 + 9$ 309 | (15) $900 + 20 + 6$ 926 |
| (8) $100 + 50 + 0$ 150 | (16) $40 + 4$ 44 |

3.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (1) $\underline{9}19 - 900$ | (4) $\underline{4}80 - 400$ |
| (2) $2\underline{0} - 0$ | (5) $\underline{3}2 - 30$ |
| (3) $1\underline{3}5 - 30$ | (6) $30\underline{5} - 5$ |

Introducing the number 1000

F.A. – Class Work

1.

Figures	Words	Figures	Words
1000	one thousand	6000	six thousand
2000	two thousand	7000	seven thousand
3000	three thousand	8000	eight thousand
4000	four thousand	9000	nine thousand
5000	five thousand		

2.

(a) Arrange the above numbers in descending order

9000 **8000** **7000** **6000** **5000** **4000** **3000** **2000** **1000**

(b) The biggest number in the list is **9000**.

(c) The smallest number in the list is **1000**.

(d) The number of digits in each number is **4**.

(e) The number of zeros in each number is **3**.

(f) There are **4** even numbers in this list.

(g) There are **5** odd numbers in this list.

F.A. – Activity

[To be done by students.]

3. Addition without carrying over

F.A. – Class Work

1.

(1) $423 + 4$

H	T	U
4	2	3
+		4
4	2	7

(2) $376 + 2$

H	T	U
3	7	6
+		2
3	7	8

(3) $403 + 64$

H	T	U
4	0	3
+	6	4
4	6	7

(4) $125 + 144$

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

(5) $513 + 365$

H	T	U
5	1	3
+	3	6
8	7	8

(6) $142 + 6$

H	T	U
1	4	2
+		6
1	4	8

(7) $205 + 4$

H	T	U
2	0	5
+		4
2	0	9

(8) $540 + 35$

H	T	U
5	4	0
+	3	5
5	7	5

(9) $20 + 436$

H	T	U
	2	0
+	4	3
4	5	6

S.A.

1.

(1) 664, 220

H	T	U
6	6	4
+ 2	2	0
8	8	4

(2) 713, 205

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

(3) 122, 324

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

(4) 207, 102

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

(5) 270, 312

H	T	U
2	7	0
+ 3	1	2
5	8	2

(6) 450, 230

H	T	U
4	5	0
+ 2	3	0
6	8	0

(7) 541, 320

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

(8) 400, 300

H	T	U
4	0	0
+ 3	0	0
7	0	0

(9) 22, 342

H	T	U
	2	2
+ 3	4	2
3	6	4

Addition of three numbers

F.A. – Class Work

1.

(1)	T	U	(2)	T	U	(3)	T	U	(4)	T	U
	2	5		2	1		5	0		2	5
	+ 3	0		+ 1	5		+	2		+ 1	2
	+ 3	2		+ 1	2		+	3		+	1
	8	7		4	8		5	5		3	8

(5) 453 + 104 + 112

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

(6) 105 + 3 + 20

H	T	U
1	0	5
+		3
+	2	0
1	2	8

(7) 202 + 34 + 11

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

(8) 200 + 10 + 1

H	T	U
2	0	0
+	1	0
+		1
2	1	1

(9) 143 + 2 + 2

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

(10) 3 + 42 + 233

H	T	U
		3
+	4	2
+ 2	3	3
2	7	8

F.A. – Home Work

(11) 352 + 313 + 21	(12) 451 + 224 + 112	(13) 104 + 2 + 3	(14) 340 + 54 + 2																																																												
<table><tr><td>H</td><td>T</td><td>U</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>5</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>+ 3</td><td>1</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>+</td><td>2</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>8</td><td>6</td></tr></table>	H	T	U	3	5	2	+ 3	1	3	+	2	1	6	8	6	<table><tr><td>H</td><td>T</td><td>U</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>+ 2</td><td>2</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>+ 1</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>7</td></tr></table>	H	T	U	4	5	1	+ 2	2	4	+ 1	1	2	7	8	7	<table><tr><td>H</td><td>T</td><td>U</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>+</td><td></td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>+</td><td></td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>9</td></tr></table>	H	T	U	1	0	4	+		2	+		3	1	0	9	<table><tr><td>H</td><td>T</td><td>U</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>+</td><td>5</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>+</td><td></td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>9</td><td>6</td></tr></table>	H	T	U	3	4	0	+	5	4	+		2	3	9	6
H	T	U																																																													
3	5	2																																																													
+ 3	1	3																																																													
+	2	1																																																													
6	8	6																																																													
H	T	U																																																													
4	5	1																																																													
+ 2	2	4																																																													
+ 1	1	2																																																													
7	8	7																																																													
H	T	U																																																													
1	0	4																																																													
+		2																																																													
+		3																																																													
1	0	9																																																													
H	T	U																																																													
3	4	0																																																													
+	5	4																																																													
+		2																																																													
3	9	6																																																													
(15) 303 + 444 + 122	(16) 5 + 12 + 372	(17) 400 + 40 + 4	(18) 712 + 23 + 31																																																												
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[Note : Teacher please change the digit 46 to 41 of question 26.]

4. Subtraction without Borrowing

F. A. – Class Work

1.

(1)		
H	T	U
1	3	7
—		4
1	3	3

(2)		
H	T	U
2	5	6
—		2
2	5	4

(3)		
H	T	U
4	5	2
—	3	2
4	2	0

(4)		
H	T	U
4	5	8
—	4	4
4	1	4

(5)		
H	T	U
8	7	4
—	5	2
3	5	3

(6)		
H	T	U
9	5	5
—	4	1
5	4	3

(7)		
H	T	U
5	3	7
—	1	0
4	3	7

(8)		
H	T	U
6	7	8
—	3	5
3	2	4

(9)		
H	T	U
3	0	0
—	2	0
1	0	0

(10)		
H	T	U
7	0	3
—	6	0
1	0	0

(11)		
H	T	U
6	6	6
—	4	0
2	6	1

(12)		
H	T	U
8	5	4
—	6	3
2	2	3

S.A. – Class Work

1.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)																																																
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2.

(1) 654 – 200	(2) 674 – 242	(3) 772 – 341	(4) 967 – 343																																																
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3.

(1) 315, 517			(2) 470, 340			(3) 300, 700			(4) 867, 235		
H	T	U	H	T	U	H	T	U	H	T	U
5	1	7	4	7	0	7	0	0	8	6	7
− 3	1	5	− 3	4	0	− 3	0	0	− 2	3	5
2	0	2	1	3	0	4	0	0	6	3	2

4. (1) 417 – 305

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{H T U} \quad \text{H T U} \\ 4 \ 1 \ 7 \ - \ 3 \ 0 \ 5 \\ \hline \end{array} = 112$$

(2) 504 – 201

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{H T U} \quad \text{H T U} \\ 5 \ 0 \ 4 \ - \ 2 \ 0 \ 1 \\ \hline \end{array} = 303$$

(3) 779 – 250

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{H T U} \quad \text{H T U} \\ 7 \ 7 \ 9 \ - \ 2 \ 5 \ 0 \\ \hline \end{array} = 529$$

(4) 420 – 220

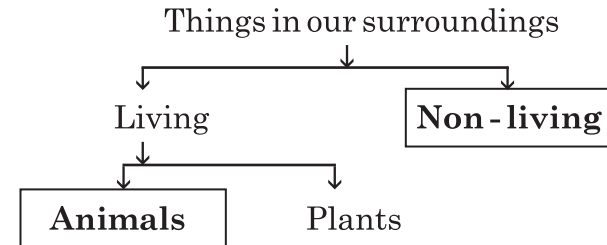
$$\begin{array}{r} \text{H T U} \quad \text{H T U} \\ 4 \ 2 \ 0 \ - \ 2 \ 2 \ 0 \\ \hline \end{array} = 200$$

Environmental Studies

1. Our Environment

F.A.

- (a) non-living (b) non-living (c) sparrow, pigeon, crow (d) stone lamp, stone grinder, stone necklace
- (a) True (b) False (c) True
- (a) The unused pages can be binded together and used as rough book or for some activity purpose.
- A spider weaves a web to protect itself from its enemies.
- (a) changes (b) cloth (c) fall off
- Things in our surroundings



S.A.

- (a) Cotton is used to weave cloth, and make cotton buds to clean ears.

(b) Chappals are made of leather, wood, rubber, etc.

(c) The sparrow will fly off with fear, if there is a loud noise nearby. The stone will remain unaffected since it is a non-living thing.

(d) The house lizard eats insects.

(e) Dining table, sofa set, TV showcase.

(f) The animals that feed on mice are snake, cats, mongoose, weasels, etc.
- (a) We get cotton, wool, silk, fruits, vegetable, etc. from our environment. We build houses using clay, stone and wood. We get these materials from the

environment.

(b) The seeds of some plants are scattered by the wind. As a result, seedlings of those plants grow in new places. Thus, plants, too get help from the environment.

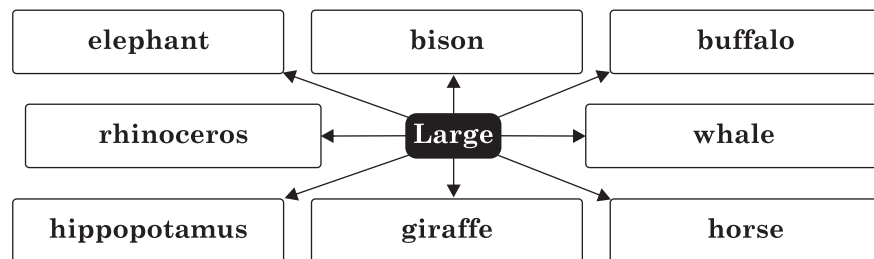
(c) Remains of dead animals decay and mix with the soil. Leaves fall off from trees. They too rot and get mixed in the soil. This makes the soil fertile.

3. Water and air are a part of the environment. All living things need them. Living things also need food. They get their food from the environment, whatever living things need to survive, they get from their environment. Birds build nests. They need cotton, twigs and thread to build them. They get these things from the environment.

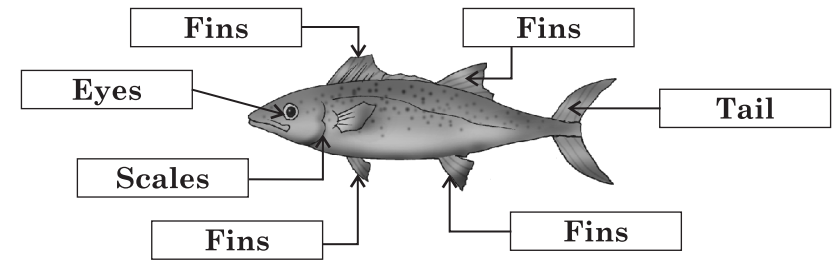
2. So many kinds of animals !

F.A.

- (a)** birds - sparrow, crow **(b)** fishes **(c)** bear, mouse **(d)** peacock **(e)** elephant **(f)** ant **(g)** spider **(h)** tiger, zebra, giraffe **(i)** elephant **(j)** deer
- (a)** In the sky. **(b)** In the water. **(c)** On the land.
- (a)** the cat **(b)** owl **(c)** the monitor lizard (ghorpad)
-



5.



- There should not be water collection in the environment and also pesticides should be sprayed on regular basis to avoid their growth.
- black, green, colours, white, brown, off white (cream).
- [To be done by students.]**
- (1)** True, **(2)** False, **(3)** False, **(4)** False, **(5)** True
- (a)** - (2), **(b)** - (5), **(c)** - (4), **(d)** - (1), **(e)** - (3).
- (a)** no legs **(b)** 2 **(c)** 4 **(d)** 4 **(e)** 6
- (a)** Glow worm emits light in the dark. **(b)** Chameleon can change its colour as per the change in the environment.

S.A.

- (a)** Deer and horse run very fast. Elephant and tortoise move very slowly. **(b)** Cow gives us milk. Some people keep hens. We get eggs and meat from hens. Horses and donkeys are used to carry burdens. **(c)** Mice and rats destroy stored grains, besides gnawing other things in the house. Bedbugs suck our blood. **(d)** Cows, buffaloes and goats give us milk. **(e)** Fish lives in water. **(f)** Birds have feathers on their body. **(g)** Birds have only two legs.

2. **(a) Gatecrashers :** Some animals enter our houses even though we don't want them. Mice and rats destroy stored grain, besides gnawing other things in the house. Sometimes we find bedbugs which suck our blood. Spiders make cobwebs in the house. Mosquito, flies, gnats and cockroaches are a nuisance. Though troublesome, these animals have an important place in nature.
3. **(a)** An insect.
(b) They both have scales. **(c)** A zebra.
(d) Camels are used for transportation and to carry burdens. They can live without water for several days as there is very little water in the desert region.
(e) Sheep is used to get wool and also used for its meat.
(f) Hens give us eggs and meat.
(g) Horse and deer.
(h) An eagle flies high in the sky.
(i) Deer has spots on its body.
(j) horse, lion, zebra.

3. Animal Shelters

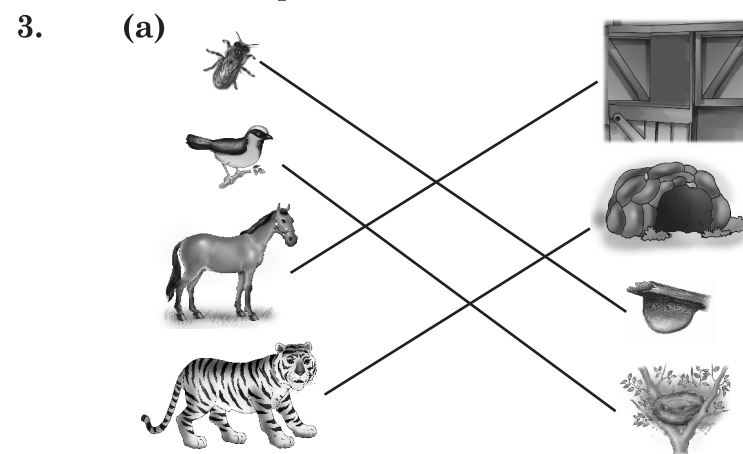
F.A.

1. **(a)** Mouse
(b) The cat has frightened the crows. So that it does not eat the nestlings.
2. **(a)** The birds use things like grass, straw and twigs to build their nests.
(b) Rat and rabbit live in burrows.
(c) The hens live in a coop or henhouse. We humans build their shelter.

3. **(a)** nest **(b)** beehive **(c)** nests **(d)** burrows **(e)** caves
(f) tall trees / dark cavern in mountains **(g)** coop / henhouse **(h)** cow shed **(i)** stable
4. **Fill in the blanks.**
(1) same **(2)** tailor **(3)** efforts **(4)** hyenas **(5)** stable .
5. Birds build their nests on trees. Since the number of trees are falling down the population of birds in cities is falling hence, we should not destroy trees which are their homes.

S.A.

1. **(a) Shelter :** A safe place where one is protected from any danger. A place where one is protected from the sun, rain, wind, etc.
2. **(a)** We need houses to protect ourselves from cold weather, gusty winds, scorching sun, heavy rains. A house also protects us from thieves.



- (b)** The reason would be that they are not getting enough food in the forest hence, they come in search of food.
- (c)** The ant use mud to make anthills.

4. (a) The tailor bird selects a plant with bigger leaves and builds its nest by stitching the leaves together.
(b) The weaver bird chooses a thorny tree which has some branches hanging over water. It builds its nest on the highest of these branches hence, it becomes difficult for animals to reach the eggs.
(c) Birds use cotton, wool and pieces of thread and string. This makes the nest soft and warm inside.
(d) Mice and rats live in the walls or under the floors. They cannot dig holes into cement construction.
(e) Bats live in tall trees or in old deserted tumble down buildings.

4. Directions and Maps

F. A.

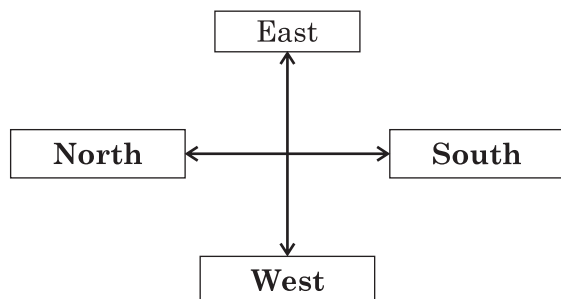
1. (a) East (b) West (c) North (d) South
2. (b) East (c) West (d) North
3. (a) Right ear - South / Left ear - North (b) East

For Mumbai Students

4. (a) Mumbai (d) Bandra, Santacruz (e) Thane district

For Thane Students

4. (a) Thane (e) West
8. (a)



(b) Rising of the sun (c) South (d) North

S. A.

1. (a) The sun is used to determined directions. The direction in which the sun rises is the east. The direction in which the sun sets is the west. If we stand facing east, the north is to our left and the south is to our right. (b) A list of symbols, pictures, signs and different shades of colours are used to present the information in a map. This list is called the index.

5. Understanding Time

F. A.

1. (a) To get information about the date, day, month and year.
(b) As we finish with a month, we proceed to the next month.
(c) The numbers in a calendar tell us the number of days in that particular month.
2. (a) time (b) water-clocks, clocks, calendars (c) minds
4. (a) - (2), (b) - (1), (c) - (4)

S. A.

1. (a) We measure time by seconds, minutes and hours.
(b) Water-clocks, clocks and the calendar are instruments of measuring time.
(c) To understand time, we divide it into seconds-minutes-hours, day and night, fortnight, month, year.

* * * *

English Balbharati

Unit - II

11. The Sugar-Plum Tree

F.A.

1. (a) known (b) tweet (c) pay (d) free
2. (a) bad (b) sour / bitter (c) unhappy / sad
3. (a) Sugar-Plum (b) Lollipop (c) Shut-Eye
4. Have you ever heard of the Sugar-Plum Tree?

'Tis a marvel of great renown!

It blooms on the shore of the Lollipop Sea

In the garden of Shut-Eye Town;

The fruit that it bears is so wondrously sweet

(As those who have tasted it say)

That the good little children have only to eat

Of that fruit to be happy next day.

S.A.

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

4. (a) **Shut-Eye Town** : In Shut-Eye Town you may find beautiful dreams. There could be fanciful animals and plants that people may dream about. The air will be peaceful, quiet and calm.

(b) **Lollipop Sea** : A multi-coloured sea filled with lollipops that anyone could fish out and eat lollipops of different flavours floating on the sea.

5. I like the mango tree. After the winter season, it begins to bear flowers. Looking at these flowers, we know that there will be a good crop of mangoes. In the months of April and May, the mangoes ripen and are ready to be eaten.

12. Doctor Dolittle Learns Animal Language

F.A.

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

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

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

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

7. [To be done by students.]

S.A.

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

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

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

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

F.A.

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

S.A.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

14. I'd Like to Be a Lighthouse

F.A.

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

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

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

S.A.

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

2. **(a)** The light house guides ships at sea.

(b) The sea is a real blessing to mankind.

(c) I saw several ships sailing on the sea.

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

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

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

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

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

15. Young Bravehearts

F.A.

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

S.A.

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

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

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

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

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

16. Young Scientist - 1

F.A.

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

S.A.

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

17. Curiosity

F.A.

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

S.A.

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

18. Look Before you Leap!

F.A.

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

S.A.

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

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

- (e) Will be careful not to jump on any sharp objects.
- (f) Will be careful not to place body weight on any weak branch.

6. **Slow and steady wins the race :** This saying immediately brings to mind the story of the hare and tortoise.

The hare and the tortoise decided to have a race as to see who would win, since the hare always teased the tortoise of being slow. The race began and the hare, who is a really fast runner, began racing towards the winning point. He ran so fast that he soon got tired and decided to rest under a tree since the tortoise was really far behind. The hare fell asleep. The tortoise passed the sleeping hare and reached the finish point. When the hare woke up, he was stunned to see that the tortoise had won the race. He had lost because he was too hasty.

19. A Skit

F.A.

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

4. (a) 'Butterflies flit' (b) 'Birds flutter' (c) 'Horses trot' (d) Ducks waddle (e) 'Tigers prowls' (f) 'Cats leap' (g) 'Squirrels dart' (h) 'Lizards slide' (i) 'Fish glide' (j) 'Worms wiggle'
5. (a) Dogs bark (b) Cats mew (c) Kittens purr (d) Cows moo (e) Buffaloes low (f) Crows caw (g) Frogs croak (h) Monkeys gobble (i) Geese honk (j) Goats / Sheep bleat (k) Horses neigh (l) Bees hum (m) Jackals howl (n) Snakes hiss (o) Bears growl (p) Lions roar

S.A.

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

20. Festival Album

F.A.

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

S.A.

1. (a) **Makar Sankrant** : This festival usually occurs on the 14th of January every year. People in Maharashtra distribute sesame sweets. In Gujarat, it is celebrated as the kite festival. In Tamil Nadu this is the time of Pongal. 'The Sun festival'.

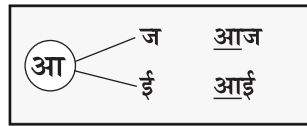
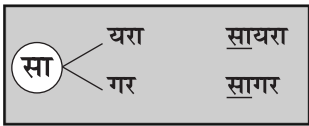
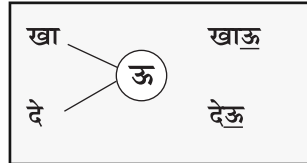
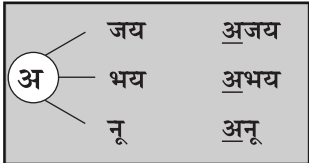
- (b) **Diwali** : It is the festival of lights. It is usually celebrated in the month of October or November. People light diyas in front of their houses. On this day Lord Rama completed his 14 years exile and returned to Ayodhya.
- (c) **Christmas** : Lord Jesus Christ was born on 25th December. This day is celebrated as Christmas by the Christians. On 24th December Christians go to church for their midnight mass. People exchange sweets and greetings. They wish each other Merry Christmas.

* * * *

१. आईचा वाढदिवस (Mother's birthday)

- ❖ खालील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे सांगा. (तोंडी)
- ❖ १ ते ४ प्रश्नांची उत्तरे विद्यार्थ्यांनी स्वतः सांगा.
- ❖ ऐका व म्हणा : सारख्या अक्षरांखाली रेघ ओढा.

आई, आईचा, आईला, आईने	आज, आपण, आला, आली
सागर, सायरा	खाऊ, देऊ
आई, चटई	अजय, अभय
- ❖ खालील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे लिहा.
 - (१) सागरच्या आईचा वाढदिवस आहे.
 - (२) वाढदिवसाला अजय, अभय, सायरा, अनू आले.
 - (३) सागरने चटई अंथरली.
 - (४) आईने खाऊ चमच्याने वाढला.
 - (५) सागरच्या आईला शुभेच्छा देऊ.
- ❖ गोलातील अक्षर जोडलेले शब्द ऐका. वाचा. शब्दांतील सारख्या अक्षरांखाली रेघ ओढा.



- ❖ खालील अक्षरांनी सुरुवात किंवा शेवट होणारे तुम्हाला माहीत असलेले शब्द सांगा.

जसे : अ - अननस,	च - चमचा,	य - यज्ञ,	सा - सागर,
ऊ - ऊस	आ - आरसा	ई - ईडलिंगू	

- ❖ खालील अक्षरे जुळवा. शब्द बनवा. वाचा.

ऊस,	आई,	सई,	साचा,	ससा,	असा
-----	-----	-----	-------	------	-----
- ❖ विद्यार्थ्यांनी स्वतः कृती करा.
- ❖ ऐका. म्हणा. सांगा.
 - (१) (अ) चादर धुतली. चादर घेतली.
(आ) सतरंजी ठेवली. सतरंजी आण.
 - (२) (अ) ऊस खाल्ला. ऊस तोडला.
(आ) लाडू दिला. लाडू खाल्ला.

१०. ससोबा (Rabbit)

- ❖ एकच शब्द दोन वेळा वापरून आलेले शब्द या कवितेत आले आहेत. असे तुम्हाला माहीत असलेले शब्द लिहा.

पांढरे पांढरे, छान छान, गोड गोड, इवले इवले, मऊ मऊ, कडू कडू, गारगार, गरम गरम, खरे खरे, खोटे खोटे, सोपे सोपे.
- ❖ रिकाम्या जागा भरा.

(१) मिश्या	(२) गवत	
(३) गुबगुबीत	(४) पांढरे पांढरे,	(५) तुरुतुरु

११. गाय (A cow)

- ❖ ऐका. पाहा. कृती करा.

विद्यार्थ्यांनी स्वतः कृती करा.
- ❖ खालील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे एक ते दोन शब्दांत लिहा.
 - (१) गाय गवत खाते. (२) गाय आपल्याला दूध देते.
 - (३) गवत सुमितने आणले. (४) बाबांना भांडे गजून दिले.

(५) गाईचे दूध बाबांनी काढले. (६) आईने मुलांना दूध दिले.

(७) मुलांचे आरोग्य मस्त झाले.

❖ गाळलेले शब्द भरून माहिती पूर्ण करा.

(१) कापसासारखा, (२) पांढराशुभ्र,
(३) लांब, (४) चपळ, (५) गवत

❖ तुम्ही कोणकोणते प्राणी पाहिले आहेत ? त्यांची नावे सांगा. (तोंडी)

आम्ही मांजर, कुत्रा, कासव, गाय, बैल, उंदीर, माकड, गांडूळ, मुंगी, म्हैस, बकरी, बेडूक, गोगलगाय झुरळ, कोळी, पाल हे प्राणी पाहिले आहेत.

❖ जोडीतील शब्द ऐका. सारख्या अक्षरांना गोल करा. गोलातील अक्षरे वाचा.

गवत गलि
सुमिती ललि

हत्ती
हरिण

गेवत कति
गेजू छति

❖ वरील अक्षराने सुरुवात किंवा शेवट होणारे तुम्हांला माहीत असलेले शब्द सांगा.

ह - हवा हत्ती हरिण
ल - लता लढाई लवंग
ग - गहू गवत गजरा
त - तवा तराजू तबला
न - नदी नऊ नक्षी

❖ अक्षरे जुळवा. शब्द बनवा. वाचा.

हाल, चहा, हात, तहान, तसा, लहान,
सात, ससा, लस, चल, साल

१२. शब्दबाग - १ (Word garden - 1)

❖ वाक्ये तयार करा.

(१) सई गाते. (२) हसन नाच. (३) सई चल.
(४) आई चल. (५) नाग आला. (६) नयन नाच.
(७) हसन चल. (८) ताई नाच. (९) नयन चल.
(१०) गात चला. (११) हसन गात आला.

❖ शब्दपट्ट्या वापरून वरीलप्रमाणे शब्दांची गाडी तयार करा. शब्द वाचा.

लहान	नऊ	ऊस	सदरा	रवी	वजन
चहा	हास	ससा	सागर	रजा	जहाज
रवा	वाचा	चटई	ईडलिंगू	बदल	लता
तबला	लाल	ललिता	ताई	ईद	दगड
डमरू	रूमाल	लाकूड	डबा	बासरी	रान
वसंत	तलवार	राखी	खटारा	रजत	तलाव
वय	यज्ञ	ज्ञानेश्वर	रस	सरबत	तबला

१३. आमचा वर्ग (Our Classroom)

❖ गोलातील अक्षर जोडलेले शब्द ऐका. सारख्या अक्षरांखाली रेघ ओढा. शब्द वाचा

झा	डू	झाडू
ख		खडू
फ	ळा	फळा
	रिदा	फरिदा
क	चरा	कचरा
	पाट	कपाट

❖ जोडीतील शब्द ऐका. सारख्या अक्षरांखाली रेघ ओढा.

मुदन	मुनीष	कुचरा	कपाट
एकनाथ	काशीनाथ	एकनाथ	एरिना

❖ वरील अक्षराने सुरुवात किंवा शेवट होणारे तुम्हांला माहीत असलेले शब्द सांगा.

क - कपाट, कलश, म - मगर, मडके, थ - थवा, थडगे
डू - डूल, खडू ए - एकनाथ, एडका क - कप, कपडा
फ - फळा, फरशी

❖ खालील अक्षरे जुळवून शब्द बनवा व वाचा.

चाल, ताल	फाडा, कान	मूल, लता	माला, लाड
सडा, तान	कला, फूल	मास, मान	माल, माता
माकड, समान	एक, एडका	तास, कडा	चाफा, ताल
काल, लाल	फाडा, एकता	लाड, सडका	लाडका

❖ विद्यार्थ्यांनी स्वतः कृती करा.

❖ खालील प्रश्नांची एका वाक्यांत उत्तरे लिहा.

- (२) तिसरीतील विद्यार्थ्यांनी त्यांचा वर्ग साफ करायचे ठरवले.
- (३) वर्ग धनूने उघडला.
- (४) एरिनाने खिडकी उघडली.
- (५) मनीषने झाडू घेतला. वर्ग झाडला.
- (६) चिनप्पाने जिना झाडला.
- (७) फरिदा, मदन यांनी कचरा भरला.
- (८) बाके व कपाट एकनाथने पुसले.
- (९) मीनाने फळा पुसला. खडूने फळ्यावर सुविचार लिहिला.
- (१०) काशीनाथने दरवाजा पुसला.

१४. पाऊस-पाणी (Rain - water)

❖ शब्द ऐका : सारखी अक्षरे ओळखा. वाचा.

शेत	पाणी	पाऊस	धरती
शेतकरी	गाणी	पाणी	धरण
शे	णी	पा	ध

❖ वरील अक्षरांनी सुरुवात किंवा शेवट होणारे तुम्हाला माहीत असणारे शब्द सांगा.

शे	शेव	शेती	शेळी	शेजारी	शेतकरी
पा	पाय	पाठ	पान	पाच	पाल
पा	पालक	पाऊस	पाऊल	पापड	पारध
णी	लावणी	टाचणी	चिरणी	किसणी	धडा धरणी
ध	धन	धरण	धनुष्य	धनगर	

❖ जोड्या जुळवा.

तळे	धरण	कणीस	शेत	शेतकरी	पाणी	गाणी
धरण	कणीस	तळे	पाणी	शेत	गाणी	शेतकरी

❖ पाहा. गिरवा. लिहा. वाचा.

विद्यार्थ्यांनी स्वतः कृती करा.

❖ मागील पानावरील अक्षराने सुरुवात किंवा शेवट होणारे तुम्हांला माहीत असलेले शब्द सांगा.

पूर,	पेढा,	पूल,	फळा,	फळी,	ऊस,	ऊदबत्ती
शून्य,	शूर	शाल,	शरीर,	शीतल,	मावशी,	पतंग,
परी,	पलंग,	पीस,	पाय,	पालक,	पाट,	फूल,
फळ,	फीत,	फेरी,	फेस,	आण,	बाण,	गाणे,
फाटक,	फासा,	शनिवार,	शेगडी,	पीठ,	चणा,	पेरणी
फणी,	शहाणा,	किसणी,	पाणी,	पाल,	वाटाणा,	शेंगदाणा

❖ पाहा. सांगा - पाणी कशासाठी ?



स्वयंपाक करण्यासाठी



कपडे धुण्यासाठी



हात धुण्यासाठी



आंघोळ करण्यासाठी



पिण्यासाठी



शेतीसाठी

❖ खालील प्रश्नांची पूर्ण वाक्यात उत्तरे लिहा.

- (२) पावसाने धरण भरले. (३) शेतात धरणाचे पाणी खेळले.
 (४) वाऱ्यावर धान्याचे कणीस डुलते. (५) आनंदाने हिरवी धरती डोलू लागली.
 (६) पावसाने सर्वांना पाणी दिले. (७) पावसाची गाणी शेतकरी गातो.

❖ एका शब्दात उत्तरे लिहा.

- (२) पावसाने (३) पाणी (४) कणीस
 (५) धरती (६) पावसाने (७) शेतकरी

❖ समान अक्षराने शेवट होणारे शब्द लिहा.

- (१) साचले भरले, धरणाचे धान्याचे
 (२) पाणी गाणी, पावसाने आनंदाने

❖ एक ते दोन शब्दांत उत्तरे लिहा.

- (२) धोधो (३) वाऱ्यावर डुलते (४) हिरवी
 (५) आनंदाने डोलते (६) सर्वांना पाणी (७) पावसाची गाणी

❖ थोडक्यात उत्तर लिहा.

- (१) भांडी धुण्यासाठी, झाडे-वनस्पतींना पाणी लागते. आपण ऊर्जा निर्मितीसाठी, उद्योगधंद्यासाठी, पोहण्यासाठी, साफसफाई करण्यासाठी पाणी वापरतो.

१५. कला आमची (Our art)

❖ खालील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे सांगा. (तोंडी)

विद्यार्थ्यांनी स्वतः सांगा.

❖ एक ते दोन शब्दांत उत्तरे लिहा.

- (१) कलाशिक्षणाचा (२) आगपेटीचे घर
 (३) कागदाचा पक्षी (४) आगपेटीच्या घराच्या छतावर
 (५) पक्ष्यांचा थवा (६) खराट्याच्या काड्यांची छत्री
 (७) घरटे

❖ कोणी केले ते सांगा.

- (१) नेहाने (२) नेहाच्या मैत्रिणीने
 (३) वहिदाने (४) श्रीनाथने (५) अफजलने

❖ विद्यार्थ्यांनी स्वतः कृती करा.

१६. चित्रवर्णन (Description of picture)

❖ चित्राशी संबंधित वरील शब्द वापरा. वर्णन करा.

शाळेच्या मैदानात फुलझाडे आहेत. मैदानात काही मुले विटीदांडू खेळत आहेत. काही मुले लंगडी खेळत आहेत. काही मुले घसरगुंडी खेळत आहेत. काही मुले लंगोरी खेळत आहेत. मुलगी दोरीच्या उड्या मारत आहे. काही मुली खो-खो खेळ खेळत आहेत.

Mathematics

Part - I

5. Multiplication

F.A. – Class Work

1.

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

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

F.A. – Oral

2.

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

S.A.

1.

$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline 18 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline 8 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline 6 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline 15 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline 24 \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline 35 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline 4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ \times 1 \\ \hline 5 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline 36 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline 10 \end{array}$

$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline 6 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline 8 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline 20 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ \times 1 \\ \hline 2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline 56 \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline 24 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline 16 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline 12 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline 49 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ \times 1 \\ \hline 8 \end{array}$

S.A. – Class Work

1.

$\begin{array}{r} 3,4 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline 12 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 4,5 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline 20 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 2,6 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline 12 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 5,3 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline 15 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 5,7 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline 35 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 4,8 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline 32 \end{array}$
---	---	---	---	---	---

$\begin{array}{r} 5,4 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline 20 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 5,6 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline 30 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 3,7 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline 21 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 2,8 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline 16 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 4,4 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline 16 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 2,9 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline 18 \end{array}$
---	---	---	---	---	---

2.

$\begin{array}{r} 3,9 \\ 3 \times 9 = 27 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 5,6 \\ 5 \times 6 = 30 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 4,9 \\ 4 \times 9 = 36 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 2,7 \\ 2 \times 7 = 14 \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r} 4,8 \\ 4 \times 8 = 32 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 2,8 \\ 2 \times 8 = 16 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 3,7 \\ 3 \times 7 = 21 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 5,8 \\ 5 \times 8 = 40 \end{array}$

3.

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

S.A. – Home Work

4.

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

Multiplication : Word Problem

F.A. – Class Work

1.

(1) Operation :

Multiplication	$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline 40 \end{array}$	Rows Trees in each row Total number of trees.
We shall use the 8 times table. Eight fives are forty. Total trees = 40.		

(2) Operation :

Multiplication	$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline 63 \end{array}$	Boxes Laddoos in one box Total number of laddoos
We shall say the 9 times table. Nine sevens are sixty three.		
Total laddoos = 63		

(3) Operation :

Multiplication

We shall say the 7 times table. Seven fours are twenty eight.

Total days = 28.

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

(4) Operation :

Multiplication

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

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

F.A. – Home Work

(5) Operation :

Multiplication

We shall say the 4 times table. Four sixs are twenty four.

Total rupees = 24.

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

(6) Operation :

Multiplication

We shall say the 9 times table. Nine sixs are fifty four.

Total players are 54.

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

(7) Operation :

Multiplication

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

$$\begin{array}{r} \times \begin{array}{l} \boxed{8} \text{ Crates} \\ \boxed{6} \text{ Mangoes in crate} \end{array} \\ \hline \boxed{48} \text{ Total number of mangoes.} \end{array}$$

(8) Operation :

Multiplication

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

Total costs of oranges are 72.

$$\begin{array}{r} \times \begin{array}{l} \boxed{9} \text{ Cost of one orange} \\ \boxed{8} \text{ Cost of eight oranges} \end{array} \\ \hline \boxed{72} \text{ Total cost} \end{array}$$

Properties of multiplication

F.A. – Class Work

1.

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

2.

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

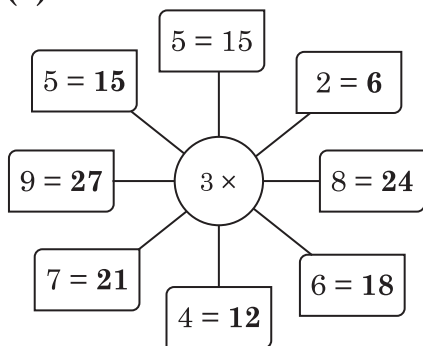
3.

- (1) $2 \times 4 = \boxed{8} = 4 \times 2$ (2) $7 \times 0 = \boxed{0} = 0 \times 7$
 (3) $9 \times 8 = \boxed{72} = 8 \times 9$ (4) $7 \times 3 = \boxed{21} = 3 \times 7$
 (5) $8 \times 0 = \boxed{0} = 0 \times 8$ (6) $6 \times 3 = \boxed{18} = 3 \times 6$

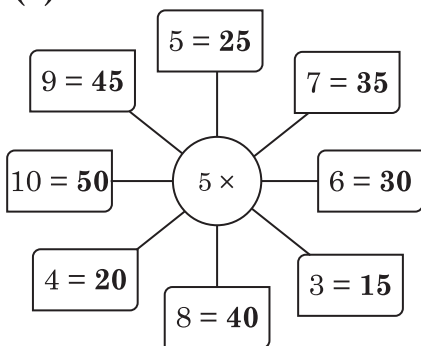
S.A. – Class Work

1.

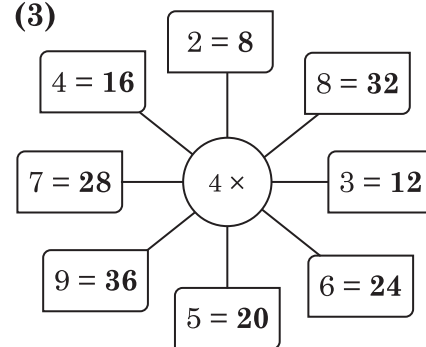
(1)



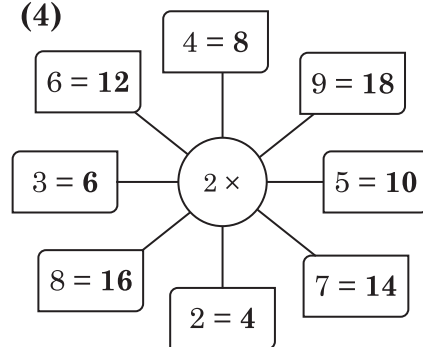
(2)



(3)



(4)









2.

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

6. Coins and Currency Notes




F.A. – Oral




1.




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

F.A. – Class Work

2.

(1)				
	20	+	2	+ 1 = ₹ 23

(2)				
	10	+	5	+ 2 = ₹ 17

(3)				
	20	+	5	+ 1 = ₹ 26

S.A. – Class Work

1.

(1)			
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(2) Suraj Singh has rupees 85.

(3) Rekha has 934 ₹.

(4)				
-----	--	---	---	---

2.

			₹ 650
			   

₹ 656

7. Measurement (Metre / Centimetre)

F.A. – Class Work

1.

(b) 7m = 7 × 100 = 700 cm

(c) 2 m = 2 × 100 = 200 cm

(d) 9m = 9 × 100 = 900 cm

(e) 6 m = 6 × 100 = 600 cm

(f) 3 m = 3 × 100 = 300 cm

(g) 5 m = 5 × 100 = 500 cm

(h) 8 m = 8 × 100 = 800 cm

2.

(b) 300 cm 3 m (c) 800 cm 8 m

(d) 400 cm 4 m (e) 700 cm 7 m

(f) 200 cm 2 m (g) 900 cm 9 m




(h) 100 cm 1 m (i) 600 cm 6 m

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

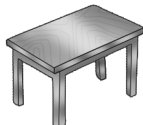
S.A. – Home Work

1. [To be done by students.]

2.

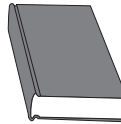
(a) Jump of the cat  2 m 2 cm	(b) Length of goldfish  4 cm 2 m	(c) Distance from home to school  1 m 1 km
---	--	--

(d) Width of your teacher's table




1 km
1 m

(e) Thickness of a book



4 cm
4 m

(f) Length of a banana



15 m
15 cm

S.A.

1. [To be done by students.]

S.A. – Measurement weight (Mass)

[To be done by students.]

F.A. – Measurement volume and capacity

[To be done by students.]

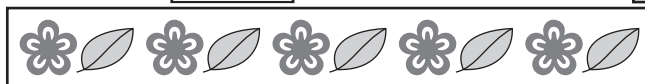
8. Patterns

F.A. – Activity

1. * □ ♦ □ ♦ □ ♦ □ ♦ * ▲ ▲ ▼ ▲ ▲ ▼

ABAB

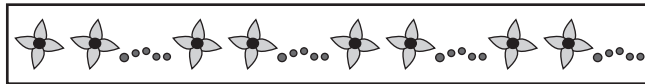
AAB AAB



ABAB



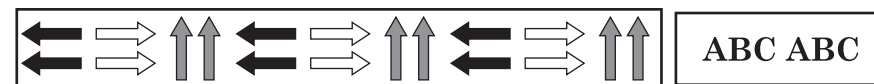
ABAB



AAB AAB



ABC ABC



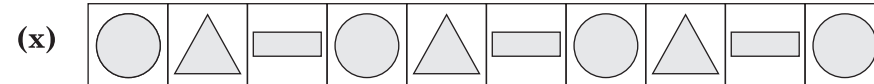
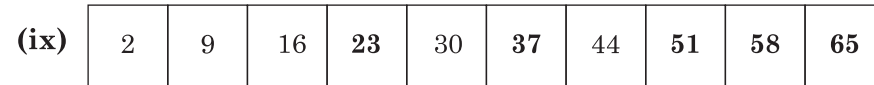
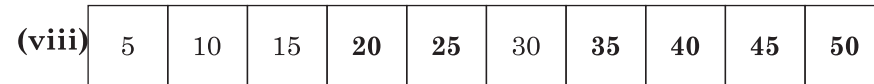
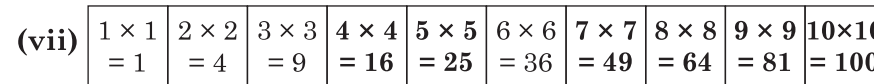
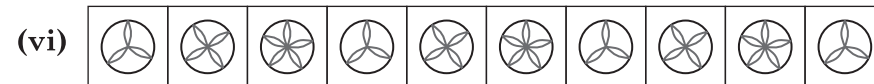
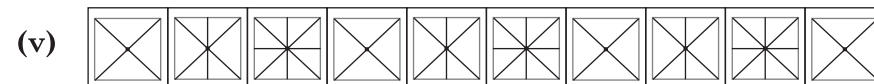
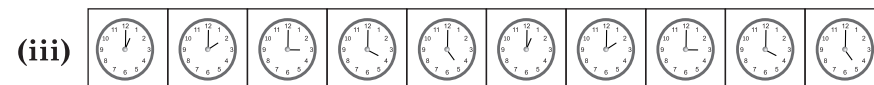
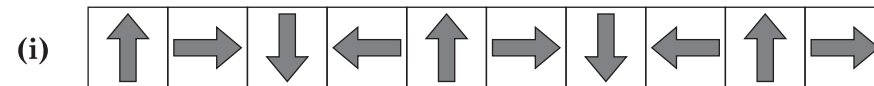
ABC ABC



ABC ABC

F.A. – Home Whork

2.



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

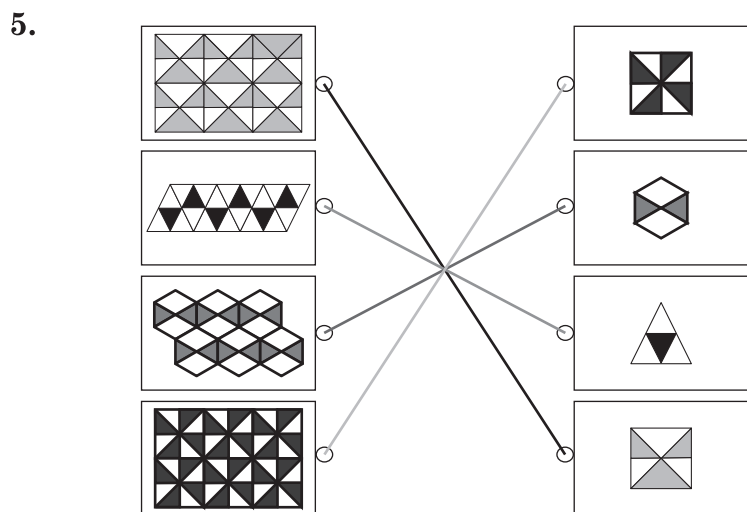
There are **5** marbles in the third figure. There are **7** marbles in the fourth figure.

3. 13 marbles

In the tenth figure – 19 marbles

S. A. – Activity

4. [To be done by students.]

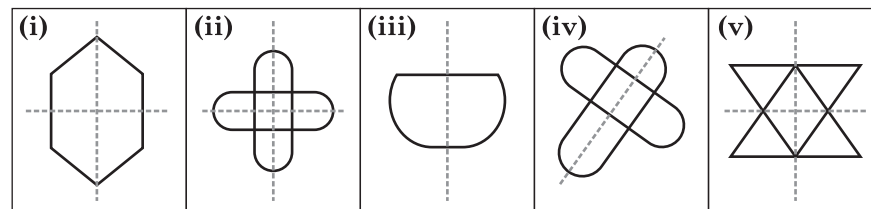


9. Symmetry

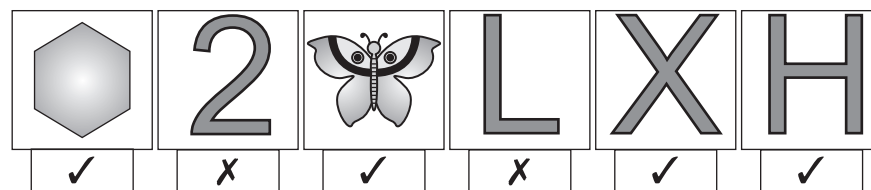
F.A. – Class Work

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.

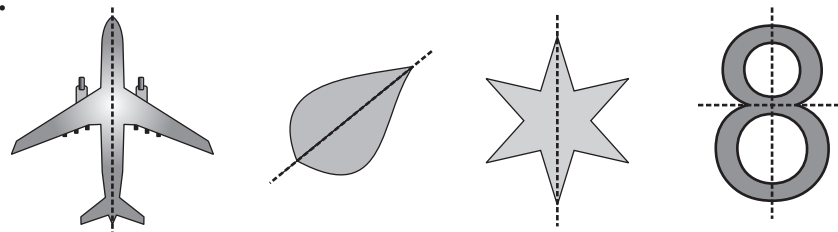
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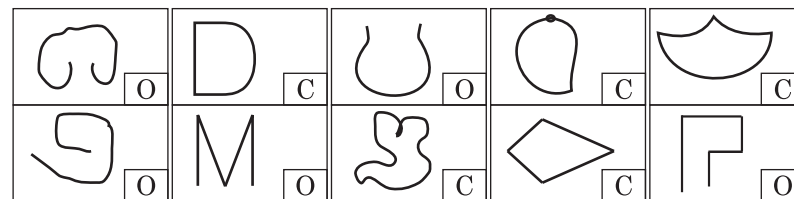
3.



4.



5.



Environmental Studies

6. Getting to Know the Place we Live in

F.A.

1.

S	P	N	V	L	T	H	O
I	U	A	A	A	H	A	W
N	N	S	A	T	A	R	A
D	E	H	Q	U	N	D	S
H	S	I	I	R	E	A	H
U	Z	K	H	A	D	K	I
D	U	R	G	P	E	N	M
K	O	L	H	A	P	U	R

2.

S	A	S	S	D	N	S
P	N	I	C	E	I	U
I	A	S	H	E	E	P
N	N	T	D	P	C	E
A	D	E	U	A	E	B
C	E	R	O	K	R	A
H	D	E	V	I	K	A

3. (a) sickle, spade (b) tractor, balers (c) museums, forts (d) train, bus

4. (a) villages (b) nomadic (c) Raigad (d) weekly

S.A.

1. **Weekly market** : Market that sells all essential items, mainly food grains, vegetables, farming implements, clothes, etc., on weekly basis is called a weekly market.

2. (a) When settlements were formed, they began to grow bigger. Many settlements merged together to

form villages, many villages merged together to form a town.

(b) A town has buildings such as temples, schools, mosques, churches, grocery shops, hospitals, bank, etc.

(c) A town becomes famous because of a religious place, fair or fort.

3.

(a) **Shivram Hari Rajguru** : He was an important revolutionary in India's struggle for freedom. He was one of the three famous revolutionaries, Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev. Rajguru was born in Khed in Pune district. After elementary education he moved to Amravati. At 15 years of age, he went to Benaras to study Sanskrit. He took part in revolutionary activities and became a martyr for the country.

(b) **Sant Gadge Maharaj** : Real name was Debuji Zhingraji Janorkar. He belonged to Shendgaon in Daryapur taluka of Amravati district. Sant Gadgebaba raised social awareness through keertans. During his keertans, he would ask people, 'Why are our people poor? Because they do not have education. He appealed to the people to get educated.











(c) **Donkey Market-Jejuri** : There are different types of markets. For example, flower markets, fruit markets as well as animal markets to buy and sell animals such as donkeys and horses. Jejuri in Pune district and Madhi in Ahmadnagar district are known for their donkey markets. Malegaon in Nanded district is known for its horse and donkey markets.

7. Our Village, Our City

F. A.

- | 1. | City | Village |
|-----|------------------------------------|--|
| (a) | Big buildings | Small houses / huts |
| (b) | Modern dresses | Traditional dresses |
| (c) | Modern means like bus, train, etc. | Old means like bullock cart etc. |
| (d) | Large / Small scale industries. | Cottage or handicraft industries. |
| (e) | School, colleges, hospitals, etc. | Primary health centre, small primary school. |
2. (a) grains, vegetables (b) bicycles, automobiles
(c) train, aeroplane, bus (d) bullock cart, horse carts
3. letter, mobile, telephone.

4. **Column 'A'** **Column 'B'**

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

5. (a) vegetables, onions, wheat. (b) motorcycles, books, TV, radio.
7. (a) villages (b) Means of transport, communication (c) Ahirani, Malvani, Varhadi (d) Marathi
8. **For Mumbai -** (d) Haji Ali, Mahalakshmi, Girgaon Chowpatti
For Thane - (a) Vasai fort, Arnala fort (b) Ports

S. A.

1. (a) bus and horse
(b) Letter and mobile phone
2. (a) **Means of transport :** As man's needs increased, he invented new means of transport. Earlier, goods were transported by animals like bullocks, elephants, camels, horses and donkeys. Vehicles such as bullock cart and horse carts were used. Then ships, automobiles and trains were invented followed by aeroplanes.
- (b) **Dialects :** Man uses languages to talk to each other and communicate his thoughts to other people. The same language is spoken in different ways in different regions. Different dialects of the same language like Marathi form in different regions, e.g., Ahirani, Malvani and Varhadi .

* * * *

8. Our Need for Water

F.A.

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

S.A.

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

- (g) Juice flows out of the grated cucumber and the lemon slice, Therefore we know that there is water.
- (h) Plants need water to grow. Farmers water the crops in their fields, hence farming is not possible without enough water.
- (i) Population in big cities is very high hence, cities need more water.
2. (a) Because watermelons and cucumbers have water in them.
(b) Pumpkin has water in itself hence the water in which it cooks, comes from pumpkin itself.

9. Where does water come from?

F.A.

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

S.A.

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

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

10. More about Water

F.A.

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

S.A.

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

- (b) Because crystals of potassium permanganate get dissolved in water.
- (c) Because jaggery dissolves in water.
- (d) Because as we go high the air becomes thinner and it is very cold as we go high.
- (e) Because the steam remains inside and doesn't flow out.
- (f) Water is a transparent liquid hence, we can see a nail that has sunk to the bottom of the water.
- (g) Sugar gets dissolved in water and hence sugar disappears making the water sweet.
2. (a) **Transparent :** If you can see through a substance, it is said to be transparent.
(b) **Opaque :** If you cannot see through a substance, it is said to be opaque.
(c) **State :** The form in which a substance may be found.
(d) **Water vapour :** The form in which water is held in the air.
3. (a) Pure water means water that has no colour, taste or smell.
(b) (i) Water is transparent. (ii) Water does not have a shape of its own. (iii) Some substances dissolve in water.
(c) (i) liquid (ii) solid (iii) gaseous.

11. Our Need for Air

F.A.

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

S.A.

1. (a) **Inhalation** : We breathe in air through our nose. That is inhalation.
(b) **Exhalation** : We breathe out air through the nose. That is exhalation.
(c) **Respiration** : Inhalation and exhalation are together called breathing. We breathe continuously. This is called respiration.
2. (a) Because while he is sleeping the respiration process goes on.
(b) Since, the amount of oxygen in the air reduces and carbon-dioxide increases due to respiration.
3. (a) We fill air into a balloon when we blow it.
(b) We need air to breathe.
(c) If we look carefully, we can see a dog's chest going up and down. It tells us that the dog also breathes.
(d) A cat needs air to breathe.
4. (a) **Fish's respiration** : Fish lives in water, fishes are able to use the air that is dissolved in water. Some people keep fish in a glass tank called an aquarium. The amount of air dissolved in the water can get reduced. Therefore more air is continuously added to the water in the aquarium.

* * * *

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. 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) G(a) We should make it our business to see that old 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 house-hold 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.

१७. गमतीशोध (Searching fun)

- ❖ चित्रे पाहा. त्यातल्या गमती शोधा, सांगा.
 - ❖ विद्यार्थ्यांनी स्वतः कृती करा.
 - ❖ खालील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे लिहा.
- (१) दोन पक्षी मोबाईलवर बोलत आहेत. (२) वाघाला पंख चिकटवले आहेत.
- (३) कासव झाडावर चढत आहे. (४) खार संगणक चालवत आहे.
- (५) उंदीर मांजराचा पाठलाग करत आहे.
- (६) कोंबड्याच्या डोक्यावर शिंगे आहेत. (७) मेंढीच्या डोक्यावर तुरा आहे.

१८. आठवडी बाजार (Weekly market)

- ❖ खालील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे सांगा. (तोंडी)
- विद्यार्थ्यांनी स्वतः सांगा.
- ❖ जोडीतील शब्द ऐका. सारख्या अक्षरांखाली रेघ ओढा. रेघा ओढलेली अक्षरे वाचा.
- जसे : घर - घरटे छत - छत्री खराटा - खडू वही - वहिदा
- टमाटे - बटाटे फुले - फुगे पेढा - ओढा ओढा - ओळ
- ❖ ऐका. म्हणा. शब्दांची गाडी तयार करा.
- (४) ईडलिंगू → बदक → कमळ
- (५) करवत → तराजू → जून
- (६) वजन → नयन → नदी
- (७) कागद → दगड → डमरू
- ❖ एका वाक्यात उत्तरे लिहा.
- (१) टेकडीच्या बाजूला ओढा आहे.
- (२) टेकडीच्या पायथ्याशी छोटेसे मैदान आहे.
- (३) मैदानात आठवडी बाजार भरतो.

(४) भाज्या विकणारे ओळीत बसतात.

(५) सई आईबरोबर बाजारात गेली.

(६) सई व तिच्या आईने बाजारात फुले घेतली तसेच फुगे आणि पेढे घेतले.

❖ रिकाम्या जागा भरा.

(१) आठवडी बाजार (२) सई, बाजारात

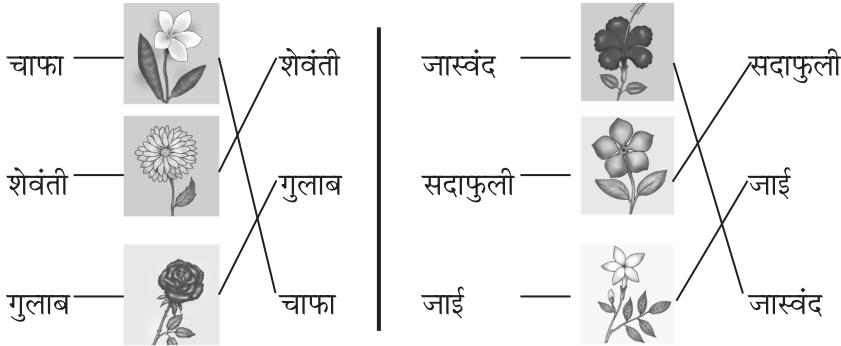
(३) बाजारात (४) पायथ्याशी, मैदान

❖ इंग्रजीमध्ये अर्थ सांगा.

(१) village (२) frying vessel (३) flock of birds

(४) brick (५) weekly market (६) stream

❖ शब्द - चित्र - शब्द यांच्या जोड्या लावा.



❖ मागील पानावर दिलेल्या अक्षरांनी सुरुवात किंवा शेवट होणारे तुम्हांला माहीत असलेले शब्द सांगा आणि लिहा.

(१) टाचणी	टुमदार,	टीप	टक्कर	टाका	टेकडी
(२) ढग	ढाल	ढील		ढेकून	
(३) चमचा	चावी	चीन	चुका	चूल	चेहरा
(४) छत्री	छान	छा	छुमंतर	छेद	
(५) घर	घार	घी	घुमट	घूस	घेवडा
(६) धडा	धावणे	धीर	धुलाई	धूळ	धेनु

❖ वरील शब्द वापरून वाक्ये बनवा.

फुगा - निलेशकडे लाल रंगाचा फुगा आहे.

फुगे - सुहासकडे सर्व रंगांचे फुगे आहेत. मुलगा - तो मुलगा शाळेत जात आहे.

मुलगे - ते मुलगे खेळ पहात आहेत.

१९. शब्दबाग - २ (Word garden - 2)

❖ आणखी शब्द शोधा.

माल	ताई	ओवा	साप	पूड	वाळा	डफ
सण	हाक	रान	माड	वास	फळा	वाडा
वाई	लळा	लता	कसा	कप	हाड	रान
वाडा	लता	ताल	कला	साफ	हाक	वाढा
लळा	ढग	लढा	सापळा	कमान	नगारा	माकड

❖ वरील शब्द वापरून वाक्ये तयार करा. वाचा.

(१) मला केशरी पेढा आवडतो. (२) मामा मुंबईला येणार आहे.
(३) जिराफाची मान उंच असते. (४) मुलांनो हसा.
(५) सरिता त्याला पकड. (६) हरिश साप बघ.
(७) आपण नाकाने वास घेतो. (८) रिमा नाच.
(९) शिरीष आला. (१०) दादाने मला पेन बक्षीस दिले.
(११) मीना भाजी आण. (१२) वाघ जंगली प्राणी आहे.
(१३) महेश वाक. (१४) साहिलला हाक मार.
(१५) मुले वर्ग साफ करत आहेत. (१६) सई उठ.
(१७) नारळाच्या झाडाला माड असे म्हणतात.
(१८) मुलांनो हौदात पाणी ओता. (१९) ढग भरून आले आहेत.
(२०) मी जेवल्यावर ताक पितो. (२१) तो फ्रॉक छान आहे.
(२२) विजय फरशी पूस. (२३) छकुलीचे गाल गोबरे आहेत.
(२४) मामीकडे आंबे मागा. (२५) ओढा वाहत आहे.
(२६) माझा डावा पाय दुखत आहे. (२७) आई फणस काप.
(२८) कौरव-पांडवांमध्ये लढाई झाली.

(२९) मुलांनो आकाशात पक्ष्यांचा थवा पहा.

(३०) काल रात्री गारा पडल्या. (३१) झाडे लावा.

(३२) मधुरा वाल सोल. (३३) पूर्वी युद्धात ढाल-तलवार वापरत.

(३४) विजय आणि सुनील पळा. (३५) मुलांनो हौदात पाणी ओता.

❖ वाचा.

गाणी गा. मी आले. हा आला. ही आली. पाणी आण.
पाणी घे. पाणी पाहा. पाणी काढ.

२०. चला 'च' शोधायला (Come, Let's search, 'च')

❖ नावात 'च' असणाऱ्या वस्तू शोधा व त्यांची नावे लिहा.

चपाती, चूल चारपाई चरखा चावी
चहा, चमचा चिमणी चौरंग चौघडा चोपडी
चिमटा चाळणी चुडा चाबूक चाकू चहाची किटली

❖ खालील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे लिहा.

- (१) आजी विळीवर भाजी चिरत आहे. (२) आई पीठ चाळत आहे.
(३) बाबा कपात चहा गाळत आहेत. (४) मुलगा चेंडूबरोबर खेळतो आहे.
(५) मुलगी चपात्या भाजत आहे. (६) चारपाईवर चादर घातली आहे.
(७) टोपलीत दूधी, पालेभाज्या ठेवल्या आहेत.
(८) दाराबाहेर सायकल उभी आहे. (९) पातेले चुलीवर ठेवले आहे.

❖ कोण काय करते ते लिहा.

आई - पीठ चाळते, बाबा - चहा गाळतात.
मुलगी - चपात्या शेकते / भाजते मुलगा - चेंडूबरोबर खेळतो.

२१. प्रदर्शन (Exhibition)

- ❖ प्रदर्शनात साबण, दागिने, कपडे, भांडी, खेळणी, मसाले, खाण्यापिण्याचे पदार्थ, पुस्तके, विजेच्या वस्तू, हस्तकलेच्या वस्तू, बांबूपासून बनवलेल्या वस्तू, बॅग्स,

हाताने बनवलेल्या पर्सेस, घड्याळे, तोरणे, धार्मिक पुस्तके, पेंटिंग्ज इत्यादी वस्तू असतात.

❖ प्रदर्शन

- (१) प्रदर्शनात मिळणाऱ्या तोरणे व पेंटिंग्जमुळे घर सुशोभित करता येते.
(२) विविध प्रकारची खेळणी प्रदर्शनात असतात. लहान मुलांना खेळण्यासाठी त्याचा उपयोग होतो.
(३) प्रदर्शनात मिळणारे पारंपरिक दागिने संमार्गभांमध्ये घालता येतात.
(४) प्रदर्शनात मिळणाऱ्या हाताने बनवलेल्या वस्तू टिकणाऱ्या असतात.

❖ साबण - ३५ रु. टेबललॅप - ६०० रु.
घड्याळ - ४०० रु. तोरण - १५० रु.
पर्से - २५० रु.

❖ खालील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे लिहा.

- (१) गावात प्रदर्शन भरले होते.
(२) सगळीकडे दिव्यांच्या माळा लावल्या होत्या.
(३) प्रदर्शनात विविध वस्तू, खेळणी, शेतीची औजारे होती.
(४) बाबांनी शेतीच्या औजारांची माहिती सांगितली.
(५) औषधे आजोबांसाठी घेतली.

२२. आम्ही खरेदी करतो (We are shopping)

❖ चित्र पाहा. चित्रात काय काय दिसते ते सांगा.

शालेय वस्तू भांडार मोठे आहे. चित्रात दोन स्त्रिया, दोन पुरुष तसेच एक मुलगा व एक मुलगी खरेदी करताना दिसत आहेत. खूप वह्या, पुस्तके चित्रात दिसत आहेत. फाईल आणि शाळेची दप्ते दिसत आहेत.

- ❖ खालील नोटा व नाण्यांचे निरीक्षण करा. त्या किती किमतीच्या आहेत ते सांगा.



जसे : ₹ ५



₹ १०



₹ २०



₹ ५०



₹ १००



₹ ५००



₹ २०००



१रु.



२रु.



५रु.



१०रु.

२३. मामाची आमराई (Uncle's mango grow)

- ❖ शब्द ऐका. सारख्या अक्षरांस गोल करा. वाचा.

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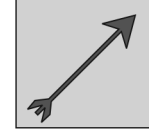
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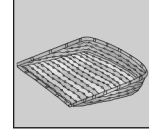
- ❖ अक्षरे जुळवा. शब्द बनवा. वाचा.

ओत, औत, पाट, पाव, पाच, पास, पाणी, पान, डाव, बस, फुगा, चव, सडा, डास, पाडस, तन, गाव, वन, वडा, शेजारी, गाणी, शेत, धूर, चिवडा, किसणी, डबा, वड, कैरी, पैसे, केर, रजा, केस, बाजार, गार, पार.

- ❖ खालील चित्रांची नावे पूर्ण करा.



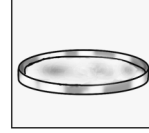
बाण



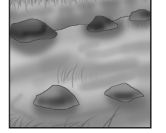
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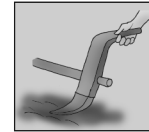
ताट



ओढा



पैसे



औत



एडका



फुगडी



फेटा

- ❖ एका शब्दात उत्तर लिहा.

- (१) उन्हाळ्याची (२) कैलासमानाचा (३) छान छान
(४) कैऱ्या (५) तिखटमीठ (६) कैऱ्या

२४. सारे कसे छान! (How beautiful is everything !)

- ❖ शब्द ऐका. सारख्या अक्षरांस गोल करा. वाचा.

झो प
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न क्षी

झो प
क्षी

- ❖ पाहा. गिरवा. लिहा. वाचा.

- (१) नदी (२) पाणी (३) मासा (४) शाळा

- ❖ कोठे ते सांगा.

- (१) झोपडीजवळ (२) झाडावर (३) पक्ष्याच्या पंखांवर (४) शाळेत

Mathematics

Part - II

1. Addition by Carrying Over

F.A. – Oral

1.	(1)	12	T	means	1	H	2	T
----	-----	----	---	-------	---	---	---	---

(2) 15 T means

1

 H

5

 T

(3) 17 T means

1

 H

7

 T

(4) 18 T means

1

 H

8

 T

(5) 21 T means

2

 H

1

 T

(6) 41 T means

4

 H

1

 T

$$(7) \quad 1 \text{ H } 2 \text{ T} = \boxed{12} \text{ T}$$

(8) 1 H 4 T = 14 T

(9) $3 \text{ H } 2 \text{ T} = \boxed{32} \text{ T}$

(10) $4 \text{ H } 3 \text{ T} = \boxed{43} \text{ T}$

(11) 5 H 9 T = 59 T

(12) 6 H 7 T = 67 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	5	+	1	9	+	2	8	+	6	0	+	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.

<div><div>21</div><div>172</div><div>+394</div><div>+238</div><div>804</div></div>	<div><div>1</div><div>500</div><div>+280</div><div>+120</div><div>900</div></div>	<div><div>11</div><div>643</div><div>+57</div><div>+6</div><div>706</div></div>	<div><div>11</div><div>437</div><div>+123</div><div>+245</div><div>805</div></div>	<div><div>1</div><div>364</div><div>+106</div><div>+18</div><div>488</div></div>
<div><div>11</div><div>437</div><div>+123</div><div>+245</div><div>805</div></div>	<div><div>11</div><div>472</div><div>+209</div><div>+142</div><div>823</div></div>	<div><div>11</div><div>325</div><div>+82</div><div>+5</div><div>412</div></div>	<div><div>1</div><div>500</div><div>+280</div><div>+120</div><div>900</div></div>	<div><div>11</div><div>325</div><div>+183</div><div>+44</div><div>552</div></div>

5.

235 + 146			346 + 129			536 + 236 + 19			749 + 128		
H	T	U	H	T	U	H	T	U	H	T	U
	1			1			2			1	
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
1	1		1	1		1	1		1	1	
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	Women
+ 2	7	6	Men
6	4	1	

Ans. Altogether 641 people took part.

H	T	U	
1			
3	5	0	Malatibai
+ 4	0	0	Vasantrao
+ 1	6	5	Jayantrao
9	1	5	

Ans. 915 books were gifted the school library.

H	T	U	
1			
2	3	0	Gulmohur trees
+ 3	7	5	Neem trees
+ 1	6	0	Teak trees
7	6	5	

Ans. Altogether 765 trees were planted.

H	T	U	
1	1		
1	9	3	two-wheeler
+ 2	9	7	four-wheeler
4	9	0	

Ans. 490 vehicles were tested for pollution.

F.A. – Home Work

2.

H	T	U	
1			
	5	0	Story books
+	7	5	Poem books
1	2	5	Books

Ans. Altogether 125 books in the library.

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

H	T	U	
	1		
	3	5	Mangoes
+	4	5	Guavas
	8	0	Fruits

Ans. 80 fruits in the basket.

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

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

Ans. Mother paid rupees 674.

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

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

Ans. 620 children in total.

S.A. – Class Work

1.

1.

Ans. 304 took part in the annual day.

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

2.

H	T	U	
	1		
2	3	4	First Class
+ 5	1	7	Second Class
7	5	1	

Ans. 751 passengers in the train.

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	

2. Subtraction by Borrowing

F.A. – Class Work

1.

(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)		(5)	
T	U	T	U	T	U	T	U	T	U
6	13	7	11	8	10	5	12	8	18
7	3	8	1	9	0	6	2	9	8
− 4	5	− 5	8	− 6	9	− 2	7	− 3	9
2	8	2	3	2	1	3	5	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	16
– 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	
4	0	7
– 2	4	0
1	6	7

(5) 845 – 657

H	T	U
7	13	15
8	4	5
– 6	5	7
1	8	8

(6) 932 – 754

H	T	U
8	12	12
9	3	2
– 7	5	4
1	7	8

2.

(1) 3, 5, 4

H	T	U
4	13	13
3	5	4
– 3	4	5
1	9	8

(2) 6, 5, 1

H	T	U
5	14	11
6	5	1
– 1	5	6
4	9	5

(3) 7, 2, 5

H	T	U
6	14	12
7	2	5
– 2	5	7
4	9	5

(4) 3, 4, 8

H	T	U
7	13	13
3	4	8
– 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		
8	4	8	Trees in Sayaji Park
– 1	7	5	Trees in Maharaj Park
0	9	3	More trees

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

H	T	U	
	2	14	
2	8	4	Books in the shop
– 1	2	5	More books brought
1	0	9	Books in the beginning

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

H	T	U	
	4	10	
3	8	8	Girls
– 2	1	5	Boys
1	3	5	More girls

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

H	T	U	
4	9	10	
8	8	8	Mary had
– 2	7	5	She spent on books
2	2	5	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		
8	8	5	Beads
– 1	5	0	Beads
1	7	5	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	
8	8	8	Beads Jaya has
– 2	5	7	Beads Maya has
0	4	3	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 |
| 8 | 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 |
| 8 | 8 | 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 | |
| 8 | 5 | 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 |
| 8 | 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 | |
| 8 | 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	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	Nadu's marks
+	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.]

3. 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	
3	150	18	

 $56 \times 3 = 168$

150
+ 18
168

3.

×	40	2	
3	120	6	

 $42 \times 3 = 126$

120
+ 6
126

4.

×	50	1	
6	300	6	

 $51 \times 6 = 306$

300
+ 6
306

5.

×	70	3	
5	350	15	

 $73 \times 5 = 365$

350
+ 15
365

6.

×	30	9	
8	240	72	

 $39 \times 8 = 312$

240
+ 72
312

S.A. – Home Work

1.

1.

×	20	5	
10	200	50	
2	40	10	

 $25 \times 12 = 300$

200
+ 50
+ 40
+ 10
300

2.

×	40	3	
20	800	60	
3	120	9	

 $43 \times 23 = 989$

800
+ 60
+ 120
+ 9
989

3.

×	60	2	
10	600	20	
3	180	6	

 $62 \times 13 = 806$

1
600
+ 20
+ 180
+ 6
806

4.

×	30	2	
10	300	20	
4	120	8	

 $32 \times 14 = 448$

300
+ 20
+ 120
+ 8
448

5.

×	10	3	
20	200	60	
7	70	21	

 $13 \times 27 = 351$

1
200
+ 60
+ 70
+ 21
351

6.

×	50	6	
10	500	60	
6	300	36	

 $56 \times 16 = 896$

500
+ 60
+ 300
+ 36
896

7.

×	70	1	
10	700	10	
2	140	2	

 $71 \times 12 = 852$

700
+ 10
+ 140
+ 2
852

8.

×	20	9	
20	400	180	
9	180	81	

 $29 \times 29 = 841$

2
400
+ 180
+ 180
+ 81
841

F.A. – Class Work

1.

T	U
4	2
×	2
8	4

T	U
2	4
×	2
4	8

T	U
2	2
×	4
8	8

T	U
3	3
×	2
6	6

T	U
3	1
×	3
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.
$$\begin{array}{r} 85 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline 425 \end{array}$$
 Cost of one book
Number of books
Rupees
Cost of books 425 rupees.

2.
$$\begin{array}{r} 95 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline 570 \end{array}$$
 Cost of one metre
Number of metres
Rupees
Cost of cloth 570 rupees.

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

4.
$$\begin{array}{r} 25 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline 175 \end{array}$$
 Children in a row
Number of rows
Children
Total 175 children.

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

6.
$$\begin{array}{r} 72 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline 360 \end{array}$$
 Apples in one box
Number of boxes
Apples
Total 360 apples.

S.A. – Class Work

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

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

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

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?

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

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.

* * * *

4. Division

F. A. – Oral

1.	Total apples	Suma	Raju	Meena	Anju
	8	2	2	2	2

Each one got **2** apples.

2.	Total biscuits	Each one's share		
	12	Raju	Sanju	Anita
		4	4	4

On sharing the biscuits equally, each one got **4** biscuits.

3.	(a)	Total fruits	1st person	2nd person
		18	9	9

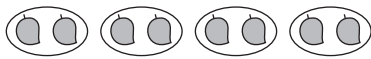
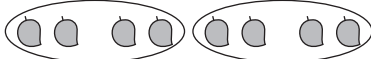
(b)	Total fruits	1st person	2nd person	3rd person
	18	6	6	6

(c)





Total fruits	1st person	2nd person	3rd person	4th person	5th person	6th person
18	3	3	3	3	3	3

F. A. – Class Work

4.

Total number of mangoes	Mangoes in one lot	Total number of lots	
8	2	4	
8	4	2	

5.

Total number of cucumbers	Number of cucumbers in one lot	Total number of lots	
10	1	10	
10	2	5	
10	5	2	
10	10	1	

6. a. 3

b. 4

c. 6

d. 2

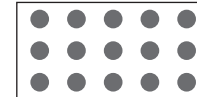
F.A. – Activity

1. 8

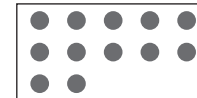
2. 6

3. 3

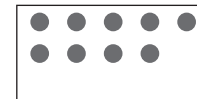
4.



Doctor gave Nandu 15 pills.



The first day, he took 3 pills from 15.
 $15 - 3 = 12$ 12 pills left



The second day, he took 3 pills from 12.
 $12 - 3 = 9$ 9 pills left



The third day, he took 3 pills from 9.
 $9 - 3 = 6$ 6 pills left



The fourth day, he took 3 pills from 6.
 $6 - 3 = 3$ 3 pills left



The fifth day, he took 3 pills from 3.
 $3 - 3 = 0$ No pills left
 In other words, zero (0) pills are left

S. A. – Home Work

1.

$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 9 \overline{) 36} \\ - 36 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 7 \overline{) 42} \\ - 42 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 8 \overline{) 64} \\ - 64 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ 6 \overline{) 54} \\ - 54 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ 8 \overline{) 58} \\ - 58 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$
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$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 6 \overline{) 49} \\ - 48 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ 5 \overline{) 47} \\ - 45 \\ \hline 2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 7 \overline{) 29} \\ - 28 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 13 \\ 4 \overline{) 54} \\ - 4 \downarrow \\ \hline 14 \\ - 12 \\ \hline 2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 21 \\ 3 \overline{) 64} \\ - 6 \downarrow \\ \hline 4 \\ - 3 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$
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$\begin{array}{r} 16 \\ 5 \overline{) 80} \\ - 5 \downarrow \\ \hline 30 \\ - 30 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 33 \\ 2 \overline{) 66} \\ - 6 \downarrow \\ \hline 06 \\ - 6 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 32 \\ 3 \overline{) 97} \\ - 9 \downarrow \\ \hline 07 \\ - 6 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ 7 \overline{) 80} \\ - 7 \downarrow \\ \hline 10 \\ - 7 \\ \hline 3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ 6 \overline{) 59} \\ - 54 \\ \hline 05 \end{array}$
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Environmental Studies

12. Our Need for Food

F.A.

- Goat - leaves of the plant, Butterfly - nectar of the flower, Caterpillar - leaves of the plant, Mosquito - sap from the plants
- (a) Food (b) Bengal gram (c) flesh (d) Mosquitoes (e) sunlight
- Woodpecker eats insects, tree sap, seeds, flower nectar, nuts, etc. They drill on trees and extract insects with their long sticky tongues from deep within the hole of the tree.
- Eat flesh :** lion, wolf, shark
Do not eat flesh : elephant, donkey, deer
- Tiger hunt their prey while vultures eat the flesh of already dead animals.
- Animals search for ready food in nature and eat it .
While plants prepare their own food with the help of sunlight, water and air.

S.A.

- (a) A potted plant is not growing well. Provide enough sunlight, water to the plant.
(b) In order to make our body function properly, we need food.
(c) Because they are starved, and are forced to enter nearby villages, kill and carry away cattle.
(d) To protect the crops from the birds.
(e) Air and water come together in the leaf. In the presence of sunlight, plants make their own food using the water and air in the leaves.

2. (a) We will become weak and slowly and gradually we will look and become sick also.
(b) They are starved so are forced to enter nearby villages.
(c) Foxes dare to enter human settlements, but are not as strong as tigers. They cannot kill cattle . They are mostly content with stealing fowl.
3. (a) **Oilcake** : The fibrous part that is left after extracting oil from seed such as groundnut etc. is pressed into slabs. This is called oilcakes.
(b) **Ambon** : A fermented mixture of oilcakes, jaggery and coarse particles of grain mixed in water and used as animal feed.
4. (a) **Baby gain height and weight** : Food helps our body to grow. It helps to repair the wear and tear of our body. It also gives strength. Good and healthy, nutritive food given to child from time to time makes the child gain weight and height and also the child remains cheerful.
(b) **Food of animals** : Horses eat Bengal gram soaked in water. Goats and sheep eat shrubs and grass. Cats drink milk. Wild animals hunt animals and eat their flesh. Deer, bison and nilgai eat green grass and leaves.
(c) **Plant's food** : The roots of plants absorb water from the soil. There are many tiny pores or openings on the surface of leaves. Air enters the leaves through these pores. In the presence of sunlight, plants make their own food.

13. Our Diet

F.A.

1. (a) Carry a tiffin box and a waterbottle. Eating meals at regular intervals will make you feel fresh and energetic.
(b) A fresh lemon sherbet since, it is natural and very good during summer season.
2. **Sedentary work** : sorting out stones from rice, reading a book, drawing a picture, weeding the garden.
Physical labour : playing kho-kho, cycling, sweeping the floor, climbing a mountain, carrying loaded trunks.
3. (a) True (b) False (c) False (d) False
4. (a) summer season (b) every season (c) summer season
5. **Vegetables** : bitter gourd, cabbage, cauliflower, brinjal, beans etc.
Fruits : bananas, apples, pineapples, papayas, watermelon etc.
6. (a) man, woman (b) meals (c) tempted

S.A.

1. (a) Because age is the factor due to which diet may differ from person to person.
(b) Because state of health affects the diet of the person.
(c) Age, physical labour and state of health cause diet to differ from person to person.
(d) Since she is old and has weak teeth.
(e) Because wasting food is a very bad habit.
2. (a) **Diet** : We eat some food preparations as part of our meals every day. We also eat some snacks between

mealtimes. Besides, we might also have milk, tea, coffee, etc. All that we eat or drink during the day is together called our diet.

3. (a) Rice, jowar, bajra are major crops which people include in their meals. Wheat is a major crop to make chapatis. Fish is eaten in plenty in the coastal region. Vegetables and fruits are also part of our diet. During festivals we eat sweets, etc.
(b) We should eat all the dishes made at home. Sprouted pulses and leafy vegetables should be included in our diet. We should also have yoghurt and buttermilk. Cold drinks and other food products, we see in advertisement are not good for health.
4. (a) No, we need variety in our meals otherwise we will be bored and will not feel like eating.
(b) No, people cook different food stuff as per their choice.
(c) Mango is a seasonal fruit, it is available only during summer season.

14. Inside the Kitchen!

F.A.

1. (a) steaming (b) boiling (c) frying (d) roasting / frying
(e) boiling (f) boiling
2. Kheer, basundi, ras malai, ice cream, milk shakes etc.
3. Tikkis, curry with harbhara, stuffed parathas etc.
4. Cucumber, tomatoes, onions, radish etc.
5. (a) roasted (b) cooking (c) fuels (d) combustible
6. **Masala Papad** : Roast a papad, cut tomatoes, cucumbers, onions, green chillies, coriander, etc. into

small pieces. Add salt, red chilli powder and put the mixture over the papad, delicious masala papad is ready to eat.

S.A.

1. (a) Because coal gives out smoke which is black making the kitchen walls also black.
2. (a) **A combustible substance** : A substance that can burn is called a combustible substance. For e.g., camphor.
(b) **Fuel** : A combustible substance that can be used conveniently for obtaining heat is called a fuel. For e.g., coal, kerosene, etc.
3. (a) Food stuffs become tastier and easier to digest when cooked.
(b) Burning wood is a troublesome task. It lets out a lot of smoke. Trees have to be cut for wood which is harmful for the environment.
(c) It is easy to use. It lights quickly and does not give out smoke. Cooking on gas also saves time.
4. (a) **Methods of supplying heat for cooking** : Many people prefer to use cooking gas as fuel. Some people use firewood, coal-burning stove, kerosene stoves for cooking. We also get hot plates for cooking on electricity. Some people use biogas and solar cookers.

15. Our Body

F.A.

- (a) hip-joint (b) shank (c) movements (d) alike
- (a) True (b) True (c) True (d) True
- By helping the friend to write notes from your book, or writing it for the friend in his / her notebook or rough book.
- 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.

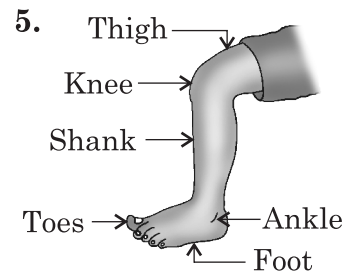
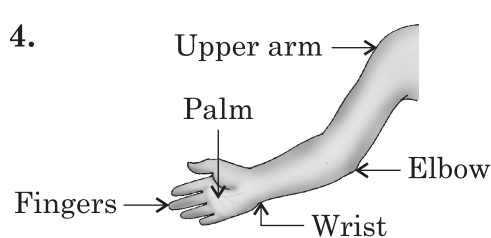
- (a) **Organ** : A part of the body that is used for a particular purpose is called an organ. For e.g. legs for walking, ears for hearing etc.

(b) **External organ** : Organs that are outside our body are called external organs. For e.g. legs, arms, ears, nose etc.
- (a) By dragging or jumping.
- (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.

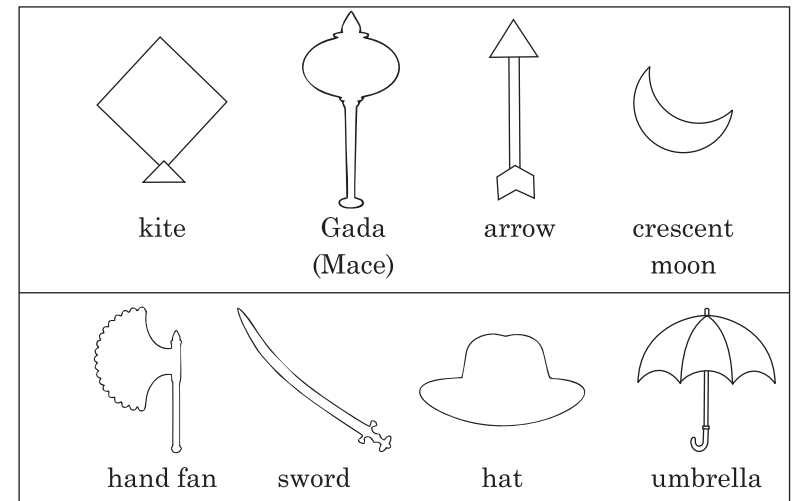


- (a) **Parts of our body we can bend** : The neck bends forward as well as backward, turns left or right. We can bend our arm at the shoulder, elbow or wrist. The fingers of our hand can bend too. We can bend our torso only at the waist. Our legs can bend at the hip-joint, the knees and ankles, our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

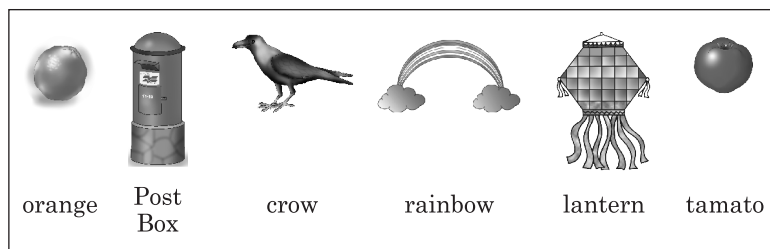
16. Sensory Organs

F.A.

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



(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.

1. (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.
2. (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.
3. (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.

1. (a) Right (b) Right (c) Wrong (d) Right
2. (a) affection (b) nuclear (c) family
(d) rubbish (e) Festivals
3. (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.
4. (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.
5. **[To be done by students.]**
6. ✓: 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.
7. (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.
8. **[To be done by students.]**
9. 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.

English Balbharati

Unit - IV

30. A Book Speaks

F.A.

2. (a) sore (b) thrown (c) pain (d) you
(e) weather (f) book
3. (a) relief (b) enemy (c) separated
(d) dirty (e) untidy (f) unhappy, sad
4. Complete the following verses.
(a) Every mark **and every stain**
on my covers gives me pain.
(b) But we will **both be friends together,**
If you protect me from the weather.
(c) And keep me clean **so that I look**
A tidy, neat and happy book.
5. (a) Stepping on the book. (b) Tearing-out pages.
(c) Marking and staining the pages.
(d) Bending the books.
6. (a) × (b) ✓ (c) × (d) ✓

S.A.

1. (a) painful or aching (b) make a sound that shows pain
2. (a) We must learn to protect our books from damage.
(b) Torn out pieces of paper must be put in the dustbin.
(c) The weather changes very often.
(d) A book can become a person's best friend.
3. We must keep the book neat, clean and tidy and also protect it from bad weather.

- (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.

* * * *

31. 'Robotics'

F. A.

2. (a) simple (b) safe (c) fake (d) manually
3. (a) grain, train (b) could, food, wood (c) cane, stain
(d) glow, slow (e) cold, gold, sold (f) throw, crow
4. (a) I am building a robot to cut vegetables and fruits. It is to do household work and help my mother in the kitchen.
(b) Metal, plastic, glass, a built in computer programme, pipes, tubes, cylinders, gears and wheels, sensors that act like eyes, nose etc.
(c) It will be big enough to reach the kitchen table and it will be human like in shape.
(d) It will have to be fitted with wheels and gears joined in a particular way to help it to have some movement. Yes, it is necessary to have bending, stretching and curling parts.
(e) Sensors are devices that inform the robot about it's surroundings. They are like the robot's eyes, ears, nose, skin, etc. Sensors will be fitted in the head or the back.
(f) No, the robot will not work on electricity. We will need batteries or solar cells. These will be fitted either in the head or the back.
(g) We need both.
5. My robot can do the cutting of vegetables and fruits and cleaning up of the kitchen and the house. The swabbing and sweeping of the house can be done by the robot. I would name my robot 'Hank'.
6. [To be done by students.]

32. The Noble Stag

F. A.

2. (a) tiny / small (b) reward (c) short (d) uncovered / open (e) clean (f) unsafe
3. (a) crowned, frowned (b) bash, cash (c) lark, park
(d) bright, fright
4. (a) King Brahmadata said to his courtiers.
5. (a) The King was extremely fond of eating.
(b) The huge forest was filled with lions.
(c) The stag came upon a pond.
(d) He told the King not to get angry.
(e) The noble stag ran away into the forest.
6. many kings, many bushes, many cities, many horses, many arrows, many leaves, many children, many feet one fish - many fish, one aircraft - many aircraft, one dice - many dice, one jeans - many jeans.

S. A.

1. (a) the outer parts of a city or town (b) persons at the court of a king (c) thick growth of plants (d) inborn ways of behaviour (e) moving aside quickly (f) a person skilled in hitting a target (g) teasing, remarks.
2. (a) Hunting is the occupation of people living in forests.
(b) I love to frighten my kid brother with frightening tales
(c) A hunter shot at a stage and wounded it.
(d) Kings were always surrounded by courtiers.
(e) The remark 'excellent' was written in my assignment book.
(f) The girl sat on the big black rock.

3. (a) The King told his courtiers not to allow a single deer to escape from the hunting grounds or he would punish them severely.
- (b) The stag was not hurt by the King's arrow because he missed its mark.
- (c) The stag has excellent instincts of dodging arrows. He pretended to roll over when an arrow was aimed at its belly. He later jumped and ran away.
- (d) The King considered himself an excellent marksman and could not bear the taunts of his men when he missed the stag. He set off into the forest to catch the stag.
- (e) The stag realized that the King was not following him as he had fallen into the pit. He felt sorry for the King so he returned.
- (f) The stag caught a huge rock with his hind legs and lowered himself into the pit. The King caught hold of the stag's neck and climbed up to the level ground.
- (g) The stag requested the King to rule wisely and well and to be kind to animals.
- (h) The stag forgave the King in spite of his cruel intentions and also saved him from getting killed. He is therefore called 'The Noble Stag'.

33. Washday

F.A.

2. Elizabeth, F. Upson
3. (a) blue (b) dry
4. (a) half (b) smooth (c) always (d) low (e) wet

S.A.

1. (a) blue substance that is used in washing (b) colours (c) foam or lather formed in soapy water
2. (a) When my father heard me singing, he discovered that I had a talent. (b) One must always wear decent clothes. (c) The Indian Ocean is the only ocean named after a country.
3. (a) The ocean is called Mrs Ocean in this poem. (b) Mrs Ocean washes the clothes everyday. (c) Mrs Ocean uses bluing so the sea water turns blue. (d) The waves breaking on the shore look like soap suds.
4. (a) **Mr Moon** : Mr Moon gives us cool light at night. (b) **Mr Sun** : Mr Sun shines bright and hot and gives energy to all living creatures. (c) **Ms Earth** : Ms Earth provides us with bountiful amount of food.

34. At the Bottom of the Ocean

F.A.

2. (a) bee, tea (b) bike (c) explore
3. (a) shallow (b) big (c) bright (d) noisy
4. (a) True (b) False (c) True (d) True (e) True (f) False (g) True (h) True
5. (a) The entire city can be seen. The city looks small and the people resemble ants hurrying about their tasks. Buildings look like small slim ladders and large areas of land appear like green and brown dots. (b) The village looks beautiful from the top of a tree. The roofs of the huts can be seen. People moving about, doing their jobs. The lanes and roads keep

moving in and out of shady areas. Everything is peaceful and calm.

- (c) The sky, in the morning is slowly getting lit up by the rising sun. Birds come out of their nests to search for food. The clouds are white and soft, floating across the sky. Everything is peaceful and pleasant.
- (d) The sky is losing its brightness. As the sun sets darkness slowly descends on the earth. The birds are all rushing back to rest. Slowly the stars appear. Venus can be seen clearly. The moon too may appear.
- (e) Everything has grown dark. The moon now shines. The light is soft and pleasant. There are numerous stars twinkling in the sky. People are getting ready for bed.

6. (a) elephants and squirrels, the blue whale
(b) corals, sea urchins, dolphins, turtles, seahorse
(c) caves and tunnels, the night sky
7. (a) observation (b) imagination (c) observation
(d) observation (e) imagination (f) imagination

S.A.

1. (a) the large continuous area of salt water that surrounds the land masses (b) a very large area of sea (c) bottom of the ocean
2. (a) The blue whale is the largest sea animal.
(b) Forest areas are normally dark and quiet.
(c) There is no sunlight deep down in the sea.
(d) There are mountains found on the ocean floor.
3. (a) A very big sea (b) The bottom of the ocean
(c) Land surrounded by water on all sides
4. The major oceans are the Atlantic Ocean, The Pacific

Ocean, The Indian Ocean, The Antarctic Ocean and Arctic Ocean. India is a peninsular, to the south is the Indian Ocean, to the west is the Arabian Sea and to the east is the Bay of Bengal.

35. Pinocchio

F.A.

2. (a) disobey (b) remembered (c) cruel
(d) revenge (e) lie (f) fake
3. (a) He ran out of the hut as soon as he learned to walk.
(b) He thought he would learn reading in a day, writing the, next day, arithmetic on the day after that.
(c) Geppetto sold his only coat to get the money for Pinocchio's school book.
(d) The puppet master did not burn the puppets. He gave five gold coins for Geppetto when he heard their sad story.
4. Once Pinocchio found himself at the bottom of the sea. There, the poor fellow got swallowed up by a very big shark. This shark was one mile in length. Inside the shark's stomach, Pinocchio saw a faint light. It was actually Geppetto who treated him as his son. He had also been swallowed by the shark.
5. One day, I was busy studying for my Hindi test during my free time. The next lecture was the English lecture. When teacher entered I greeted her in Hindi instead of in English because the Hindi answers were still in my mind.
6. My friend had been sick and was not at all prepared for her exams. She just sat there with the pen in her hand.

I felt very sorry and wanted to help by showing her the answers but I could not break the rules of the school.

7. (a) there was a boy, there lived a king.
(b) I set off for my stroll. I decided to exercise.
(c) I went to bed late. I had a late supper.

S.A.

1. (a) wood that is burnt as fuel (b) rub against a rough or hard surface (c) silly or amusing behaviour (d) stop a person who is speaking by saying or doing something (e) make an emotional appeal (f) brave or heroic (g) very bad, evil
2. (a) Seema likes to listen to fairy tales.
(b) It was a pleasant surprise to see my high marks.
(c) My sister always tells me not to be a silly girl.
(d) I have started collecting old coins.
(e) I always pay heed to my mother's advice.
3. (a) When I was asked to help the poor and needy children in the locality, I readily agreed.
(b) When my sister came first in the race, her P.T. teacher hugged her very lovingly.
(c) The teacher was very annoyed when she entered the class and saw some bits of paper on the floor.
(d) The police did not listen to the man, even though he pleaded that he was innocent.
(e) The young man gallantly helped the old woman to cross the street.
(f) When I realised that I had done something wrong, I immediately apologised.
(g) I searched high and low for my school calender, but at last, I found it under my pillow.

(h) It is truly a great feeling to be upon the stage entertaining your friends and classmates.

4. (a) The carpenter could not manage to cut, carve or scrape the piece of wood as it complained whenever his tools touched it. So the carpenter gave the piece of wood to Geppetto.
(b) Puppet Pinocchio wanted to be a real boy, a real son to his father Geppetto and not just a wooden puppet.
(c) Pinocchio was a naughty wooden puppet and did silly things he should not have done. He had the tendency of telling lies and irritating Geppetto.
(d) Pinocchio's nose became long whenever he told a lie. With every lie the nose grew longer and longer.
(e) Pinocchio worked hard to help Geppetto. He also gave away his hard earned money that he had saved, to the fairy when she was ill. And to his joy and amazement he became a real boy at the end.

36. Gadge Maharaj

F.A.

2. (a) dirty (b) smooth (c) disinterest (d) idle (e) rich
3. Sweeping the floor and swabbing, dusting the furniture, airing the pillows and blankets. Throwing pencil shavings, stubs and paper in the dust bin, keeping benches and desks in proper order. Do not scribble on the walls and desks. See that the benches are in rows. Keep the black board clean.

S.A.

1. (a) decorated with (b) without any covering (c) kindness for others (d) gathered (e) people who

gather to listen something **(f)** went away speedily **(g)** strong **(h)** person standing near but not taking part in what is happening

2. (a) Rivers are very beneficial to man.
(b) Gadge Maharaj was a modern day saint.
(c) God created man and the universe.
(d) One must listen carefully to the lectures in class.
3. (a) Gadge Baba had a big, tall and stout body. He had fair skin. His eyes were brown and he had silver hair.
(b) Gadge Baba always carried a bowl and a stick. People called him Gadge Baba because of his bowl.
(c) Gadge Baba spread the message of cleanliness, humanity and the importance of education.
(d) Gadge Baba did not like people touching his feet so he sped away after the keertan.
(e) Gadge Baba asked for sturdy brooms, spades and pans so that he could sweep and clean the whole area.
(f) According to Gadge Baba serving the poor and miserable people was a way of serving God.

37. Bedtime

F.A.

2. (a) unrest (b) twos (c) morning (d) more
3. (a) nest (b) sing (c) bed (d) light (e) bed
5. (a) are flying straight home to their nest (b) is drowsy and is folding it's wing (c) are returning home to their hive (d) are not singing. They have finished their work

S.A.

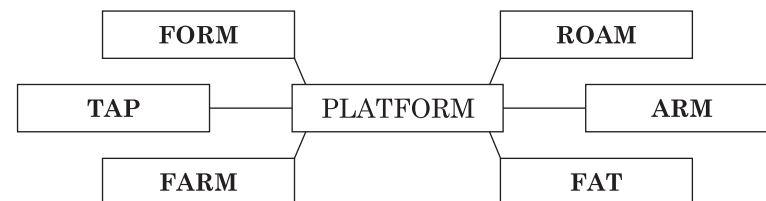
1. (a) a kind of bird (b) sleepy
(c) hard work (d) young birds

2. (a) I go to bed after saying my evening prayers.
(b) Many people gathered to see the amazing creature.
(c) The sting of bees is very painful.
(d) Some dream are true.
3. My 'bedtime' is 9.30 p.m. My mother tells me to go to bed when I have finished my lessons and all my homework.

38. The Magic Kettle

F.A.

1. (a) cool (b) outside (c) lighter
(d) awake (e) remember
3. (a) The tanuki must have felt the heat of the fire.
(b) Jimmu was kind and loving.
4. (a) care, full, clear (b) in, ill, lion, loving (c) fur, fry
(d) play, pull, fall, lap (e) some, where, mew, here, me, so
5. (a) rusty (b) papered, ceiling (c) somersaults
(d) crowds (e) booth
- 6.



S.A.

1. (a) old, covered with rust (b) jumped high here and there (c) a person who sells things from door to door
(d) small tent or building in a market (e) in a happy, cheerful way
2. (a) Even during holidays, I keep dreaming about school.

- (b) I put the kettle on the fire to boil water every morning.
- (c) There is a huge fire in the forest.
- (d) I get tired after my cricket matches.
- (e) My next door neighbour is very helpful.
3. (a) The old man lived in a beautiful house high up in the mountains. His house had pretty papered walls and white straw mats.
- (b) The old man found a rusty old iron kettle in his house one day.
- (c) The old kettle was getting worn out so he kept the good kettle.
- (d) The kettle changed into a tanuki. Which is a small, furry, dog like animal.
- (e) The tanuki told Jimmu that he would stay with him and make him a rich man.
- (f) Jimmu had enough money and could stay in comfort so he decided to stop the shows.
4. Jimmu set up a booth with a platform. He commanded the kettle to turn into a tanuki. At Jimmu's command the little furry animal would walk, run, jump leap, turn somersaults or dance. People loved to see the show and paid him well.
5. The old man would have either become rich or would have got fed up with his tricks.

* * * *

मराठी सुलभभारती

२५. शाळेतील एक दिवस (One day at school)

- ❖ शब्द ऐका. पाहा. सारख्या अक्षरांखाली रेघ ओढा. सारखी अक्षरे वाचा.

दिवस दिवा

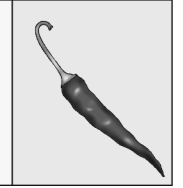
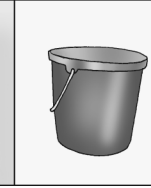
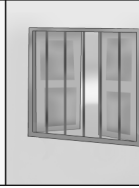
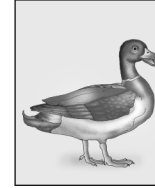
रिया रिखा रितेश

जिराफ जितू

षट्कोन षट्कार

बबिता बदक

- ❖ चित्रे पाहा. नावे लिहा.



बदक

खराटा

खिडकी

बादली

मिरची

- ❖ अक्षरे जुळवा. शब्द बनवा. वाचा.

दाट, वार, मान, हार, मार, नर, मैदा, रमा, जर, दार, माळ, दान, रवा, नळ, जवान, वाट, नवा, पेन, वानर, रहाट, टरबूज.

- ❖ खालील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे लिहा.

- (१) शाळेत क्रिकेटचा सामना झाला. (२) दिपालीने अचूक गोलंदाजी केली.
- (३) रियाने दोन षट्कार मारले. (४) दुपारी रांगोळीची स्पर्धा होती.
- (५) रितेश जिराफ बबिता दिवा कविता बदक
- (६) रिशाने पाहुणे आले.

२६. इलाच्या घरी (Ella's house)

- ❖ शब्द ऐका. पाहा. सारख्या अक्षरांखाली रेघ ओढा. सारखी अक्षरे वाचा.

इला, इमारत

गौतम, गौरी

उषा, उद्या

अंकिता, अंजू

कवठ, माठ

❖ शब्द बनवा.

- (अ) एडका (आ) समई (इ) माकड (ई) मान
(उ) पालक (ऊ) लसूण (ए) कडक (ऐ) लालेलाल
(ओ) लाकूड (औ) साफसूफ

❖ खालील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे लिहा.

- (१) इला नव्या घरी राहायला गेली.
(२) इला नव्या घराचा पत्ता गौरी, गौतम, उषा, अंकिता, अंजू, रेहाना या सर्व मित्रमैत्रिणींना देते.
(३) इलाच्या इमारतीभोवती छानशी फळबाग आहे.
(४) इमारतीभोवती असलेल्या बागेत आंबा, कवठ, बोर, पपई अशी वेगवेगळी फळझाडे होती.
❖ गोडगोड, कडूकडू, शेजारीशेजारी, जवळजवळ, कोणकोण

२७. भिंगरी (A Whirling)

❖ शब्द ऐका. सारखी अक्षरे ओळखा. वाचा. सारख्या अक्षरांखाली रेघ ओढा.

भिंगरी	मेरी	चक्कर
भिंत	भिंगरी	टक्कर
भिं		

- ❖ चित्रे पाहा. गिरवा. नावे पूर्ण करा.
विद्यार्थ्यांनी स्वतः कृती करा.
- ❖ पाहा. वाचा. लिहा. विद्यार्थ्यांनी स्वतः कृती करा.
- ❖ पाहा. वाचा. लिहा. विद्यार्थ्यांनी स्वतः कृती करा.
- ❖ अक्षरे जोडा. शब्द वाचा. लिहा.
चंदन, रंजन, गुंजन, वंदन, मंजन, कुंदन

❖ पहिल्या अक्षरावर अनुस्वार द्या. वाचा.

अंग सुंदर कुंपण आंबा रंग भुंगा उंच डोंगर

❖ योग्य अक्षरांवर अनुस्वार द्या.

आंबा संगीत तोंड भांडण करवंद
आनंद सफरचंद पतंग जंगल भुंगा

❖ काय ते सांगा.

(१) भिंगरी, (२) भिंगरी, (३) भिंगरीला (४) भिंतीला

❖ पाहा. वाचा. लिहा.

विद्यार्थ्यांनी स्वतः कृती करा.

२८. मुळाक्षरे (Alphabet)

❖ विद्यार्थ्यांनी स्वतः कृती करा.

२९. बाराखडी (Twelve forms of a consonant.)

❖ विद्यार्थ्यांनी स्वतः कृती करा.

३०. शब्दबाग - ३ (Word garden - 3)

❖ शब्द ऐका. वाचा. वाक्ये तयार करा.

घर बघ.	फुले घे.	बाग बघ.
पक्षी बघ.	फुले दे.	भाकरी घे.
भाकरी दे.	पक्षी बघ.	पाणी दे.
भाकरी खा.	वही आण.	झोप जा.

लवकर जा. भाजी घे. फुले बघ.

नक्षी बघ. वही उघड. चटई आण.
 भाजी दे. घर उघड. लवकर जा.
 फुले आण. गाणी लाव. घड्याळ दे.
 भाजी खा. लवकर झोप. लवकर ये.
 लवकर बघ. वही आण. भाजी आण.
 लवकर लाव. दरवाजा लाव. लवकर उघड.
 दरवाजा बघ. लवकर घड्याळ आण.

❖ विद्यार्थ्यांनी स्वतः कृती करा.

३१. आमची सहल (Our picnic)

❖ खालील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे सांगा (तोंडी).

(अ) सहल मधुबन बागेत गेली होती.

(आ) फुलाला हात लावताच मुलाला बाईंनी दिलेली सूचना आठवली.

(इ) 'बागेत सगळीकडे फिरा. गमतीजमती पाहा. सुंदर पाने, फुले पाहा. मजा करा.

खूप खेळा, पण कशाला हात लावू नका. पानेफुले तोडू नका. ती बागेची शोभा आहे.

❖ काय ते सांगा.

(अ) हिरवळ (आ) फुले (इ) फुलपाखरे

❖ योग्य शब्द लिहा.

(१) रंगीबेरंगी (२) तोडावेसे (३) डोलत

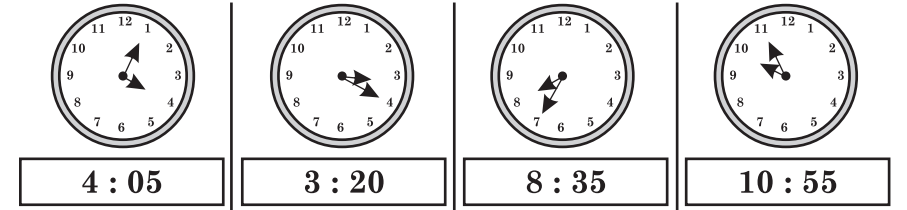
(४) आनंदाने नाचत

Mathematics Part - II

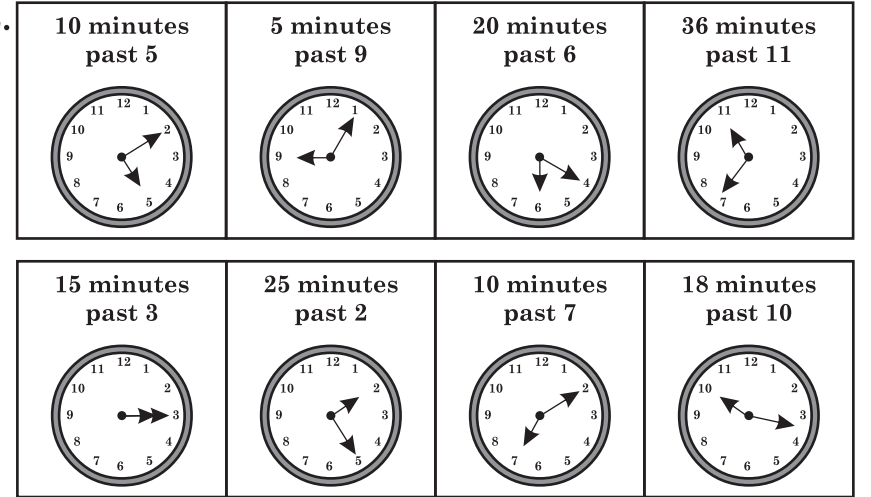
7. Measurement of Time

F.A. – Class Work

1.



2.



S.A. – Class Work

1. [To be done by students.]

2. [To be done by students.]

8. The Calendar

F.A. – Oral

- (1) four (2) Thursday, Friday and Saturday
(3) 31 days (4) 18
(5) Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday
(6) 2, 9, 16, 23 and 30
(7) Thursday, Saturday, Monday
(8) Saturday (9) 26 (10) Saturday

S.A. – Class Work

- [To be done by students.]

S.A. – Activity

- [To be done by students.]

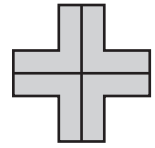
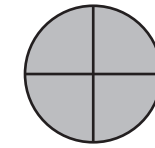
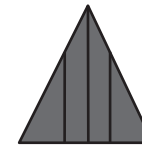
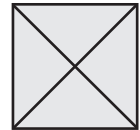
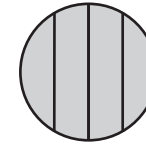
9. Fractions

F.A. – Activity

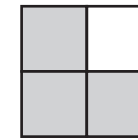
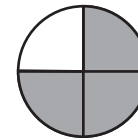
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-

Class Work

1.



2.



3.

Figure						
Coloured part	Half	Quarter	Half	Three quarter	Half	Three quarter
White part	Half	Three quarter	Half	Quarter	Half	Quarter

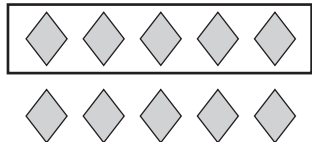

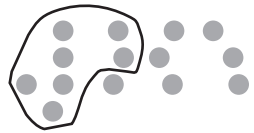
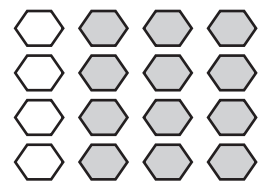
F.A. – Class Work

- Anagha gave rupees twenty five to her brother.
- 12 metres be marked off from one end.
- It takes 3 hours to travel from Solapur to Latur.
- Vinod is 7 years old.

F.A. – Oral

- 12 metre length of cloth
 - 20 rupees
 - 30 kilograms of sugar
 - 3 litres
 - 45 rupees
 - 2 hours 20 minute

F.A. – Home Work

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 
Three quarter
5.
 1. Shruti is 4 years old.
 2. Sonali has 5 metres of cloth left. She gave Ramu 5 metres of cloth.

10. Handling Data

F.A. – Class Work

1.	Name of plant	Tally marks	Total number of plants
	Rose		8
	Hibiscus		4
	Lotus		5
	Sunflower		2

F.A. – Activity

2.	Name of sweet dish	Tally marks	Number of children
	Jalebi		4
	Laddoo		7
	Gulabjamun		11
	Other sweet dishes		3

(a) Gulabjamun (b) 3

3.

1. [To be done by students.]

F.A. – Class Work

1. [To be done by students.]

2. (a) 6 crops (b) 5
(c) Sugarcane (d) Jowar

3.

Form of entertainment	Tally marks	Number of children
Played games		7
Watched TV		3
Took a walk in a garden		4
Read a story-book		8

(a) 22 (b) 4 (c) Watched TV

4. [To be done by students.]

5. [(a), (b), (c), (d) to be done by students.]

* * * *

Environmental Studies

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.

21. Public Services for Community Life

F.A.

1. (a) banks (b) postal service (c) co-operatives
2. (a) **GRAM PANCHAYAT**
(b) **MUNICIPALITY**
(c) **MUNICIPAL CORPORATION**
3. Transport, schools and hospitals. The local government provides service of water supply and public hygiene. The benefits are that the facilities are cheaper than private so poor can afford it also. Everyone gets help immediately.

S.A.

1. (a) **Local government** : The administration of a place, be it a city or a village, is run by the government. It is known as local government.
(b) **Municipal corporation** : A municipality runs the administration of a town and big cities.
(c) **Gram Panchayat** : A gram panchayat runs the administration of a village.
(d) **Co-operatives** : Institutions formed by people's co-operation are called co-operatives.
2. (a) In order to save water the gram panchayat had to fix faucets on the taps.
(b) Since the services are available for everyone.
3. (a) Facilities available for everyone are called public services.
(b) Transport, bank, postal service etc.
(c) Water supply and public hygiene.

4. (a) **Postal Service** : is useful for keeping in touch with our friends and relatives. Letters can be sent to any part of the world.

22. Who fulfils our needs?

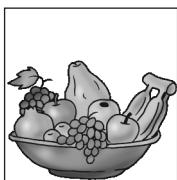
F.A.

1. (a) garment factory (b) Fruit (c) cars / vehicles
2. (a) people (b) Agriculture (c) potter (d) Kolhapur

3.



crops



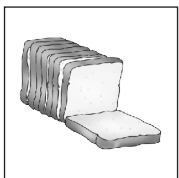
fruits



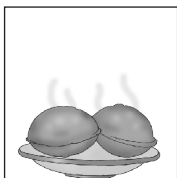
garland



car



bread



puris



tyre



sugar

4. **Grown in fields** : crops, fruits
Made at home : bread, puris
Made in factories : breads, car, tyre, sugar

5. [To be done by students.]

6.

	Raw material	Industry	Finished product
(a)	Sugarcane	Sugar factory	Sugar
(b)	Cotton	Garment industry	Shirt / Jeans / Frock
(c)	Bamboo	Basket weaving	Baskets
(d)	Maida	Bakery	Biscuits / Bread

For Mumbai Students

7. [To be done by students.]

For Thane Students

7. [To be done by students.]

S.A.

1. (a) **Occupation** : Different people work to fulfil our various needs, such work is called an occupation.
(b) **Agro based occupation** : Sheep rearing, poultry, animal husbandry and fruit processing are all occupations dependent on agriculture. They are called agro based occupation.
2. (a) Because their work fulfils some of our need as well as their own needs.
(b) People carry on the work that their father and grandfather did before them.
(c) The materials man needs for various occupations are obtained from nature hence, we must respect nature.
3. (a) We will not be able to use the resources given to us by nature and hence, there will be a huge loss in matter of agricultural products.
(b) Poultry industry, handicraft industry, etc.
(c) Automobile industry, garment industry, poultry industry.
4. (a) **Agriculture** : is an important occupation in our country. Everyone in the country gets food because farmers work in the field.
(b) **Types of occupations** : nature based, occupation (e.g., agriculture, fishing), manufacturing (e.g., making automobiles, making pots) Trade e.g.,

selling farm produce, providing service (teacher, doctor)

(c) Agro-based occupation : Sheep rearing, poultry, animal husbandry and fruit processing are all occupations dependent on agriculture. They are called agro-based occupation.

23. Growing Up and Growing Old

F.A.

1. (a) happy (b) exercise (c) Fruit
2. (a) True (b) False (c) True
3. [To be done by students.]
4. [To be done by students.]
5. [To be done by students.]
6. (a) By six months. (b) After one year. (c) After six months. (d) After one year. (e) Since, they don't have teeth. (f) Since, they can't walk.

S.A.

1. (a) **Germination :** The sprouting of seeds is also known as germination.
2. (a) To prevent the disease it may contract later.
(b) Since, some benefit from regular exercise.
(c) Seedling absorbs water and begins to grow.
3. (a) The skin becomes loose.
(b) Children keep growing in height until the age of eighteen.
(c) Good habits and good food help to maintain good health. We benefit from regular exercise.
(d) At the proper stage of plants growth, the plant begins to flower.
(e) By holding her kittens in its mouth.

4. (a) **Growth :** A little baby is born, the baby grows. At the age of six, children start school. They keep growing in height until the age of eighteen. After forty there are changes. The body becomes weak and one day death occurs.

24. Our Clothes

F.A.

1. (a) four (b) season (c) uniforms
- 2.



(a) winter



(b) summer



(c) rainy

Clothes : (a) Warm (b) Light cotton (c) Rain coats

3. [To be done by students.]
4. (a) doctor (b) fireman (c) soldier (d) nurse (e) soldier
5. **Party dress :** I like to wear decent, neat and clean clothes. Party dress is worn during various functions and celebration. In school we wear it during festivals and birthdays.

S.A.

1. (a) summer, winter and rainy.
(b) Because as the weather changes, we need different clothes to protect our bodies against such changes in weather.
(c) postman, soldier, policeman.
(d) Gujarati - ghagra choli, Marwari saree, Punjabi shalwar suit.

2. The clothes worn by soldiers match the environment around them. This is done so that enemy soldiers cannot spot them easily. They use khaki clothes in deserts, green clothes in jungles and white clothes in snowy areas like the Himalayas.
3. (a) **Variety of clothing** : There is a lot of variety in clothing according to the weather. Traditional costumes are worn during festivals like bright clothes woven with golden thread.

25. Changes in our Surroundings

F.A.

1. (a) nocturnal (b) ruminant (c) Birds (d) soft
2. (a) True (b) True (c) False (d) True (e) False
3. (a) Phases of moon (b) nocturnal
(c) full moon (d) new moon
4. [To be done by students.]
5. [To be done by students.]
6. [To be done by students.]

S.A.

1. (a) **Rumination** : Animals swallow the food while grazing. Later they bring back the swallowed food into their mouth again, a little at a time and chew it. Then they swallow the chewed food. This is called rumination.
(b) **Nocturnal** : Some animals sleep during the day. They search for food at night and are called nocturnal animals.
2. (a) So that the moisture from amla is lost, and it is dried up.

3. (a) When the sun gradually begins moving higher in the sky. Shadows become shorter.
(b) When the moon appears like a narrow, curved shape it is called a crescent moon.
(c) Thirty days.
(d) Morning glory, hibiscus, lotus, sunflower, etc.
(e) The sun slowly begins shifting to the west. The shadows begin moving to the east and become longer.
(f) There is no shadow at all.
(g) Fifteen days.
(h) To collect the nectar from the flower.
3. (a) **From dawn to night-time** : Birds are the first to sense the end of the night. Their chirping begins from early dawn. Buds blossom, bees collect nectar, people go to work.
(b) **Phases of the moon** : The moon rises at different times every night. If you search for the moon at a fixed time every evening you will see it in different places. The shape of the moon also changes. This is called phases of the moon.

26. As we Go from the Third to the Fourth Standard

F.A.

1. (a) 15th August, 1947 (b) nature (c) Plants, animals
2. [To be done by students.]
3. (a) So that, we are more disciplined and well behaved citizens of our country.
(b) Yes, it is our responsibility.
(c) We must help them in the day-to-day chores.

(d) By taking care of them

4. (a) Yes, the fingerprints of both are different.

(b) Yes, they are different.

S.A.

1. (a) We spoil the beauty of the garden and affect nature.

(b) A foul smell spreads all over, making everyone sick.

2. (a) We must maintain and preserve our historical places. It not only damages the structure, but also spoils the beauty.

(b) It will make the place look untidy and also affects the environment.

3. (a) We will live in a systematic and disciplined way, enter the place without harming ourselves and others.

(b) The environment provides us with everything hence, I like everything about my environment.

(c) Co-operation is required and we depend on one another to be a part of our society.

4. (a) **Independence** : We got independence on 15th August, 1947. We respect our freedom and are proud to be Indians.

(b) [To be done by students.]

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