

DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, SRINAGAR

ENGLISH

WINTER ASSIGNMENT CLASS- III

Name: _____

Sec.: _____

Roll No. : _____

Reading Comprehension

THE GOLDEN-BACKED WOODPECKER

The golden-backed woodpecker is a very pretty bird. He is pale yellow and black in front. His sides are spotted black and white, and his back is a lovely golden yellow with black markings. Both the male and female birds have black tails, but the male has a red patch on his head and also a red crest, while the female has only the red crest.

The woodpecker has a long, strong, pointed bill which he uses to peck holes in the bark of trees. When a hole has been made, the woodpecker puts in his long, sticky tongue to get at the insects inside. He particularly likes the large black ants found on trees and on the ground . Woodpeckers also eat fruits.

The mother bird lays three white eggs in the hollow of a tree between March and August .

A. Find words from the passage that mean the same as the following:

1. a group of feathers on top of a bird's head _____
2. the beak of a bird _____
3. hole or empty space inside _____

B. Say whether the following are True or False

1. The woodpecker uses his tongue to peck holes in the bark of trees _____.
2. Woodpeckers eat ants and fruits _____.
3. Woodpeckers have sharp claws to dig out insects from the wood _____.
4. Mother bird lays three eggs in March and August _____.

C. Make sentences using the following words:

1. pretty
_____.

2. female
_____.

3. large
_____.

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Words that show a relation between a noun and another noun or pronoun in a sentence are called prepositions.

There are three kinds of prepositions.

- prepositions of time
- prepositions of place
- prepositions of direction

PREPOSITIONS OF TIME: Prepositions like at, on, in, until, till and by tell us when something happens.

PREPOSITION	USAGE	EXAMPLE
ON	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• for specific days• for special days	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• I will meet you on Monday.• I met her on Diwali.
AT	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• For specific time reference.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• I will meet you at 7:00 p.m.
IN	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• For not so specific times.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• I was born in March.• My brother was born in 2005.
BY	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Indicates the point in time when something must be completed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• I will complete this assignment by evening.
UNTIL/TILL	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Indicates how long something is going to last.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The school will remain closed until Monday.

PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE: Prepositions like at, on, in, beside and over tell us where something happens.

PREPOSITION	USAGE	EXAMPLE
ON	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To show position on a horizontal or vertical surface. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hang the picture on the wall. The cat is on the roof.
AT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For specific place or position. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I will meet you at the bus stop. I live at Park Street.
IN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To show that something is enclosed by something. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> She is in a cab. The fruits are in the basket.
BESIDE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To show that something is next to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He sat beside me.
OVER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To show that something is moving above another thing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The fox jumped over the fence.

PREPOSITION OF DIRECTION: Prepositions like after, along, into, at and up indicate some movements.

PREPOSITION	USAGE	EXAMPLE
AFTER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To show one follows the other 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The dog ran after the thief.
ALONG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In a line From one point to another 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trees are planted along the road. They were walking along the beach.
INTO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shows movement towards the interior of something 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> She jumped into the pool. We went into the church.
AT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In a general 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The teacher pointed at the

	direction	board. • Look at me.
UP	• Ascending	• Jack and Jill went up the hill. • The balloon is going up into the sky.

Q1. Choose the correct preposition from those given in the brackets.

- The student sat (at/in/on) his desk.
- He got (in/into/on) the class.
- He arrived (on/at/in) ten o'clock last night.
- The puppy fell (under/on/into) the pool.
- I will return (in/on/at) Monday.
- The cat was hiding (under/in /into) the bed.
- She walked slowly (in/along/up) the road.

Q2. Underline the prepositions in the following sentences.

- She sat on the sofa.
- The roses will bloom in spring.
- This novel was published in 1899.
- I live in London at 72, Park Avenue.
- The fan is over my head.

Q3. Fill in the blanks with the correct preposition from the brackets.

- The pearls were _____ the box. (in/on/at)
- Sheela is going _____ the stairs. (on/up/into)
- The tournament will be held _____ Bhutan. (at/on/in)
- The river flows _____ the bridge. (after/under/into)
- The shepherd went _____ the hill. (down/in/ at)
- The geese flew _____ the houses. (at/ over/ after)

CONJUNCTIONS

Name: _____

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Words that help to join pairs of words or pairs of sentences together are called joining words, or CONJUNCTIONS.

The word conjunction is made of two parts CO + junction where CO means 'together' and junction means 'joining'.

Let us understand the use of and, but, or and because.

CONJUNCTION	FUNCTION	EXAMPLE
AND	To join words or sentences that are similar	She is young and pretty.
BUT	To join opposite thoughts, or things that are different	I like tea but my sister likes coffee.
OR	To show a choice or an alternative	Would you prefer tea or coffee?
BECAUSE	To say why something happens	I bought a sandwich because I was hungry.

Q1. Fill in the blanks with but / and / or / because.

1. Would you prefer the red dress _____ the blue one?
2. Lata took a cab _____ it was getting dark.
3. Tea _____ coffee are the most preferred beverages in the world.
4. Darjeeling _____ Assam are the biggest producers of tea in India.
5. I enjoy gardening _____ it refreshes me.
6. She looked everywhere _____ couldn't find her gloves.
7. The children could not decide whether to go to the park _____ to the zoo.
8. The boy is hardworking _____ intelligent.

Q2. Join these pairs of sentences using suitable conjunctions.

1. Mary went to the market. Martha went to the market.

2. Himesh likes Western music. Varun likes Indian music.

3. Madan did not buy any new clothes for Diwali. He did not have any money.

4. They broke open the window and escaped. The house was on fire.

5. The Prince and Cinderella were married. They lived happily ever after.

ADVERBS

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Words that tell us more about a verb and an adjective are called adverbs.

For Example.

Sanjay walked **quickly**.

The cat slept **quietly**.

The highlighted adverbs tell us how Sanjay walked, and how the cat slept.

In an adjective ending in –y preceded by a consonant sound, the –y is changed into –i and –ly is added. For example, happy-happily.

When the adjective ends in –e, the –e is dropped and –ly is added. For example, true-truly, gentle-gently.

TYPES OF ADVERBS

1. ADVERB OF MANNER

Adverbs that tell us how an action takes place are called adverbs of manner.

A. Fill in the blanks with the –ly forms of the adjectives given in the box.

Angry Happy Quiet Loud Careful
--

1. Ravi sat and waited _____.
2. He whistled _____.
3. The children danced _____.
4. They crossed the road _____.
5. The teacher shouted _____.

2. ADVERB OF PLACE

Adverbs that tell us where an action takes place are called adverbs of place.

Read these sentences.

1. Please take off your shoes **outside**.
2. I have misplaced my keys **somewhere**.

The highlighted words in these sentences are adverbs that ask the question – where?

B. Fill in the blanks with suitable adverbs of place from the brackets.

1. Come _____!(here/quickly)
2. We did not find those keys _____.(anywhere/happy)
3. The children are playing _____.(outside/loudly)
4. I met him _____.(inside/now)
5. We were looking for you _____.(everywhere/soon)

3. ADVERB OF TIME

Adverbs that tell us when an action takes place are called adverbs of time.

Now, read these sentences.

1. I will go to the mall **tomorrow**.
2. **Today**, I will go to the library.

The highlighted words in these sentences are adverbs. They answer the question - when?

C. Fill in the blanks with the correct adverbs of time from the brackets.

1. I will go to the post office _____(tomorrow / there).
2. We left _____for the airport(today / quickly).
3. He left for his school _____(early / easily).
4. _____, my friend met me. (yesterday / inside).
5. The school is closed _____(today/there).

SIMPLE TENSE: PRESENT, PAST AND FUTURE

Name: _____

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The three main divisions of time are present, past and future. The verb of a sentence denotes the time when the action is taking place. Therefore, the tense of a verb tells us when the action happens.

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

1. We use the simple present tense to show that an action happens regularly or often. For example,

- He **plays** football every morning.
- I **take** my pet for a walk every day.

2. We also use the simple present tense to talk about generally accepted truths or facts. For example,

- The sun **rises** in the east.
- Monkeys **love** bananas.

Q1. Fill in the blanks with the simple present tense of the verbs given in the brackets.

1. They _____ (sell) fruits and eggs.
2. Sania _____ (seem) sad.
3. I usually _____ (help) my neighbours.
4. His brother rarely _____ (leave) town.
5. Sara and Sania _____ (attend) all the classes in the morning.
6. Piya _____ (speak) English fluently.

SIMPLE PAST TENSE

We use simple past tense to speak about ____

1. Actions that started and finished at a specific time in the past. For example,

- He **washed** his car yesterday.
- We **went** for a walk at 10 p.m.

2. A past habit or to describe events that happened over a period of time in the past, but do not happen now. For example,

- John **played** football when he was young.

- She **lived** in New York for seven years.

3. Actions that were completed recently. For example,

- Jai just **called**.
- Tim **left** a moment ago.

The form of simple past tense is: subject + past tense of the verb.

Q2. Fill in the blanks with the simple past tense of the verbs given in the brackets.

1. You _____(play) the guitar very well.
2. She never _____(visit) me.
3. Rina's mother _____(choose) this dress for her birthday.
4. She _____(hear) the cries of a child in her house.
5. Tara _____(find) new ways to do things.
6. The kitten _____(hide) itself behind the cupboard.

SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE

We use the simple future tense to say that some action will happen in the future. For example,

- He **will play** football tomorrow.
- I **shall speak** to you in a minute.

The form of simple future tense is: subject + will/shall + the root form of the verb.

Q3. Fill in the blanks with the simple future tense of the verbs given in the brackets.

1. Riya _____(get) a lot of money.
2. You _____(buy) a beautiful house.
3. The bus _____(take) you to the station in an hour.
4. This year my birthday _____(fall) on Saturday.
5. They _____(fine) the late –comers.
6. Riyan and his wife _____(travel) around the world.

CONTINUOUS TENSES

PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE; Sentences that tell us about actions that are happening at the time of speaking are said to be in the present continuous tense. We use is/am/are and the present participle to express this tense. For example,

- Ravi **is kicking** the ball.
- They **are lifting** a heavy box.

The form of present continuous tense is: subject + am/is/are + -ing form of verb.

Q1.. Complete these sentences using present continuous tense of the verbs given in the brackets.

1. We _____(buy) ice cream.
2. The children _____(read) ghost stories.
3. My sister is _____(sing) like a rock star.
4. The guard _____(watch) over the tower.
5. We _____(leave) for the party.

PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE: Sentences that tell us about actions that were going on at a particular time in the past. We use the was/were +ing form of the verb to express the past continuous tense. For example,

- Ben **was looking** out of the window.
- We **were listening** to the radio.

The form of past continuous is: subject + was/were + -ing form of the verb.

Q2. Fill in the blanks with the past continuous form of the verbs given in the box.

bake	argue	crawl	kick	teach
------	-------	-------	------	-------

1. The footballer _____ the ball with full strength.
2. The ants _____ all over the food at the picnic.
3. Seema's mother _____ pizza in the oven.
4. The judges _____ over who should be chosen as the best actor.
5. My brother _____ me how to use the computer to surf the internet.

FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE: Sentences that tell us about actions that are likely to happen are said to be in future continuous tense. We use will/shall +be +ing form of verb. For example

- We **will be leaving** in ten minutes.
- We **will be staying** back for dinner.

The form of future continuous tense is: subject +will be/shall be + present participle form of the verb.

Q3. Complete these sentences using the future continuous for of the verbs given in the brackets.

1. She _____ for New York within a week.(leave)
2. They _____ the finals of the IPL tournament on Sunday.(watch)
3. He _____ then.(study)
4. Mrs Khan _____ the auditions for the annual play soon. (conduct)
5. At this time next week I _____ to Cape Town.(travel)

Writing Skills

Guided story

Q1. Complete the story owl story.

A Wise Old Owl

There was an old _____ that lived in an oak tree. Everyday he _____ incidents happening around him. Yesterday he saw a _____ helping an old man to carry a _____ basket. Today he saw a girl shouting at her _____. The more he saw the _____ he _____ spoke.

As he spoke less, he _____ more. He heard people talking and telling _____. He heard a woman saying that an _____ jumped over a fence. He also heard a man saying that he had never made a _____.

The old owl had seen and heard about what happened to people. Some became _____ and some became worse. But the old owl had become _____ each and every day.

Moral of the story:

You should be observant, talk less but listen more. This will make you a wise person.

Delhi Public School, Srinagar.
Topic: Measurement
Revision worksheet (Mathematics)
for class 3 promoted to class 4

Class/sec III / _____

Grade : _____

Date: _____

Name: _____

Q1.

Measure the lines with a ruler and write the lengths.

1.	_____	_____cm
2.	_____	_____cm
3.	_____	_____cm
Draw lines to match the lengths.		
7.		9.2cm
8.		6.3cm
9.		8.1cm
10.		2cm

Q2. Convert the given measures to new units.

a. 2m 16 cm = _____ cm

b. 7m = _____ cm

- c. 142 cm = _____ m _____ cm
- d. 8m 298 mm= _____ mm
- e. 7666 mm= _____ m _____ mm
- f. 8 km 612 m = _____ m
- g. 8334 m = _____ km _____ m
- h. 4150 l = _____ ml
- i. 6784 ml = _____ l _____ ml
- j. 6 ½ l = _____ ml

Q3. Choose the correct answer

- i. Which of these is a measurement of distance?
 - a. Gram b. kilogram c. millilitre d. kilometre
- ii. Which is the biggest unit of length?
 - a. centimetre b. decimetre c. metre d. kilometre
- iii. Which unit will you use to measure the capacity of a glass of orange juice?
 - a. litre b. millilitre c. gram d. kilogram
- iv. How many grams are there in a kilogram?
 - a. 1 b. 10 c. 100 d. 1000
- v. Standard unit of length is _____
 - a. litre b. metre c. gram d. kilogram
- vi. Standard unit of capacity is _____
 - a. litre b. millilitre c. gram d. metre
- vii. Standard unit of weight is _____
 - a. litre b. metre c. gram d. kilogram

Q4. Maria has a rope 7 m long and Jenny has another rope 9 m long. What is the total length of both the ropes?

Q5. A rope is 32 m long. If 12 m of rope is cut off from it, what is the length of the rope left?

Q6. If the length of a bed is 225 cm and breadth is 115 cm, by how much does the length exceeds the breadth?

Delhi Public School, Srinagar.
Topic: Money and Time
Revision worksheet (Mathematics)
for class 3 promoted to class 4

Class/sec III / _____

Grade : _____

Date: _____

Name: _____

QNO1: Write the amount in words:

a) Rs 345.21

b) Rs 75.50

QNO2: Write the following amounts in figures:

a) Rupees two hundred forty five and fifty paise

b) Rupees thirty and five paise

QNO3: Convert the following:

a) Rs 45 into paise

b) 440 p into rupees

QNO4: Solve the following:

a) Rs . p c) Rs . p

$$\begin{array}{r} 345 . 12 \\ + 23 . 20 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 375 . 65 \\ - 183 . 80 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

b) Rs . p

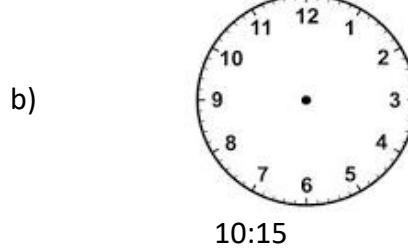
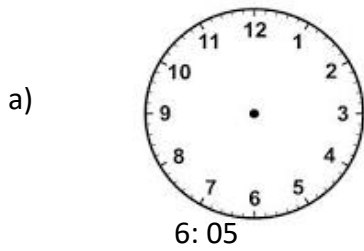
$$123 . 40$$

× 6

QNO5: Radhika had Rs 565.50 in her purse. She spent Rs 325.75. How much money is left in her purse now?

QNO6: Mangala paid Rs 45 for 9 envelopes . What was the cost of 1 envelope?

QNO7: Draw the hands of clock to show the time



QNO8: Match the columns.

- a) 10:15
- b) 11:00
- c) 9:30
- d) 12:30

- a) half past 9
- b) 11 o'clock
- c) half past 12
- d) quarter past 10

QNO9: What is the time shown by the clock. Write it in two ways:



Delhi Public School, Srinagar.
Topic: Division
Revision worksheet (Mathematics)
for class 3 promoted to class 4

Class/sec III / _____

Grade : _____

Date: _____

Name: _____

QNO1: Write two multiplication facts for the following:

a) $36 \div 9 = 4$

b) $12 \div 4 = 3$

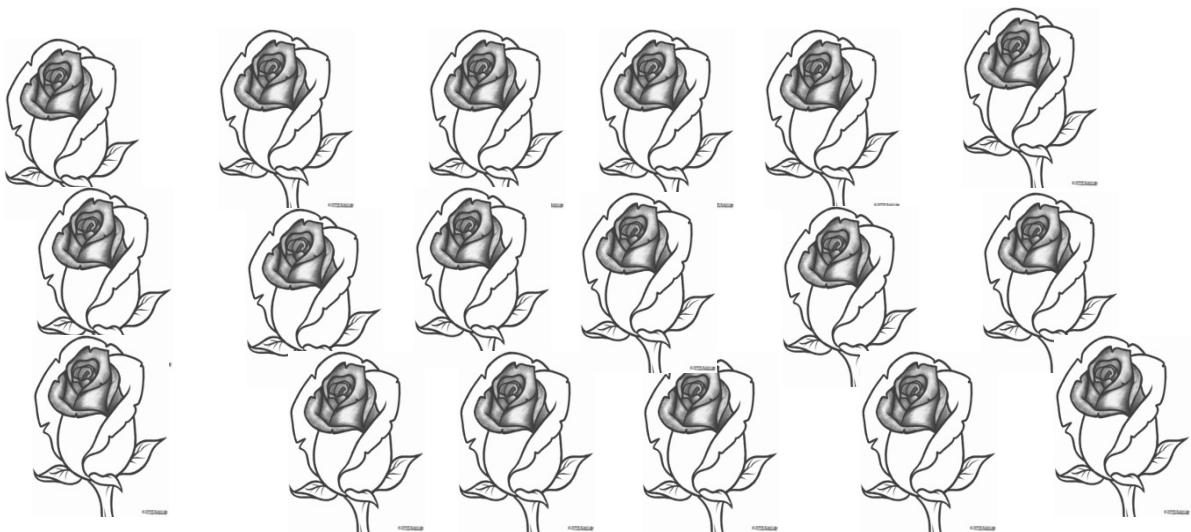
QNO2: Without dividing, write the quotient and remainder:

Remainder

Quotient

$789 \div 10$		
$987 \div 10$		
$15 \div 10$		

QNO3: Make 6 groups from 18 flowers.



The number of flowers in each group is _____

Q6. If 7 children were asked to share 42 candies. How many candies will each child get.?

Q7. There were 786 tyres in a shop . 4 tyres were used for each car. How many cars would get tyres? How many tyres will be left?

दिल्लीपब्लिकस्कूल, श्रीनगर

कक्षा- तीसरी (Promoted to class 4th)

विषय- हिंदी (Main)

शीतअवकाशकार्य-पत्र

अभ्यासपत्र -1

शब्द (word)

नीचेइनकेनामदिएगएहैं, जिनसेइनकेबारेमेंपताचलताहै। आपनेदेखाकियेवणोंतथाउनकीमात्राओंकेमेलसेबनेहैंइनकेकुछन
कुछअर्थअवश्यहैंइन्हेंहीशब्दकहतेहैं। यदिवणोकोउल्टा-पुलटामिलादे, तोशब्दनहींबनते, जैसे

काइल - लइका

रवगौ - गौरव

माअ आम

इसीतरहशब्दोंमेंसहीमात्राओंकाप्रयोगभीआवश्यकहै, नहींतोउनकेअर्थहीबदलजातेहैं, जैसे
गलतसही

उसकाभाईबहराखड़ाहै।

उसकाभाईबाहरखड़ाहै।

तुमअपनासामनाइधररखो।

तुमअपनासामानइधररखो।

शिकारीनेचितामारा।

शिकारीनेचीतामारा।

हमेंशब्दोंकोसहीबोलनाऔरलिखनाचाहिए, क्योंकिजबहमशब्दोंकोसही

बोलेंगे, तभीसहीलिखेंगेऔरजबसहीलिखेंगे, तभीसहीबोलेंगे।

क. नीचेलिखेगलतशब्दोंकेसामनेसहीशब्दलिखिए -

क. इशवर -----

ख. तैय्यारी -----

ग. आखें ----- घ. परेसान -----

ड. हमेसा ----- च. नारीयल -----

छ. पक्शी ----- ज. राश्ट्रीय -----

ख. सहीशब्दकोचुनकरलिखिए -

क. आज्ञाआग्याआज्ञों -----

ख. परीचयप्रीचयपरिचय -----

ग. कार्यक्रमकारक्रमकार्यकर्म -----

घ. अधयापीकाअध्यापिकाअधियापिका -----

अभ्यासपत्र-2

वाक्य (Sentence)

वर्णएवंशब्दभाषाकीइकाइयाँहैं, किंतुकेवलइनसेहीभाषानहींबनती, जैसेयदिहमकहें- 'ग'

तोकिसीकोकुछभीसमझनहींआता, इसीप्रकारयदिहमकहें - 'आग'

तबभीसमझनहींआताकिहमआगबुझानेकेलिएकहरहेहैंयाजलानेकेलिएकहरहेहैंयाआगसंबंधीकुछऔरबातकहनाचाहरहे

हैं, इसलिएजबवर्णोंकोमिलाकरशब्दऔरशब्दोंकोमिलाकरवाक्यबनाएजातेहैं, तबवाक्योंसेमिलकरभाषाबनतीहै।

इसतरहवाक्योंकेबिनाकोईभीभाषाबनहींसकती। किसीभीभाषामेंवाक्यकाबहुतमहत्वपूर्णस्थानहै।

किसीभीभाषामेंअपनीबातदूसरोंकोसमझानेकेलिएशुद्धवाक्योंकाप्रयोगकरनाबहुतआवश्यकहै। नीचेलिखेवाक्योंको

ध्यानसेपढ़िए

अशुद्धवाक्यशुद्धवाक्य

मैंने कल जाना है । मुझे कल जाना है ।
तेरे को क्या चाहिए । तुम्हें क्या चाहिए ।
मेरा पिता जी कल आएगा । मेरे पिता जी कल आएँगे ।

यह गलती किसने करी है ? यह गलती किसने की है ।

प्र० १. नीचे लिखे वाक्यों को शुद्ध करके लिखिए

. तुम तुम्हारी बात सुनाओ ।

ख. मैंने यह पुस्तक पढ़नी है ।

ग. उस रात सबने पेट भर खाए ।

घ. चादर पर धूल जमा हुआ था ।

ड. आज सोमवार का दिन है ।

च. चाचाजी, मेरा हाथ पकड़कर मेरे को ऊपर खींच लो ।

छ. पिताजी, मुझे कुछ रुपय दे दो ।

अभ्यासपत्र-3

वचन

शब्दके जिस रूपसे प्राणी, वस्तु या स्थान की संख्या का पता

चलता है, उसे वचन कहते हैं।

वचनके दो भेद होते हैं - १. एकवचन

२. बहुवचन

प्र० १. नीचे लिखे शब्दोंके वचन बदलो।

क. मुरगी----- ख. महिला -----

ग. भैंस ----- घ. कैची -----

ड. वधुएँ ----- च. सखियाँ -----

छ. चुहिया ----- ज. स्त्री -----

झ. गाय -----

प्र० २. रेखांकितशब्दोंकेबहुवचनबनाकरवाक्यदोबारालिखिए।

क. लड़केनेरोटीखाई। -----

ख. यहवस्तुअच्छीहै। -----

ग. वहमशीनचलारहाहै। -----

घ. पिताजीसेचाबीखोगईहै। -----

ड. सैनिकनेपरेडकी। -----

च. लड़कीखुरपीलेआई। -----

प्र० ३. निम्नलिखितवाक्योंकेसामनेखानोंसेशब्दकाउचितरूप

भरकररिक्तस्थानोंकीपूतिकीजिए

क. कुछ ----- नेखानानहीखाया। (बच्चा)

ख. उसकीसभी ----- अच्छीहैं। (गुड़ियाँ)

ग. हिमालयसेअनेक -----निकलतीहैं। (नदी)

घ. इन -----की -----सँभालकररखो।
(ताला,चाबी)

ड. मैंनेकुछ -----लिखे। (पत्र)

च. ----- परअनेक -----बैठीहैं।
(पेड़,चिडिया)

छ. इन -----कोवहाँरखदो। (पुस्तक)

प्र०५. सहीबहुवचनपरसही () काचिह्नलगाइए

क. स्त्री (स्त्रियाँ/स्त्रीयाँ)

ख. बेटी (बेटियाँ/बेटियाँ)

ग. मुरगा (मुरगे/मुरगों)

घ. चाबी (चाबियाँ/चाबीयाँ)

ड. अध्यापिका (अध्यापिकाँ/अध्यापिकाएँ)

अभ्यास-पत्र -4

क्रिया (verb)

क्रिया- जिन शब्दों से किसी कार्य के होने, किए जाने, किसी घटना के घटित होने का बोध हो उन्हें क्रिया कहते हैं।

जैसे- गौतम पढ़ रहा है।

माँ रसोई में खाना बना रही हैं।

प्र० १. दिए गए वाक्यों में से क्रिया छँट कर लिखो।

क. चिंकी गुडिया से खेल रही हैं। -----

ख. पिताजी अखबार पढ़ रहे हैं। -----

ग. किसान खेतों में बीज बो रहा है। -----

घ. आज बहुत गरमी है। -----

ङ. राम सो रहा है। -----

च. तुम क्या कर रहे हो ? -----

प्र० २. क्रियाओंकेसहीजोड़ेबनाओ।
शेरमिमयातीहै
बकरीचिंघाडताहै
गधादहाडताहै
हाथीरेंकताहै
गायभौंकताहै
कुत्ताबलबलाताहै
घोड़ारंभातीहै
ऊँटहिनहिनाताहै

प्र० ३. क्रियाशब्दछाँटकरखालीस्थानोंमेंलिखिए

पहननापेंसिलपढनाकहाकबूतरमोरनी

जलनामकाननहानापक्षीकाटनाचलना

प्र० ४. नीचेदिएगएवाक्योंकेरिक्तस्थानउचितक्रियारूपद्वारा भरिए।

क. माँनेबच्चेको ----- । (सुला)

ख. दादीनेरमेशकोखाना -----। (खिला)

ग. पुस्तकें ----- सेज्ञानबढ़ताहै।(पढ़)

घ. सीढियोंसेगिरनेपरराहुल ----- लगा। (रो)

ड. गुरुजीनेहमेंनिबंध ----- केलिएकहा।(लिख)

प्र०५. नीचेदिएगएक्रियाशब्दोंसेवाक्यबनाइए

क. दौड़ना -----

ख. हँसना -----

ग. चलना -----

घ. धोना -----

चित्र देखकर अपने शब्दों में एक छोटी सी कहानी लिखिए -



चित्र वर्णन—

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Winter Assignment for Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

Class:IV

Dated:31/12/2016

Date of Submission: 10th of March-2017

Q1. Make a document and write the information in your own words about your favourite cartoon serial. Also insert necessary pictures.

Q2. Create a document on the topic “Our School” using Microsoft Word and perform the following operations:

1. Type twenty sentences on your school.
2. Make use of AutoFormat feature.
3. Apply Border and page colour to your document.
4. Center align the heading and make it bold.
5. Underline all the nouns in your document.
6. Add clipart related to the school.
7. Make use of Word Art to type your name, Class and section in the footer.

Q3. Type the following text in Ms Word and do the following:

- Set font style as “ELEPHANT”
- Set font size as “22”.
- Set font color as “RED”.
- Save the file with your name.

“Success is not something that you run into by accident. It takes preparation and character. Everyone likes to win but how many are willing to put in the efforts and time to win? It takes sacrifice and self-discipline. There is no substitute for hard work. Hard work is the key to success.”

Q4. Create a school logo of your own choice using Word Art.

[Note: You can send your Assignments using Campus Manager to your H.R.T or to your concerned computer teacher. Even you can take a printout and submit.]

EVS

DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, SRINAGAR.

E.V.S

CELEBRATING FESTIVALS

CLASS 3rd /SEC: _____

NAME: _____

ROLL NO: _____

Q1. Fill in the blanks:

- a) Children receive eidi on the occasion of _____.
- b) Children's days celebrated on _____ every year.
- c) India Gate is located at _____.
- d) _____ is the holy book of Sikhs.
- e) On Raksha Bandhan the sister ties _____ on her brother's wrist.

Q2. Give one word for the following:

- a) Festival that mark's the birth of Jesus Christ _____
- b) Boat races are held on this festival _____
- c) Festival of lights is called _____
- d) Birthday of Dr Radhakrishnan is celebrated as _____
- e) Festival when people sing folk songs and dance around bonfire _____

Q3. Give the difference between:

National and Religious festivals

Q4. Define Festivals.

HOTS

Q5. How can we dissolve social barrier and develop the feeling of love for each other?

Q6. On the outline map of India mark two states towards each direction.

URDU

دہلی پبلک اسکول سرینگر
(سرمائی تعطیلات کا عملی کام)

مضمون: اُردو
جماعت: سوم
تاریخ: _____
نام: _____
رو نمبر: _____
سیکشن: _____

پیارے بچو! دی گئی کہانی کو دو یا تین بار غور سے پڑھنے کے بعد دیئے گئے سوالات حل کریں۔
”عبدال بہت سُست اور کاہل لڑکا تھا۔ وہ کام کرنے اور پڑھنے لکھنے سے بہت دور بھاگتا تھا۔
ماں باپ کے ڈر سے اسکول چلا جاتا تھا۔ ایک دن وہ گھر سے اسکول جانے کے لئے نکلا
مگر اسکول جانے کے بجائے کھیتوں کی طرف نکل گیا۔
وہ ادھر ادھر گھومنے لگا۔ اچانک اس کی نظر ایک گتے پر پڑی وہ تیزی سے اس کی طرف بڑھا
اور بولا۔ ”آؤ گتے میاں! ہم تم کھیلیں۔“
گتے نے کہا ”میرے پاس کھیلنے کا وقت نہیں بھینٹ بکریاں میرا انتظار کر رہی ہوں گی۔ میں نے
ان کی حفاظت کا وعدہ کیا ہے۔“ یہ کہہ کر گتے آگے بڑھ گیا۔
عبدال اُداس ہو کر آگے بڑھا اور پیڑوں کے نیچے بیٹھ گیا۔ پیڑ کی ٹہنی پر ایک چڑیا بیٹھی تھی۔
عبدال نے چڑیا سے کہا۔ پیاری چڑیا! میرے پاس آؤ، اور اپنی میٹھی آواز میں مجھے ایک گانا
سناؤ۔“

چڑیا نے جواب دیا۔ ”مجھے معاف کر دو، میں تمہیں گانا نہیں سنا سکتی۔ میرے بچے بہت بھوکے
ہیں۔ مجھے ان کے لئے کھانا تلاش کرنا ہے۔“ یہ کہہ کر چڑیا اڑ گئی۔
عبدال کو چڑیا کی بات بہت بُری لگی۔ مگر وہ کبھی کیا سکتا تھا۔ سب اپنے اپنے کام میں مشغول تھے

کوئی اُس کے ساتھ کھیلنے کو تیار نہ تھا۔ عبدل پریشان ہو کر ایک باغ میں جا بیٹھا۔ وہاں اُس کو ایک شہد کی مکھی دکھائی دی۔ وہ دوڑ کر اُس کے پاس گیا اور کہا ”آؤ بی مکھی ہم تم ایک اچھا سا کھیل کھیلیں، شہد کی مکھی نے جواب دیا۔ ” پیارے عبدل میں بھی آپ کے ساتھ کھیلنا چاہتی ہوں مگر کیا کروں میرے پاس کھیلنے کے لئے بالکل وقت نہیں ہے۔ میں تو باغ میں پھولوں کا رس جمع کرنے آتی ہوں اور شام ہونے سے پہلے مجھے چھتے میں سارا رس جمع کرنا ہوتا ہے مجھے معاف کر دینا کبھی وقت ملا تو آپ کے ساتھ ضرور کھیلوں گی“ یہ کہہ کر مکھی بھی اڑ گئی۔

اب تو عبدل اکیلا ہی بیٹھ کر پریشان ہو گیا اور سوچنے لگا کہ انسان، حیوان، چرند، پرند، کیڑے مکوڑے سب کسی نہ کسی کام میں لگے ہیں۔ بس میں ہی بے کار گھوم کر اپنا وقت برباد کر رہا ہوں۔ یہ سوچ کر عبدل بہت شرم آئی۔ اُس نے اپنے آپ سے وعدہ کیا کہ آئندہ کبھی اسکول جانے سے نہ کتر اوں گا۔ اب اُس کے قدم خود ہی اسکول کی طرف بڑھنے لگے۔

(سوالات)

سوال نمبر ۱: کہانی میں سے پانچ اسم، ضمیر، اور حرف ڈھونڈ کر الگ الگ کالموں میں لکھیے۔

جواب:	اسم	ضمیر	حرف
۱:	-----	-----	-----
۲:	-----	-----	-----
۳:	-----	-----	-----
۴:	-----	-----	-----
۵:	-----	-----	-----

سوال نمبر ۲: دیئے گئے الفاظ کے مترادف کہانی میں سے ڈھونڈ کر لکھیے۔

مترادف	الفاظ
-----	والد
-----	مدرسہ
-----	خوف
-----	قریب
-----	کھوج
-----	گل
-----	والدہ
-----	حیا
-----	پرندے
-----	دوست

سوال نمبر ۳: دیئے گئے الفاظ کے اضداد کہانی میں سے ڈھونڈ کر لکھیے۔

اضداد	الفاظ
-----	پاس
-----	بُرا
-----	صبح
-----	کانٹا
-----	رات

سوال نمبر ۴: کہانی میں سے پانچ صفت چُن کر لکھئیے۔

جواب: ۱: _____ ۲: _____ ۳: _____

۴: _____ ۵: _____

سوال نمبر ۵: دیئے گئے جمع کے واحد کہانی میں سے ڈھونڈ کر لکھئیے۔

واحد

جمع

لڑکے

چڑیاں

گتے

مکھیاں

باغات

سوال نمبر ۶: دیئے گئے اسماء کے جملے بنائیے۔

جملے

الفاظ

۱: شہد

۲: باغ

۳: مکھی

۴: بکریاں

۵: پھول

سوال نمبر ۷: کہانی میں سے پانچ خاص اسم (اسم معرفہ) اور پانچ عام اسم (اسم نکرہ) ڈھونڈ کر لکھیے۔

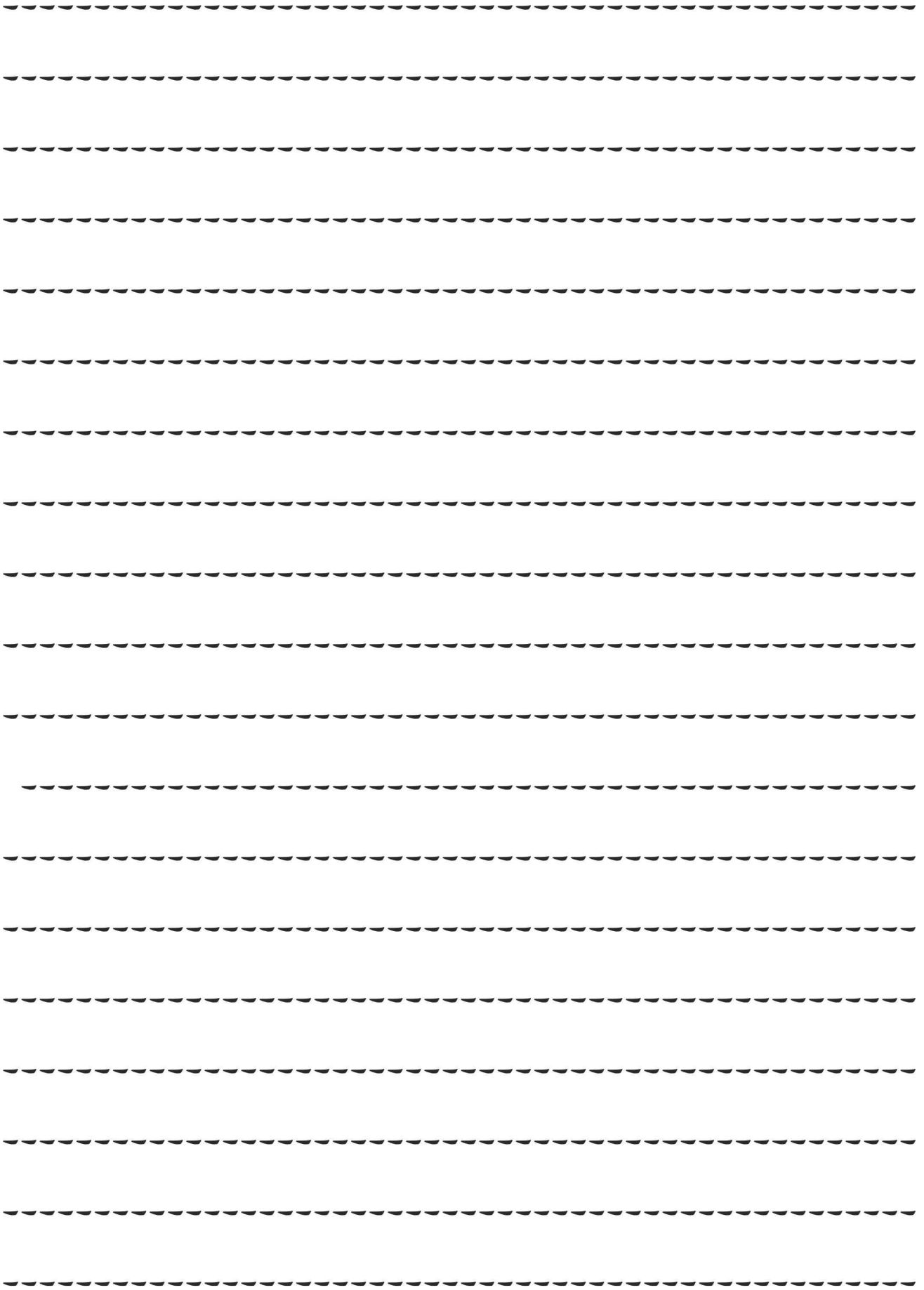
اسم نکرہ	اسم معرفہ	جواب:
-----	-----	: ۱
-----	-----	: ۲
-----	-----	: ۳
-----	-----	: ۴
-----	-----	: ۵

سوال نمبر ۸: عنوان ”ماں“ کے تحت چند جملے لکھیے۔



سوال نمبر ۹: دی گئی تصویر کو غور سے دیکھ کر اپنے الفاظ میں ایک چھوٹی سی کہانی قلمبند کیجئے۔





دہلی پبلک سکول سرینگر
(خوشطی)

مضمون: اُردو

جماعت: سوم

تاریخ: _____

نام: _____

رونمبر: _____

سیکشن: _____

سوال نمبر ۱: دی گئی سطر کو خوش خطی میں لکھیے۔

کس نے سورج چاند بنائے۔

دہلی پبلک سکول سرینگر
(خوشطی)

مضمون: اُردو

نام: _____

جماعت: سوم

رونمبر: _____

تاریخ: _____

سیکشن: _____

سوال نمبر ۲: دی گئی سطر کو خوش خطی میں لکھیے۔

اور تاروں کے دیپ جلائے

دہلی پبلک سکول سرینگر
(خوشطی)

مضمون: اُردو

جماعت: سوم

تاریخ: _____

نام: _____

رونمبر: _____

سیکشن: _____

سوال نمبر ۳: دی گئی سطر کو خوش خطی میں لکھیے۔

نیک جذبہ ہر کام کو نیک بناتا ہے۔

دہلی پبلک سکول سرینگر
(خوشطی)

مضمون: اُردو

نام: _____

جماعت: سوم

رو نمبر: _____

تاریخ: _____

سیکشن: _____

سوال نمبر ۴: دی گئی سطر کو خوش خطی میں لکھیے۔

خود غرضی انسان کو تباہ کر دیتی ہے۔

دہلی پبلک سکول سرینگر
(خوشطی)

مضمون: اُردو

جماعت: سوم

تاریخ: _____

نام: _____

رونمبر: _____

سیکشن: _____

سوال نمبر ۵: دی گئی سطر کو خوش خطی میں لکھیے۔

حسد سے اعمال ضائع ہو جاتے ہیں۔

KASHMIRI

(Promoted to class 4th)

دہلی پبلک سکول سرینگر

تربیتیہ جمائو خاطر

(ورک شیٹ)

سکشن:-----

ناو-----

تاریخ-----

رول نمبر-----

سوال نمبر ۱:۔ اچھر لیکھو؟

سوال نمبر ۲:۔ بہ ترتیب اچھر لیکھو ترتیب سان؟

کھ گ ل م ن و ہ ی ے ا ب پ پھ ت تھ ٹ ٹھ
د ڈ ذ ث ج چھ ر ژ ز ٹ ٹھ س ش ص ض ط
ظ ع غ ف ح خ ق

سوال نمبر ۳:- (۱) آوازِ ستّر بناؤ لفظ؟

۱۔ _____ ۲۔ _____ ۳۔ _____

۴۔ _____ ۵۔ _____ ۶۔ _____

۷۔ _____ ۸۔ _____ ۹۔ _____

۱۰۔ _____

سوال نمبر ۴:- (۲) آوازِ ستّر بناؤ لفظ؟

۱۔ _____ ۲۔ _____ ۳۔ _____

۴۔ _____ ۵۔ _____ ۶۔ _____

۷۔ _____ ۸۔ _____ ۹۔ _____

۱۰۔ _____

سوال نمبر ۵:- (۱) آوازِ ستّر بناؤ لفظ؟

۱۔ _____ ۲۔ _____ ۳۔ _____

۴۔ _____ ۵۔ _____ ۶۔ _____

۷۔ _____ ۸۔ _____ ۹۔ _____

۱۰۔ _____

سوال نمبر ۶:۔ اکہ پٹھ دہن تام لیکھو گزند؟

۱۔ _____ ۲۔ _____ ۳۔ _____
۴۔ _____ ۵۔ _____ ۶۔ _____
۷۔ _____ ۸۔ _____ ۹۔ _____
۱۰۔ _____

سوال نمبر ۷:۔ پانٹون مہون ہندی نا لیکھو؟

۱۔ _____ ۲۔ _____ ۳۔ _____
۴۔ _____ ۵۔ _____

سوال نمبر ۸:۔ ہفتکلبن دوہن ہندی نا لیکھو؟

۱۔ _____ ۲۔ _____ ۳۔ _____
۴۔ _____ ۵۔ _____ ۶۔ _____
۷۔ _____

سوال نمبر ۹:۔ اچھر راء و تھ بنا و لفظ؟

جواب:۔ ۱۔ پ + ل = _____ ۲۔ ا + تھ = _____
۳۔ د + چھ = _____ ۴۔ د + ا + ن = _____
۵۔ و + ا + ن = _____

سوال نمبر ۱۰:۔ لفظن گرو اچھر باگے؟

۱۔ وردی = _____ ۲۔ چھل = _____
۳۔ دل = _____ ۴۔ ون = _____

۵۔ گور = _____

سوال نمبر ۱۱:۔ جسمکدین انگن ہندی ناویکیو؟

۱۔ _____ ۲۔ _____ ۳۔ _____

۴۔ _____ ۵۔ _____ ۶۔ _____

۷۔ _____ ۸۔ _____ ۹۔ _____

۱۰۔ _____