

SOLVED ASSIGNMENT FA1

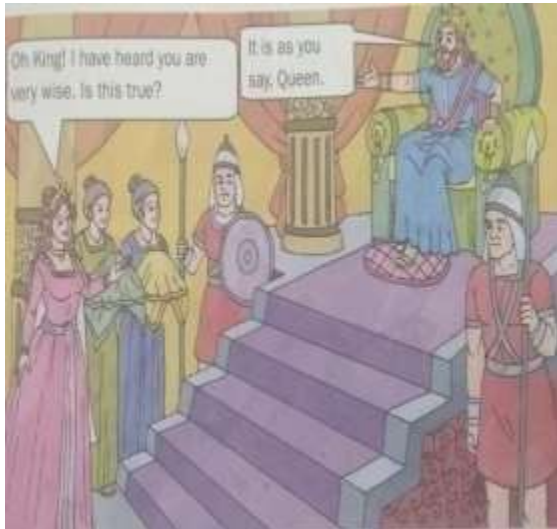
CLASS: 3RD

SUBJECT: ENGLISH

CHAPTER NO: 01

TOPIC: THE KING AND THE BEES

Introduction: The story 'The King and the Bees' is a story about a king who is known for his wisdom. The queen of neighbouring land herself came to test his wisdom by giving him a puzzle. The king once again proved his wisdom by solving the matter and the queen went back highly impressed with the king's wisdom. The message conveyed by the story is that Present intelligence is the sole power of wisdom and wise are always praiseworthy.



A. Answer these questions.

1. The queen of the neighbouring land came to visit the king to test his wisdom.
2. The queen had heard that the king was very wise.
3. The queen gave the king a puzzle to test his wisdom. She showed him two wreaths of which one was made of artificial flowers and the other was made of flowers plucked from his garden. She asked him to tell which of them was made of real flowers.

4. In order to prove his wisdom, the king remembered that there was a climbing vine with flowers outside his window. He also remembered that there was a beehive with many bees, next to the vine. He had an idea and let the windows of his palace be opened. Soon a swarm of bees came in and sat around the wreath made of real flowers.
5. The honeybees sat on only one wreath because only one of them was made of real flowers.

NOTE: READ THE CHAPTER THOROUGHLY AND DO THE BOOKWORK YOURSELF.

CHAPTER NO: 02

TOPIC: CATS CAN SLEEP ANYWHERE

Central Idea: The poem 'Cats Sleep Anywhere', is written by Eleanor Farjeon. In this poem the poet says that cats will sleep anywhere once they feel safe. Sleeping is one of the things cats do best. It seems they do not suffer from insomnia and are capable of napping and deep sleep in any position, in any place at any time.



A. Answer these questions.

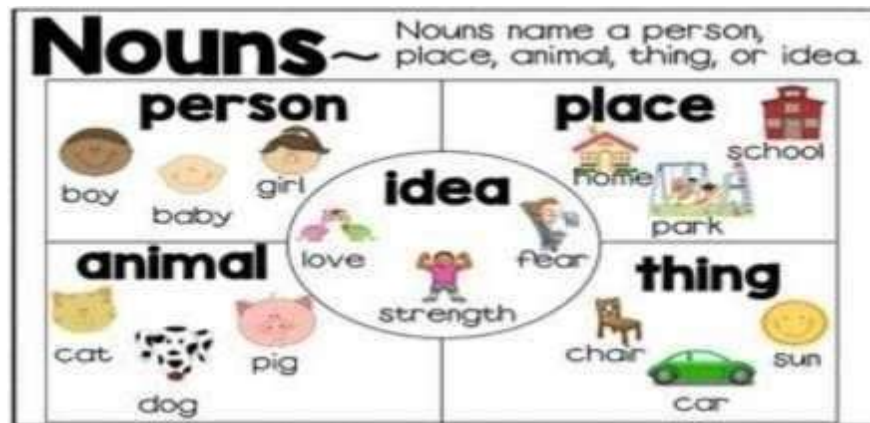
1. According to the poet, the five places where cats sleep are table, chair, window-ledge, open drawer, and cupboard.
2. In the line 'Anybody's lap will do', the meaning of 'will do' is to provide what is needed.

B. Think and answer.

1. Cats are referred to as 'they'.

NOTE: READ THE CHAPTER THOROUGHLY AND DO THE BOOKWORK YOURSELF.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR




Common noun
is a common name used for a

person place or a thing

 Girl  City  Toy

Proper noun
is a specific name for a

person place or a thing

 Emily  Seattle  Teddy Bear

- **Noun and its types.**

Noun is the name of a person, place, animal or thing.

1. **Common noun:** A noun that stands for any person, place, animal or thing.
Example: Birds live on trees.
2. **Proper noun:** A noun that is the name of a specific person, place, animal or thing.
Example: I ordered the laptop from Amazon.

A. Fill in the blanks with appropriate nouns.

1. The lions are roaring in the jungle.
2. My mother is cooking food for the family.
3. Sam is eating fruits.
4. Books are kept on the table.
5. Whale and sharks are water animals.
6. I went to Agra for a holiday.
7. The baby is crying in the cradle.
8. My cousins live in Delhi.
9. Bob is sitting on a rocking chair.
10. Please bring me a glass of water.

- **Simple present tense.**

Read these sentences.

1. Priya **goes** to Chandigarh by bus.
2. Ravi **likes** to sing.

The highlighted words show an action which takes places in the present time. Such verbs are said to be in the simple present tense.

A. Complete these sentences with the present tense form of the verb in the brackets.

1. Mohit gets (get) up at six o'clock every day.
2. She lives (live) in Delhi.
3. The Sun rises (rise) in the east.
4. They speak (speak) French very well.
5. My sister always reads (read) the story aloud to me.

- **Essay: My Best Friend**

“A friend in need is a friend indeed” is a well-known proverb. And such a friend I have in _____ who is my class-fellow. He/she is a sincere friend. He/she stands by me through thick and thin. I like him/her most.

_____ is good at studies. He/she and I study together. He/she often helps me in my studies. We often go out for long walks.

_____ is the person whom I like most. Nothing can part us from each other.

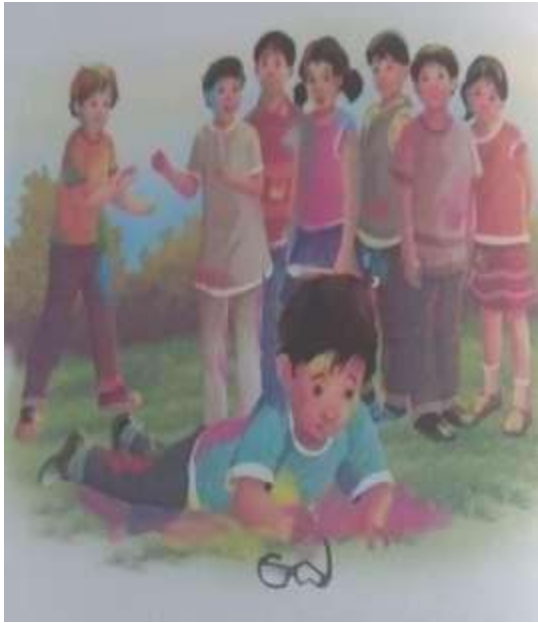
_____ is my class-fellow and a friend of my choice. True friends are rare, though fair-weather friends are many. _____ is like comfort in my sorrow, a companion in my loneliness and a sure support in my helplessness.

FA-2

CHAPTER NO: 03

TOPIC: WHEN RUSTY PLAYED HOLI

Introduction: The story 'When Rusty played Holi', is written by Ruskin Bond. When Rusty played Holi is a memory of a child's first union with the craziness and excitement and happiness that Holi offers. This is a story about a child Rusty and his friends who are playing Holi. Rusty is a boy who was not willing to play Holi, but later on, his friend Ranbir and his other friends splashed colours and drenched him with water and started dancing in front of him, which also made him enjoy the festival of colours.



A. Answer these questions.

1. The children gathered at the Clock Tower. They were playing Holi with colours and water.
2. The children were armed with bicycle pumps, or pumps made from bamboo stems, from which colourful water was spurting out.
3. Rusty was blinded because a jet of black water came flying onto his face.
4. Suri dreaded Holi and, therefore, he decided to spend the day in a state of siege. He had set up camp in his mother's kitchen to keep himself away from all his friends.
5. Everyone used a ladder to enter into the kitchen by the skylight.

B. Read the extracts from the story and answer the questions.

1. (a) 'They' are Ranbir's friends.
(b) They have been referred to as 'colourful demons' as they looked scary with colour on their faces.
2. (a) Ranbir said these words.
(b) Rusty.
(c) The speaker said this because Rusty was also drenched in colour and looked like his friends.

NOTE: READ THE CHAPTER THOROUGHLY AND DO THE BOOKWORK YOURSELF.

CHAPTER NO: 04

TOPIC: THE CENTIPEDE SONG

Central Idea: Centipedes are sometimes called house centipedes or "hundred-leggers" because of their many pairs of legs. Although "centipede" means "100 feet", the number can range from 30 to more than 350. The flattened, wormlike body has one pair of legs per body segment. Centipedes come out at night when their prey is most active.

In this poem, the poet has mentioned about the insect centipede and said that this insect has more than forty thousand pair of legs which helps it to move up and down. The poet says that when a centipede walks on round stones it sounds like an army of soldiers are on parade. The poet also says that centipede is very happy and doesn't have to care about anything else except his forty thousand shoes that are to be kept in good condition.



ENGLISH GRAMMAR

- **Simple past tense.**

Read these sentences.

1. Rahul **played** the piano well.
2. The horse **jumped** over the fence.

The highlighted verbs in these sentences are in the simple past tense.

When we talk or write about the past, we add –ed to the simple form of the verb.

But, in many cases the verb changes completely when talking about the past tense.

Example: I went to the bus stop to receive my friend. (Verb: go)

A. Complete these sentences with the past tense form of the verbs in the brackets.

1. We met (meet) Mrs Sen last week.
2. It rained (rain) heavily last night.
3. Swati played (play) in the park yesterday.
4. They built (build) a new house in their village.
5. Vineet sat (sit) on the chair.

- **Present continuous tense.**

Read this sentence.

1. Rita **is playing** on the field.

This sentence tells us that the action is happening right now. The verb in this sentence is said to be in the present continuous tense. We use is/am/are + -ing form of the verb to express this tense.

Example: I am going to school.

A. Complete these sentences with the present continuous tense form of the verbs given in brackets.

1. The children are playing chess. (play)
2. Seema is doing her homework. (do)
3. Dimple is watching a movie. (watch)
4. We are eating with our friends. (eat)
5. I am going to the circus. (go)
6. The cat is chasing a mouse. (chase)
7. They are making lot of noise. (make)

- **Past continuous tense.**

Read this sentence.

1. It **was raining** when I stepped out of the house.

The above sentence tells us that the action continued for some time in the past. The verb in this sentence is said to be in the past continuous tense. We use was/were + -ing form of the verb to express this tense.

Example: Ravi was reading a book.

A. Circle the correct option from the brackets to complete these sentences.

1. Rohit **was running**) across the field when he tripped and fell.
(ran/) a picture when the lights went off.
2. I **was painting**
(painted/

3. We (had/**were having**) dinner when the doorbell rang.
4. Kavita and Payal (**were singing**/sang) when the guests arrived.

