



# Social Science

# Science

## Teachers Manual



3

## CLASS - 3

### 1. THE SOLAR SYSTEM

#### Exercise

- A.** 1. (c) Pluto                      2. (a) Moon            3. (b) Portuguese  
4. © Blue
- B.** 1. galaxy                      2. sun                      3. Mercury  
4. universe                      5. third
- C.** 1. (d) Mars                      2. (c) Venus            3. (e) Jupiter  
4. (b) Earth                      5. (a) Saturn
- D.** 1. The eight planets that orbit the sun are Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune.  
2. Many stars, clouds and gases together form a galaxy.  
3. If we stand on top of a hill or a tall building, we can see that the sky and the land seem to be meeting at a point. This point is known as the horizon.  
4. The earth spins round on its axis like a top. This movement is called rotation of the earth.

#### Activity Time

Do yourself.

### 2. THE GLOBE AND MAP OF EARTH

#### Exercise

- A.** 1. (a) globe                      2. (a) North            3. (b) Asia  
4. (d) Asia                      5. © ocean
- B.** 1. True            2. True            3. False            4. True            5. True
- C.** 1. (d) Atlas                      2. (c) Globe            3. (b) Compass  
4. (e) Ocean                      5. (a) Equator
- D.** 1. A globe is a small model of the earth. It is sphere in shape. It gives us the true picture of the earth.  
2. Equator is an imaginary line which divides the earth into two equal parts.  
3. Landmarks are important signs, buildings or objects present in a particular area about which most people know. For example, in the city of Agra, the Taj Mahal is an important landmark. In our school, the principal's room may be an important landmark.  
4. A compass is an instrument that can be used to find directions.

5. There are seven continents and five oceans on the earth. The names of the seven continents are: Asia, Africa, Europe, North America, South America, Antarctica and Australia.

**Activity Time**

Do yourself.

**3. WEATHER AND SEASON**

**Exercise**

- A.** 1. (c) windy            2. (c) April to June            3. (d) Spring  
4. (b) rainy            5. (a) Tamil Nadu
- B.** 1. True    2. False            3. True    4. True    5. False
- C.** 1. (c) Monsoon Winds            2. (d) The hot season  
3. (a) The cold season  
4. (e) Pleasant weather            5. (b) Leaves fall from trees
- D.** 1. The condition of the atmosphere of a place for a short period of time is called weather.  
2. Summer, winter, rainy, spring and autumn are the five main seasons in India.  
3. When a particular type of weather remains the same in a place for a long time, it is known as the climate of the place.  
4. If the rains do not arrive on time, land may become dry and barren. Such condition is called drought.  
5. Monsoon winds are the winds which bring rain.

**Activity Time**

Do yourself.

**4. INDIA : PHYSICAL FEATURES**

**Exercise**

- A.** 1. (a) mostly fertile            2. (a) Satpura range            3. (a) Thar  
4. (d) plateau            5. © southern
- B.** 1. True    2. False            3. True    4. True            5. False
- C.** 1. (d) Thar            2. (e) Lakshadweep            3. (a) Malwa  
4. (b) Purvanchal range            5. (c) Vindhya and Satpura
- D.** 1. India is surrounded by the Bay of Bengal in the east, Arabian Sea in the west and Indian Ocean in the South.  
2. Coal, iron ore, copper, bauxite and limestone are some minerals found in the plateau of India.

3. India has two groups of islands. On its eastern side, in the Bay of Bengal, lie the Andaman and Nicobar islands. On the western side, in the Arabian sea, lie the Lakshadweep Islands.
4. Peninsula is a land surrounded with water on all three sides.
5. The Himalayan Mountain range lies in the northern part of India.

**Activity Time**

Do yourself.

**5. INDIAN STATES**

**Exercise**

- A.** 1. (a) 29                      2. (b) union territories   3. © Jaipur  
4. (b) New Delhi
- B.** 1. False    2. True        3. True        4. True        5. True
- C.** 1. (e) Silvassa    2. (d) Panaji    3. (b) Thiruvananthapuram  
4. (c) Kohima        5. (a) Gangtok
- D.** 1. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura are seven sister states.  
2. Jammu and Kashmir has two capitals  
3. There are 29 states in India.  
4. There are seven union territories. They are:  
    (a) Andaman and Nicobar Islands  
    (b) Chandigarh  
    (c) Daman and Diu  
    (d) Dadra and Nagar Haveli  
    (e) Lakshadweep  
    (f) Puducherry  
    (g) National Capital Territory (Delhi)

**Activity Time**

Do yourself.

**6. FOOD AND CLOTHES**

**Exercise**

- A.** 1. (b) Tamil Nadu   2. (d) Rajasthan                      3. (a) Punjab  
4. (d) Kashmir
- B.** 1. True    2. True        3. False        4. False        5. True
- C.** 1. (e) Sweet            2. (a) Rajasthan            3. (b) Punjab  
4. (d) Kerala            5. (c) Tamil Nadu

- D.** 1. Makki Ki Roti and Sarson Ka Saag of Punjab, Dal Baati and Churma of Rajasthan, Idlis, dosas, Vadas along with sambhar and coconut-chutney of South, Sandesh, Cham-Cham and rosogollas of Bengal are some of the special dishes of India.
2. The special dish of Kerala is fish curry.
3. The lungi is known as mundu in Kerala and veshti in Tamil Nadu.
4. The Sarees of Benaras, the Chikankari embroidery work of Uttar Pradesh, the Pashmina shawls of Kashmir and Patiala Salwar of Punjab are famous and worn all over the world.

### Activity Time

Do yourself.

## 7. FESTIVALS AND CELEBRATION

### Exercise

- A.** 1. (b) Deepawali    2. (c) Republic Day    3. © Sewain  
4. (a) November 14    5. © Maharashtra
- B.** 1. festivals    2. Rajpath    3. Prime Minister  
4. Tamil Nadu    5. Chacha Nehru
- C.** 1. (e) Red Fort    2. (d) Rajpath    3. (a) Raj Ghat  
4. (b) Ramlila    5. (c) Snake boat races
- D.** 1. As many festivals are celebrated in different parts of India, India is called the land of festivals.
2. The three kinds of festivals that are celebrated in India are:  
(a) National festivals. Example: Republic Day, Independence Day  
(b) Religious festivals. Example : Holi, Diwali  
(c) Harvest festival Example: Pongal, Baisakhi
3. Pongal is the harvest festival of Tamil Nadu. This festival lasts for three days and falls in the month of January.
4. Bihu is the harvest festival of Assam. Big bonfires, singing and dancing are part of the celebration. Young girls dressed in traditional clothes are heard and seen performing Bihu songs and dances.
5. Teacher's Day is celebrated on September 5. It is the birthday of Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, the second President of India. Dr. Radhakrishnan was a teacher.

### Activity Time

Do yourself.

## 8. LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

### Exercise

- A.** 1. (d) Panchs      2. (b) Panchayat Samiti  
3. (c) Gram Sewak   4. (d) all of these      5. (b) Mayor
- B.** 1. True      2. False      3. False      4. True      5. True
- C.** 1. (d) Head of Village Panchayat      2. (e) Block Council  
3. (a) A government worker      4. (b) District Council  
5. (c) Municipal Corporation
- D.** 1. Village Panchayat and Municipalities are the local self-government bodies.  
2. The village Panchayat has five members in it including one women member. These members are called panchs.  
3. Two functions of village panchayat:  
(a) It provides drinking water to the villages.  
(b) It builds and maintains the roads and street lights.  
4. The municipal corporation govern large cities like Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai and Chennai. Their head is called mayor.  
5. The main functions of a municipal committee are as follows:  
(a) It makes arrangement of proper drinking water to all the people.  
(b) It establishes and looks after hospitals and dispensaries.  
(c) It runs schools and other education institutions.

### Activity Time

Do yourself.

## 9. DELHI

### Exercise

- A.** 1. (c) Yamuna      2. (a) Indraprastha      3. (c) metro trains  
4. (a) Rashtrapati Bhavan      5. (b) Shah Jahan
- B.** 1. metropolis      2. tropical      3. New Delhi  
4. Rajpath      5. Shahjahanabad
- C.** 1. Delhi is the capital of National Capital Territory (NCT) of India. It is divided into Old Delhi and New Delhi.  
2. The Qutub Minar was built by Qutub-ud-Din Aibak.

3. Delhi has a tropical climate. Summer is long and hot. Its from April to October, with the monsoon in between. Not winds blow in summer. These winds are called loo. Winter is very cold and brings heavy fog. July and August are wet months.
4. The four most important historical monuments in Delhi are:
  - (a) The Qutub Minar
  - (b) The Red Fort
  - (c) Jama Masjid
  - (d) Jantar Mantar
5. New Delhi was designed and built by Two British architects, Sir Edwin Lutyens and Sir Herbert Baker.

### Activity Time

Do yourself.

## 10. MUMBAI

### Exercise

- A. 1. (b) west                      2. (d) Mumbai    3. (d) Elephanta Caves  
4. (a) Srikhand                5. (b) Wankhede
- B. 1. Bombay                      2. Bollywood    3. Essel world  
4. seven                         5. Arabian sea
- C. 1. (e) Sweet dish    2. (a) Beach    3. (d) Bollywood  
4. (b) Mumbai High            5. © Monument
- D. 1. Mumbai High is an offshore oilfield located in the Arabian sea. Here crude oil is extracted from the sea bed.  
2. Mumbai has some beautiful beaches, namely Juhu, Chaupati and Versova.  
3. Bhel puri, Vada pav and Pav bhaji are popular food items of Mumbai.  
4. Marathi is the main language of Mumbai. People also speak other languages like Hindi, Konkani, Gujrati and English.

### Activity Time

Do yourself.

## 11. KOLKATA

### Exercise

- A. 1. (c) Calcutta                2. (c) fish and rice            3. (a) Durga Puja  
4. (c) port                        5. © Hooghly
- B. 1. True            2. True            3. False            4. False            5. False
- C. 1. (d) National library            2. (c) Sweet            3. (e) Port

4. (a) Rabindranath Tagore 5. (b) Stadium
- D.** 1. In Kolkata, heavy rains with thunder storms during monsoon are called Kal Baisakhi.
2. Kolkata has a warm and humid climate. It is neither hot nor cold. Heavy rains with thunder storms during monsoon called Kal baisakhi, are a regular feature there. Many cyclones also hit Kolkata from time to time.
3. Rabindranth Tagore is famous as he wrote the National Anthem.
4. Some important tourist places of Kolkata are: the Birla Planetarium, the Victoria Memorial, the Science City and the Botanical Garden.
5. Dum Dum is the International airport in Kolkata.

**Activity Time**

Do yourself.

**12. CHENNAI**

**Exercise**

- A.** 1. (d) hot and humid      2. (b) Madras      3. (d) Kollywood  
4. (a) winters      5. © Pongal
- B.** 1. Bay of Bengal      2. Gateway      3. Marina  
4. Pavadai      5. Bharatanatyam
- C.** 1. (e) Dish      2. (d) Language      3. (b) Beach  
4. (a) Classical dance      5. (c) Old city
- D.** 1. Located on the South-east coast of India, called coromandel coast, Chennai faces the Bay of Bengal.
2. Tamil is the main language spoken by the people of Chennai.
3. Rice is the staple food of peopl in Chennai. Rice is eaten with rasam, sambhar or curd. Idli, dosa, vada and upma are other popular dishes that are relished in Chennai.
4. Rajnikanth (actor and super star), Jayalalitha (Former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu).

**Activity Time**

Do yourself.

**13. SOME OTHER CITIES**

**Exercise**

- A.** 1. (c) Ganga      2. (a) Hawa Mahal      3. © Nawabs  
4. (d) Asia      5. © Bengaluru



- B.** 1. True      2. False      3. True      4. False      5. True
- C.** 1. (d) Pataliputra    2. (a) Chandigarh      3. (e) Lucknow  
4. (b) Bengaluru    5. © Ahemdabad
- D.** 1. Bengaluru has pleasant winters and mild summers which make it an exciting place to visit.  
2. Charminar, Birla Mandir Ramoji Film City and Salar Jung Museum are some of the important places of Hyderabad.  
3. Hyderabad is called the 'City of Pearls'.  
4. Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II was the founder of Jaipur.

**Activity Time**

Do yourself.

**14. OCCUPATIONS**

**Exercise**

- A.** 1. (c) farming      2. (d) forests      3. (d) all of these  
4. (c) machines      5. (a) oil
- B.** 1. needs      2. Tractors      3. Sugar cane  
4. miners      5. transport
- C.** 1. (e) Meat and egg    2. (a) Coastal area      3. (d) Forest  
4. (b) Irrigation      5. (c) Mine and quarries
- D.** 1. Any work that helps us to earn money is called an occupation.  
2. Poultry farming involves rearing hens, ducks and geese for their meat and eggs. Sheep are reared for wool.  
3. Jute, cotton, sugar cane and other things the farmers grow in the fields are called raw materials.  
4. People who work in mines are called miners.  
5. Machines, electrical appliances, vehicles etc are made from minerals at factories.

**Activity Time**

1. Judge      2. Writer      3. Architect  
4. DJ      5. Doctor      6. Producer

**15. TRAVEL AND TRANSPORT**

**Exercise**

- A.** 1. (b) air transport    2. (c) elephants      3. (d) both a and c  
4. (a) airports      5. (b) camel
- B.** 1. False      2. False      3. True      4. True      5. True

- C.** 1. (e) Train                      2. (a) Helicopter                      3. (d) Aeroplane  
 4. (b) Ship                              5. (c) Local trains
- D.** 1. Vehicles such as buses and trains are used by people. The vehicles such as buses and trains provided by the government are called public transport.  
 2. Five means of land transport are: bullock cart, auto rickshaw, car, bus and train.  
 3. In villages, bullock carts, tractors, motor cycles and bicycles are commonly used for travelling.  
 4. Kerala because it is near the sea coast.  
 5. Private airlines like Jet Airways, Go Air, Indigo, Spicejet etc operate in India and abroad.

**Activity Time**

Do yourself.

**16. COMMUNICATION**

**Exercise**

- A.** 1. (a) letter                      2. (c) Aerogrammes                      3. (a) telephone  
 4. (a) fax machine                      5. (b) satellites
- B.** 1. Postcards                      2. Telegram                              3. Fax  
 4. satellites                              5. newspaper
- C.** 1. (e) Postal System                              2. (a) Internet                      3. (d) 24 hours  
 4. (b) A telephone service                      5. (c) Mass Media
- D.** 1. The sending and receiving of information or messages is called communication.  
 2. In olden days people used horeseriders, trained pigeons and people on foot to send messages from one place to another. Messages were also sent by using smoke signals or drumbeats.  
 3. People dial Subcription Trunk Dialing (STD) code along with telephone number to talk to people who live in another city in their country. People dial International Subcription Dialing (ISD) code along with telephone number to talk to people who live in another country.  
 4. A smart phone combines the features of a phone and a computer. It can be used to make phone calls and to send and receive e-mails.

5. Communication with a large number of people at the same time is possible through means of communication such as the radio, television and newspaper. These are called means of mass communication or mass media.

### Activity Time

Do yourself.

## 17. EARLY MAN

### Exercise

- A.** 1. (d) forests      2. (c) stones      3. (c) food producers  
4. (a) animals      5. (d) all of these
- B.** 1. False      2. True      3. True      4. True      5. False
- C.** 1. (e) Fruits, seeds, berries, roots and raw meat of animals  
2. (a) Barks and leaves of trees  
3. (d) Sharp stones and wooden sticks  
4. (b) travelling easier  
5. (c) Fertile soil
- D.** 1. Early man led a nomadic life as they wandered from place to place in search of food.  
2. Early men needed tools to dig plants and to hunt animals. So they searched for stones with sharp edges. These stones were used as tools. They also made tools of animal horns and bones.  
3. The discovery of growing plants from the seeds made it possible for the early men to settle down in one place.  
4. Early man realised that some animals like cow, goat, buffalo and hens could be tamed. They realised that tamed animals could help them in many ways. For example, dogs helped them in hunting, horses and donkeys helped them in carrying loads.  
5. Earlymen lived in caves or on large trees. They used barks of trees, leaves and animals skins to cover their body. These were their clothes.

### Activity Time

Do yourself.

## MODEL PAPER - I

- A.** 1. (d) Asia      2. (c) Blue      3. (a) Spring  
4. (c) southern      5. (a) Tamil Nadu
- B.** 1. False      2. True      3. False      4. True      5. True

- C. 1. (d) Atlas      2. (e) Lakshadweep      3. (a) Pleasant weather  
4. (c) Equator      5. (b) Mars
- D. 1. The eight planets that orbit the sun are Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune.  
2. The equator is an imaginary line that divides the earth into two equal halves.  
3. When a particular type of weather remains the same in a place for a long time, it is known as the climate of the place.  
4. India is a beautiful country. It is surrounded by the Bay of Bengal in the east, Arabian sea in the west, the Himalayas in the north and the Indian Ocean in the south.  
5. If the rains do not arrive on time, land may become dry and barren. Such condition is called drought.

### MODEL PAPER - II

- A. 1. (a) 29      2. (c) Kashmir      3. (a) Punjab  
4. (a) November 14      5. (b) Panchayat Samiti
- B. 1. False      2. True      3. False      4. False      5. True
- C. 1. (c) Red Fort      2. (a) Rajasthan      3. (e) Tamil Nadu  
4. (b) Panaji      5. (d) A government worker
- D. 1. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura are seven sister states.  
2. The lungi is known as Mundu in Kerala and Veshti in Tamil Nadu.  
3. Makki ki Roti and Sarson Ka Saag of Punjab, Dal baati and Churma of Rajasthan, Idlis, Dosas, Vadas along with Sambhar and Coconut Chutney of South, Sandesh, Cham-Cham and Rosogollas of Bengal are some of the special dishes of India.  
4. Teacher's Day is celebrated on September 5. It is the birthday of Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, the second President of India. Dr. Radhakrishnan was a teacher.  
5. The village panchayat has five members in it including one woman member these members are called panchs.

### MODEL PAPER - III

- A. 1. (c) Yamuna      2. (d) Elephanta caves      3. © port  
4. (a) winters      5. (a) Hawa Mahal
- B. 1. True      2. False      3. True      4. False      5. False

- C. 1. (e) Language    2. (c) Beach    3. (a) Stadium  
4. (b) Monument    5. (d) Classical Dance
- D. 1. The Qutub Minar was built by Qutub-ud-din Aibak.  
2. Mumbai High is an offshore oilfield located in the Arabian sea. Here crude oil is extracted from the seabed.  
3. In Kolkata, heavy rains with thunder storms during monsoon are called Kal Baisakhi.  
4. Located on the South-east coast of India, called coromandel coast, Chennai faces the Bay of Bengal.  
5. Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II was the founder of Jaipur.

#### MODEL PAPER - IV

- A. 1. (d) forests    2. (c) machines    3. © aerogrammes  
4. (c) stones    5. (d) both a and c
- B. 1. True    2. True    3. False    4. True    5. True
- C. 1. (e) Irrigation    2. (a) Local trains    3. (d) Ship  
4. (b) Mass media    5. (c) Fertile soil
- D. 1. Any work that helps us to earn money is called an occupation.  
2. People who work in mines are called miners.  
3. Private airlines like Jet Airways, Go Air, Indigo, Spice Jet etc operate in India and abroad.  
4. Communication with a large number of people at the same time is possible through means of communication such as radio, television and newspaper. These are called means of mass communication or mass media.  
5. Early man led a nomadic life as they wandered from place to place in search of food.

# Social Science



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