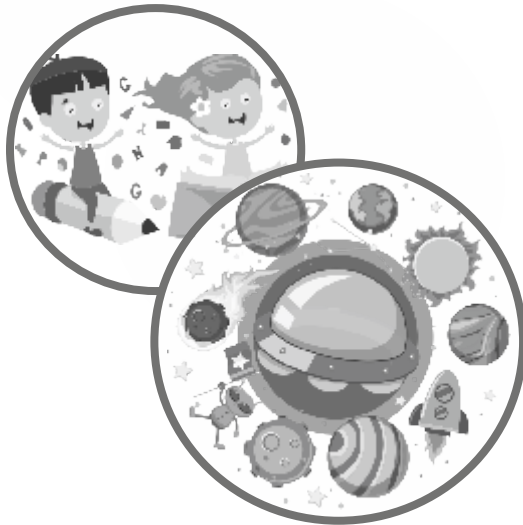


# Science Sight

Teacher Manual

3



**Class-3**  
**Chapter-1 Feeding Habits of Animals**

**Exercise**

- A.** 1. (b)                      2. (c)                      3. (b)                      4. (b)
- B.** 1. Omnivores              2. Canines                3. Cud                    4. Gnawing
- C.** 1. food                      2. flesh                    3. tube  
4. consumers              5. broad
- D.** 1. F                          2. F                          3. T                          4. F  
5. T
- E.** 1. Monkey                2. Butterfly                3. Bear                    4. Crow  
5. Dog
- F.** 1. Animals that eat flesh of other animals are called carnivores. For example- lion, tiger.  
2. Animals that eat only leaves, fruits, vegetables and seeds of plants are called herbivores. For example- monkey, squirrel and rabbits.  
3. A frog uses its long and sticky tongue to catch the insects.  
4. Some animals do not chew their food as soon as they bite it. They swallow it as a whole first and bring it back to the mouth after sometime to grind. They keep chewing their food for hours. This is called chewing the cud. For example- cows, buffaloes and goat.  
5. Carnivores have pointed teeth called canines.  
6. A chain that shows how plants are eaten by animals which are then eaten by other animals is called food chain. For example- A carnivores like lion eats herbivores like deer. Grass is the food for deer which becomes the food of a lion.

**Let's Do**

Do it yourself.

**Observation**

Do it yourself.

**Fun Corner**

GRASS

HORSE

LION

GRASS - HORSE - LION

**HOTS**

A goat has flat and broad teeth which help it to bite grass and leaves whereas lion has sharp and pointed teeth because they help it to chew the meat.

**Chapter-2 Keeping Safe**

**Exercise**

- A.** 1. (b)                      2. (a)                      3. (a)                      4. (a)
- B.** 1. F                          2. F                          3. F
- C.** 1. sharp                    2. queue                    3. zebra crossing  
4. safety pads

- D.** 1. First Aid            2. Safety pads    3. Zebra crossing  
4. Swimming tubes
- E.** 1. We can prevent injuries by following safety rules while at home, at school or on the road.  
2. Two safety rules to be followed at home are:-  
(i) We should not play with sharp object such as knife.  
(ii) We should not run or play on stairs.  
3. Three safety rules to be followed on the road are:  
(i) We should not run on the road.  
(ii) We should always walk on the footpath.  
(iii) We should cross the road using zebra crossing.  
4. While playing games, we should wear safety pads, we should always play in an open area like parks.

**Let's Do**

Do it yourself.

**HOTS**

Riya and her brother are not safe because they are running on the road. Moving vehicles can hurt them.

**Creativity**

Do it yourself.

**Chapter-3 Housing and Clothing**

**Exercise**

- A.** 1. (b)                    2. (a)                    3. (c)
- B.** 1. T                    2. F                    3. F                    4. T  
5. F
- C.** 1. nets                    2. silk                    3. cotton clothes  
4. gumboots, rain coat                    5. uniform
- D.** 1. Uniforms            2. Sheep                    3. Kuchcha            4. Cotton  
5. Clothes
- E.** 1. (i) A good house does not have insects.  
(ii) A good house is always clean.  
(iii) A good house has doors and windows to let in sunlight.  
2. Fibres that are obtained from either plants or animals are called natural fibre. For example- cotton, jute, silk etc.  
3. Fibres that are made by man called human-made fibre.  
4. We use gumboots, raincoats and umbrellas to keep ourselves dry.  
5. We should clean our house daily to stay healthy and happy. If our house is clean, we can be protected from many diseases.

**Let's Do**

Do it yourself.

### Fun Corner

Raincoat

### HOTS

We have different uniforms in summer and winters. Because in winter, we want to feel warm so we need woollen clothes whereas in summers we want to feel cool so we wear cotton clothes.

### Chapter-4 Soil

#### Exercise

- A.** 1. (c)                      2. (c)                      3. (b)                      4. (a)
- B.** 1. F                          2. T                          3. F                          4. T
- C.** 1. Clay                      2. Humus                      3. Gravel                      4. Sand  
5. colour
- D.** 1. Loam                      2. Clay                      3. Clay  
4. Nutrients
- E.** 1. Farmers add manure to soil to make the soil fertile and rich in nutrients.  
2. (i) Soil is used at construction site.  
(ii) Soil is used to grow plants.  
3. Humus provides nutrients for plants to grow well.  
4. Soil contains- humus, sand, clay and pebbles.  
5. Soil was formed by breaking of rocks into tiny particles. This process took thousand of years.  
6. Soil is the topmost layer of the Earth which is formed by breaking of rocks.

### Let's Do

Do it yourself.

### Observation

Do it yourself.

### Fun Corner

Do it yourself.

### HOTS

To grow wheat she would require loamy soil as it is good for growing plants.

### Chapter-5 Matter and its States

#### Exercise

- A.** 1. (b)                      2. (a)                      3. (b)                      4. (c)
- B.** 1. solids                      2. heating                      3. Gases  
4. water vapour                      5. flow
- C.** 1. T                          2. F                          3. F                          4. T  
5. F
- D.** 1. Ice                          2. Solids                      3. Matter                      4. Gases
- E.** 1. Anything that has mass and occupies shape in called matter. The three states of matter are- solids, liquids and gases.

2. Two properties of solids are:
  - (i) Solids have a fixed shape.
  - (ii) Solids are hard.
3. Two properties of liquids are:
  - (i) They do not have fixed shape.
  - (ii) Liquids can flow.

4. **Liquids**

Liquids cannot be compressed  
Liquids have definite volume

**Gases**

Gases can be compressed  
Gases do not have definite volume.

**Let's Do**

Do it yourself.

**Observation**

Do it yourself.

**Chapter-6 Living and Non-Living Things**

**Exercise**

- A.** 1. (b)                      2. (c)                      3. (c)                      4. (a)
- B.** 1. Eyes                      Ears  
2. Cow                      Bird  
3. Dogs                      Cats  
4. Breathing              Reproducing
- C.** 1. F                      2. T                      3. F                      4. T  
5. T
- D.** 1. non-living things                      2. living things  
3. movement                      4. grow  
5. stomata
- E.** 1. Living things can reproduce, they can feel, breathe, grow and move.  
2. Things which do not have life are called non-living things. For ex- book, pencil etc.  
3. Animals get their food by eating other plants and animals and plants make their own food.  
4. Living things can feel. We feel hot in summers and cold in winters. If we touch burning candle we withdraw our hands.
- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>5. <b>Living things</b></p> <p>(i) They grow.</p> <p>(ii) They can feel.</p> <p>(iii) They breathe.</p> | <p><b>Non-living things</b></p> <p>They do not grow.</p> <p>They cannot feel.</p> <p>They do not breathe.</p> |
|--|---|

**Let's Do**

Do it yourself.

**Fun Corner**

Do it yourself.

## HOTS

Tanya would withdraw her hands as soon as possible otherwise she will get burnt. She should then put her hands under cold running water.

## Creativity

Do it yourself.

### Chapter-7 Parts of a Plants

#### Exercise

- A.** 1. (b)                      2. (b)                      3. (c)                      4. (c)  
5. (a)
- B.** 1. T                      2. F                      3. F                      4. T
- C.** 1. root                      2. chlorophyll                      3. Leaves  
4. fruits, seeds                      5. trunk
- D.** 1. Potato                      Sugarcane  
2. Onion                      Rice  
3. Stalk                      Midrib  
4. Mustard                      Beans  
5. Carrot                      Raddish
- E.** 1. Function of flowers are:  
(i) Flowers turn into fruit and seed.  
(ii) Flowers help a plant to reproduce.
2. Part of the plant which grows below the ground is called root system. Part of plant which grows above the ground in called shoot system.
3. Two functions of stem are:  
(i) Stems helps the plants to stand upright.  
(ii) stems help the plant to carry water, minerals and food from one part to the other.
4. Leaves are called 'food factory' because plant prepare its food in the leaves through the process of photosynthesis.
5. When the seed gets right amount of air, water and light, it grows into a baby plant. This process is called germination. Fruit is the part of plant from which a new plant grows.

## Let's Do

Do it yourself.

## Observation

Do it yourself.

## Fun Corner

Do it yourself.

## HOTS

If the roots of the plants are cut, plant won't get water and minerals and it will die.

## Chapter-8 Beautiful Birds

### Exercise

- A.** 1. (c)                      2. (c)                      3. (b)                      4. (c)  
5. (b)
- B.** 1. Flight muscles    2. Parrot                      3. Webbed feet    4. Four  
5. Sparrow
- C.** 1. T                      2. T                      3. T                      4. T  
5. T
- D.** 1. fly                      2. oar                      3. Perching birds  
4. hooked                      5. Crane
- E.** 1. Birds fly with the help of wings.  
2. Ducks have flat and broad beaks to scoop the muddy water.  
3. A hoopoe bird has a long, curved and slender beak to pull insects from holes in the ground.  
4. They need home to protect them from heat, cold, rain and they also need shelter to lay their eggs. The bird makes it home by itself with the help of tree branches, mud stones and their own saliva.  
5. Birds likes wood-peckers have chisel-shaped, strong and hard beak which help them to make holes in the barks of the trees.

### **Let's Do**

Do it yourself.

### **Fun Corner**

Do it yourself

### **Creativity**

Do it yourself.

## Chapter-9 The Human Body

### Exercise

- A.** 1. (c)                      2. (c)                      3. (c)                      4. (a)
- B.** 1. Cells                      2. oxygen                      3. skeleton system  
4. excretion                      5. Digestive system
- C.** 1. F                      2. F                      3. T                      4. T  
5. T
- D.** 1. Kidneys                      Skin                      Lungs  
2. Brain                      Spinal cord                      Nerves  
3. Mouth                      Stomach                      Small Intestine  
4. Heart                      Blood                      Blood vessels
- E.** 1. Sense organs helps us to see, hear, smell, feel and taste.  
2. The process of breakdown of food into simpler parts is called digestion. Digestive system consists of mouths, stomach, small intestine, large intestine and anus.

3. The process by which we inhale oxygen and exhale carbon dioxide is called breathing. Parts of respiratory system are-  
Nose- We inhale through nose.  
Windpipe- Oxygen goes to our lungs through windpipe.  
Lungs - oxygen enters our blood in the lungs.
4. Circulatory system consists of heart, blood and the blood vessels. The heart is like a pump. It pushes the blood to different parts of our body through small and big blood vessels. This blood carries oxygen and other important nutrients to the different parts of our body.
5. Undigested food is removed through our body through the process of excretion. Kidneys remove unwanted material from the blood in the form of urine.

### Let's Do

Do it yourself.

### Observation

Do it yourself.

### HOTS

- A. If we did not have muscles, we won't be able to move.
- B. We inhale oxygen from nose.

### Creativity

Do it yourself.

## Chapter-10 Measurement

### Exercise

- |  |              |                |        |
|--|--------------|----------------|--------|
| A. 1. (a)  | 2. (c)       | 3. (b)         | 4. (b) |
| B. 1. Clocks   | 2. Metres    | 3. Thermometer |        |
|  | 4. Capacity  |                |        |
| C. 1. T  | 2. F         | 3. T           | 4. F   |
|  | 5. T         |                |        |
| D. 1. litres   | 2. kilograms | 3. kelvin      |        |
|  | 4. 60,3600   | 5. metres      |        |
| E. 1. We measure length with the help of metre rod, inchitape or scale.  |              |                |        |
| 2. Amount of water a container can hold is known as its capacity. We measure the capacity of a container with the help of measuring cylinders.                           |              |                |        |
| 3. The degree of hotness or coldness of a body or environment is known as temperature.   |              |                |        |
| 4. Time is measured by clocks or watches. Units of measuring time one hour, seconds, minutes, days, months and years.  |              |                |        |
| 5. Earlier, people used their hands, feet, ropes etc to measure the length but that was not accurate so now we have different instruments to measure different quantity. |              |                |        |



**Let's Do**

Do it yourself.

**Observation**

Do it yourself.

**Creativity**

Do it yourself.

**Chapter- 11 Light, Sound and Force****Exercise**

- A.** 1. (a)                      2. (c)                      3. (b)
- B.** 1. F                      2. T                      3. T                      4. F
5. T
- C.** 1. short                      2. Friction                      3. force                      4. noise
5. sun
- D.** 1. Friction is a special force that slows down movement. Friction develops when two things come in contact of each other.
2. When anything comes on the way of light, shadow is formed.
3. Sound that is loud and unpleasant is called noise. To reduce noise
- (i) We should not play loud music.
- (ii) We should not honk unnecessarily.
4. Push or Pull is called force. Force can move the objects. Force can stop the objects. Force can change the direction of moving object.
5. Object that give us light are called luminous object. For eg- sun, bulb and lamp.

**Let's Do**

Do it yourself.

**Observation**

Do it yourself.

**Fun Corner**

Do it yourself.

**HOTS**

Light is seen first because speed of light is greater than speed of sound.

**Chapter- 12 Air, Water and Weather****Exercise**

- A.** 1. (a)                      2. (c)                      3. (c)                      4. (c)
5. (b)                      6. (c)
- B.** 1. Malaria                      2. Frog                      3. Oxygen                      4. Umbrella
- C.** 1. The sun, the clouds, the rain and the wind are responsible for changing weather.
2. Condensation causes fog. Fog begins when water vapour condenses into tiny liquid water droplets that are suspended in air.

3. Rains are good as it gives relief from the hot summer season. It helps to grow good crops. Rains are bad because heavy rains cause floods which can cause damage to lives and crop.
4. To get advance information about weather is called weather forecasting.
- D. 1. The general condition of air around us is called weather. It is caused by the sun, the clouds, the rain and the wind.
2. The atmosphere of Earth is layer of gases, known as air.  
Gases present in air are oxygen, carbon dioxide, helium, nitrogen.
3. Strong blowing winds called storm are dangerous as it can cause damage to people, trees and houses.
4. When water changes into water vapour, the process is called evaporation.
5. The three forms of water are ice (solid), water (liquid), water vapour (gas).

**Let's Do**

Do it yourself.

**Observation**

Do it yourself

**Fun Corner**

Do it yourself.

**HOTS**

- A. Noon is the hottest part of the day as sunlight reaches us directly. The sun is overhead.
- B. Humidity is concentration of water vapour present in air. Humidity is high in rainy season.

**Chapter- 13 The Sun, Moon and Stars**

**Exercise**

- A. 1. (c)                      2. (a)                      3. (b)                      4. (a)
5. (c)
- B. 1. F                      2. T                      3. T                      4. F
5. T
- C. 1. satellite.
2. 150 million kilometres away from the earth.
3. days to go once around the earth.
4. light of the sun falling on its surface.
- D. 1. constellation    2. waxing            3. sun                      4. moon
5. Astronomers
- E. 1. Planet is a round object that moves around the sun in a fixed path. They do not have light of their own, they reflect the light of the sun.
2. Moon is the natural satellite of earth. It takes 29 ½ days to go once around the earth.

3. The sun is 150 million kilometres away from the Earth.
4. Moon reflects the light of the sun falling on its surface as it moves in its orbit. So, we see only that part of the moon which is lighted by the sun.
5. A group of stars in a familiar pattern is called a constellation. Example- Great Bear, Leo, orion.

**Let's Do**

Do it yourself.

**Observation**

Do it yourself.

**Fun Corner**

Do it yourself.

**Chapter- 14 Our Earth**

**Exercise**

- A.** 1. (a)                      2. (b)                      3. (a)                      4. (c)  
       5. (b)
- B.** 1. F                         2. F                         3. T                         4. F  
       5. F
- C.** 1. earth                    2. rotation                3. abiotic                 4. two  
       5. revolution
- D.** 1. Ferdinand Magellan discovered that the Earth is round because he started his journey from one point of the Earth and reached the same point after sailing around the Earth. This proved that Earth is round.
2. Rotation causes day and night. The Earth takes 24 hours to rotate once on its axis. As the earth rotates on its axis, one half of it faces the sun. That part of Earth has day. The other part which is away from the sun remains in darkness and has night.
3. The movement of Earth around the sun in a fixed orbit is called revolution. The Earth takes  $365\frac{1}{4}$  days to complete one revolution around the sun.
4. Revolution of the Earth is reason for the changes of season.
5. Everything that surrounds us constitutes environment. Our environment includes living as well non- living components.  
       Steps to be taken to save our environment are:
- (i) We should keep our surroundings clean.
  - (ii) We should reuse paper, plastic items etc.
  - (iii) We should plant more trees.

**Let's Do**

Do it yourself.

**Fun Corner**

Do it yourself.

## HOTS

As the earth rotates on its axis, one half of it faces the sun, that part of the Earth has day. The other part which is away from the sun remains in darkness and has night at the same time. This is the reason why it is night time in America and day time in India.

## Creativity

Do it yourself.

### Model Test Paper-I

- A.** 1. (c)                      2. (b)                      3. (c)                      4. (a)  
5. (c)                      6. (b)
- B.** 1. T                          2. F                          3. F                          4. T  
5. F                          6. T
- C.** 1. Matter                      2. Organic Matter  
3. First Aid                      4. Swimming Tube  
5. Loam                          6. Clay
- D.** 1. solids                      2. Gases                      3. root                      4. trunk  
5. tube                          6. food
- E.** 1. Safety at schools                      2. Natural fibre  
3. Synthetic fibre                      4. Mixture of sand and clay  
5. Smaller particles than gravel                      6. Soft and smooth
- F.** 1. Anything that occupies space is called matter. The three states of matter are-Solid, Liquid and Gas.  
2. The three forms of water are- ice (solid), water (liquid), water vapour (gas).  
3. Plants make their own food whereas animals eat plants or remains of other dead animals.  
4. Two function of stem are:  
(i) Stem of plants help them to stand upright.  
(ii) Stem help the plant to carry water, minerals and food from one part to the other.  
5. Tap root is a long, thick main root which grows from the end of the stem. Example- mustard, bean, balsam etc.  
6. Leaves are called food factory of the plants because plants make their food in leaves.  
7. Carnivores have very sharp pointed teeth called canines.
- G.** 1. Three safety rules to be followed while on the road are:  
(i) We should not run on the road.  
(ii) We should cross the road using zebra crossing.  
(iii) We should always walk on the footpath.  
2. Soil is formed by breaking of big rocks into smaller fine particles. The whole process takes thousands of year.  
3. Breathing is the process of exchanging gases with the surrounding. Different animals breathe from different part. For ex: Fish breathe through gills, insects breathe through air holes.

4. Flower turn into fruits and seeds which give birth to the new plants. Thus flower help a plant to reproduce.
5. Three properties of liquid are:
  - (i) Liquids can flow.
  - (ii) Liquids do not have definite shape.
  - (iii) Liquids occupy a specific space.

#### Model Test Paper-II

- A.** 1. (c)                      2. (a)                      3. (b)                      4. (a)  
       5. (c)                      6. (b)
- B.** 1. T                        2. F                        3. F                        4. T  
       5. T                        6. T
- C.** 1. Metres                2. Capacity                3. Malaria  
       4. Water vapour        5. Flight muscles        6. Webbed feet
- D.** 1. fly                        2. carbon dioxide  
       3. 60, 3600                4. °C                        5. force                      6. Friction
- E.** 1. (b)                        2. (c)                        3. (a)
- F.** 1. The sun is 150 million kilometres away from the Earth.  
       2. Strong blowing winds called storm are dangerous.  
       3. It is important because if there is any storm or any disaster so we can prepare ourselves for that.  
       4. Shadow is formed when an object comes in between the path of light.  
       5. Seconds minutes and hours.  
       6. Undigested food is removed by excretion through excretory system.
- G.** 1. Woodpeckers have chisel-shaped beak which help the bird to make holes in the bark of the trees. They bring out the insect from these holes and eat them.  
       2. Circulatory system consists of heart, blood and the blood vessels. The heart is like a pump. It pushes the blood to different parts of our body through small and big blood vessels. This blood carries oxygen and other important nutrients to different part of our body.  
       3. Respiratory system consists of nose, windpipes and lungs.
  - (i) We inhale oxygen through our nose.
  - (ii) It goes to our lungs through the windpipe.
  - (iii) The oxygen enter our blood in the lungs, from there it goes to the different parts of the body.

4. The push or pull is called force. Effects of force are:
  - (i) Force can move objects.
  - (ii) Force can stop the object.
  - (iii) Force can change the direction of moving objects.
5. Rains are good for crops to grow, rains are good as we get relief from summer season but rain are bad as heavy rainfall can cause damage to people, houses and crops.