

CHRIST KING HR. SEC. SCHOOL, KOHIMA
CLASS: 3
SUBJECT: SCIENCE (2nd Term 2020)

CHAPTER - 2
Eating Habits of Animals

A-Tick mark the correct answer-

1-Cow, Deer, giraffe and elephants are-----

a. carnivores / **b-herbivores** / c-omnivores

2-Herbivores eat----

a. Grass / **b-Leaves** / Both

3-Lizards swallow their food by-----

a. Teeth/ b-Hand / c-Tongue

4. A parrot eats food with the help of -----

a. Curved beak/ **b-long beak** /c-small be

B. Answer these questions-----

1. Why do animal eat food?

Ans: Animal eat food to survive. They need food to get energy, to grow and stay healthy. 2. What do herbivores eat?

Herbivores eat only different part of plants, like leaves, flowers, and fruits.

3. How do Eagles catch their prey?

Ans: Eagles have excellent eyesight, and sharp and curved beaks. They catch their prey with the help of their long sharp claws.

4. What is meant by chewing the cud?

Ans: Chewing cud is a process in which a few animals, like deer, cow buffaloes first swallow their food and then bring back the food into their mouth and chew them properly.

5. What kind of teeth do tigers and wolves have?

Ans: Tigers and wolves have sharp canine teeth, with the help of which they bite their prey and tear the flesh into pieces.

6. How do Lizard and frog eat their food?

Ans: Lizard and Frog are carnivores and they do not have teeth to eat their food. They use their tongues to snap their food.

7. What type of food do omnivores eat?

Ans: Omnivores eat both plants and animals.

8. Food chain is a cycle of food consumption where all animals are dependent on nature and other animals for food. Example-The grasshopper which eats the leaves of plant is a prey of the frog, the frog is a prey of the snake, and the snake, a prey of the eagle. This is what food chain means.

9. How can we take care of animals?

Ans: We can take care of animals by providing them with neat and clean food, giving them bath everyday, keeping their living place clean, and giving them medicine whenever they are injured or sick.

C. Name these-----

1. An animal that eats leaves of plants with long trunk. ----- **Elephant.**
2. An animal that swallows its prey with tongue. -----**Lizard.**
3. A bird that has hooked beak. -----**Parrot.**
4. An animal that chews the cud. -----**Cow.**
5. An animal that has large canine teeth. -----**Lion.**

D. Write true or false:

1. A deer is herbivores. (**T**)
2. A dog eats biscuits and bones.(**T**)
3. A tiger eats fruits and nuts. (**F**)
4. An elephant has a long neck (**F**)
5. A snake has sharp teeth. (**F**)
6. Frogs use their tongue to catch their prey. (**T**)
7. We should not tease animals. (**T**)
8. Cats are trained to protect house. (**F**)
9. A parrot eats only mango.(**F**)
10. A wolf has long neck to reach leaves. (**F**)

CHAPTER-6 LIVING AND NON LIVING WORLD

A.Tick mark the correct answer-

1. _____ can move on their own.
a. **Monkeys** b. Toys. c. Car
2. _____ move from place in search of food.
a. Plants b. **Animals** c. Toys
3. Plants take in water through their _____
a. Leaves b. **Roots** c. steam
4. _____ breathes through noses.
a. **Human** b. Fish c. Earthworm
- 5 _____ lay eggs
a. **Birds** b. Dogs c. Cat

B. Answer these questions -----

1. What are living and non-living things?

Ans: Living things have life while non-livings are lifeless objects. Plants animals and human beings are living things, while car, pencil, chair etc, are non-living things.

2. Why do living things move?

Ans: Living things like animals, humans move from place to place in search of food, shelter, and to avoid danger. Plants are also living things, but they cannot move like the animals and humans do.

3. Why do living things need food?

Ans: Living things need food to grow and stay alive. They also need energy to work, which they get from food.

4. How do plants make food?

Ans: Plants make their food their own. They need not have to go from place to place in search of food; rather they make it with the help of air, water, and sunlight.

5. How do plants breathe?

Ans: Plants breathe air through the tiny holes present in their leaves, called stomata.

C. Write down a word for each of these sentences.

1. Plants breathe in the air through these pores. -**Stomata**
2. They turn their face towards the sun. -**Sunflower**
3. A fish breathes through these - **Gills**
4. We use these organs to feel hot or cold -**Skin**
5. They make their own food with the help of air, water and sunlight. -**Plants**

CHAPTER- 7 STATES OF MATTER

A. Tick mark the correct answer.

1. The solids have

- a. Fine shape b. Fixed volume c. **Both**

2. Books, keys and tables are the example of

- a. Liquid b. Gas c. **Solid**

3. Boiling means changing from a liquid into

- a. Solid b. **Vapour** c. Liquid

4. Vapour is the example of

- a. **Gas** b. Solid c. Liquid

C. Write (T) for True and (F) for false:

1. Solids can flow. (**False**)
2. Liquids do not change their shape. (**False**)
3. Gases have fixed volume. (**False**)
4. Gases have fixed volume. (**False**)
5. Evaporation is when a liquid changes into gas. (**True**)

B. Answer these questions.

1. What are the different states of matter?

The different states of matter are solid, liquid and gas.

2. What is the solid form of water?

The three states that matter exists in are solid, liquid and gas.

3. What is the difference between a solid and a gas?

The difference between a solid and gas is that a solid has a fixed shape, while gas does not have any fixed shape or volume.

4. How do we change solid into liquid?

We can change solid into liquid by means of melting.

5. Describe the following: a. Evaporation

When a liquid changes into gas by heating, it is called evaporation.

b. Condensation

When gas cools down and changes into liquid, it is called condensation.

c. Freezing

When a liquid changes into a solid by cooling, it is called freezing.

d. Melting

When a solid turns into liquid by heating, it is called melting.

CHAPTER – 11 MEASUREMENT

A. Tick mark the correct answer.

1. To measure very short lengths, we use

- a. **Centimetres** b. Metres c. Kilograms

2. To measure longer lengths or distance, we used

- a. Millimetres b. Kilograms c. **Metres**

3. To measure liquids we used the following container

- a. Glass b. Spoon c. **Both**

4. Time can be measured in

- a. Seconds b. Days c. **Both**

B. Answer these questions:

1. Which tools were used in earlier times?

The tools used in earlier times are weight and measure.

2. What are the units for measuring length?

The units used for measuring lengths are centimetre, inch, metre, kilometre and mile.

3. What is volume?

Volume is an amount of space taken up by a three- dimensional object.

4. What are the units for measuring volume?

The units used for measuring volume are millilitres and litres?

5. What is weight and which unit is used to measure smaller objects?

Weight is the amount of matter in an object. To measure small object the unit used in milligram.

6. What is temperature?

Temperature is the amount of warmness or coldness in an object.

**CHAPTER – 12
LIGHT, SOUND AND FORCE.**

A. Tick mark the correct answer.

1. Sun, candle, torches are

- a. Luminous b. Non- luminous

2. Non- luminous objects can be seen through

- a. Bulb b. Clouds

3. When the sun is high above our head, the shadows are

- a. Very long b. Very short

4. Noise is caused by

- a. Aeroplanes b. Birds

B. Answer these questions:

1. What is light?

Light is a kind of luminous object that helps us to see.

2. What are luminous and non- luminous object? Give two example.

Some objects that generate their own light are called luminous objects, example sun and lamp on the other hand some object that do not generate their light are called non- luminous. Example - telephone and ball.

3. How are shadows formed?

Shadows are formed when something comes in the path of light. They are always formed on the opposite side of the light source.

4. Name the different types of sound?

The different types of sound are music, chirping of birds, a phone, ringtone, roar of engines, sound of vehicles and blast of crackers.

5. When does sound become noise?

Sound, which causes irritation upon hearing, becomes noise.

6. What do you mean by force?

A force is a push or pull that helps us to do many things.

7. How can force help us?

Force can help us to move an object, stop a moving object, and change the shape of an object.

D. Write the names of the following:

1. It makes things visible - LIGHT
2. It gives us light – SUN
3. It does not have its own light. - MOON
4. It can move an object. - FORCE
5. It is caused by unpleasant sound. – NOISE.
