

MATHS REVISION WORKSHEET- 2

(2019 - 20)

Ch-1, 3, 4, 5, 6

CLASS III

Name _____ Sec ____ Roll no. __ Date _____

I. Fill in the blanks:

1. The number from which we subtract is called _____.
2. Compare: 7708 _____ 7761
3. If 32 sweets are equally divided among 10 children, _____ sweets are left over.
4. Multiplying any number by 1 always give the _____ number.
5. _____ is always less than the divisor.
6. Division is repeated _____.
7. 8010 is an _____ number.
8. Predecessor of 7100 is _____.
9. The difference of any number and its successor is _____.
10. The numbers that are multiplied are called _____.
11. Division of 0 by any number gives _____.
12. The difference between the smallest 4 digit number and the greatest 3 digit number is _____.
13. a) $50 \div 0 =$ _____ b) $67 \times 10 =$ _____ c) $300 \times 20 =$ _____
d) $745 - 745 =$ _____ e) $27 \div 27 =$ _____ f) $100 - 1 =$ _____

II. Divide.

a) $732 \div 6$

b) $635 \div 5$

III. Subtract and check your answer:

7 0 4 3

- 9 9

IV. A garment factory manufactured 6375 T-Shirts in a week. 4500 T-Shirts were sold. Find the number of T-Shirts that were not sold?

V. Find the product:

a)
$$\begin{array}{r} 786 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

b) 235×4

c)
$$\begin{array}{r} 54 \\ \times 16 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

VI. Rishi is able to read 57 pages of a story book in an hour. How many pages will he read in 3 hours?

VII. Arrange in ascending order:

5670, 5667, 5767, 6576 _____

VIII. Divide 369 by 4 and check your answer.

IX. Build the greatest and the smallest number using digits 0, 4, 7, 3:

Greatest number _____ Smallest number _____

X. 112 students are going to a museum on buses. There are 4 buses, each carrying equal number of students. How many students are there in each bus?

ENGLISH
REVISION WORKSHEET - II (2019-20)

Class – III

Date: _____

Name _____ **Roll No.** _____ **Sec.** _____

Q 1. Read the following lines and name the poem and the poet.

‘Think... ‘said the Robin,
think ... ‘ said the Jay,
sitting in the garden talking one day.

Q 2. What makes the Panchatantra stories special?

Q 3. Who said these lines?

“It is not safe to send a small child down the mountain.”

Q 4. Underline the common nouns and circle the proper nouns.

- a) Mount Everest is the highest mountain.
- b) January is the first month of the year.

Q 5. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs given in the brackets (in the simple present tense).

- a) Sheena’s pet dog _____ (bark) loudly.
- b) I _____ (like) to draw and colour.

Q 6. Tick the correct collective noun in the given sentences.

- a) The **troop / pack** of soldiers climbed the mountain in a short span of time.
- b) A **swarm / herd** of cows was grazing in the field.

Q 7. Fill in the blanks.

- a) Heidi was very _____ and felt bad about Peter’s _____.
- b) The two parrots were _____.
- c) The sage’s parrot was resting on a beautiful _____.

Q 8. Choose the correct verb from the brackets to complete the sentences.

- a) The students _____ (are / is) studying hard.
- b) Mickey and Johnny _____ (has / have) many story books.
- c) My parents _____ (was / were) in Mumbai yesterday.

Q 9. Look at the pictures carefully and complete the paragraph.



Once a _____ was sitting on a branch of a tree with a piece of cheese in its beak. A _____ passing by, saw the crow with cheese. The fox started flattering the crow and said, “ O crow ! I have heard of your famous sweet voice. Please _____ for me.” As the crow started to sing , the piece of cheese _____ down which the fox caught in the mid air.

Read the following passage carefully and answer the following questions.

Peter was quite alone on the rock. Around him, the sea began to rise. The water started to nibble at his feet. Peter knew that soon the water would cover him completely. To pass the time, he watched the only thing moving on the water. He thought it was a piece of floating paper or a part of a kite.

But, it was not really a piece of paper. It was the Never Bird on her nest. She had come to save Peter. She was going to give him her nest, even though her eggs were inside it.

Q 10. Fill in the blanks.

- a) _____ was quite alone on the rock.
- b) The water started to nibble at his _____.

Q 11. Why did the water start to nibble at Peter’s feet ?

Q 12. Find the word in the passage which means the opposite of:

- a) fall X _____
- b) go X _____

EVS
Revision Worksheet
Half Yearly Assessment

Class 3

Name _____ **Sec** _____ **Roll No.** _____ **Date:** _____

1. Choose the correct answer.

1. Flowers help a plant to
i) breathe ii) excrete iii) reproduce iv) none of these
2. Tissues are made of _____.
i) organs ii) cells of different kinds iii) cells of same kind
iv) organ system
3. Which of the following is not a heavenly body?
i) The Sun ii) The Moon iii) The Planets iv) The Horizon
4. The Northern Plains lie to the _____ of the Himalayas.
i) north ii) south iii) east iv) west
5. The stem of a tree is called a _____.
i) trunk ii) truck iii) track iv) branch
6. The number of bones in human baby is
i) 206 ii) 202 iii) 300 iv) 302
7. _____ are scientists who study the heavenly bodies and outer space.
i) Philosophers ii) Botanists iii) Astronomers iv) Mathematicians
8. An object that moves around the planets is called a _____.
i) heavenly body ii) satellite iii) galaxy iv) constellation
9. The sense organs send information about the surroundings to the _____.
i) lungs ii) brain iii) tongue iv) skin
10. Planet having maximum number of moons.
i) Jupiter ii) Saturn iii) Uranus iv) Earth

2. Fill in the blanks:

1. A land surrounded by water on three sides is called a _____ .
2. _____ is the natural satellite of the Earth.
3. The flat part of a leaf is called the _____ .
4. The _____ removes waste material from the blood.

3. Rewrite the correct statements.

1. Bud helps the plant to protect the seeds.

2. The Earth is called the Green Planet.

3. Tissue is the basic unit of life.

4. Mt Kanchenjunga is the highest mountain range in the world.

4. Answer the following in one word.

1. Who proved that Earth is round in shape?

2. Which organ system give shape to the body?

3. Name the highest peak in the world.

4. Which star can be used to find directions at night?

4. Write two examples of:

1. rivers that flow through the Northern Plains. _____

2. constellations. _____

3. dwarf planets _____

4. fruits with many seeds _____

5. plants that have fibrous root _____

5. Write the function of each:

a) Stem _____

b) Oxygen _____

6. Define the following:

1. Atmosphere _____

2. Chlorophyll _____

7. Give reasons .

1. India is called a Peninsula _____

2. There is no life on the Moon _____

3. Leaves are called the “food factories” of a plant _____

8. Answer the following questions.

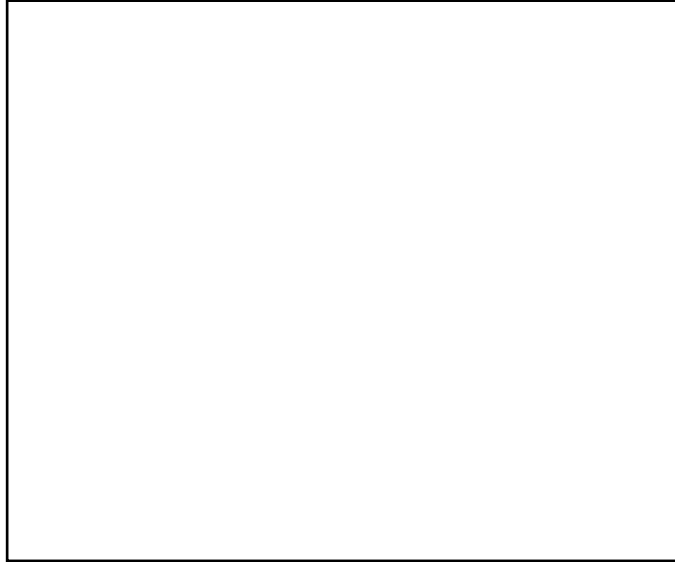
1. Describe the climatic conditions in the Thar Desert.

2. How does the heart send blood to all parts of our body?

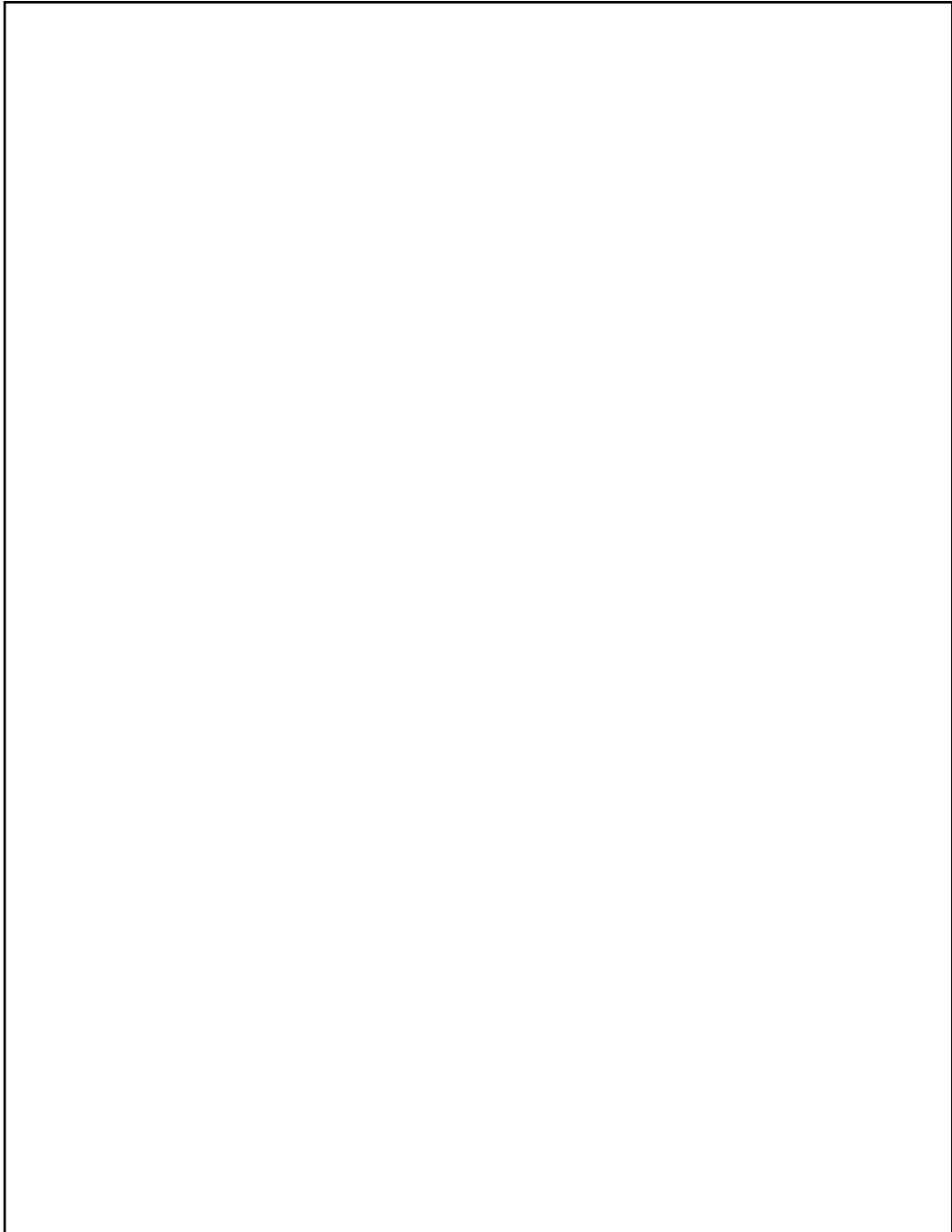
3. Write any three rules that we should follow to make our Earth a better place to live.

9. Draw and label the diagrams of:

1. TAP ROOT



2. DIGESTIVE SYSTEM



हिन्दी अभ्यास पत्र (2019-20)
अर्द्धवार्षिक परीक्षा के पाठ्यक्रम पर आधारित

कक्षा – तीसरी

नाम – _____ विभाग : _____ अनुक्रमांक : _____ दिनांक _____

प्रश्न-1. दिए गए गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर नीचे लिखे प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए-

बाघ भारत का राष्ट्रीय पशु है। यह वनों में पाया जाता है। इसके शरीर पर काले रंग की धारियाँ बहुत सुंदर लगती हैं। इसका आक्रमण हमेशा छिपकर होता है। यह चालाक पशु है। इसकी छलाँग शेर से ज्यादा लंबी होती है। यह शेर से भी अधिक तेज़ गति से दौड़ता है। ज्यादातर यह अपनी माँद में छिपा रहता है और रात के समय चीतल, हिरन, खरगोश आदि का शिकार करता है। बाघ स्फूर्ति, चतुराई साहस व तीव्रता का प्रतीक होने के कारण भारत का राष्ट्रीय पशु है।

क) भारत का राष्ट्रीय पशु कौन सा है?

अ) शेर ब) बाघ स) चीता

ख) लिंग बदलो।

शेर - _____

ग) बाघ की कोई एक विशेषता बताओ।

घ) बाघ अपना शिकार किस प्रकार करता है?

प्रश्न-2. निम्न कवितांश को पढ़कर प्रश्नों के उत्तर दो-

“एक जगह जब चाँद चमकता
सूरज दूजी तरफ निकलता,
ऐसे ही होते दिन - रात
नहीं लड़ाई की कुछ बात।”

क) प्रस्तुत कविता के रचनाकार कौन हैं?

ख) ‘तरफ़’ शब्द का अर्थ लिखो।

ग) ‘रात’ का पर्यायवाची लिखो।

घ) कवि किसके बीच लड़ाई की बात कर रहा है?

प्रश्न-3. शब्दों के अर्थ लिखिए-

क) एहसास - _____

ख) सुरक्षा - _____

प्रश्न-4. सही उत्तर पर सही (✓) का निशान लगाइए-

क) तब अमन किसके पास गया?

अ) माँ के पास

ब) पिता जी के पास

स) दादा जी के पास

ख) राजा कब खुशी से झूम उठा?

अ) जब उसने अपनी बेटी को देखा

ब) जब उसने बहुत सारा सोना देखा

स) जब उसने छूने पर पलंग, कुरसियाँ और बरतन सोने के हो गए

प्रश्न-5. निम्नलिखित पठित गद्यांश को पढ़कर, प्रश्नों के उत्तर दो।

सुबह का समय था। अमन बिस्तर से उठा और नल खोलकर मंजन करने लगा। वह काफी देर से मंजन कर रहा था, लेकिन फिर भी उसने नल बंद नहीं किया। देखते ही देखते टंकी का सारा पानी खत्म हो गया। जब पानी से कुल्ला करने का समय आया तो नल से पानी ही नहीं आया। तब वह दादाजी के पास गया और बोला- “दादा जी, नल में पानी नहीं आ रहा। अब क्या करूँ? मुझे तो स्कूल के लिए देर हो रही है।”

क) प्रस्तुत गद्यांश किस पाठ से लिया गया है?

ख) अमन को कहाँ जाने के लिए देर हो रही थी?

ग) शब्द का अर्थ लिखो। ‘मंजन करना’

प्रश्न-6. विलोम शब्द लिखिए।

क) असली ×

ख) सुबह ×

ग) प्रकट ×

ग) कीमती ×

प्रश्न-7. दिए गए शब्दों के अनेकार्थक शब्द लिखो।

क) जग <

ख) पर <

प्रश्न-8. प्रश्नों के उत्तर दो।

क) राजा मिदास क्या चाहता था?

ख) क्या अपनी कार या स्कूटर को पानी का पाइप लगाकर धोना चाहिए? कारण बताइए।

प्रश्न-9. वाक्यों में आए सर्वनाम शब्दों को रेखांकित करें।

क) हम खेलने जा रहे हैं।

ख) पिताजी ने मुझे फल दिए।

ग) क्या आपके पास किताब है?

घ) तुम्हारे लिए पत्र आया है।

प्रश्न-10. सही विशेषण शब्द चुनकर खाली स्थान भरें।

क) अमन _____ गुब्बारे लाया। (गरम/ रंग बिरंगे)

ख) हरी के पास _____ आम हैं। (कड़वा/ रसीले)

ग) घर के बाहर _____ कौआ बैठा है। (ऊँचा/ काला)

प्रश्न-11. पर्यायवाची शब्द लिखें।

क) घर - _____

ख) आकाश - _____

प्रश्न-12. दिए गए विषय पर अनुच्छेद लिखें।

मेरा विद्यालय

विद्यालय का नाम,	कक्षा,	मैदान,	अध्यापिका,
प्रधानाचार्य,	सखियाँ,	इमारत	

प्रश्न-13. अनु अपने पिता के साथ बाज़ार गईं। उनके बीच हुई बातचीत को अपने शब्दों में लिखें।

अनु : पिताजी यह कौन सा बाज़ार है?

पिता : _____

अनु : _____

पिता : _____

अनु : _____

पिता : _____

प्रश्न-14. सहायक शब्दों की सहायता से चित्रों को देखकर कहानी पूरी करो।

जंगल,

चालाक,

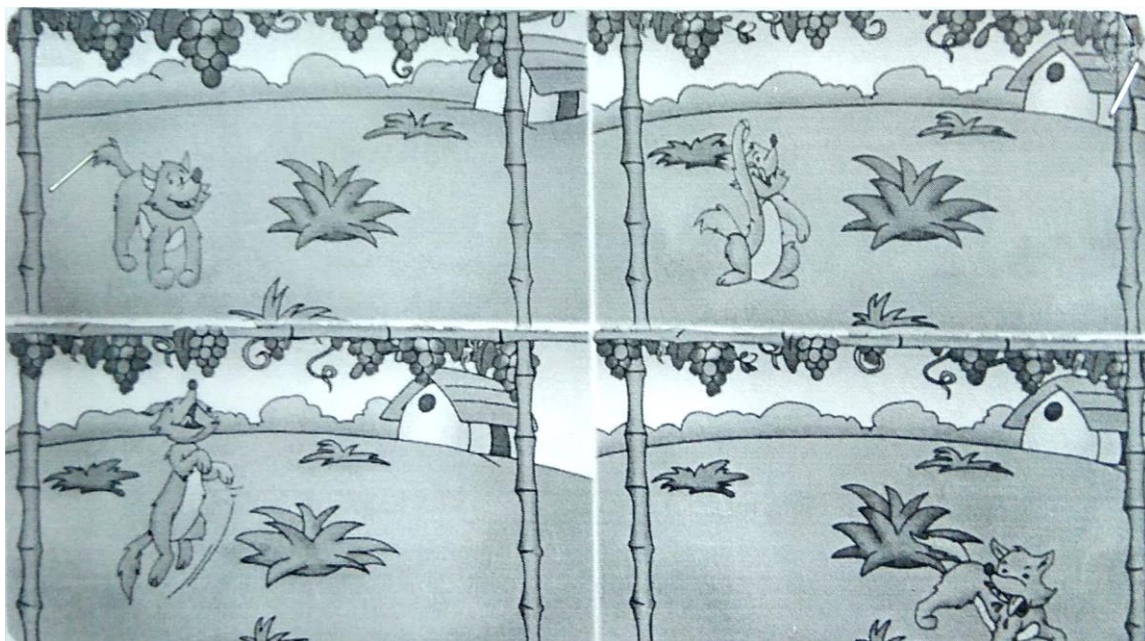
लोमड़ी,

खट्टे अंगूर,

छलाँग,

भूख,

अंगूर की बेल



Revision Worksheet
Computer Science
Based on the syllabus Half yearly

Ch:4&5

Class III

Name: _____

Sec _____

Date: _____

Roll No. _____

Q1. Multiple choice questions:

1. _____ is a storage area in Windows that allows you to store, cut, copy and paste data temporarily.

a) clipboard

b) desktop

c) both a & b

2. The _____ option provides a list of synonyms and antonyms.

a) file

b) thesaurus

c) editing

3. Grammatical errors are indicated with a _____ wavy line.

a) red

b) green

c) blue

4. To select the Drop cap option, click on the _____ tab

a) Home

b) View

c) Insert

5. On which tab font colour button is available?

a) Home

b) Review

c) View

6. Which function key is used to check spelling and grammar?

a) F7

b) F8

c) F9

Q2. Identify the four types of alignment.

1.  _____

3.  _____

2.  _____

4.  _____

Q3 Write the shortcut keys for the following:

1. Copies the text from one place and pastes it at another. _____
2. Undo reverse the effect of the last command. _____
3. Redo reverse the action of Undo command. _____
4. Cut the text and paste it at new place. _____

Q4. Answer the following:

1. Where are Undo and Redo buttons located?

2. What is the shortcut key to select an entire document?

3. Give an example of Word Processor. List any two uses of it.

Q5. Write the steps for the following:

1) To open MS Word

- i. Click on _____
- ii. Point on _____
- iii. Click on Microsoft _____
- iv. Click on _____

2) To delete the text.

- i. _____ the text
- ii. Press the _____ key
- iii. The selected text will be removed

Value Education Worksheet – 2 (2019-2020)

Class – III

TOPIC: 'HONESTY & TRUTHFULNESS'

Name _____ Roll No. _____ Sec. _____ Date _____

Honesty means to be loyal to a person in all the aspects of life. It involves not to tell lie to anybody, never hurt anyone through bad habits, activities or behaviour.

Honest person never gets involved in the activities that are morally wrong.

Truthfulness is the quality of being true in all circumstances.

Q1. What are the traits of an honest person? Find the words in the grid and fill in the blanks correctly.

H	Q	P	T	O	G	C	S	O	L	G
O	E	P	R	I	N	C	I	P	L	E
N	R	C	U	R	J	E	P	R	I	N
O	T	X	S	O	F	A	I	R	R	U
U	Y	Z	T	G	L	T	I	B	T	I
R	L	A	W	T	M	S	N	C	B	N
A	N	D	O	S	I	N	C	E	R	E
B	C	F	R	L	A	B	E	X	G	D
L	Z	G	T	R	U	T	H	F	U	L
E	L	T	H	U	T	H	F	U	L	R
D	D	F	Y	K	J	A	T	H	K	T
L	O	Y	A	L	Q	B	P	Y	M	X

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

Q2. Match the following.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Do your | a) your own paper during a test. |
| 2. Keep your eyes on | b) friend's secret to yourself. |
| 3. Keep a | c) full of money if you find. |
| 4. Return someone else's wallet | d) homework yourself. |

Q3. What will you do in the following situations?

a) If you break a glass at home by mistake.

b) If your classmate peeps into your class test paper.

c) If someone asks you to take out a pencil from your friend's pencil box without her permission.

d) If your mother has gifted a toy to you but you have lost it.



Fun time

Read- Aesop's fable: The Boy Who Cried Wolf
Panchatantra tale: The Blue Jackal

GRAMMAR WORKSHEET- 5
SUBJECT: ENGLISH
TOPIC: NOUNS AND ITS KINDS
(2019-20)

Class – III

Date: _____

Name _____ Roll No. _____ Sec. _____

A **noun** is a word used as the name of a person, place, animal or thing. Nouns are also called naming words. There are different kinds of nouns.

I. COMMON NOUN

- A noun that gives a general name to a person, animal, place or thing is called a common noun. For example, the words like girl, rabbit, tree, building, city etc.
- Common nouns always begin with a small letter except when they are in the beginning of a sentence.

II. PROPER NOUN

- A noun that is the name of a particular or specific person, place, animal or thing is called a proper noun. For example, Priyanka, Delhi etc.
Proper nouns always begin with a capital letter.

NOTE:

Proper nouns includes-

- a) names of holidays, religious festivals and national festivals
- b) days of the week, months of the year
- c) names of buildings, roads and streets, towns, cities, villages, countries, continents, hills and mountain ranges, oceans, seas and rivers etc.

A. Underline the proper nouns and circle the common nouns in the given sentences :-

1. The Alps is the highest mountain range in Europe.
2. The mango is the national fruit of India.
3. The names of these two dogs are Rocky and Rusty.
4. The Ganga River falls into the Bay of Bengal.
5. Zee and Sony are two popular television channels.
6. Akbar was the greatest emperor among the Mughals.
7. December and January are the coldest months of the year.
8. Sarah is a dancer.
9. The fair starts on Wednesday.
10. Ashita wants to go to Switzerland, Europe.

B. Identify the underlined word in each sentence as a proper or common noun. Write (P) for proper noun and (C) for common noun.

1. The family will eat together at the table. _____ , _____

2. Delhi is very crowded. _____
3. Shelly went to the supermarket. _____ , _____
4. Jupiter is the largest planet. _____ , _____
5. Mango is the national fruit of India. _____ , _____ , _____
6. The school will reopen on Monday. _____ , _____
7. Bruno is my pet dog. _____ , _____
8. I love to eat Dairy Milk chocolate. _____
9. Ram Saran works as a gardener. _____ , _____
10. Shri Rabindranath Tagore wrote the Gitanjali. _____ , _____

C. Underline the proper nouns. Write the correct common noun for these proper nouns.

1. Rita is tall and thin. _____
2. Tom needs a haircut. _____
3. The Taj Mahal is beautiful. _____
4. My kitten's name is Dennis. _____
5. He speaks in Tamil at home. _____

III. COLLECTIVE NOUNS

➤ A collective noun is the name of a collection / group of people, things or animals taken together and spoken of as one whole. For example, an army of soldiers, a library of books, a pride of lions etc.

➤ **READ AND REMEMBER:**

People	Animals/Birds	Things
a crowd of people	a gaggle/flock of geese	a bunch of grapes/bananas
a community of people	a pack of wolves/bears/dogs	a flight of steps/stairs
a group of children/people	a herd of cows/elephants/deer	a bundle of sticks/hay/firewood
a team of players/cricketers	a pride of lions	a set of tools
a band/an orchestra of musicians	a swarm of bees/butterflies/flies	a set of teeth
a class of students	a flock of sheep/birds/ducks/pigeons/ camels	a library of books
a gang of robbers/thieves	a flight of birds	a cluster/clump of trees
a choirs of singers	a troop of horses/monkeys	a bunch/bouquet of flowers
a troupe of dancers	a colony/an army of ants	a bunch of keys
a board of directors	a brood of hens/chicken	a deck/pack of cards
a staff of teachers/employees	a school/shoal of fish	a pair of shoes
a bench of judges	an army of caterpillars	a fleet of car/ship/boat/aircraft
a crew of sailors	a litter of kittens/puppies/cubs	a string of pearls
an army/troop of soldiers	a colony of penguins/frogs	a range of mountains
a panel of experts	a pod of whales/dolphins	a stack of chairs/boxes
a cast of actors		a pile of books/newspaper

D. Circle the collective nouns in these sentences:-

1. Billie was chased by a swarm of bees.
2. A big crowd of people collected around the speaker.
3. The wind blew away sheets of papers.
4. The boy fell over a heap of pebbles.
5. Look at the troop of monkeys.
6. A team of cricketers landed this morning in Delhi.
7. Misty played with a litter of five puppies last night.
8. Oh dear! I have lost my bunch of keys.
9. A shoal of fish nibbled at the slice of bread we threw in the water.
10. The police men are looking for a gang of robbers.

E. Rearrange the letters given in the bracket to form collective noun and fill them in the blanks:-

1. I gave my sister a _____ of pearls on her birthday. (nstrig)
2. His house has a _____ of books. (labiryr)
3. I saw a _____ of wild bulls running in the field. (rehd)
4. The _____ of judges gave the right decision. (chebn)
5. We saw a _____ of lions in the safari. (rdeip)
6. A _____ of wolves silently moved towards the deer. (cakp)
7. A _____ of birds flew over my house. (kclof)
8. A _____ of sticks. (bndule)

F. Fill in the blank with suitable words from the box given above:

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. a pride of _____ | 2. a quiver of _____ |
| 3. a brood of _____ | 4. a clutch of _____ |
| 5. a fleet of _____ | 6. a _____ of wolves |
| 7. a _____ of fir trees | 8. a _____ of dolphins |
| 9. a _____ of singers | 10. a _____ of dancers |

COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

- **Countable noun:** Nouns that refer to people or things that we can count are called countable nouns.
- We use words like a, an or one before singular countable nouns.
Examples: a pen, an orange, one cat etc.
- We use words like two, three or many before plural countable nouns.

Examples: two cars, three eggs, many apples etc.

➤ **Uncountable nouns:** Nouns that refer to things that we cannot count are called uncountable nouns.

➤ We do not use words like a, an or one before uncountable nouns.

Example: A salt and ~~one~~ sugar are incorrect.

➤ For writing uncountable nouns, we write as follows: a lot of, a little, much, some, few, a pinch of, handful of, a cup of, a bottle of, a bag of, 1kg of, 1L of, etc.

Examples: i) Pour some honey in the bowl.

ii) Put a pinch of salt in the glass.

iii) I drank a cup of coffee

G. Underline the countable nouns and circle the uncountable nouns.

<i>onion</i>	<i>burger</i>	<i>milk</i>	<i>salt</i>	<i>pasta</i>	<i>oil</i>
<i>orange</i>	<i>pen</i>	<i>sugar</i>	<i>girl</i>	<i>goat</i>	<i>egg</i>
<i>coke</i>	<i>love</i>	<i>snow</i>	<i>window</i>	<i>hill</i>	<i>butter</i>

H. Fill in the blanks with a, an or some.

1. I ordered _____ glass of Pepsi and _____ French fries.
2. Please get me _____ apricot and _____ mango.
3. Would you like to have _____ juice?
4. Please wear _____ jacket as it is getting cold.
5. Let me put _____ rice in your plate.
6. Give _____ milk to the kitten.
7. There is _____ tree in front of our house.
8. Children are excited to see _____ elephant at the zoo.
9. Kelly packed _____ cheese and crackers for the picnic.
10. The mat had _____ sand on it.

I. Write Countable (C) or Uncountable (UC) for the underlined words in these sentences:

1. I had juice today. _____
2. My mother made some sandwiches for breakfast. _____
3. There is hardly any water in the jar. _____
4. Pour a glass of milk in the mixture. _____
5. We saw an elephant near the pond. _____
6. I have no money to buy these books. _____
7. Tom stirred the tea with a spoon. _____
8. Oil and water should not be kept in the same bottle. _____
9. Jack bought a new car. _____
10. Our house has seven rooms. _____

GRAMMAR WORKSHEET- 6

SUBJECT: ENGLISH

TOPIC: VERBS

(2019-20)

Class – III

Date: _____

Name _____ Roll No. _____ Sec. _____

A **verb** is a word that tells us what something or someone does.

Verbs can be divided into two types on the basis of their function / usage.

1) ACTION VERB

2) HELPING VERB

ACTION VERB

- A verb is an action or doing word that tells what a person, animal or thing does.
- Action verbs function by themselves. They do not always need the help of other verb.

Example: 1) Father reads the newspaper daily.

In this sentence, **reads** is the action verb which is also the main verb which describes the action.

HELPING VERBS

- There are times when the action verbs or main verbs need the help of other verbs, such as, **is, am, are, was, were, has, have, had**. Such verbs, which help the main verb, are known as **helping verb** or **auxiliary verbs**.
- Helping verbs are verbs that help the main or action verb.

Example: I am riding a horse.

In this sentence, the verb **am riding** is made of two words: **am** is the helping verb and **riding** is the main verb which describes the action.

● Using IS, ARE, AM

Study the sentences given below:

- i. Rina *is* sleeping. ii. The kittens *are* jumping. iii. I *am* reading.

We use *is, am, are* to talk about people, animals and things as we see them at the present time. These helping verbs do not show any action. They just tell what a person, animal or thing is.

❖ We use **am** to talk about self. We use *am* only with the pronoun **I**

Example: i) I **am** eight years old. li) I **am** very happy.

- ❖ We use **is** when we talk about one person, animal, place or thing. We use *is* with the pronoun *he, she, it* and singular nouns.

Example: He **is** playing outside.

- ❖ We use **are** when we talk about other people, animals, places or things. We use *are* with the pronoun *you, we, they* and plural nouns.

Example: You **are** a nice person.

- **Using WAS and WERE**

We use *was* and *were* to talk about something that happened in the *past*. We use **was** after a singular noun and pronouns *I, he, she, it*. We use **were** after a plural noun and pronoun *we, you and they*.

- **Using HAS, HAVE, HAD**

The words *has, have* and *had* are helping verbs. They tell what a person, animal or thing has. They show ownership and possession. We use *has, have, had* to show-

- a. The king *has* a lot of wealth. (**possession**)
- b. They *have* three kittens. (**relationship**)
- c. Stuti *has* curly hair. (**characteristics**)
- d. We *had* a good time at the beach yesterday. (**experience**)

We use **has** with singular nouns and pronouns *he, she, it*. We use **have** with plural nouns and pronouns *I, you, we, they*. We use **had** for all nouns and pronouns when talking about things in the *past*.

A. Underline the action verbs in these sentences:

1. The boy jumps over the puddles.
2. Doctors give us medicines.
3. Father jogs every morning.
4. Radhika makes beautiful recycled greeting cards.
5. The school bus drops us at 3 o'clock.
6. They push the suitcase under the cot.

7. My uncle visits us every winter.
8. Harry sings very well.
9. Lucy bakes delicious cakes.
10. My mother buys a lot of flowers.

B. Fill in the blanks by choosing the right verbs from the box.

brings	ploughing	drives	open	jumped	snowing
	studying	learn	eating	closes	

1. The library _____ at 5 p.m. every day.
2. The monkeys are _____ bananas in the garden.
3. Mr. Daniel _____ very carefully.
4. Anamika must _____ English in the coming six months.
5. The cow _____ over the fence in the morning.
6. My brother is _____ for his class tests.
7. It was _____ outside.
8. Sumi was _____ the field.
9. Ruby _____ apples every day.
10. _____ the door, please.

C. Complete the following sentences with is, am, are, was or were:

1. My dog _____ my best friend.
2. It _____ very hot yesterday.
3. Sneha and Surbhi _____ neighbours.
4. He _____ absent on Saturday.

5. Last week, children _____ late for the show.
6. They _____ enjoying the coffee.
7. James _____ sleeping soundly.
8. I _____ baking cookies.
9. My friends _____ in Shimla last week.
10. I _____ sick yesterday.
11. Mia and I _____ in the park when it began to rain.
12. Years ago, there _____ an earthquake that destroyed the city.
13. The dress _____ good but costly.
14. Maria's doll _____ pretty.
15. There _____ no fans in the room.

D. Choose and tick the correct option:

1. Carol has / had a terrible cold last week.
2. We have / has a cricket match in Nehru Park.
3. The butterfly have / has beautiful wings.
4. Our neighbours has / have a farmhouse in Goa.
5. Jake have / has a lot of pets.
6. I have / had a guitar. My brother broke it.
7. You has / have a beautiful vase.
8. Last week, my dog had / has flu.
9. The library of my school have / has a large collection of books.
10. My uncle have / had a house in Nepal.
11. The dress had / has beautiful design on it.
12. Annie have / has a lot of books.
13. Grandmother has / have a hearing aid to help her hear better.

GRAMMAR WORKSHEET- 7
SUBJECT: ENGLISH
TOPIC: THE SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE
(2019-20)

Class – III

Date: _____

Name _____ Roll No. _____ Sec. _____

➤ Look at these sentences:

- a) I **like** ice cream.
- b) Shilpi **likes** vegetable soup.
- c) The birds **eat** grains.

The highlighted words are all verbs. These verbs are in the simple present tense and tell that the action is happening in the present.

The **simple present tense** is used to talk about –

- a *habit*— I wake up at 6 o'clock every day.
- *what happens every day*— James walks to school.
- a *general truth or fact*— The Sun rises in the east.

FORMATION OF VERBS IN SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

1) When we talk about plural nouns and pronouns like, *I, you, we, they* in simple present tense, we use the root form of the verb (without adding *s*).

Example: They walk to school.

2) When we talk about singular nouns and pronouns like, *he, she, it* in simple present tense, we use the '*s*' form by adding an *-s, -es, -ies* to the verb.

Example: She plays guitar very well.

Given below are some of the rules.

To spell the final *-s* in the verbs with *he/she/it* or any name.

a) with most verbs we just add *-s*.

Example: read— reads speak— speaks sing— sings

b) with verbs that end in vowel + *y*, we just add *-s*.

Example: say— says play— plays buy— buys

c) with verbs that end in *-o, -ch, -sh, -ss* and *-x*, we add *-es*.

Example: do— does reach— reaches wash—washes
pass— passes fix— fixes

d) with verbs that end in vowel + y, we drop the -y and add -ies.

Example: fly— flies try— tries cry— cries

A) Complete these sentences with the simple present tense form of the verbs given in the bracket.

1. The watchman _____ a uniform. (wear)
2. Many animals _____ in the woods near my house. (live)
3. The plumber _____ the broken pipes. (fix)
4. The dog _____ his master's orders. (obey)
5. She _____ off the lights when she goes out. (switch)
6. Doctors _____ for many years. (study)
7. They _____ their car in the garage. (park)
8. My grandmother _____ my hair every day. (brush)
9. They _____ to go to the amusement parks. (love)
10. Tina _____ cooking classes every weekend. (take)

B) Tick the correct form of the verbs given in the bracket:

1. A tiger (looks/look) like a cat.
2. My father (play/plays) golf on Sundays.
3. You (make/makes) delicious idlis and sambhar.
4. A caterpillar (turn/turns) into a butterfly.
5. Mr. Fred (does/do) his work carefully.
6. Mangoes (taste/tastes) sweet.
7. Children (rides/ride) their bicycles.

8. Spiders (catches/catch) flies in a web.
9. She (writes/write) beautiful poems in English.
10. You (tells/tell) very funny jokes.

NEGATIVE SENTENCES

We form **negative sentences** in the simple present tense as follows—

- I. We use the form '*do not*' + **verb** with the pronouns *I, you, we, they* and plural nouns.

Examples:

- I ***do not go*** to sleep at 7 o'clock.
- We ***do not play*** in the morning.
- Jia and Preeti ***do not jog*** in the park.

- II. We use the form '*does not*' + verb with pronouns *he, she, it* and singular nouns.

Examples:

- Ravi ***does not fight*** with anyone.
- She ***does not eat*** fruits at night.
- It ***does not float*** in water.

C) Rewrite these sentences using *do not/ does not*:

1. I like ice cream.

2. Ronnie swims on weekends.

3. They visit us often.

4. Ken cooks on Sundays.

5. The cat sits under the tree.

6. Cuckoos built their own nests.

7. He speaks Spanish.

8. My father enjoys classical music.

9. Owls come out during the day.

10. The shopkeepers open their shop on Mondays.
