

NEW HORIZON SCHOOL
SESSION 2018-19
SUPPORT MATERIAL
CLASS 3 (ENGLISH)
(PERIODIC 1)

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CH N O 1
PANDAS FOR REAL
Summary

Miss Patil has a surprise for children. She is going to teach about pandas. There are two types of pandas – the giant panda (which is black and white in colour) and the red panda, also known as the lesser panda.

The giant pandas are mostly found in the forest of central China. The male giant pandas grow up to 1.8 metres tall and weigh almost 113.4 kg. The female giant pandas are smaller. Bamboo is the favourite food of giant panda. They spend about 10 to 12 hours a day eating bamboo.

The red pandas are found not only in China, but also in Myanmar, Nepal and in the Himalayan forests in India. They are smaller than giant pandas. They have long bushy tails, reddish brown fur on the back and black fur on the belly. Apart from bamboo, they eat insects, fruits, other plant material and small insects.

Antonyms in the chapter	Homophones in the chapter
Few – many Correct – incorrect Greater – lesser Open- close Found- lost Male – female Love – hate Small –big Natural – Unnatural Happy – sad	Year – ear No – know Tales – tails Serial – cereal Need –knead Weigh – way Fur – fir

Word meanings

- 1. Captive: not free to move**
- 2. Shrinking: becoming smaller**
- 3. Diet: the kind of food one usually eats**
- 4. Bamboo: a tall tree like grass having hollow woody stem**
- 5. Nourishment: food that gives us energy**

Q1. Which panda is found in India?

The red pandas are found in India.

Q2. In which part of India can it be found?

The red panda can be found in the Himalayan forest of India

Q3. Why do the giant pandas eat for many hours each day?

The giant pandas eat for many hours to get the nourishment they need.

Q4. What is the diet of captive pandas?

The captive pandas eat cereal, milk and garden vegetables.

Ch no 2(Sunshine Hill)

Summary

Rahul and his family moved into a cottage at Sunshine hill. The place is very beautiful with clean surrounding. Rahul wrote a letter to his aunt to tell about the place. He plays with Nisha, Fishy fish, Ducky duck and the butterflies.

In May the things were not good. Rahul hurt his leg, Ducky duck ate a piece of plastic and got a stomach ache, Nisha slipped on a banana skin. Fishy fish were scared. The whole Sunshine hill was getting spoiled. He wrote another letter to aunt Pinky to tell how the visitors are polluting the Sunshine Hill.

Next morning, Aunt Pinky reached Sunshine hill with four signboards. They put all the signboards where people could see them. Now the people do not litter the place. They throw garbage in the bins. Now Sunshine Hills look clean and everyone is happy.

Antonyms in the chapter	Homophones in the chapter
Clean – dirty Few – many Liked- disliked Near – far Happy – sad Love – hate Friends –enemies Sharp – blunt Under – above Started – stopped Used- unused Next – previous Remember – forget Careful – careless Healthy – unhealthy Fresh - stale	One – won Not – knot Ate – eight Piece – peace See- sea To – two Be – bee

Question / answer

a. What was Rahul's first letter to Aunt Pinky about?

- **Rahul's first letter to aunt Pinky was about clean, green and happy surrounding of Sunshine Hills.**

b. Why did he write another letter to her?

- **He wrote another letter to tell how unhappy and sad he is in Sunshine Hill because it is spoiled.**

c. What did Rahul and Aunt Pinky do to solve the problem?

- **Rahul and aunt Pinky put four signboards so that everyone could see them and keep the place clean.**

d. Did the visitors read the signboards? How do you know?

- **The visitors read all the signboards. They did not litter and threw all the garbage in the bins.**

Word meanings

1. Ache: Pain

2. Received: Got something

3. Litter: To make a place untidy by throwing garbage on the ground

4. Sharp: anything with an edge or point that can cut easily.

What was written on the signboards?

1. Please do not pluck flowers.

2. Please do not litter

3. Please keep the pond clean

4. Please help us keep this place clean

Grammar - Nouns (Kinds)

1. Common Noun is the name given to every person, place, animal or thing of the same kind.

2. Proper Noun is the particular name of a person, a place, an animal or a thing.

3. Collective Noun is a noun that stands for a group of people, animal or thing.

Gender

- 1. Masculine Gender: the words which are used for males**
- 2. Feminine Gender: the words which are used for females**
- 3. Neuter Gender: the words which are used for non-living things that are neither male nor female.**