

1009 NAVOLI SANGAM SCHOOLENGLISHYEAR 3

Strand:	Listening And Speaking
Sub-strand:	Language learning processing and Practicing
Content learning outcome:	Show interest in listening attentively to spoken texts and responds to ideas expressed

Possessive Nouns

1. A possessive noun shows who or what owns something.
2. A possessive noun can either be singular or plural.
3. A singular possessive noun shows that one person, place, or thing has or owns something.
4. To make a singular noun show possession, add an apostrophe and s ('s).

Example: *the feathers of the chick* – **the chick's feathers**

the hat that belongs to the man – **the man's hat**

Other examples: the child's toy, Mark's bike, The fish's fins, The horse's tail

5. Using possessive nouns is shorter and better than other ways of showing possession.

Example:

LONGER: The dog belonging to Papa is barking.

BETTER: Papa's dog is barking.

Exercise

Change the following phrases to show possession in a shorter way.

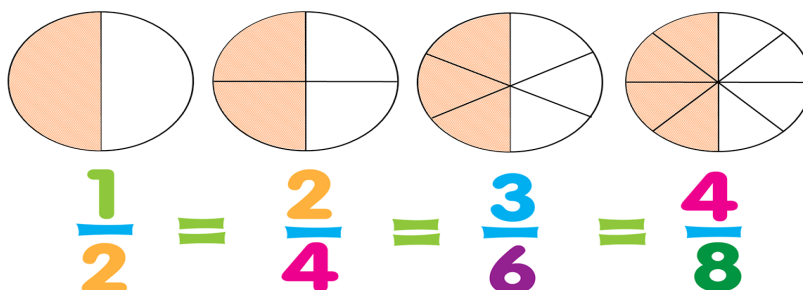
Example: the claws of the leopard - the leopard's claws.

1. the tail of the lion - _____ the lion's tail _____
2. the dog that Cliff has- _____ that Cliff's dog _____
3. the hat of my mother- _____ my mother's hat _____
4. the book that Evans owns- _____ Evan's book _____
5. the pot that the child has- _____ the child's pot _____
6. the name of the doll- _____ the doll's name _____
7. the mobile phone that Lucy owns - __ Lucy's mobile _____
8. the shoes that Kimani has - _____ Kimami's shoes _____
9. the teeth that the fox has - _____ the fox's teeth _____
10. the rabbit that my friend owns - ____ my friend's rabbit _____

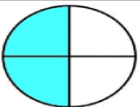

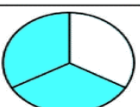
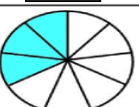
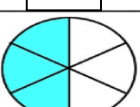
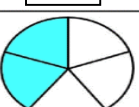
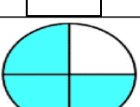
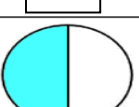
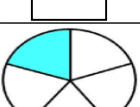
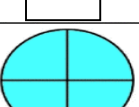
Strand	Numbers
Sub strand	Fractions
Content Learning Outcome	Show a pair of equivalent fraction using diagram.

Lesson Notes:Equivalent fractions

Equivalent fractions can be defined as **fractions** that may have different numerators and denominators but they represent the same value. For example, $\frac{9}{12}$ and $\frac{6}{8}$ are **equivalent fractions** because both are equal to $\frac{3}{4}$



Shade in the correct fraction of the circle and complete the equivalent fractions. First one is done for you.

1)  $\frac{2}{4} = \frac{4}{8}$	6)  $\frac{2}{3} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$
2)  $\frac{2}{3} = \frac{\quad}{6}$	7)  $\frac{3}{9} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$
3)  $\frac{3}{6} = \frac{\quad}{4}$	8)  $\frac{2}{5} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$
4)  $\frac{3}{4} = \frac{\quad}{8}$	9)  $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$
5)  $\frac{1}{5} = \frac{\quad}{10}$	10)  $\frac{4}{4} = 1 = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$

For the shapes which are not shaded—Shade and write its fraction, which should be equal to the one already done: No. of shaded part will be written as numerator and the total number of parts as denominator.

Answers

2. $\frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{6}$
3. $\frac{3}{6} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$
4. $\frac{3}{4} = \frac{6}{8}$
5. $\frac{1}{5} = \frac{2}{10}$
6. $\frac{2}{3} = \frac{6}{9}$
7. $\frac{3}{9} = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$
8. $\frac{2}{5} = \frac{4}{10}$
9. $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{10}$
10. $\frac{4}{4} = \frac{5}{5} = 1$

1009 Navoli Sangam School

Healthy Living

Year 3

Strand:	Personal and Community Health
Sub-strand:	Personal Hygiene and Sanitation
Content learning outcome:	Demonstrate the proper ways of handling food to prevent contamination

Food Contamination

1. Everybody has had the experience of eating food and later becoming sick. This is called food poisoning.

Symptoms of food poisoning

- Vomiting
 - Stomach pain
 - Diarrhoea
 - Fever/headache
2. Food poisoning is caused by eating contaminated food with harmful bacteria.
3. Flies, cockroaches and rats are household pests. They leave germs on our food.

How to prevent food contamination

1. Wash your hands before eating or serving meals.
2. You must handle food carefully. Use clean cooking and eating utensils.
3. Cover food to stop the household pests from sitting on it.
4. Never wrap food directly with newspaper. Use aluminium foil.

Activity:

List down some good habits that you should follow during meals.

1. Wait for your turn.
2. Keep your mouth closed while eating.
3. Avoid talking while eating.

Now list down some of the bad habits that you must not follow during meal times.

1. Asking for bigger serve.
2. Spilling food on the table.

STRAND	पढ़ना एवं सर्वेक्षण करना
SUB STRAND	भाषा अधिगम प्रक्रियाएँ और युक्तिय
CLO	अर्थ का निर्माण व व्याख्या करने हेतु पठन व देखने में उपयुक्त नीतियों का प्रयोग करना, जैसे संदर्भ-संकेत, शब्द संरचना, संकेत तथा सन्निकचन

विशेषण

1. गुणवाचक विशेषण (Qualitative Adjective)

a. गुणबोधक (Quality)

Examples: अच्छा (good, nice), बुरा (bad), ईमानदार (honest), सच्चा (true)

b. आकारबोधक (Shape)

Examples: लम्बा (Long), छोटा (Short), मोटा (thick, fat), गोल (round)

c. स्थानबोधक (Place)

Examples: जापानी (Japanese), बाहरी (outsider), उच्चा (upper), नीचा (down)

d. रंगबोधक (Color)

Examples: लाल (Red), पीला (yellow), सफ़ेद (white), काला (black)

e. स्वाद/गंध बोधक (Taste/Smell)

Examples: मीठा (Sweet), फ़ीखा (Tasteless), खट्टा (Sour), सुघंदित (perfumed)

f. अन्य (Miscellaneous)

Examples: मुलायम (Soft), जंगली (Wild), पालतू (domestic)

अभ्यास (Activity)

ऊपर दिए गए उदाहरण में सेसही शब्द चुनकर रिक्त स्थान पर लिखिए ।

१. मुझे -अच्छा- तरबूज दीजिए ।

२. -जंगली- बत्तखें तालाब में तैर रही हैं ।

३. -अच्छे- वस्तुओं का प्रयोग कीजिए ।

४. अतिश -बुरा- लड़का है ।

५. -मोटी- लड़की भाग नहीं पा रही है ।

1009 Navoli Sangam School
Social Studies
Year 3

Strand:	Place and Environment
Sub-strand:	People and Care of Places
Content learning outcome:	Formulate basic rules for home resources and school resources and explain why these rules are important.

Making our home a better place to live

1. We love to live in a clean and safe environment.
2. We should help each other to clean our house and compound.
3. Everyone in the family should see that rubbish is disposed properly.
4. We should always respect and help each other.
5. Everyone in the family should respect and follow the rules at home.

Activity:

- a. Draw your family cleaning your house and compound.

- b. Draw and name 3 ways in which your family disposes rubbish.

Burn	Burly	Compost	Recycle
Paper Cartons Plastics	Tin cans Old corrugated irons Old rods	Vegetable peelings Fruit peelings Dead leaves and grasses	Plastic bottles Plastic bags Beer bottles

1009 Navoli Sangam School
Elementary Science
Year 3

Strand:	Energy
Sub-strand:	Energy transformation use and conservation
Content learning outcome:	Attach importance to and put into practice ways of conserving energy

Energy Conservation

1. Energy conservation means to save energy.
2. Saving energy will ensure that it will last long and also help you to save energy.

Ways to save energy

1. Switch off radio if no one is listening.
2. Switch off TV when no one is watching.
3. Turn off light when no one is in the room.
4. Unplug all electrical appliances if not in use.
5. Close the fridge properly.
6. Wash clothes with hands.
7. Use firewood to cook food.
8. Use energy saver bulbs.
9. Open windows to let fresh air in the house.
10. Draw curtains for lights.

Activity :

Write down other ways in which you can save energy at home and in your community.

- a) Use solar power for lights.
- b) Do not leave the fridge open for long.
- c) Buy appliances which are energy saver. Appliances which have energy rating below 3 is good for using.
- d) Turn off fans when not in use.