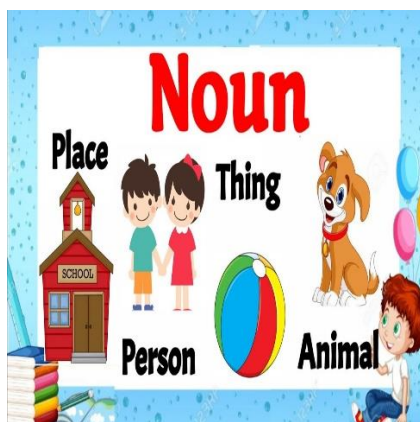


Strand	Reading and viewing
Sub Strand	Language Features and Rules
Learning Outcome	Justify understanding of basic English convention such as punctuation, grammar rules, tense and parts of speech.

Nouns

A **noun** is a **naming** word.

Common Nouns name **ordinary things**. Cat, chair, car, school, pencil are all common nouns. A **Common Noun** only begins with a **capital letter** if it is the word in a sentence.



NOUNS			
A noun is a person, place, animal, thing, or idea.			
Person	Place	Animal	Thing
man	Paris	dog	book
Ann	city	cat	pencil
girl	school	whale	apple
Steve	home	lion	flower
child	Asia	bee	disease
Grandma	space	bull	shoe
Grandpa	kitchen	lizard	cap

Activity

Draw a circle around the word in each group that is not a Noun.

- | | | | |
|-----------|--------|-------|-------|
| a. roti | fish | guava | run |
| b. dalo | turtle | how | mango |
| c. parrot | church | then | pie |
| d. oil | come | comb | rugby |

2. Write the names of:

a. **three members of your family.**

_____, _____, _____

b. **seven days of the week.**

_____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____

c. **four fruits you like the best.**

_____, _____, _____, _____

d. **three things that you carry in your pencil case.**

_____, _____, _____

Spelling words

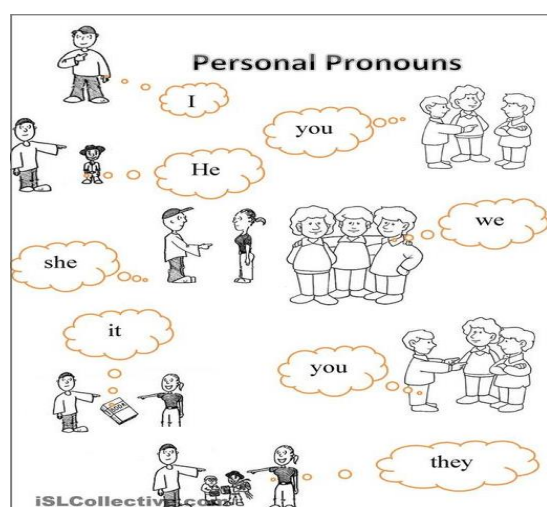
1. Fish
2. Came
3. Him
4. Her
5. Tuesday
6. They
7. School
8. Chair
9. You
10. children

Subject- English

Strand	Reading and viewing
Sub Strand	Language Features and Rules
Learning Outcome	Justify understanding of basic English convention such as punctuation, grammar rules, tense and parts of speech.

Pronoun Words

Pronoun are words that is used in place of a noun. A pronoun (**I, me, he, she, herself, you, it, that, they, who, whoever, whose, someone, everybody, etc.**) is a word that takes the place of a noun. In the sentence **Joe saw Jill, and he waved at her**, the pronouns **he** and **her** take the place of Joe and Jill, respectively.

Pronoun Quick Reference

Subject	Object	Possessive	Picture
I	me	My / Mine	
You	You	Your	
He	Him	His	
She	Her	Her	
We	Us	Our	
They	Them	Their	
It	It	Its	

Reading

Activity



Fill in the blanks with suitable answers.

REMEMBER!

I	am
He, She, It	is
You, We, They	are

- _____ am Safiya. (I, She)
- _____ is a girl. (He, She)
- _____ is a boy. (He, She)
- _____ are singing. (She, They)
- _____ are reading. (We, I)
- _____ is walking. (He, I)
- _____ am a doctor. (We, I)
- _____ is teaching. (She, You)
- _____ am sleeping. (You, I)
- _____ are playing. (We, He)

PRONOUN

Jack and Milly

came to tea.
Jack is
he,
and
Milly **she**.

And little
Susie?
well,
that's **me**.

TERM 3 WORKSHEET 4

LESSON NOTES

School: Lovu Sangam School

Year: 3

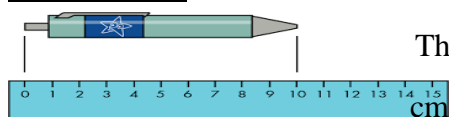
Subject: Mathematics

Strand	Measurement
Sub Strand	Length
Content Learning Outcome	Estimate and record lengths and distances using standard unit of measurement (meters and centimeters).

Length

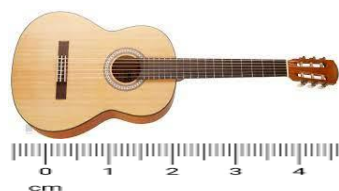
Is the measurement or extent of something from end to end.

For Example



The length of the pen is 10 cm

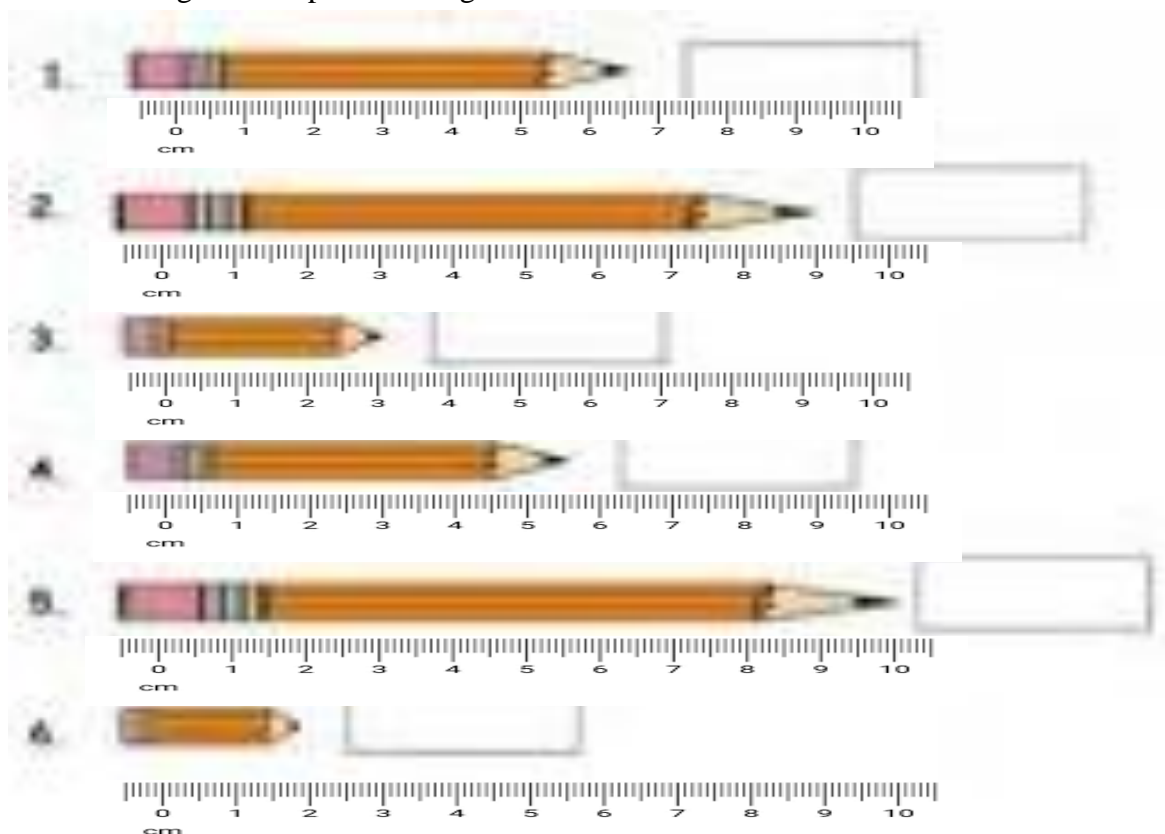
OR



The length of the guitar is 4.5 cm

Activity

Measure the length of the pencils using a centimetre ruler.



TERM 3 WORKSHEET 5

LESSON NOTES

School: Lovu Sangam School

Year: 3

Subject: Mathematics

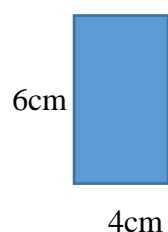
Strand	Measurement
Sub Strand	Area
Content Learning Outcome	Identify and compare different non- standard units such as cards, squares and tiles for estimating and measuring areas of shapes.

Area

Area is the amount of square units to fill in the inside of an object.

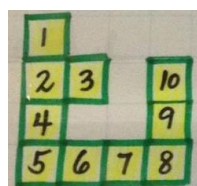
Note: $A = L \times W$ (Area= Length x Width)

Example



$$\begin{aligned} A &= L \times W \\ &= 6 \times 4 \\ \text{Area} &= \underline{24 \text{ cm}} \end{aligned}$$

OR



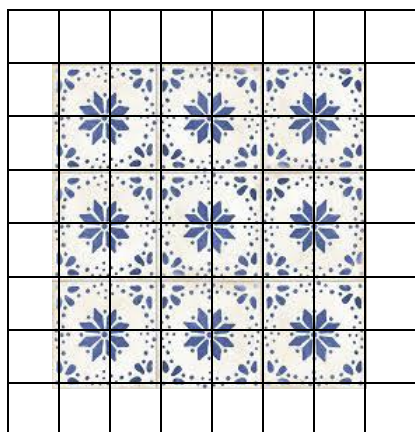
Area = 10

Area is the space inside the shape. Count the number of squares inside the shape to find the area.

Activity

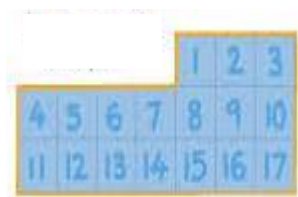
Find the area by counting the amount of square units inside of an object.

1.



Area = _____

2.

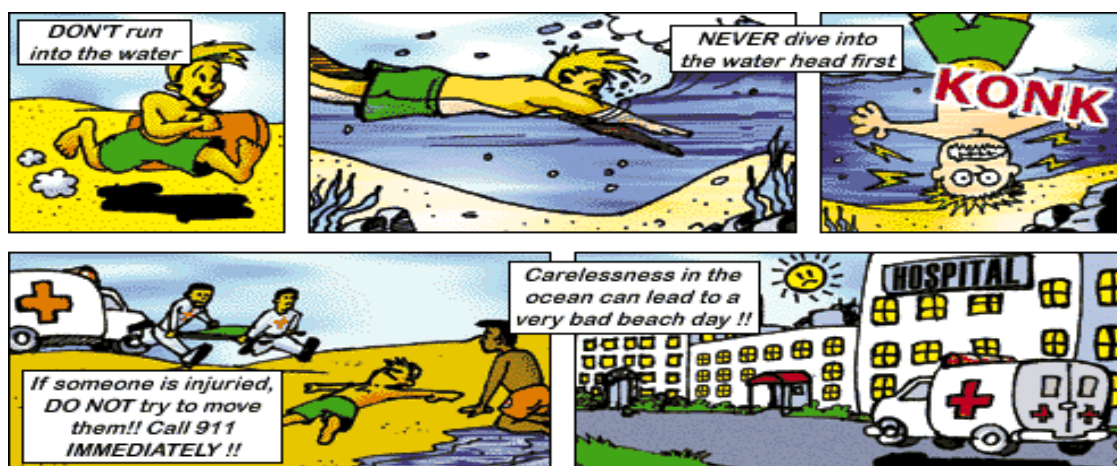


Area = _____

Strand	Safety
Sub Strand	Personal Safety
Learning Outcome	Value simple health care and safety procedures in hazardous situations and physical activities.

Water safety

- Learn how to swim. It will help you to keep afloat in the water.
- You must go with an adult if you are going out for swimming
- Swim only in shallow water. If you are on beach, swim only if there is no current
- Do not swim in flooded waters.
- Swim in clean water so that you don't get skin disease.
- Always swim in safety zone.

**Activity 1**

2. **Draw yourself swimming in the sea with an adult**

A. Put a cross (X) or a tick (✓) in the space provided.

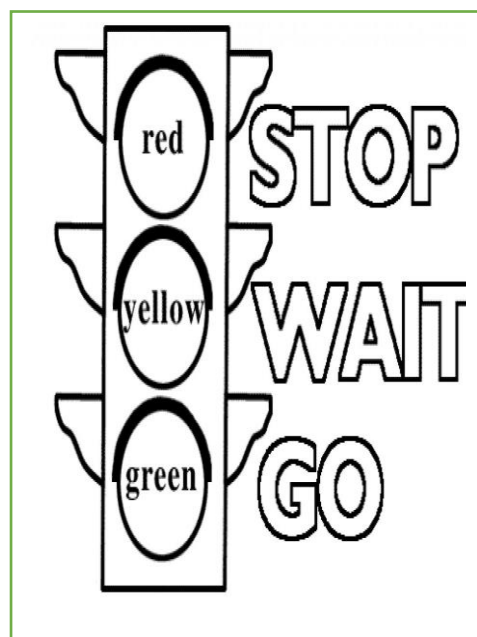
- _____ Go swimming alone in a river.
- _____ Do not swim if there is a strong current or big wave.
- _____ Go swimming with an adult who knows how to swim.
- _____ Swim in dirty/muddy waters because it is fun.
- _____ Swim soon after having a meal.
- _____ Learn how to swim.
- _____ Follow your ball if it has drifted to the deep sea.
- _____ Use floats to help you swim.
- _____ Listen to the weather forecast before going swimming.



Strand	Safety
Sub Strand	Personal Safety
Learning Outcome	Value simple health care and safety procedures in hazardous situations and physical activities.

Road Safety

- Always be alert while on the road.
- Walk on the right-hand side of the road so that you can see the oncoming vehicles.
- Wear bright colored clothes while walking at night.
- Never play on the road or even on the roadside.
- Hold on to the hands of an adult when walking on the side of the road.
- Use traffic lights to cross. You can also use Zebra crossing for crossing the road.
- If traveling in bus, sit and do not play or disturb the driver. Put your arms and head inside.
- Wait for the bus to stop before boarding off the bus.
- While waiting for the bus wait in an orderly manner.
- Do not cross from the front or from the back of the bus.

Colour the Traffic Light**Activity****Write True or False**

1. Walk on the left-hand side of the road. _____.
2. Wear bright colored clothes at night. _____.
3. Walk carelessly on the road. _____.
4. Hold on to the hands of an adult while walking on the side of the road. _____.
5. Cross the road where ever you want. _____.
6. Get on and off the bus while it is moving. _____.
7. Do not cross from the front or from the back of the bus. _____.

Strand	Reading and viewing
Sub Strand	Language Features and Rules
Learning Outcome	Justify understanding of basic hindi convention such as punctuation, grammar rules, tense and parts of speech.

संज्ञा

परिभाषा - किसी प्राणी ,वस्तु ,भाव, गुण एवं स्थान के नाम को संज्ञा कहते है।

जैसे - राम, राधा, भारत, किताब, ताजमहल अदि।

संज्ञा

चित्रों को पहचान कर वाक्यों में संज्ञा शब्द लिखिए।

.....फलों का राजा है।



मेरा..... बहुत बड़ा है।



मेरे देश का नाम..... है।



यह एक..... है।



यह.....का फूल है।



यह एक लाल..... है।



Strand	Reading and viewing
Sub Strand	Language Features and Rules
Learning Outcome	Justify understanding of basic Hindi convention such as punctuation, grammar rules, tense and parts of speech.

सर्वनाम

"संज्ञा के स्थान पर प्रयोग होने वाले शब्द सर्वनाम कहलाते हैं। "

जैसे - मैं, हम , तुम , वह आदि।

खाली स्थान में उचित सर्वनाम शब्द लिखिए।

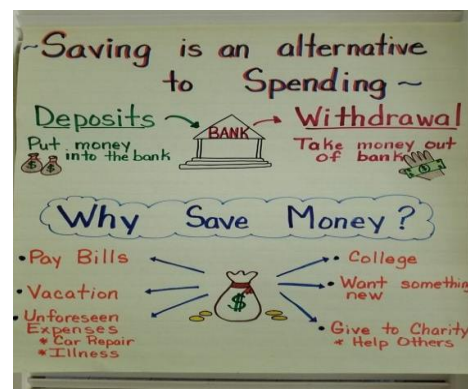
- वहां बैठा है। (कौन / किसका)
-खाना बनाना आता है। (मुझे / मेरा)
- ये..... घर है। (मुझे / मेरा)
-नाम क्या है। (तुम्हें / आपका)
- मुझे खाने के लिए चाहिए (तुम / कुछ)
-कौन आ रहा है। (किसका / वह)
- सीतापुत्री थी? (उन्हें / किसकी)

Term 3**Week 4****School** – Lovu Sangam School**Year- 3****Subject-** Social Studies

Strand	Place And Environment
Sub Strand	Use and Management of Resources
Learning Outcome	Investigate the resources they use in their homes and schools and advocate its management

Lesson Notes**Spending and Saving Money**

- **Income** - Money received as salary or wages is regarded as income. When you work for someone and in return, they give you money for the work you have done is called income.
- **Expense** = money that you use from your income to buy things for yourself such as food or pay for bills is called expense.
- **Saving** - left over money from your spending / expense is called saving
- **Budget** - is the plan that we make to save money.

**Activity**

Read the story and answer the questions.

Mr. Ram is a school gardener. Every Friday the school pays him \$100. He also cuts grass in the weekends and he is able to earn \$40. Mr. Ram uses his money to buy groceries worth of \$90 and pay his water bill worth \$10 and electricity bill worth \$20. Mr Ram is able to save \$20.

Questions

1. What income is earned by Mr. Ram for a week?
_____.
2. List down the expenses of Mr. Ram?
_____.
3. How much Mr. Ram is able to save?
_____.
4. Why do you think saving money is important?
_____.

Subject- Social Studies

Strand	Place And Environment
Sub Strand	Use and Management of Resources
Learning Outcome	Investigate the resources they use in their homes and schools and advocate its management

Lesson Notes**My Belongings Case story****Case Study****Paula Ledua's Story**

My name is Paula Ledua. I am a Year 3 student at Lovu Sangam School. Every morning, I wake up at six o'clock. I help my mum prepare breakfast and lunch before I have my bath and breakfast. I always leave home at seven o'clock and walk to school. I always reach school at quarter to eight. My school is in another village. I always get my school uniform and my handkerchief ready. I pack all my personal belongings for school every night before I go to bed. My personal belongings are a small pencil which I have been using for two weeks now, a small rubber, a broken ruler, my toothbrush and a water bottle. I do not take spending money to school. I only take fruits that are available at the time for example, oranges, guavas, mangoes, bananas, watermelon or pineapple. I always make sure that I come back home with all my personal resources since my dad always check my bag in the afternoon. If I forget something in my classroom I will have to go back to school and get it. At home I just have a few personal resources. I have only four pants, two T-shirts, three underpants, two sulus and two shirts for church. I do not have toys or story books. Whenever I have my bath, I have to wash my clothes so that I can wear them the next day.

Questions

1. When does Paula pack his personal resources for school?

2. What personal resources does Paula have for school?

3. What personal resources does he have at home?

4. Do you think he has enough for home and school?

5. What lessons did you learn from Paula's story?



Strand	Wilivola kei na vakadidigo
Sub Strand	Wiliki, vakadigova, kila vakavinaka na veimataqali vosa, kedra I buibuli me rawa ni vakadewataki kina nai tukutuku
Content Learning Outcome	Na veivenua e vakayagataki kina na vosa, vanua ni vakau tukutuku, veivosaki e veisiga, I yaloyalo vosa vakayagataki ena vakacacali.

WASE 7: NA UVI NI VEIKAU**Vosa nanumi**

- 1.veikau loa- na veikau ka tubu tu ena da na veikau.
- 2.bota- ni sa via dromodromo na draunikau se vuanikau ni sa vakarau dreu.
- 3.dausiga- gauna e kunekune dredre kina na kakana.
- 4.mago- ni sa madu na qa ni uvi.
- 5.vakacabuke- ni sa lako cake mai na lewe ni uvi.
- 6.suvisuvi- kolakola na lewe ni dua n aka.
- 7.lauqa- vula i mamaca.
- 8.waidranu- waidroka ka sega ni veisola kei na waitui.
- 9.botiboti- na kakana e tubu ka sega ni qaravi me vaka na uvi ni veikau.

Vakaotia mai nai yatu vosa era

1.E na vulai lauqa, keimami dau _____

_____.

2.E na vulai dausiga, keimami dau _____

_____.

3.Ni tau na uca, keimami dau _____

_____.

School : Lovu Sangam School

Year/ Level : 3 **WORKSHEET # 5**

Subject : NA VEIKA VAKA-VITI: E NA E KA TOLU NI YABAKI

Strand	Wilivola kei na vakadidigo
Sub Strand	Wiliki, vakadigova, kila vakavinaka na veimataqali vosa, kedra I buibuli me rawa ni vakadewataki kina nai tukutuku
Content Learning Outcome	Na veivenua e vakayagataki kina na vosa, vanua ni vakau tukutuku, veivosaki e veisiga, I yaloyalo vosa vakayagataki ena vakacacali.

VOSAVOSA VAKA-VITI

- 1.Sivi mada na veikau qai kalu- kakua ni bolebole ka ni sa bera ni ko vakayacora e dua na ka-oti mada qai macala.
- 2.Buta droka- sega ni kila se matau vinaka kina.
- 3.Veisoqovi vakaulu ni Tivoli- na soqoni se veivosaki ka ra tiko walega kina ko ira e sega ni dau vakatulewa se lewa ka.

KILAKILA MADA

Wirina na vosa e duidui ka tukana mai se cava e duidui kina

1. Tivoli, tikau, dalo,rauva.
_____.
2. Bele,lumi,ota,rourou.
_____.
3. Vavai, sisiwa, tausala,damuni.
_____.
4. Na i vaci, na veli, na i tui ni kobo, na yadre.
_____.
5. Na saga, nai lokiloki, na daliga, na qurulasawa

TERM 3 WORKSHEET 4

LESSON NOTES

School: Lovu Sangam School

Year: 3

Subject: Elementary Science

Strand	Energy
Sub Strand	Energy transformation, use and conservation.
Content Learning Outcome	Identify and gather information about sources of energy used in the world around them and the forms this energy takes

Common forms of energy used by us are heat, light and sound energy.

Heat Energy

- ✓ Heat energy is commonly used for cooking and heating water.
- ✓ Heat travels by means of conduction through solids.
- ✓ Solids are made up of tiny parts called particles.
- ✓ When we apply heat to solids, the particles receive heat and start to vibrate or move. As the particles vibrate, it passes along or conducts heat throughout the solids. This is called **conduction**.

Good Conductors of heat are:	Bad conductors or insulators of heat are: (Cannot feel the heat at the other end)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Iron nails ➤ Metal spoons ➤ Copper wire and pots. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Chalk ➤ Dry cloth ➤ Rubber

Activity

Draw and label three different types of good conductors and bad conductors of heat.

Good Conductors of heat	Insulators

TERM 3 WORKSHEET 5

LESSON NOTES

School: Lovu Sangam School

Year: 3

Subject: Elementary Science

Strand	Energy
Sub Strand	Energy transformation, use and conservation.
Content Learning Outcome	Identify and gather information about sources of energy used in the world around them and the forms this energy takes

Light Energy

- Light energy from the sun can be trapped by solar batteries and transformed into electrical energy. This electrical energy provides lighting in the house through bulbs and tube lights.
- Batteries are a source of electricity.
- Some materials allow electricity to flow through them easily. These are conductors. Insulators do not allow electricity to flow through.

Activity

Below is the labels of the electrical circuit. Match the materials with the correct labels.



Bulb



Bulb holder

Copper wire



Battery