

**Amazing  
Science  
Class - 3**

## 1. Animals–Feeding Habbits

### Check Knowledge

- A. 1. Healthy                      2. Herbivore  
 3. Carnivores                    4. Bear  
 5. Sharp and pointed teeth.
- B. 1. Omnivores                  2. Carnivores  
 3. Herbivores                    4. Gnawing animals  
 5. Elephants
- C. 1. Lion                            2. Herbivores  
 3. Tiger                            4. Herbivores  
 5. Swallows food                6. Back teeth
- D. 1. Animals eat food to get energy that helps them to grow and stay alive.  
 2. The animals that eat plant parts are called herbivores.  
 3. The animals that eat flesh of other animals are called carnivores.  
 4. The animals that eat both plant parts and other animals are called omnivores.  
 5. Herbivores have flat and broad teeth which helps them to bite the leaves and grass easily.  
 6. Carnivores have sharp and pointed teeth which helps them to bite and tear apart the flesh of animals.  
 7. The frog has a long and sticky tongue, which helps them the frog to catch the prey easily.  
 8. A food chain tells us how animals get their food. It starts out with a plant and ends with an animal.

For example, a zebra eats grass and it is eaten by a lion.

Grass → Zebra → Lion

## 2. Housing and Clothing

### Check Knowledge

- A. 1. Village                        2. Bricks  
 3. Sloping roof                    4. Clean  
 5. Natural
- B. 1. Snow                            2. Stilts  
 3. Sunlight                        4. Thick  
 5. Fibres
- C. 1. Kachcha house              2. Sunlight

3. Potted plants                  3. Dustbin  
 5. Cotton                            6. Nylon
- D. 1. A house protects us from heat, cold, rain, thieves and wild animals.  
 2. A kachcha house is not as strong as a pucca house.  
 3. Eskimos live in places which are covered with snow most of the year. Their houses are made of ice or snow blocks.  
 4. Stilts are houses made on high wooden posts so that flood water could not enter them.  
 5. The sunlight keeps the germs away.  
 6. Thick walls keep the houses cool in summer and warm in winter.  
 7. The fibres which we get from plants and animals are called natural fibres.  
 8. Man-made fibres as made by human beings.

## 3. Safety and First Aid

### Check Knowledge

- A. 1. Electrical                      2. On the road  
 3. Left                                4. Hands  
 5. Slowly
- B. 1. Wrong                            2. Correct  
 3. Wrong                            4. Correct  
 5. Correct
- C. 1. Keep away from the gas stove.  
 2. Do not leave the toys on the floor.  
 3. Wait for your turn in the queue.  
 4. Do not play with sharp-edged things like a knife.  
 5. Always keep yourselves to the left side of the road.
- D. 1. Safety rules are the rulers for our safety. They are must to keep ourselves safe at any place.  
 2. We should keep our toys in a cupboard or other safe places. If they are left on the floor, they can harm us.  
 3. A knife has a sharp edge. It may cut our body parts if not handled carefully.  
 4. We may slip and fall while walking on a wet floor.  
 5. We should cross the road at the zebra crossing. While crossing the road first look to your right, then to your left and again to your right. Road the cross if it is clear.

6. We should play in a park or playground. We should not play on the road.
7. The immediate help given to an injured person before a doctor comes is called the first-aid.
8. The things like cotton, bandage, gauze, scissors and antiseptic lotion are needed for a first-aid box.

#### 4. Soil— Earth's Top Layers

##### Check Knowledge

- A. 1. Topmost                      2. Rocks  
 3. Various colours              4. Water  
 5. Water and nutrients
- B. 1. Soil                              2. Grow  
 3. Fertile                            4. Mud  
 5. Pots
- C. 1. The soil contains humus, pebbles, clay and sand. Let us prove it by this activity.  
 Take a glass jar and put the garden soil in it. Now, pour some water in the glass jar and mix well. Leave the glass jar undisturbed for about 25 minutes. You will observe layers of humus, clay, sand and pebbles. This shows that soil contains humus, clay, sand and pebbles.
2. Yes, the soil contains water. We can prove it by the following activity.  
 Take a glass jar and pour dry soil in it. Then cover the jar with a lid and leave it in the sunlight for about one hour. You will observe water droplets on the lid. This shows that soil contains water.
3. Yes, the soil contains air. It can be proved by the following activity.  
 Take a glass bowl and pour some dry soil to it. Slowly pour some water in the soil. You will observe bubbles while pouring water in the soil. This is because of the air in the soil.
- D. 1. The topmost layer of the soil in which plants grow is called soil.  
 2. Soil contains water and nutrients for the plants to grow. So, plant needs soil for their growth.  
 3. Soil is formed by the breaking down of rocks

by the action of the water, air and the heat of the sun.

4. Manure contains nutrients required by the plants. So, the manure makes the soil fertile for the growth of plants.
5. Many animals like ants and earthworms live in the soil.
6. Soil has many uses. The most important use of the soil is the growth of plants. Clay soil is used for making pots and toys. Soil also is used to make houses.

#### 5. Living and Non-living Things

##### Check Knowledge

- A. 1. Living                              2. Living  
 3. Plants                              4. Cannot reproduce  
 5. Stomach
- B. 1. Correct                            2. Correct  
 3. Wrong                              4. Wrong  
 5. Correct
- C. 1. Crow                                2. House  
 3. Air                                    4. Oxygen  
 5. Water                                6. Herbivores
- D. 1. Living things have life. They move, grow, breathe, eat, feel, and reproduce their young.  
 2. The things that do not move on their own, eat, grow, breathe, feel and reproduce are called non-living things.  
 3. Living things have body structures that help them to move. Human beings have two legs to move on the earth. Fish have fins that help them to move. Birds have wings to fly. They also have legs to move on land. Animals that live on land have legs to move. Snakes do not have any legs. They move with help of their muscles. Aquatic birds have webbed feet to swim.  
 4. The living things that eat only plant parts are called herbivores. The living things that eat only other animals are called carnivores.  
 5. The process of producing their own kind by the living things is called reproduction.  
 6. Plants breathe through tiny wholes, called stomata, in their leaves.  
 7. Animals reproduce either by laying eggs or



## Model Test Paper I

- A. 1. (c) Herbivores      2. (c) Both (a) and (b)  
3. (b) In the ground    4. (a) Water  
5. (c) Both (a) and (b) 6. (a) Leaves  
7. (a) Tweezer
- B. 1. Swallows food.  
2. In the garbage bin.  
3. The immediate help given to an injured.  
4. To increase fertility of the soil.  
5. The air dissolved in water.  
6. Fruit has seeds.  
7. Duck has webbed feet.
- C. 1. The chain of animals connected to get their food is called food chain. It starts from the plants and ends with an animal.  
2. The fibres that we get from plants and animals. Cotton, jute, flax, wool and silk are natural fibres.  
3. The immediate help given to an injured person before the arrival of a doctor is called the first-aid.  
4. The soil is formed from the rocks which are broken down into small pieces by the action of air, water and the heat of the sun. The process is called weathering.  
5. The process of producing their own kind by the living things is called reproduction.  
6. Green leaves prepare food for the plant. They use water, carbon dioxide and sunlight to prepare food.  
7. The process of growing a seed into seedling is called germination.  
8. Beak is the modified part of bird used for catching, holding, eating and fighting.

## 8. Human Body System

### Check Knowledge

- A. 1. Machine                      2. Smallest  
3. 206                                4. Digestive
- B. 1. Skeletal system            2. Muscular system  
3. Nervous system              4. Respiratory system  
5. Excretory system
- C. 1. Cell                                2. 650  
3. Respiratory system        4. Heart  
5. Cells, organs, proteins and tissues

- D. 1. The cell is the smallest structural unit of life.  
2. A group of organs performing a specific function in the body is called an organ.  
3. Together with the skeletal system, the muscular system helps our body to move.  
4. The digestive system breaks down complex food in our body into simple food that can be absorbed by the body. It consists of the food pipe, stomach, pancreas, liver, small intestine and large intestine.  
5. The respiratory system burns the food in our body to give energy. The energy is used by the body to perform various function. In the process, carbon dioxide is produced which is given out by the body through the nose.  
6. The brain, spinal cord, and the nerves are the organs of the nervous system.  
7. The primary job of the circulatory system is to transport food materials throughout the body.  
8. Exercise keeps our bones and muscles healthy.

## 9. Light, Sound and Force

### Check Knowledge

- A. 1. Sun                                2. Non-Luminous  
3. Sound                              4. Force
- B. 1. Sun                                2. Light  
3. Sound                              4. Vibrate  
5. Friction
- C. 1. Sun                                2. Bulb  
3. Paper                                4. Noise  
5. Force
- D. 1. The shadow is a black spot of an opaque body which blocks the path of light.  
2. Luminous objects give light whereas non-luminous objects do not give light.  
3. Sound is a form of energy which is produced when an object vibrates.  
4. Sound is produced when an object vibrates. The vibration of the body travels through the air. When these vibrations reach our ear, they vibrate the eardrum, and then we are able to hear the sound.  
5. Crying of a child, loud sound produced by machines, etc., are examples of noise.



This motion is called the revolution of earth, which is responsible for seasonal changes.

3. If the wind blows from a hot place, the weather becomes hot. If the wind blows from a cold place, the weather becomes cold.

If the wind blows slowly, the weather becomes pleasant. If the wind blows with great force, the weather becomes windy.

4. If the temperature is high, the weather is very hot. In a low temperature, the weather is cold.
5. The weather becomes humid during the rain. But the rain during winter season causes the weather to be cold or chilly.
6. Spring is a pleasant season during which the weather is not too hot or too cold.
7. During summer the weather is hot and during winter it is very cold.
8. Plants shed their leaves during the autumn. The weather is pleasant.

### 13. Sun, Moon and Stars

#### Check Knowledge

- A. 1. Sun, 2. Eight, 3. Earth, 4. Tiny, 5. Star
- B. 1. Sun, 2. First, 3. Jupiter, 4. Moon, 5. Ursa Major or Great Bear
- C. 1. Eight, 2. Sun, 3. Satellite, 4. Twinkling, 5. Reddish, 6. Great Bear
- D. 1. The sun is a big ball of glowing gases. It is a star.  
2. A planet is a heavenly body that revolves around a star. It does not have its own light.  
3. The planets from the sun are Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune.  
4. The smallest planet— Mercury  
The largest planet— Jupiter  
5. The heavenly body that revolves around a planet is called a satellite.  
6. The moon is in constant motion around Earth. Because of this motion, it appears changing its shapes to the people on Earth. The different shapes of the moon are called its phases.  
7. Stars are balls of hot glowing gases. They are in the space. Our sun is also a star.

8. There are countless stars in the sky. Some of them form interesting patterns. The groups of stars resembling the shape of any animal or other thing is called a constellation.

### 14. Our Planet— Earth

#### Check Knowledge

- A. 1. Earth, 2. Water, 3. Round, 4. West to east
- B. 1. Like a ball, 2. Blue planet, 3. Rotation, 4. Revolution, 5. About 24 hours
- C. 1. Earth, 2. Hot, 3. Astronauts, 4. 24 hours, 5. 365 days
- D. 1. Earth is the planet that supports life.  
2. Earth has air, water and suitable temperature for the life to exist on it.  
3. The shape of the earth is like a ball.  
4. People who go to space are called astronauts.  
5. The movement of the earth on its axis is called rotation of the earth.  
6. Day and night occur because of the rotation of the earth.  
7. The movement of the earth is called the revolution of the earth.  
8. Do it yourself.

#### Model Test Paper II

- A. 1. (a) Machine 2. (c) Both (a) and (b)  
3. (b) Length 4. (c) Both (a) and (b)  
5. (b) Hot 6. (a) Tiny dot  
7. (c) Earth
- B. 1. Cell, 2. Sun, 3. 60, 4. Wind, 5. Rain, 6. Great Bear, 7. Astronaut
- C. 1. Exercise keeps our bones and muscles strong and healthy.  
2. A push or pull is called force.  
3. The quantity of a liquid that a vessel can hold is called the capacity of that vessel.  
4. The process of change of water vapour into water vapour is called evaporation.  
5. Seasonal changes occur due to the revolution of the earth.  
6. A plane is a heavenly body that revolves around a star.  
7. The movement of the earth on its axis is called the rotation of the earth.  
8. The movement of the earth around a star is called the revolution of the earth.