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3

Environmental **LEARNING** Teacher Manual

CLASS - III

CHAPTER 1

- A** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (b)
- B** 1. small nuclear family, big nuclear family or joint family
2. adopted 3. generation 4. school
- C** 1. Paternal aunt 2. Maternal aunt
3. Paternal uncle 4. Maternal aunt 5. Grandfather
- D** 1. A group of people living in a same house together is called a family.
2. Nuclear family with more than two children is called big nuclear family.
3. When parents, children, grandparents, uncles, aunts and cousins live in the same house they are called a joint family.
4. We learn many things when we live in a family. We learn caring and sharing, being kind to other, helping each other and being truthful. So, our family is called our first school.

Let's have fun

- A** Do yourself.
B Do yourself.
C Do yourself.

CHAPTER 2

- A** 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (b)
- B** 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. False 5. True
- C** 1. deaf 2. spectacles
3. Braille 4. old age homes
5. kind and sensitive
- D** 1. Ears
2. Some people cannot see (blind), hear (deaf) or speak (dumb). These people are called physically challenged people. We can help them by spending time with them and making them feel loved and wanted.
3. People who are hard of hearing wear hearing-aids.
4. We can help old people by showing our love and care for them by spending time with them.

Let's have fun

- A** Do yourself.
B Do yourself.

CHAPTER 3

- A** 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (b)

- B** 1. (e) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (b) 5. (c)
- C** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True
- D** 1. two 2. 26th January 3. Gandhiji
4. British 5. Eid
- E** 1. We celebrate Republic Day on 26th January every year as in 1950, India's constitution came into effect.
2. We celebrate Independence Day on 15th August every year. We got freedom on this day.
3. Dusshera is celebrated in honour of Lord Rama's victory over the demon King Ravana.
4. Christmas is celebrated on 25th December every year. It marks the birthday of Lord Jesus Christ. Christians decorate their houses with small and beautiful christmas tree. They go to the churches at mid-night to offer special prayers and believe that Santa Claus leaves gifts for them under the christmas tree.

Let's have fun

- A** 1. Eid 2. Republic Day
- B** 1. Mahatma Gandhi 2. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose
3. Bhagat Singh
- C** Do yourself.
- D** 1. Navratarā 2. Diwali 3. Raksha Bandhan
4. Gurpurab 5. Children's Day 6. Republic Day

CHAPTER 4

- A** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (c)
- B** 1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (e) 4. (c) 5. (a)
- C** 1. 7 2. 7 3. 3 4. 7 5. 3 6. 7
- D** 1. Work done to earn money is called occupation.
2. Teacher, doctor and engineer.
3. People take up different occupations to earn money.
4. Poverty compels the children to work instead of studying. These children support their parents to make ends meet.

Let's have fun

- A** Do yourself.
- B** Do yourself.
- C** Do yourself.
- D** 1. Plumber 2. Cobbler 3. Tailor 4. Electrician

CHAPTER 5

- A** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (c)
- B** 1. physical 2. two 3. five 4. indoor
- C** 1. True 2. True 3. True 4. True 5. True

- D**
1. We play games for relaxation. Games and sports are physical activities. They keep us active and fit.
 2. Games that are played outside the house are called outdoor games. Cricket and basketball are two outdoor games.
 3. One player of each team of football is called the goal keeper. Who guards their respective goal post. He is only allowed to touch the ball with his hands.
 4. Games that we play inside our home are called indoor games. Ludo and carrom are two indoor games.

Let's have fun

- A** 1. Badminton 2. Carrom 3. Kho-Kho 4. Skating
B Do yourself.
C Do yourself.

CHAPTER 6

- A** 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c)
B 1. Floating plant 2. Submerged plant
 3. Fixed plant 4. Grass
C 1. (b) 2. (e) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (d)
D 1. Creepers 2. Trees 3. fixed
 4. New Zealand 5. China
E
1. Plants are important for us. They are our green friends.
 - F Plants give us rubber and paper.
 - F We use wood of trees such as teak for making furniture and toys.
 - F Plants give us fibres to make cloth. Eg: cotton and jute.
 - F Plants like tulsi, neem and eucalyptus are used to make many medicines.
 - F Wood of trees is used as fuel.
 - F Plants give us food in the form of vegetables, fruits, pulses, cereals, spices, sugar and oil.
 - F Plants keep the air clean by absorbing carbon dioxide and releasing oxygen.
 - F Plants are home to many birds and animals.
 2. Plants that grow on land are called terrestrial plants.
 3. Plants that grow in water or near water are called aquatic plants.
 4. Moulds, mushrooms and yeasts are non-green plants. They get their food from dead and decaying plants and animals. They are called unusual plants.

Let's have fun

A Do yourself.

B Do yourself.

CHAPTER 7

A 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (b) 5. (b)

B 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. False 5. True

- C**
1. Chlorophyll is a green pigment in the leaves. It traps sunlight and helps the leaves to make their food.
 2. The process by which green plants prepare their food in the presence of sunlight is called photosynthesis
 3. **F** Most leaves are green in colour, but some leaves are red, yellow and orange.
F Leaves have different shapes.
F Leaves have different sizes. Some are small and some are big.
F The number of leaves on plants can vary from a few to thousand.
F Leaves have different smells.
 4. Leaves have many uses. Some of them are:
F In South India, banana leaves are used as plates.
F The dried leaves of dhak tree are used to serve food.
F Leaves of some plants like mint, spinach, fenugreek, coriander etc. are used as food.
F Leaves of some plants like mango are used for decoration in festivals and weddings.
F Some leaves like tulsi, neem and mint have medicinal values.
F Henna leaves are used to decorate hands and feet.
F Leaves of tea plant are used to prepare tea.
F Leaves of betel plant are eaten as paan.
 5. In certain period of months some plants shed their leaves. Some trees shed their leaves before winter and some after winter.

Let's have fun

A Do yourself.

B Do yourself.

CHAPTER 8

A 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (a)

B 1. swimming 2. stable
3. fins 4. webbed feet

- C**
1. Wings helps a bird to fly.
 2. Penguins and ostrich.

3. Fishes have neither legs nor wings. They swim in water with their fins. Frogs and ducks swim by kicking the water with their webbed feet.
4. Kangaroo and rabbit.

Let's have fun

- A** 1. Louse 2. Ladybird 3. Rat 4. Ant
B 1. ANT 2. RAT 3. LION

CHAPTER 9

- A** 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (b)
B 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. False
C 1. feathers 2. running 3. Aquatic 4. webbed 5. Body
D 1. Eagle, Vulture 2. Sparrow, Bulbul
 3. Pigeon, Crow 4. Cock, Hen
 5. Eagle, Vulture
E 1. Following are the features of a bird:
 F A bird has a light body.
 F A birds bones are hollow and filled with air.
 F The tail of the bird helps it to change its direction while flying.
 F A bird flies in the world with the help of its wings and tail.
 2. There are three types of bird feathers:
 (1) **Flight Feathers:** Flight feathers are long, strong and flat. They help to fly and change direction while flying.
 (2) **Down Feathers:** Down feathers are short and soft. They help to keep the body warm in cold weather.
 (3) **Body Feathers:** Body feathers cover the body. They give colour and shape to the birds' body.
 3. Different birds have different kinds of claws. Claws help them to hold, hop and swim.
 4. Birds make a nest to lay eggs and to keep their young ones safe.
 5. Birds fly to different extents:
 F Pigeon and crow fly over long distances.
 F Cock and hen fly over very short distances.
 F Eagle and vulture fly at great heights.
 F Sparrow and bulbul fly at low heights.

Let's have fun

- A** Do yourself.
B 1. Vulture- Strong, sharp and curved beak
 2. Sparrow- short, hard and horny beak

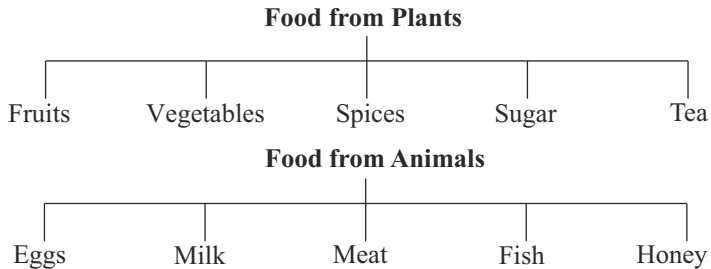
- 3. Parrot-hooked beak
- 4. Woodpecker- Heavy and chisel-shaped beak
- C** 1. Bulbul 2. Penguin 3. Vulture 4. Swan
- D** Do yourself.

CHAPTER 10

- A** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a)
- B** 1. (d) 2. (a) 3. (e) 4. (b)
- 5. (c)
- C** 1. Hens and ducks 2. Carbohydrates and fats
- 3. nutrients 4. balanced
- D** 1. We all need food to live and grow. Food gives us energy to do work.
- 2. We eat roots, seeds, leaves, stems, flowers and fruits of plants.
- 3. People who eat meat, fish and eggs along with fruits, vegetables and dairy products are called non-vegetarians.
- 4. A diet that contains all the nutrients in the right amount is called a balanced diet.

Let's have fun

A



- B** Do yourself.
- C** Do yourself.
- D** 1. MEAT 2. FISH 3. EGGS

CHAPTER 11

- A** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c)
- B** 1. carrot – It is a vegetable.
- 2. rice – It is not deep fried.
- 3. cooling – It does not involve heat.
- C** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. True
- D** 1. Cooking makes the food tasty, soft and easy to chew and digest. It also kills the germs in the food.

2. Different ways of cooking are- Boiling, steaming, baking, grilling, roasting and frying.
3. Angithis, gas stove and chullas are the three types of stoves.
4. We should eat food together in our family as it gives a sense of togetherness.

Let's have fun

A Do yourself.

B 1. (e) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (d) 5. (c)

C 1. dhokla, momos 2. bread, biscuit

3. cucumber, orange 4. tea, coffee 5. puri, samosa

CHAPTER 12

A 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (a)

B 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True

C 1. Water 2. plants 3. bucket 4. leaking, broken

D 1. Rain is the main source of water. We also get water from ponds, lakes and rivers. Rain water that seeps in to the ground is called underground water. This water can be drawn by digging wells, tubewells and hand pumps.

2. There is shortage of water due to less rainfall, drying up of rivers and wastage of water. So, it is very important to store and handle drinking water properly so that it does not become dirty.

3. The process in which water changes to water vapour and then back into water in nature is called water cycle.

4. We can store the water in containers made of metal (steel, aluminium) or plastic. In village people store water in earthen pots and in containers made of copper, brass etc.

Let's have fun

A Do yourself.

B Do yourself.

CHAPTER 13

A 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (c)

B 1. Stilt 2. house boat 3. polar 4. ventilated

C 1. Flat 2. Kutcha house 3. Caravan 4. Tent

5. House boat

D 1. People living in areas that receive heavy rainfall or snowfall build their houses with slanting rooftops as it allows the rainwater or snow to fall down easily.

2. F It can be easily folded and carried along.

F It is very easy to be put up.

3. Houses with wooden poles are called stilt houses. They are made in the areas which are generally flooded due to heavy rains.

Let's have fun

- A** 1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (c) 4. (a)
B Do yourself.

CHAPTER 14

- A** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (c)
B 1. atlas 2. sketch 3. plan
4. Compass 5. 5 cm
C 1. A landmark can be a big structure like a school, temple or even a small thing like a tree. While explaining the way to a place, people often use landmarks.
2. The four main directions are- East, West, North and South.
3. Compass is an instrument from which we can know the directions with the help of a needle. The needle always points to the north.
4. A map is a drawing of surface of the earth. It has a scale. A scale helps to represent the distances, but at small levels. For example, a distance of 300 km may be represented by 3 cm on a map.

Let's have fun

- A** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (d) 4. (a)
B Do yourself.

CHAPTER 15

- A** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c)
B 1. Air transport 2. Ships
3. 102 4. underground metro trains
C 1. We move from one place to another to travel or carry goods.
2. Bullock-cart and bicycle are the two vehicles that have wheels.
3. Bullock-cart, trucks and ships are used for carrying goods.
4. Air transport is the fastest means of transport. An aeroplane can fly around the world in a very short time.

Let's have fun

- A** 1. Bicycle 2. Train or bus 3. Aeroplane
B Do yourself.
C Do yourself.

CHAPTER 16

- A** 1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (c)
B 1. computers 2. letter box
3. speed post 4. Postal system

5. Television and radio
- C**
1. E-mail : They are sent through computers.
 2. Courier : It is used to send urgent letters.
 3. Train: It is a means of transport.
- D**
1. Post office provides courier mail service called speed post.
 2. PIN (Postal Index Number) code is written along with the address to know the exact location of the place.
 3. We can send messages, photographs, music etc. through e-mails.
 4. We make direct calls on STD (Subscriber Trunk Dialling) within our country and we used IDS (International Subscriber Dialling) to make calls outside the country.
 5. We can buy post cards, envelops, inland letters and stamps from the post office.

Let's have fun

- A**
- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. Fax Machine | 2. Radio |
| 3. Telephone | 4. Television |
- B** Do yourself.

CHAPTER 17

- A**
- | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (b) | 3. (c) | 4. (b) |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
- B**
- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (e) | 2. (a) | 3. (d) | 4. (c) | 5. (b) |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
- C**
- | | | | | |
|----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|
| 1. False | 2. True | 3. False | 4. True | 5. False |
|----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|
- D**
- | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|----------|
| 1. Weaving | 2. Tye and dye | |
| 3. dhoti and kurta | 4. mundu | 5. Assam |
- E**
1. A material that has been woven from yarn is called textile.
 2. Tye and dye is a speciality of Rajasthan. It is done by tying-up areas of cloth very tightly so that the dye does not reach to those areas. The rest of the cloth is dyed. The tied-up area is then opened to get patterns.
 3. The different ways to make patterns on fabric are:
 - F Tie and Dye
 - F Block printing
 - F Kalamkari
 - F Embroidery
 - F Batik
 - F Ikat
 4. Saree is a traditional dress of the Indian women. It is an unstitched cloth which is worn in different ways in different states. In Punjab women wear long, unstitched piece of cloth as a dupatta with a salwar kameez. In kashmir and Himachal Pradesh, they

wear a long unstitched piece of cloth as a scarf or a chunni on the head along with phiran. In Assam women wear mekha-chadar. In Gujarat and Rajasthan women wear lehnga-choli with an odhni. Baku is worn by women in Sikkim.

5. Phiran is a long loose shirt with sleeves. It is worn by the women of Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh.

Let's have fun

A Do yourself.

B Do yourself.

C Mens' dresses

1. turban

2. dhoti

3. cap

Women's dresses

1. dupatta

2. odhni

3. blouse

CHAPTER 18

A 1. (c)

2. (a)

3. (c)

B 1. pottery

2. glass

3. baked, ovens

4. water

5. vessels

C 1. Pottery is the art of forming clay into vessels and other things to keep or store things in.

2. Potter's wheel helps to make better pots of desired shape and size at a faster speed.

3. The pots are dried in the sun and baked on fire to make them stronger.

Let's have fun

A Do yourself.

B Do yourself.

C Do yourself.

Model Test Paper I

A 1. (c)

2. (b)

3. (c)

4. (a)

5. (c)

B 1. False

2. True

3. True

4. True

5. True

C 1. 26th January

2. physical

3. New Zealand

4. webbed feet

5. Aquatic

D 1. We learn many things when we live in a family. We learn caring and sharing, being kind to others, helping each other and being truthful. So, our family called our first school.

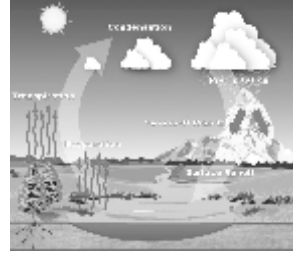
2. There are many people who cannot see (blind), hear (deaf) or speak (dumb). These people are called physically challenged people. We can help physically challenged people by spending time with them and making them feel loved and wanted.

3. Poverty compels the children to work instead of studying. These children support their parents to make ends meet.
 4. The process by which green plants prepare their food in the presence of sunlight is called photosynthesis.
 5. Claws of birds help them to hold, hop and swim.
- E** 1. Diwali 2. Tailor 3. Chess 4. Kiwi
5. 26th January
- F** Do yourself.
- G** Do yourself.
- H** 1. Diwali 2. Teacher 3. Basketball 4. Chess
5. Republic Day
- I** 1. Burrow 2. Den 3. Kennel 4. Stable 5. Shed

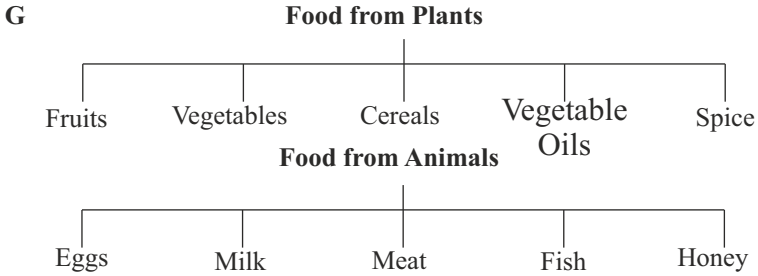
Model Test Paper II

- A** 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (a)
- B** 1. (c) 2. (e) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (d)
- C** 1. Cooling. It does not involve heat.
2. Rice. It is not a spice.
3. House boats. It is in water.
4. Aeroplane. It is an air transport.
5. Courier. It is not a means of communication.
- D** 1. We can store water in containers made of metal (steel, aluminium) or plastic. In villages people store water in earthen pots and in containers made of copper, brass etc.
2. A map is a drawing of surface of the earth. A scale helps to represent distance, but at small levels. For example, a distance of 300km may be represented by 3 cm on a map.
3. Tie and Dye is a speciality of Rajasthan and is also called bandhani. It is done by tying-up areas of cloth very tightly so that the dye does not reach those area. The rest of the cloth is dyed. The tied-up area is then opened to get patterns.
4. The pots are dried in the sun and baked on fire to make them strong.
5. A diet that contains all the nutrients in the right amount is called a balanced diet.
- E** The process in which water changes into water vapour and then back into water in nature is called water cycle. Water in ponds, lakes, seas, rivers and oceans gets evaporated due to the heat of he sun. This forms water vapour which rises up and mixes with tiny dust particles present in the air and makes it cool. Cooling changes the water vapour into tiny droplets of water which collect together to form clouds.

When a large number of water drops come together, the clouds become heavy and they cannot hold the water anymore. Then, the water falls back to the Earth in the form of rain. The rain then flows back to oceans, rivers, lakes and ponds.



- F**
- | | |
|------------------|-----------|
| 1. Kutchha house | 2. Tent |
| 3. Atlas | 4. E-mail |
| 5. Airport | |



- H.**
1. Momos, Dhokla
 2. Tulsi, Coriander
 3. Cardamom, Turmeric

- I**
- | | | | |
|-----------|---------|----------|-----------|
| 1. School | 2. Park | 3. River | 4. Church |
|-----------|---------|----------|-----------|

Environmental **LEARNING**



Interactive Resources

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